

"THREE NUNS" TOBACCO.

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

Published on the 15th of every Month.

Published on the 15th of every Month.



The Cigarette World



The Retailer's Journal:

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

WILLS'S

"GOLD FLAKE"

Tobacco
AND Cigarettes

IN TWO DEGREES OF STRENGTH.

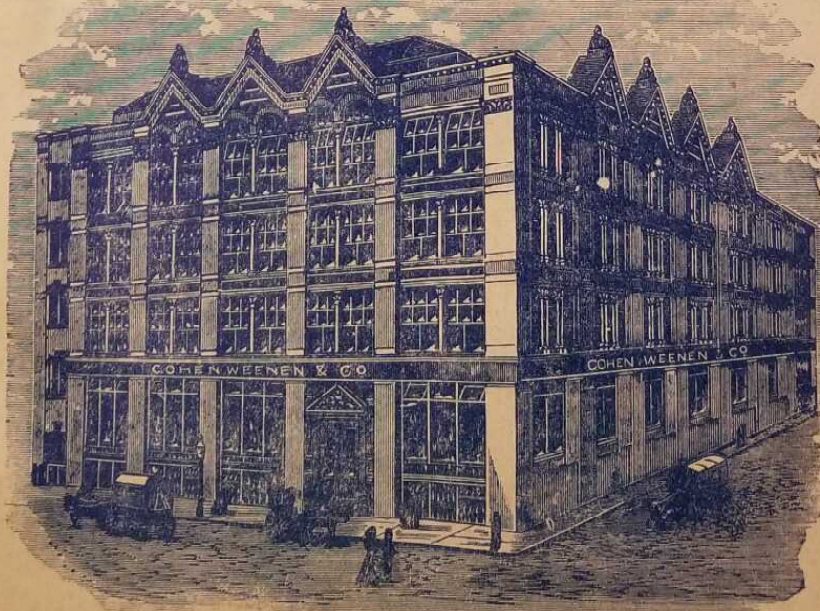
MILD (the original) with Yellow and Red Label.
In 1/2-oz., 1-oz., and 2-oz. Square Foil Packets; 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Decorated Tins; and 2-oz., 1/2-lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb. Patent Tins.

MEDIUM (fuller flavour) with Blue and White Label.
In 1-oz. and 2-oz. Square Foil Packets; and 1/2-lb. Patent Tins.

IN PACKETS AND PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

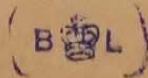
W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Branch of the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, Bristol & London.

Cohen, Weenen & Co.'s



New Premises,

52, Commercial Road, E.



BIGGS'S COMMERCIAL "TWO ROSES," 5 AND CIGARETTES, PRICE 1d. PRICES ON APPLICATION. 3d. CIGARETTES and Mouldpieces. COMMERCIAL "RICHMOND BOUQUET," 12 CIGARETTES and Mouldpieces. ST., LONDON. BIGGS'S COMMERCIAL "RICHMOND BOUQUET," 12 CIGARETTES and Mouldpieces. ST., LONDON.

3d.
PACKETS OF
10

6d.
TINS OF
20

UNSOLICITED
TESTIMONIAL.

"The Brand I like best is the 'Commodore,' and think they can't be beaten."

Proprietors—
ADKIN
AND
SONS,

LONDON.

Branch of the Imperial
Tobacco Co. (of Great
Britain & Ireland) Ltd.

UNSOLICITED
TESTIMONIAL.

"I always smoke your
'Commodore' Cigarettes and
think them perfection."

FOR

ASTHORE CIGARETTES

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

TRY THE NEW BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS

"ZEMINDAR"

CHOICE. MILD. FRAGRANT.

MANUFACTURED BY

SPENCER & CO. Ltd., DINDIGUL.

POPULAR PRICES. NO CUTTING.

SOLE AGENTS—

JARRETT BROTHERS

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

**THE
TOBACCONISTS'
SUPPLY SYNDICATE.**

**PRICES
AND
BONUS.**

NEW

**PRICES
AND
BONUS.**

PRICE LIST

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READY.

**SEND FOR COPY AT ONCE TO HEAD OFFICE,
55, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.**

Warehouse:—

1, 2, 3 & 4, PLUM TREE COURT.

Factory:—

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Telephone 1235 Holborn.

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GAINSBOROUGH
CIGARETTES.

Cohen, Weenen & Co.,

LONDON.



To Retail at **4^{D.}** 26/-
Per 1,000.



To Retail at **3^{D.}** 19/-
Per 1,000.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

**SWEET CHERRY TIPPED
CIGARETTES.**

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

Price List on application.

The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

JANUARY 15th, 1903.

All Communications to be addressed to Offices of "Cigarette World," 2, Ellison Road, Barnes, S.W.

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

THE NEW YEAR.



THE Christmas trade was in most places better than had been seen for some years past, and though, of course, the usual grumblers make themselves heard, yet generally speaking the trade will begin 1903 in better spirits than they began 1902, and will look forward to increased profits for the New Year. The past twelve months have been exciting enough in all conscience, and there is every indication that the excitement will last for a considerable time. We have witnessed the defeat of Mr. Duke after a sensational conflict, but nevertheless the Imperial and the trade have not yet come to a definite agreement, though it is not improbable that during the next few months some arrangement may be effected. The collapse of the

BRANKSTON'S

BRITISH BRANDS



SHOW GOOD PROFIT TO RETAILERS.

First Flight Mixture.

In 2-oz., 4-oz. & 8-oz. Tins.

PRICE, 6d. PER OZ.

Sweet as the Rose.

In 1-oz. & 2-oz. Packets, 4-oz. Tins.

PRICE, 4d. PER OZ.

Red Virginia.

In 1-oz. & 2-oz. Packets, 4-oz. Tins.

PRICE, 4½d. PER OZ.

Golf Club Mixture.

In 1-oz. Packets, 2-oz. & 4-oz. Tins.

PRICE, 4½d. PER OZ.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOS. BRANKSTON & CO. Ltd.,

MIDDLESEX STREET, LONDON, E.

Alliance and its reorganisation on a sound basis is also an event of far-reaching importance, and it is easy to see that the new officials will spare no pains to make their organisation a real power in the trade. To this end, which is vitally necessary for the retail trade, all tobacco-nists should without delay enrol themselves members, as it is essential that the Alliance should have a very large membership if it is to carry on any really useful work. The last months of the past year have witnessed a regular ferment in Ireland at the invasion of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Up to the present the public are strongly backing up home manufacturers, and we sincerely hope that the reduction in price of their Irish Roll may be cancelled by the Imperial before their relations with the trade in Ireland are irreparably injured.

During the progress of the war we frequently took occasion to deal with the dangers and also with the opportunities of the independent manufacturers, and pointed out that by conciliating the trade, as well as by putting new brands on the market and judiciously advertising them, their trade would not only not be injured, but might be considerably increased. This policy has commended itself to many, and owing to generous terms being invariably given to the trade, and "cutting" put an end to, a number of independent manufacturers greatly added to their business and got a footing from which it will be difficult to dislodge them. Last month Mr. Lusby, a man always quick at seizing opportunities, brought out a scheme which had been maturing for some time in his fertile brain, and retailers can now obtain everything they require attractively boxed at prices which more than meet the demands made by the Alliance. Already we learn that the scheme is very eagerly taken up, and doubtless it will have an effect in influencing others in the same direction.

Since writing the above the circular recently issued by the Alliance to independent manufacturers has come to hand. It runs as follows:—

"UNITED KINGDOM TOBACCO DEALERS' ALLIANCE AND LONDON COMBINED ASSOCIATIONS.

"DEAR SIR,—At a conference of the representatives of the Retailers' Association of the United Kingdom and Ireland and the Independent Tobacco and Cigar Manufacturers, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Thursday, the 11th December, and at which all the principal manufacturing firms were represented, it was considered the almost openly avowed purpose of the Imperial Tobacco Trust being a direct attack on the independence, nay, on the very livelihood, of all those outside its own ring, it behoves all those attacked to unite and present a bold front to this unprincipled monopoly.

"The matter nearly concerns you, as all are involved, whether importers, manufacturers, or retailers. The policy of the Trust being on the one hand to purchase

where possible at the place of production and thus endeavour to corner the market and squeeze out all the independent manufacturers by absorbing the retailers.

"We have no desire to be bond slaves to such a tyranny, and our organisation, which covers England, Scotland, and Ireland, is at your service, and is therefore the only barrier against such designs. We will do the work but you must find the funds, and a large sum is required to educate public opinion, to withstand any individual attack, and to enable the retailers to know that if they stand out for their independence, they will not stand alone.

"The manner in which we have already been met by the manufacturers and importers confirms the belief that the necessary money will be at once supplied, and we confidently ask your help, as, though you will give money, we shall give our services. The objects of our Association are a minimum profit of 20 per cent. on proprietary tobaccos and 25 per cent. on cigarettes, and it is intended at an early date to issue to all the branches of the organisation a list of the firms who adopt the 20 and 25 per cent. minimum schedules, and to advise retailers to stock and display the proprietary goods of such firms and to place their orders with the independent firms as much as possible.

"The bonus of the Imperial is to be paid only to those who make a prominent show of Imperial goods and advertisements. Please bear in mind how thin a line divides this from prohibiting the sale of yours or any other goods they may desire to blackball. Kindly therefore regard any amount you may subscribe not as an act of charity, but simply as an insurance, such as you would pay to protect yourself against fire or burglary. The amount subscribed will be placed with the treasurer, and the accounts (which will be open to the inspection of any subscriber) strictly audited; and at the conference a supervisory committee was appointed to confer with the executive of the retailers when necessary.

"Yours faithfully,

"HENRY RAMILL, *Hon. Sec.*

"NOTE.—To save time please state if we may add your name to the list of firms we are about to send to the various associations who have adopted, or will adopt, the 20 to 25 per cent. minimum schedules."

It will be seen that this document means that the Alliance desire to unite with outside manufacturers, not merely to secure a minimum rate of profit, but to offer strong opposition to the Imperial. The situation is obviously serious, and it is most desirable that some settlement should be arrived at.

We can only hope that at an early date the Imperial will take steps to put an end to the friction at present existing between them and the trade, so that in 1903 all sections of the tobacco trade may work together in harmony, in which case we think the year should prove

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

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

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

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

most satisfactory to all concerned. Whatever is to be done should be done quickly. We must not omit to thank all the friends who have given us their valued support during 1902, and to tender to them our sincere wishes for many happy and prosperous years. We have not, of course, pleased everybody. This impossible task we have never essayed, but we have been much encouraged at the warm letters of approval of our policy which have come to hand, and our readers may rely upon it that we shall try to deserve their kindness by unflinchingly working in the attempt to unite all the various sections of the trade. We shall, as hitherto, express our views candidly and impartially, and though we do not pretend to infallibility, we hope at least to get credit for giving straightforward, honest advice, even should we be mistaken. May we add that we shall esteem it a favour if our readers note that communications requiring notice in our journal should reach us not later than the 10th of the month. It sometimes happens that we get letters about the 15th, under the impression that we, like most of our contemporaries, publish on the 1st, and consequently considerable delay is caused.

At the beginning of the year the trade generally feel anxious at the possible increase of the duty, but happily this year there need be no cause for concern, as it is practically certain that the weed will be left alone. The income tax will also be reduced, but we are inclined to think that the reduction will only be 1d. in the pound. It seems hard that a tax which was so enormously increased should be reduced by very gradual stages, but the truth is that quite apart from exceptional war expenditure, the ordinary expenses of the nation are much greater than they were, and as it takes a considerable amount of intelligence to discover new sources of taxation which will not alienate the votes of influential supporters, and while the overburdened income tax payer grumbles but does nothing else, it is clear that Chancellors of the Exchequer will go along the line of least resistance. We wish, however, that the trade would take steps to secure the raising of the licences, and thus shut out a number of persons who enter upon the business with little capital and less knowledge. An influential deputation might effect great good in this direction. We commend the subject to the careful attention of the new Alliance.

We have been glad to note that during the last six months many of the leading manufacturers have become alive to the demand that keeps steadily growing for a really sound smoking mixture. With most of them we have dealt in our columns, and we would urge retailers to push these lines; they will certainly find it to their advantage to do so, as the rate of profit is nearly always handsome. We more particularly refer to those sold at reasonable prices, as we know from experience that they are often preferable to the much-advertised and highly expensive brands, which are often favoured simply

because they are dear, and are therefore assumed to be of extraordinary quality. In last month's number we dealt with several, and we were much struck with their excellence. We therefore venture once more to draw our readers' attention to the development of this profitable branch of their business.

The death of Mr. George Chambers, recorded in another column, will occasion widespread regret in trade circles, and is a terrible blow to the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association, with which he had been associated for many years, and to which he rendered such valuable help. We can only hope that the good example Mr. Chambers showed of active sympathy with the unfortunate, will still further stimulate the efforts of all who are connected with the institution, and that the new secretary will show himself worthy to follow in the footsteps of such a genuine philanthropist. Mr. Chambers will be remembered in the trade on account of his many good qualities, but in the record of an honourable and useful career, nothing is so striking as his keen sympathy with those who have fallen in the battle of life. It is such men as he that in the truest sense elevate humanity, and leave behind them imperishable memories of lives spent in trying to relieve the suffering, comfort the distressed, and provide for the needy.

UNEEDA CIGARS.

In our advertising pages will be found the announcement that Messrs. Salmon & Gluckstein are pushing their brand of "Uneeda" cigars among the trade. Recognising that in these times it is useless to expect retailers to work at a low rate of profit, the big firm boldly offer a profit of no less than 50 per cent., accompanied with the condition that the cigars are not to be "cut." Free window displays are also offered, and very handsome window tickets in embossed gold and red plush are given gratuitously. The liberal profit offered is due to the fact that everything in connection with the cigar is manufactured in the factory, at which almost 800 girls are constantly employed. Stress is laid upon the fact that the cigars are dried naturally and not by heat, and extreme care is used to ensure absolute cleanliness. The cigars are made from Darvel Borneo tobacco of good quality, and are a good 3d. line, being of an agreeable flavour and burning evenly. Retailers who want to push an article which is very heavily advertised, and therefore likely to be in demand, might try the "Uneedas," as at the profit quoted they are certainly "good business."

NO CHANGE ON SUNDAY.—A young artist in an East Lothian village found himself one Sunday out of tobacco, and ventured to knock on an old woman who kept that commodity. After some doubt on the question, she yielded to his winning smile with the doubt of its being an act of necessity, but saved any qualms of conscience by saying, as she took the proffered shilling—"I'll no' gie ye the change the day, bein' Sunday."

Manufacturers of the Popular Registered Brands of Cigars *Established 1832.*

La Fragancia AND Gironde

JAMES STEEL & CO.

ELAINE, Imperiales, Cissia, Paula, La Stella, My Fancy, La Aroma, El Globo, Courts, Fabarisa, Steel's Mexicans (Con. Fina & Reg. Principe), ETC.

TELEPHONE 5194. **FACTORY: 78, DUKE ST., LIVERPOOL.**
 Telegrams, "AROMA, LIVERPOOL."

N.B.—The Trade only Supplied. Price Lists on Application.

New Line.

LLOYDS'

'Golden Melon' Mixture



An entirely new blend of **rich** full-flavoured tobaccos, highly concentrated, and of delightful aroma.

Packed in 2 oz. foils and 4 oz. tins, and showing a profit of 33% to Retailer.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

RICHARD LLOYD & SONS, LONDON.

ADOLPH ELKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
140 & 140a, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:

"La Nikle," 1d., Rothschild Banded Cigars. "Zealandia," 2d., Imperial Cigars.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENTARY PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

All Manufacturers' Proprietary Articles at absolutely the lowest prices.

Telephone No. 6098, AVENUE.

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Our Smoking Mixture.

SUBSTITUTES FOR TOBACCO.—How would you enjoy a pipeful of wood shavings, saturated with a strong solution of pepper, as an after-dinner smoke? Strange as this may seem for a substitute for tobacco, it is, nevertheless, used as such by Indians along the Alaskan coast. Their mouths are often made raw by the practice, and the eyesight of many is affected by the strong fumes. It is no uncommon practice among farmers to smoke the leaves of the tomato and potato plants. While these plants both contain a narcotic poison, the smoking of leaves in moderation is harmless. Excessive use, though, produces a heavy stupor from which the smoker awakes with a terrific headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. Insanity and suicide have often been caused by the immoderate use of these two weeds. Rhubarb, beet, and even garden sage leaves, are all smoked by farmers, but are, perhaps, the least harmful of substitutes for tobacco. In Jamaica "ganjah," a variety of Indian hemp, is smoked by all classes with terrible results. It is stated that it was this weed that was used by the leaders of the Indian Mutiny to drive the Sepoys into the passions of raging mania which they exhibited during that campaign. Ganjah smoking affects the beginner in a peculiar way. While under its influence his senses of time, sound, and distance are obliterated. A single minute may seem a month, a child's voice sounds like the rattle of a machine gun, and a little finger may seem a mile long. "Continued use," says *The Spatula*, "causes cataleptic fits and eventually idiocy, or raving, homicidal madness." "Coltsfoot tobacco" is smoked by the rustics in small country places in England, and is called by them "the finest remedy on earth for catarrh." It is simply a powdered form of the leaves of the common coltsfoot, a plant found growing wild in chalky soil. The smoke causes no terrible after-effects, although some say that it is injurious to the eyes, and it certainly does relieve difficult breathing. In Sweden a weed found growing in the Alps, called mountain tobacco, is smoked in great quantities. Like "coltsfoot tobacco," it is powdered before using, and causes the smoker to become a mental and physical wreck. Dried holly leaves, the bark of the willow tree and leaves of the stag's-horn sumach are all smoked by the American Indians, and are the least harmful of the substitutes for tobacco. "Indian tobacco," or the leaf of a kind of lobelia, is smoked extensively, and is extremely poisonous. "Tombeki," another species of the lobelia, largely used in Asia, is smoked in a water pipe and produces a decidedly unpleasant odour. Those who smoke it regularly become intensely nervous, and are subject to curious hallucinations. In the Bahamas cascarilla bark is another narcotic that destroys the health and mind of the smoker. Natives of Central America are inveterate users of pimento tobacco, which they make from dried pimento berries, or allspice. It invariably gives the smoker a sore throat and often causes cancer of the tongue. The natives of South Africa are affected in a peculiar manner by the smoke from the dried leaves of the camphor plant. The smoker trembles with fright at nothing, weeps bitterly, and uses all sorts of words which do not in the least express his meaning. The wild dagga, another South African plant, poisons slowly any who use it. Probably the best known and most terrible of all poisons smoked in pipes is opium. The effects of inhaling opium smoke are at first delightful dreams, from which the smoker awakes with a severe headache and an awful thirst. The results of continued use of the drug are so horrible that they must be seen to be believed. The victim

becomes a shrunken wreck of skin and bone, with yellow countenance blotched with black marks at the corners of the eyes and mouth. The teeth turn black, the hands become mere claws, and the skin takes on a peculiar waxy appearance. The habit grows very rapidly, and in a short time the victim is a hopeless idiot. The effects of the stramonium, or thorn apple, are equally as hideous, though less known, as those of the poppy. This plant is smoked in South American countries, and also in Europe. Convulsions often follow its use, in which the wretched man falls to the earth and digs fiercely in the ground with his fingers. Madness and death are the inevitable ends of the users of the thorn apple. After all, smoking a pipeful of good, wholesome tobacco is not the worst habit one could form.

IMITATION SMOKES.—Those imitation smokes known as chocolate cigars, so much prized by children, are subjected at present to some strange litigation in France. These mock cigars are made of cocoa husks, and brown paper, and can be ignited. At Aix lately the State proceeded against the manufacturers of these sham Havanas by virtue of the laws forbidding imitations of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly. The manufacturers defended themselves and gained their point, the Aix Court holding that chocolate cigars are intended for the amusement of children and are not imitations of the real articles. The State, however, was not satisfied with this decision, and the matter came before the Court of Cassation, which has reversed the decision of the Aix judges and has sent the affair to another tribunal. Thus the imitation cigars threaten to cost as much as the real smokes served out to the public, by the State, which does not trouble itself to give an invariably good article for the money.

LADY SMOKERS INCREASING.—Smoking has become so common in the ladies' waiting-rooms at the Union Station, Richmond, Virginia, that notices have had to be posted forbidding the practice. The caretakers are frequently sent out to buy packets of cigarettes for female passengers.

SMOKING IN CHURCH.—The incident of a man smoking a cigarette during religious service, which has recently been going the rounds of the Press, had its parallel some seven years ago, when a labourer was fined at a country Petty Sessions for a precisely similar offence. That offence, indeed, is of far greater antiquity, for among the regulations issued by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge previous to the visit of James I. in 1615, was one decreeing "that noe Graduate, Scholler, or Student of this Universitie presume to resort to any Inn, Taverne, Alehouse, or Tobacco-Shop at any time dureing the aboade of his Majestie here; nor do presume to take tobacco in St. Maries Church, or in Trinity Colledge Hall, uppon payne of finall expellinge the Universitie." In "The Heart of Midlothian," moreover, Duncan of Knockdunder when at worship "filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his pistol-flint, and smoked with infinite composure during the whole time of the sermon"—a proceeding which aroused Douce David Deans to such righteous anger that he exclaimed, "Reuben Butler isna the man I take him to be if he disna learn the Captain to puff his pipe some other gate than in God's house." But the offensive practice is said even yet to be winked at in some parts of the world.—*Westminster Gazette*.

T. VAFIADIS & CO.'S EGYPTIANS

leave a good margin of profit to the Retailer, and are not cut.

(MELBOURNE, HART & Co., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.)

CLARKE'S

CARLTON

TOBACCO



In Three Strengths, . . .

Mild, Medium, and Full.

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

WM. CLARKE & SON, LTD.,

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Trade News and Notes.

Nearly 120,000 hogsheads of tobacco are in stock at Liverpool.

The estate of the late Mr. HENRY DURLACHER, formerly partner in the firm of Thompson & Co., cigar importers, of 8, New Bond Street, has been valued at £101,886 os. 2d.

MESSRS. KINNEAR, LTD., tobacco manufacturers, Park Lane, Liverpool, state that Mr. W. B. Bowring has become managing director, and will be assisted in the management by Mr. W. B. Stoddart and Mr. H. H. Hilton.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Father Bernard Vaughan presented over 100 Westminster costermongers with a briar pipe and a packet of tobacco each as a Christmas gift at the close of a service at the Convent, Carlisle Place, S.W.

NEW TOBACCO GARDENS.—A new area of tobacco cultivation has been discovered. According to the annual report on the Leeward Islands, tobacco cultivation shows great promise there. Tobacco is being grown in Antigua and St. Kitts, and there is good ground to hope that a cigar-tobacco industry may be established in St. Kitts.

OMNIBUS "SMOKERS." Smokers have long agitated for accommodation inside London omnibuses. None of the old companies have provided for them, but the new London Motor Omnibus Syndicate is catering for their needs. It has been decided that several of the motor vehicles shall have special smoking compartments, which will be so arranged that no inconvenience can be caused to non-smokers.

MINISTER ARRAIGNED FOR SMOKING.—The Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo, Canada, has been arraigned before the British Columbia Methodist Conference on a charge of smoking. The law of the Methodist Church in the Dominion is that no minister who smokes can preach. Mr. Baer, who acknowledged that he disposed of two cigars and a pipe of tobacco every day, pleaded that he was acting on his doctor's orders. The Committee dismissed the charge.

AN "IMPERIAL" EXAMPLE.—A donation of £10 10s. has been received from the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd., toward the commercial education expenses fund of the London Chamber of Commerce. Further sums, to the amount of the small total of £200 are needed before the close of the present year, and will be thankfully received by the Commercial Education Committee of the Chamber, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOUSEBREAKERS AT WORK.—A case of daring housebreaking occurred at Stowmarket between Saturday night and Monday morning, December 15th, at the

premises of Mr. Walter Reynolds, 1, Ipswich Road, Ipswich. The proprietor does not sleep on the premises, where he carries on a small business as tobacconist and cigar dealer.—The premises of Messrs. R. J. Elliott and Co., cigar manufacturers, King Street, and Pack Horse Yard, Huddersfield, were broken into on Dec. 23rd, and goods and money stolen to the value of between £4 and £5.

LADY'S SUICIDE FROM SHAME.—A strange story was unfolded at a coroner's inquest at Mortlake on January 8th. Miss Mary Adelaide Ives, aged 44, a refined and cultured woman, connected with some well-known families, was in charge of a tobacconist and confectioner's shop at Camberwell, belonging to a police pensioner named Higgins. Led astray by women of doubtful character, she took to drinking, and when taxed with it disappeared. It was then found that she had misapplied money given her to pay bills, and had pledged property not her own. On January 3rd her body was found in the Thames near Hammersmith Bridge, and at the inquest a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was recorded.

TOBACCO CROP PROSPECTS.—Reports from Kentucky state that unfavourable weather has prevailed, and at the time of writing had prevented the large deliveries which were expected. The principal buyers, so far, have been the Imperial Tobacco Company, Messrs. Gallaher, the big Irish house, and the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Thomas Ryan, of the Gallaher Company, does not take such a pessimistic view as prevails in some quarters, and thinks that as soon as the market becomes settled the independent dealers will be in the market. He says the

situation is not so serious as it appears. It is reported that the American Tobacco Company purpose next year raising 300 acres of tobacco under shade in Connecticut. The growers' agitation for higher prices continues.

MERSEY DOCK BOARD.—TOBACCO IN LIVERPOOL.—CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW "KING'S PIPE."—The weekly meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was held on December 11th, in the Dock Office, Canning Place, Mr. Gladstone presiding. The report of the proceedings of the Warehouse Committee, moved by Mr. Woodward, included a recommendation to erect a furnace for the destruction of tobacco sweepings on the east quay of the Stanley Dock at an estimated cost of £375. Mr. Woodward said that a very large proportion of the tobacco was stored at the three Stanley Dock warehouses. Their new tobacco warehouse was completely full, and the other two were also very full. Under the circumstances they had to cart nearly all the sweepings they had to burn down to the "King's Pipe" at the old King's Dock warehouses. In view of the possible absorption of those warehouses into general

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS

CIGARETTES

AWARDED THE

GOLD MEDAL

AT

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900
(HIGHEST AWARD).

TEOFANI & CO., 18, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "TEOFANI, LONDON." Telephone No. 2783 Avenue.

X THE Wholesale and Retail Trade can now be quite independent of the Tobacco Trust or other combinations, as they can push their own brands, which will be advertised largely. **X**
 A special Box Factory has been started to make Unique Packages, Padded and Leather Boxes, exclusively for the . .



FREE TOBACCONIST FACTORY ARTICLES.

"LERNA" BRAND

MADE ONLY FOR . . .

Free Tobacconist Factory, London.

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 All "Lerna" Goods are invoiced at Retail Prices. In case of any cutting of Prices supplies will be stopped. The following discounts are allowed off Invoice as follows:

- 20 per cent. off all "LERNA" PACKET TOBACCOS.
- 25 per cent. off all "LERNA" PACKET CIGARETTES.
- 30 per cent. off all "LERNA" WEIGHT CIGARETTES.
- 30 per cent. off all "LERNA" IMPORTED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
- 40 per cent. off all "LERNA" CIGARS.

To the purely Wholesale Trade a further 5 per cent. discount is allowed for distribution expenses.

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

dock buildings, it had been thought advisable to construct a "King's Pipe" at the Stanley Dock, which would save them considerable heavy expense in the way of carting sweepings. The recommendation was confirmed.

**BRISTOL'S TOBACCO IMPORTS.**—Last year the sum of £2,031,058 was received at the port of Bristol for tobacco duty, as compared with £1,840,204 in 1901. The growing importance of Bristol as a tobacco centre is shown by the fact that during the past few years the tobacco duties have doubled. This is the first occasion they have exceeded two millions sterling.

**TOBACCO TRADE IN 1902.**—In their annual review of the tobacco trade, Messrs. W. Connal & Co., Glasgow, say:—Opening with considerable firmness in prices, and the transaction of a fair amount of business during the first two months of the year, the market soon relapsed into extreme quietness—a condition which continued till late autumn. Considerable sales, however, have taken place during the last two months of all classes, of excellent quality and in good condition, and as manufacturers are fully employed, it is probable that the present inquiry may continue. The changes resulting from the combination of manufacturers under the Imperial Tobacco Company have affected the local market very materially in the mutual relations of sellers and buyers, but it will be some time yet ere the ultimate effect of these changes is realised. As one result, the import and stock are the heaviest recorded at this port. The stock in bond in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow may be estimated at 165,000 casks, against an actual stock of 139,934 casks last year.

**TOBACCO TRADE.**—In their review of the tobacco trade of the past year, Messrs. Edward Samuelson & Co. say:—The year was remarkable for many surprises, but none more than that the stock should be run up to an aggregate of 121,431 hhds., owing, however, largely to the excessive imports of Western Strips. The imports of Virginia Leaf and Strips also exceeded those of 1901. The demand throughout the year was of a slow, dragging character, and was confined almost exclusively to the cheaper classes of both Western and Virginia, although there were ample supplies of the finer grades at moderate prices. The deliveries for home trade show a decrease compared with the preceding year. In looking at the figures of the total stock it is necessary to bear in mind the circumstances under which a large portion of it was brought here by then contending manufacturers, and we suppose, leaving out Western Strips, only a comparatively small portion of it is actually on sale. Regarding values, it may be briefly said that all common grades are scarce, while the better and finer classes, especially of Brights, are plentiful and relatively cheaper than they have been for several years—lower than in the American markets.

**NEW TOBACCO WAR. ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUST INVADES GERMANY.**—Early in the new year the Anglo-American Tobacco Trust will inaugurate its long-planned campaign for the conquest of the German tobacco trade. It is preparing to exploit the coupon premium scheme on an enormous scale, and will introduce that system of business into the country for the first time. Millions of profusely illustrated catalogues will be circulated describing the things the Trust is ready to give away in order to induce German smokers to buy its goods. The premiums will range in variety from corkscrews to motor cars. The Trust is now making contracts with leading manufacturers to supply the various articles in large quantities. The German tobacco industry is panic-stricken at the prospect of such competition, which it admits is likely to prove irresistible. It realises that it possesses no such means of defence as

the Americans encountered in Great Britain. Since the Trust acquired the Jasmatzi cigarette works at Dresden, it has received offers of sale from dozens of domestic firms anxious to get out of business before the war of extermination begins. The fight for the German market will be speedily followed by strong competitive measures in every country on the Continent where Government monopolies do not exist.

## Fires.

Damage to the extent of £50 was caused by an outbreak of fire which occurred on January 4th in the shop of V. TELFER, tobacconist, 203, High Street, Glasgow.

The tobacconist's shop of Mr. E. HEMPEL, at 151, Hornsey Road, N., was partly destroyed on December 14th, and a woman named Francis Dupet (35) was badly cut in effecting her escape.

Damage to the extent of about £300 was done by the fire which broke out about five o'clock on the morning of December 31st, at the shop of Mr. WINDSOR, tobacconist and hairdresser, of Pevensey Road, Eastbourne. The loss is covered by insurance.

On January 7th, a fire occurred at the shop of Mr. H. S. BONSALL, a Darlington hairdresser and tobacconist. With the assistance of some cabmen, he extinguished the flames, but not before the articles in the window, which included tobacco, pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, &c., had been damaged.

On the evening of December 14th, a girl named Mary Riley, daughter of RICHARD RILEY, stationer and tobacconist, 25, Bury Lane, Dilworth, Blackburn, accidentally set fire to some clothing in her bedroom. She raised an alarm, and the fire was extinguished, but not before damage to the extent of £20 had been done.

**VAN ON FIRE IN THE STRAND.**—A curious fire took place in the Strand on December 23rd, a van loaded with tobacco tins, cigarettes in packets, and a number of boxes of matches suddenly bursting into flames as it was passing Wellington Street. The whole load was tipped out on the street, where it burned freely, some £100 worth of goods being destroyed.

Just before three o'clock on the morning of January 2nd the fire brigade was called to Wandsworth Road, S.W., a one-floor timber building about 50 ft. by 10 ft., part of which is used as a lock-up shop by C. COLLINGS, tobacconist. The fire, which is attributed to a light thrown down from the street, was not extinguished until the shop and contents had been practically destroyed.

Fire broke out about 11 o'clock on the night of January 5th, in a shop occupied by JAMES LEE GRAY, tobacconist, 19, Dalry Road, Edinburgh. The outbreak, which was not of a very serious nature, was confined to the front part of the shop, and was not difficult to subdue. A dense volume of smoke, however, made its way up to the houses above the shop, and the inhabitants, thinking the whole building was on fire, started to remove their goods before they were assured that they were not in danger. The damage, which amounts to between £150 and £200, is covered by insurance.

## Law.

**A SMOKING MIXTURE CASE.**—In the Chancery Division, on December 18th, the case of Ogdens Ltd. v. John Young & Sons, of Bolton, came on before Mr. Justice Joyce, the action being one to restrict the use by



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only 25 per cent. profit.

## **50 PER CENT. PROFIT**

is the return obtainable upon a well-known standard article which has stood the test of time, the trade in which has grown continuously. We refer to that King of 3d. cigars,

# **UNEEDA CIGARS**

The public demand for these cigars, already so well established, will be doubtless greatly increased by the heavy advertising we are putting in hand; while should retailers desire to accelerate still further their own particular returns we will supply to all bona fide Tobacconists

## **FREE WINDOW DISPLAYS AND TICKETS.**

Applications for further particulars about this line with the 50 per cent. profit to be made to the sole manufacturers:—

**SALMON & GLUCKSTEIN, Ltd.,**  
Clarence Works, City Road, London.



TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

the defendants of the word "Clarion" in connection with a smoking mixture. Plaintiff's counsel, however, said he did not intend to proceed with the action, which was dismissed with costs.

**HALIFAX TOBACCONISTS' DISPUTE.**—The case of Hutchinson v. Clayton was mentioned on December 18th in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Kekewich. Mr. Lawrence, for the plaintiff, said he had a motion for an injunction to restrain defendant from carrying on business as a wholesale dealer in tobacco in Halifax. There was a conflict of evidence, but not sufficient to disable the Court dealing with it that day. The defendant, who was formerly in the employment of the plaintiff, had opened a tobacconists' shop within 150 yards of the plaintiff's establishment. Mr. Warrington, K.C., on behalf of the defendant, said he had considered the case, and was prepared to give an undertaking until judgment or further order in terms of the notice of motion. It was obviously a case which would have to be tried.—Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of the plaintiff, accepted this offer, and it is understood that the matter will be set down for hearing as soon as possible.

## New Companies.

**THOMAS ROBINS, LTD.**—Registered December 16th, with a capital of £1,000 in £1 shares. Object, to adopt an agreement with W. W. Robins, and to carry on business as grocers, provision merchants, butchers, bakers, greengrocers, tobacconists, refreshment contractors, wine and spirit merchants, dealers in hard and tin ware; as a guarantee company. No initial public issue. Managing director, W. Robins.

**ZAMBESI TOBACCO SYNDICATE.**—Registered December 16th, with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares. Object, to acquire 5,500 acres of land on the Ssissishi River, in the Valley of the Zambesi, in North-eastern Rhodesia, South Africa, granted to L. M. Wyllie by the British South Africa Company, July 10th, 1902, subject to an annual quit rent of £5, to adopt an agreement with the said L. Munro Wyllie, and as cultivators and growers, and in all matters connected therewith. Minimum subscription, £1,000. Registered office, 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**KINNEAR, WHITINHAM & CO. LTD.**—This company has just been registered with a capital of £6,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers and merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The number of directors not to be less than two nor more than four. The subscribers are to appoint the first—qualification 20 shares. Registered by Rawcliffes, Rawle & Co., 1, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

## Obituary.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF A HULL TOBACCONIST.**—A verdict of "natural causes" was returned at the inquest

held on January 7th, by the Hull Coroner (Mr. A. Thorne), on the body of Mr. Charles Colbie Richardson, tobacconist, 37, Porter Street, Hull, who died suddenly on January 6th.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. SHARMAN, of Fleetwood, who died at his residence, Promenade Road, on December 23rd. The deceased gentleman, who was 46 years of age, was well known and respected in the town as a tobacconist, and had lived in Fleetwood for four years. During that time he had made a large number of friends, to whom the news of his death came as a shock.

**MR. THOMAS DAVEY.**—Another death which is a great loss to the tobacco world is that of Mr. Thomas Davey, J.P., the head of the old-established Bristol firm of Franklyn, Davey & Co. This sad event took place on December 17th. Mr. Davey was 69 years of age, and in consequence of ill-health had not been able to attend to business for twelve months. The deceased gentleman was highly respected in Bristol circles on account of his generosity to many charities, and more particularly for the services he rendered to the Dispensary, of which he was hon. treasurer till his death. It will, of course, be remembered that the business of the firm was acquired by The Imperial Tobacco Company. The funeral took place at Long Ashton on December 20th, and many of the leading Bristol manufacturers attended, besides a number of friends.

**MR. GEORGE CHAMBERS, J.P.**—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. George Chambers, the well-known tobacco broker, of 37, Fenchurch Street, E.C. The death occurred on December 14th, on which day Mr. Chambers left his home about 3 p.m. for the purpose of visiting the Tyssen Library in the Hackney Town Hall, of which institution he was honorary librarian. He was expected back about 5 p.m., and as he did not return Miss Louisa Chambers, his daughter, went to the keeper of the hall to make inquiries, and, on hearing that he had not

seen deceased, went with him into the library, where they found Mr. Chambers dead in his chair. Deceased had been in his usual health, though when he left home, a few days before, he had been attacked by lumbago. An inquest was held by Dr. Westcott on December 18th, and after hearing medical evidence to the effect that death was due to a diseased heart, the jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes." The funeral, which took place at Alney Park Cemetery, on December 18th, was largely attended, and a number of leading members of the trade were present. Mr. Chambers was born in 1834, and was a public-spirited and generous man. He was three times Chairman of the Hackney Vestry, on which body he rendered very important services, and was a J.P. for the County of London. Mr. Chambers was for a period of over thirty years connected with the well-known firm of Grant, Chambers & Co., of Cophall Court, where his encyclopædic knowledge of the trade was turned to good account. Always mindful of the wants of his poorer brethren, Mr. Chambers will for ever be gratefully

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

remembered by the trade for the efforts he made to increase the resources of that deserving institution, the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association. He was one of the honorary collectors for five years, and honorary secretary since 1876. The association has lost its best friend, and it will indeed be hard to find another man to replace Mr. Chambers.

## Public Companies.

**TURKISH TOBACCO REGIE. DIMINUTION OF SMUGGLING AND IMPROVED POSITION OF THE MONOPOLY.**—It is stated that a considerable improvement in the receipts of the Turkish Tobacco Regie Company has taken place since the commencement of the new financial year. In discussing the causes of this satisfactory progress the Berlin *Borsen Courier* states that at one time in some parts of the country only 10 per cent. of the harvest reached the depôts of the Regie, the remainder being smuggled, whereas at present, thanks to the endeavours of the new management, the quantity smuggled amounts to only 30 per cent., as compared with an average of 75 per cent. a few years ago. The diminution in the illegal trade has been accompanied by an augmentation in the sales of the monopoly, and this increase is of a progressive character. In addition to this the export trade has advanced, and it is considered that the business would permanently develop if the express support of the Government could be obtained in suppressing the illegitimate trade.

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company was held on December 16th at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Richard B. Martin, M.P. The Chairman stated that twelve months ago he told them that the Governor estimated the revenue for the current year at 820,000 dollars, or 410,000 dollars for the half-year. The exact receipts for the six months to 30th June last, under all headings, amounted to 401,657 dollars, or a shortage of 8,343 dollars. Nevertheless the Governor thought that his estimate would be realised. They could not give any idea what the profit for the year was likely to be, because the dollar had fallen from 18. 10½d. on 31st December last to about 18. 7d. at the present moment. This represented a fall of 3½d. on each dollar during the year, and during two years a fall of over 6d. To a certain extent the fall had been compensated by a revision of the tariff, but owing to the opium and spirit farms having been fixed for three years on a dollar basis, the loss on these alone was very considerable. The court was now considering the best means to prevent the revenue of the company being affected by exchange fluctuations. Although it hit the company for the moment rather hard, it must not be forgotten that planters and others who paid for their labour in silver, derived very great advantage from the low dollar, and it enabled the company to construct their railways and other public works at a less sterling cost than if the dollar were higher. The construction of the railway, owing to the difficult nature of the country, had been exceedingly slow during the year, but Mr. West hoped to have the first train through to Fort Birch by the end of next year. Until the gorge portion of the line had been finished, it was impossible to gauge the earning capacity of the railway as a whole. The prospects in regard to tobacco were extremely encouraging. Reference was made at the recent dinner to an informal application which had been made to His Majesty's Government for an advance of £500,000 at 3 per cent. This would enable the debentures to be paid off at the proper time, thus saving the company £4,000 a year in interest, and with the balance of £400,000

the developments most likely to increase their revenue could be pushed on. So far, however, they had received no reply. At the meeting last July the shareholders were informed that an influential syndicate had been formed to prospect the country for minerals. An oil expert was actually on the spot examining the petroleum indications, and a mining engineer and six prospectors were due to arrive in Borneo during the next few days. The company would participate to the extent of one-fifth in the net profits of the large company which, it was anticipated, would be formed directly anything worth working was discovered. He had no resolution to submit on that occasion.

**HENRY CLAY AND BOCK & CO. LTD.**—An extraordinary general meeting was held on December 22nd, at Winchester House, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, passing a series of resolutions altering the articles of association. Lord Ebury, who presided, remarked that the meeting had been called for purposes which, if the existing directors had been left to their unaided intelligence, he thought it was not very likely they would have desired to promote. The Board in this matter were the puppets of circumstances, and for the benefit of the few who were present, and of the many who still held preference shares in the company and were absent, he would briefly explain how this had come about. Shortly after the war in Cuba, an American combination, reputed to be strong, conceived the idea of uniting the entire tobacco industry of the island under one domination, a plan which, of course, could not be carried into effect without reference to the important brands and properties which Henry Clay and Bock possessed or controlled. It happened at that time that the affairs of the company were in a very prosperous condition. The genius of the managing director in Havana had successfully piloted its interests through a protracted record of unexampled difficulty and danger, and their recently-contracted alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Ltd., had considerably strengthened the position. The shareholders would understand the disappointment of the directors when the latter discovered a movement calculated to mar this flattering prospect of peace and plenty. In London, Paris, Havana, and in New York this movement became perceptible, and for the best part of two years, and with little intermission, the Board had been engaged in attempts to repel the invader, or, failing that, in making acceptable terms for some and gaining adequate protection for the remaining interests entrusted to their care. The result was known to the shareholders, for in the spring of the present year practically the whole of the ordinary shares went into American hands at the price of £17, subject to the condition that they were not to be used—for the only purpose for which they could be used—to prejudice the preference shareholders and the other interests the directors were bound to protect. Even with this condition attached, that £17 was not the full value of those shares was proved by the fact that very shortly afterwards they passed, at a substantial profit, out of the hands of the middle man, who acquired them, into the possession of those who now held them. Latterly the turn of the preference shareholders had come. There were 17,000 of these, and 9,000 of them had had to be procured in order to establish the coveted control. The combination were now actually in possession of the three-fourths majority of the company's share capital which entitled them to make what arrangements they pleased for the modification of the Board, and for alterations in the articles of association. It would have been perfectly competent for the combination, within a few weeks, suddenly to dispense with the services of the existing directors, and to substitute their own nominees, but they had been unwilling to take such a revolutionary

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

course, and they approached the directors with the suggestion that, bowing to the inevitable, the Board should acquiesce in the alterations in the articles they desired, and that the Board should continue to serve with the gentlemen of the combination's selection—at all events until the natural process of rotation brought the directorships to a close. The important interests of the minority would remain under the observation of the existing directors, if only for a limited period. The alterations forming the amendments to the articles were not important. He concluded by proposing the resolutions.—Mr. Herbert Praed seconded the motion, which was carried.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Henry Clay and Bock & Company, Ltd., was held on January 7th at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., for the purpose of submitting for confirmation as special resolutions the resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on 22nd December last.

Lord Ebury, Chairman of the Company, presided.

Mr. Helby: Before the resolution is put to the meeting, I should like to ask one question. Some time since circulars were sent out offering to purchase part of the preference shares, and you very rightly sent a circular to the shareholders suggesting that unless the whole were purchased it would be better to wait until an offer to that effect was made. The unanimity of the shareholders, which you pointed to as necessary, does not seem to have taken place. It seems to me that there must be many shareholders, like myself, who want to know something of what our position is at the present time, now that we have lost our chance of selling our shares at a higher price than their present quotation. I shall be glad if you will give us, as preference shareholders, some indication of what our position will be in the future.

## THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman: I think the question which has been asked by the proprietor is, under the circumstances, a reasonable question, and one which I ought to answer to the best of my ability, as Chairman of this meeting, although I have not felt the same obligation in regard to inquiries of the same nature which have been addressed to me by post. The way in which I read the position of those who, like myself, are still holders of preference shares in this Company is briefly this:—The Company has still at its service the unrivalled capabilities of a Managing Director who has conducted the affairs of the Company for 15 years with signal ability and success; and, seeing that the combination which has absorbed so large a part of our interests will command the almost entire tobacco interest in Cuba, it seems to me that the future ought to be relieved from the fear and even, I may add, from the occurrence of that cut-throat competition which from one particular source, which it is to be assumed will now cease from troubling, has materially diminished the profits of the Company in past years. Given, then, honest and capable management such as that which, with Mr. Bock at his post as Managing Director, is a foregone conclusion, I think our 8 per cent. dividend ought to be about as secure as any industrial profit very well can be. As regards what the proprietor has said about the suggestion which I made, and which was absolutely dependent upon the proviso that the shareholders should be unanimous in the matter, I am sorry for all who think it has been unprofitable to them, but looking at the matter purely from the investor's point of view, and with reference to some of the transactions—I should say the great majority of the transactions—which have recently taken place, involving the trans-

mission of shares from one hand to another, I am not by any means sure that the sellers had the best of the bargain. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps we may now proceed to vote upon the motion before the meeting.

The motion to confirm the resolutions was then un-animously agreed to.

Mr. Joseph Hood moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

Mr. Helby, in seconding the motion, thanked his Lordship for the answer he had given to the question put.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

## Police.

**CHARGE OF STEALING A HORSE AND TRAP.**—At Heanor Petty Sessions, on December 29th, Edward Swindle, *alias* Marshall, a navvy, was brought up in custody and charged with feloniously stealing a pony and cart, one set of harness, and a quantity of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, together of the value of £32, the property of Samuel Edward Peters, at Loscoe, on the 22nd inst. George Henry Parker, of Marehay, Ripley, a traveller, said that on the date named he was in Mr. G. H. Hickling's shop, Loscoe Grange, when he received information from his lad, in consequence of which he hurried off to Cross Hills, where he found his trap in the station yard. The seat, step, and splashboard were damaged, and his tobacco, cigars, &c., were lying in the mud. The prisoner was lying on the ground close by. He heard a statement made by the prisoner to the effect that he wanted to take the pony and trap to Chesterfield, where he could have sold them.—Wm. Parker, of Heage Road, Ripley, said that on the date named he was driving out with Mr. Parker. While he was standing by the pony's head at Loscoe the prisoner came up, jumped into the trap, took the reins, and galloped off.—William White, a watchman, spoke to seeing the prisoner drive off with the pony and trap. Witness tried to stop him, but could not.—P.C. Robinson spoke to arresting the prisoner, who had nothing to say except that he was in beer.—Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Derbyshire Quarter Sessions.

**UNLABELLED TOBACCO. SHIELDS DEALER HEAVILY FINED.**—On December 23rd, at North Shields Police Court, Emanuel Chinilier, tobacco dealer, Clive Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was summoned at the instance of H.M. Customs for having on his premises 8½ lbs. of foreign tobacco, which was not enclosed in a proper label or wrapper in accordance with the Act. Mr. Theodore H. Ward, Customs solicitor, London, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. A. Whitehorn, North Shields, on behalf of the defendant.—Mr. Ward, in opening the case, stated that when defendant was spoken to regarding his contravention of the law, he protested most vigorously that the tobacco was duty paid. He wished to point out, however, that the payment of duty did not affect the prosecution in any way, as it was that the tobacco was not enclosed in a proper label or wrapper. The common plea of ignorance of the law could not be entertained in that case, because the defendant had held a tobacco license since 1888, and he should, therefore, have had a full knowledge of the business. He had, under the circumstances, been instructed by the Commissioners to press for the maximum penalty, £20, instead of treble value and duty, and for the forfeiture of the tobacco.—George Turnbull Hogg, preventive officer of H.M. Customs, stationed at North Shields, stated that on the 6th inst. he went to the defendant's



## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

premises with a search warrant. He asked the defendant to produce what foreign tobacco he had in his shop. He brought out a box containing 8½ lbs. of cavendish tobacco, which was not enclosed in a proper label or wrapper. Another officer, who accompanied him, found 3½ lbs. of tobacco in cakes, these being in a similar condition.—By Mr. Whitehorn: He had nothing to do with supplying the labels. A "duty slip" for 9 lbs. of tobacco was produced by the defendant's daughter.—William Williamson, an analyst from the Government laboratory, said he received the tobacco from North Shields under seal, and analysed samples of it. The light-coloured samples contained 8 per cent. of liquorice, and the dark-coloured 10 per cent. That was a prohibited addition according to the Act. Water was the only thing allowed to be used.—Cross-examined: These ingredients were expected to be found in foreign manufactured tobacco.—Mr. Whitehorn pleaded for a mitigated penalty, admitting that a technical offence had been committed.—In answer to a question from the magistrates, it was stated that the treble value was £8 1s. 6d.—A fine of £4 and costs was imposed. For a second offence, for harbouring 3½ lbs. of uncustomed tobacco on his premises, defendant was ordered to pay £1 2s. 2d. single value, and duty and costs. In the two cases the costs amounted to £6 18s. 8d.

**DUBLIN TOBACCO FIRM PROSECUTED.**—On December 31st, in the Southern Police Court, Dublin, the Excise authorities prosecuted Messrs. J. & E. Kennedy, tobacco manufacturers, Amiens Street, for having in their premises on six separate occasions "certain tobacco (not being tobacco which must undergo some process of treatment and manufacture before it is fit for sale), which on being dried at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit was decreased in weight by more than 30 per cent., whereby they had incurred penalties amounting on the whole to £300." Mr. E. Coll, B.L. (instructed by Mr. R. O'B. Furlong, solicitor of Inland Revenue) prosecuted. Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Scallan & Co.) defended.—Mr. Coll opened the case for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and said previously the amount of moisture allowed in tobacco was 35 per cent., and the Finance Act of 1898 reduced the maximum amount of moisture to 30 per cent.—Mr. O'Brien, K.C., said Mr. Hugh Kennedy and Margaret Kennedy were the executors under the will of the late Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Hugh Kennedy is carrying on the business in trust. Having looked into the matter, and the defendant's analyst having examined the samples which were taken, the magistrates would probably come to the conclusion that there had been an infringement of the statute, and he had no option but to inflict a penalty, and perhaps the Inland Revenue authorities would see their way to take an admission of the offence in the first case. He understood Mr. Coll was willing to allow that to be done. A *nolle prosequi* would be entered in the others.—Mr. Coll said there were six counts, but he thought justice would be properly met if the magistrate convicted on the first count, and imposed a penalty of £50.—Mr. Drury: And leave it afterwards to be reduced?—Mr. O'Brien: Yes; we will petition. The percentage of moisture is not more than 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> over 30 per cent. But the statute is a cast-iron one, and it is difficult to see that every roll is pressed to the proper percentage.—Mr. Drury took a plea of guilty on the first count, and imposed a penalty of £50. He said the defendants could afterwards petition to have the penalty reduced.—Mr. O'Brien asked to have the penalty inflicted on Hugh Kennedy alone.—Mr. Coll said he could not agree to that. It must be against the two executors.—Mr. O'Brien: Well, if they won't consent, I cannot press them.—Mr. Drury: It is one penalty of £50 on the first offence against the two executors.

## THE POETS OF THE PIPE.

It is not a little singular, considering the indebtedness of many of our poets to tobacco as a means of inspiration, that so few of them should make fitting acknowledgment in their works of its beneficent qualities. A study of the biographies of British poets—Milton, Byron, Burns, Scott, Thomson, and Tennyson—to name half a dozen only, shows that they found help, solace, and comfort by puffing tobacco smoke. And our prose writers, of whom Charles Lamb and Carlyle are notable examples, were certainly not behind them in their allegiance to the weed. Yet, if we except Byron and Thomson and a few others, we have to go to other countries for the most glowing tributes to the joys of tobacco. "Whatever Aristotle and all other philosophers may say," wrote Molière in 1665, "there is nothing to equal tobacco. It is the passion of honest men, and whoever lives without tobacco is not worthy to live." But it is to America that we have to turn for the poet who was sufficiently grateful for the soothing influences of tobacco to give rein to his imagination and sing its praise. James Russell Lowell was an ardent devotee. We dip into his works and we find "An Ode of Thanks for Certain Cigars," in which he assures us that—

Tobacco, sacred herb, though lowly,  
Baffles old Time, the tyrant wholly,  
And makes him turn his hour-glass slowly.

But Lowell did not remain constant to cigars alone. He dearly loved a pipe, and for choice a meerscham, which he calls a "mixture divine of foam and clay," and was very ambitious to make it "beautifully brown." But, perhaps, his gratitude to the weed is best brought out in "A Winter Evening Hymn to my Fire," in which he says—

Nicotia, dearer to the Muse  
Than all the grape's bewildering juice.

And of American writers Lowell was by no means the only one to grow enthusiastic over tobacco. Who that has read it can forget Breitmann's *Rauchlied* (smoking song) by Charles Godfrey Leland?—

Of all de dings dat mordal man,  
Ish fabrikate for gelt,  
Of all de goots dat sailen ships  
Ish carry troo de welt,  
Peneat de Frantsche tri-colo-ir  
De English Union Shack,  
Or Vankeclandish stripes and stars,  
De pest ish good Taback.

It should not be supposed that British writers have failed to pay their tribute to tobacco. Where you come across stories of a great poet like Mr. Swinburne speaking strongly against my Lady Nicotine, and even applauding James I. "because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking," you also, in your incursions into literature, encounter ungrudging homage to her benign but none the less potent attractions. Byron sang—

Sublime Tobacco, which from east to west  
Cheers the Tar's labour or the Turkman's rest.

Henry Fielding assures us that "Tobacco gives wit to the dullest old cit," and that lawyers would not be able to brawl "were it not for a whiff of tobacco." Robert Southey's testimony comes home to most of us. It makes us turn over the tablets of our memories; and when we find thereon something which recalls disagreeable associations, causing us to overhaul our faith in human nature, we think of—

One who has suffered Fortune's hardest knocks,  
Poor, and with none to tend on his grey hairs,  
Yet has a friend in his tobacco box,  
And while he rolls his quid, forgets his cares.

Even the paradoxical William Cowper, the poet of humour and of melancholy, sings of the "oval box well filled with best tobacco finely mill'd," and says that smoking does "more to quicken and refine thought" than all the breath

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of all the Nine." Cowper even has a good word to say for snuffing. Tom Hood swore by cigars. Where would you find higher praise than this?—

To have my choice among  
The toys of life's bazaar;  
The deuce may take them all,  
So I have my cigar.

James Thomson, not the author of "The Seasons" and "Rule Britannia," but the poet of that ilk who wrote "The City of Dreadful Night," left behind him several charming poems on smoking. There is an irresistible rhythm about his "Grey Clouds come puffing from my Lips," while another poem suggests that Thomson derived considerable comfort and pleasure by smoking in a cosy nook at home. He has thus set forth his feelings on the matter—

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,  
Give a man a book he can read;  
And his home is bright with a calm delight,  
Though the room be poor indeed.

If great poets have been loth to set forth the pleasure they derived from tobacco consumption, this fault cannot be laid at the door of those who, without disrespect to the manner in which they have utilised the great gift of poetry within them, might be classed as minor singers. Many of these cannot write at all unless smoke is eddying from their lips. Of portraits of Mr. Rudyard Kipling sitting at his desk with bent head, pen in hand and pipe in mouth, there are plenty. And in his "Betrothed" we are told that—

A million surplus Maggies are willing to bear the yoke;  
And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke.

The late J. K. Stephen, whose play on Kipling's name is well known, with his pipe "full, and fairly alight," was moved to write "A Ballade of the Drowning Fusee." But some of the best things that have been written on the pipe were done by George S. Phillips, better known by his pen-name of January Searle. The poem "Geordie to his Tobacco Pipe," is at once a grateful memory of a dear friend who presented Searle with a pipe, and an interesting disquisition on the joys of smoking. Not less pleasing is the poem "The Last Pipe," with its apposite finish—

So, rapping out these ashes light;  
My pipe, you've served me well to-night.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has at least two poems on the pipe, and, judging from the enthusiasm he throws into them, we are led to believe that his attachment to my Lady Nicotine is as strong and enduring as that of Mr. J. M. Barrie. He is not over particular as to the smoke-vehicle so long as he is able to puff. To him nothing is sweeter than to be at peace "with pipe and book at close of day." And he has evidently made up his mind to think of the weed to the last, for he lays this command on his friends—

So let us trust, and when at length  
You lay me 'neath the yew,  
Forget not, O, my friends, I pray,  
Pipes and tobacco, too.

Another poet who has not been sparing in his poetic tributes to tobacco is Mr. W. E. Henley. Of his seven poems on this subject, "Oh, Try the Weed," is the one that touches men's hearts most. Mr. Henley, when he is not a critic, pulling literary idols from their pedestals, is a charming philosopher. And when men are down in the mouth and cavilling with the fates, they would do worse than go to him, from whom they would get this advice—

Hast thou a love that pouts, a wife that wrangles,  
A mother-in-law whose art thy belfry jangles,  
An ancient debt, a sudden yoke of twins,  
Oh, try the weed.

No dissertation on the poets of the pipe would be complete without some reference to Mr. J. M. Barrie's pleasing contribution on the subject. An author must indeed be an ardent devotee of the weed when he is moved to

write a book on "My Lady Nicotine"—a work which has really created a vogue in smoking. And the mention of Mr. Barrie's writings recalls to memory his distinguished countryman, his friend alike of the pen and the pipe, the late Robert Louis Stevenson. "R.L.S." has set it forth that he could not work without having a certain brand of tobacco for company. He smoked cigarettes incessantly, and smoked to good account, as every lover of literature will readily admit. Has not Mr. Andrew Lang told us of the tobacco-stained fingers of the author of "Kidnapped"?—*Evening Standard*.

A Mass Meeting of the trade, including manufacturers and retailers, has been arranged by the London Organising Committee, for Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at 3 p.m., at the Memorial Hall, Ludgate Circus. Application for tickets to be addressed to Mr. Taylor, Secretary to the Committee, 74, York Road, S.E.

A Dinner will also be held the same evening, for which tickets, price 3s. 6d., can also be procured on application to Mr. Taylor.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SMOKERS.—As consumers of tobacco no nation can "beat the Dutch." The Hollanders are the greatest smokers in the world, the amount consumed being seven pounds per head for the entire population. Germany has the reputation of being a nation of smokers, but the average there is only three pounds per capita a year. The Hollanders claim that the dampness of their atmosphere makes smoking a necessity, and even the young boys are given big black cigars or a strong pipe. The Austrians are also great smokers, and there, as in Germany, the pipe is the favourite means of consuming tobacco. In Spain the pipe is never seen, even in the mouths of the poorest peasants. The cigarette prevails among all classes. In Italy, also, the cigarette is the prevailing and popular "smoke," as it is on the western continent south of the Rio Grande. So firm a hold has the cigarette habit on the Spaniards that in some districts the workmen are given a respite of fifteen minutes every hour for smoking the little paper rolls. In Mexico the members of the national legislature smoke cigarettes even on the floor of the house.

SMOKING AND HABIT.—One of the magazines begins the new year with a furious attack upon our old and familiar enemy, the cigarette. The man who inhales cigarette smoke is told that he suffers both mentally and physically; a constant and severe nervousness hangs over him; he is continually lethargic; his intellectual capacities are dulled; his appetite vanishes; his cheek falls in; his eyes recede into the head; and, by way of anti-climax to all these tragic terrors, he "almost inevitably develops a peculiar kind of asthma." We cannot persuade ourselves that the cigarette smoker will discover all these evils in himself; nor do we think that he is of that temperament which breeds disease from the perusal of a catalogue of symptoms. For the truth is that the cigarette habit exemplifies in a marked degree the body's adaptability to circumstance. The smoker knows that if he gave up tobacco for a month or two the return to the first pipe, or cigarette, would make his head spin and produce riot in his digestive apparatus. But it is purely temporary. Man can accustom himself as easily to poison as to bully beef. It is all habit. We cannot believe that cigarette smoking, unless in exceptional cases, is in any degree really more injurious to the body than tea. Whether it is inherently injurious or not, man can so accustom himself to his habit that he is unconscious of any discomfort, certainly of the long list of evils above written.—*The Globe*.



## From the "London Gazette."

### Receiving Orders.

APPLEBY, JAMES, 16, Hope Street, Filey, Yorkshire, tobacconist, &c. Date of order, January 5th, 1903.

ASQUITH, HAROLD HUDSON, late tobacconist, &c., 233, Kirkstall Road, Leeds. Date of order, December 3rd, 1902.

NORTON, BENJAMIN, tobacconist, &c., 20, Alexandra Road, Leeds. Date of order, November 24th, 1902.

### First Meetings and Public Examinations.

ASQUITH, HAROLD HUDSON, late tobacconist, &c., 233, Kirkstall Road, Leeds. Public Examination, County Court-house, Albion Place, Leeds, January 13th, 1903, at 11.

TADMAN, HERBERT ERNEST, tobacconist, late 60, Waterloo Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. Public Examination, Court-house, Town Hall, Hull, December 15th, 1902, at 2.

APPLEBY, JAMES, 16, Hope Street, Filey, Yorkshire, tobacconist, &c. First meeting on January 20th, 1903, at 11.15 a.m., at 74, Newborough, Scarborough. Public examination, February 2nd, 1903, at 12 noon, at the Court-house, Scarborough.

### Adjudications.

ASQUITH, HAROLD HUDSON, late tobacconist, &c., 233, Kirkstall Road, Leeds. Date of order, December 3rd, 1902.

NORTON, BENJAMIN, tobacconist, &c., 20, Alexandra Road, Leeds. Date of order, November 24th, 1902.

SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM, tobacconist, 41, High Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Date of order, December 4th, 1902.

APPLEBY, JAMES, 16, Hope Street, Filey, Yorkshire, tobacconist, &c. Date of order, January 5th, 1903.

### Notices of Intended Dividends.

DUNCAN, GEORGE THOMSON, tobacco broker, 9, Rangoon Street, E.C. Last day for proofs, December 24th, 1902. Trustee, E. L. Hough, Official Receiver, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

BROWN, GEORGE CONRAD WILL, 42, Cambridge Road, Seaforth, cigar importer. Last day for proofs, January 24th, 1903. Trustee, Frederick Gittins, Official Receiver, 35, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

### Notices of Dividends.

BURGESS, HENRY WILLIAM, tobacconist, Corn Market Street, Thame, Oxford, and Princes Risborough, Bucks. First and final, of 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., at the Official Receiver's, 1, St. Aldate Street, Oxford, on December 20th, 1902.

DUNCAN, GEORGE THOMSON, and OLIVER FRANCIS MADDOX HUEFFER (of G. T. Duncan & Co.),

tobacco brokers, 9, Rangoon Street, E.C. Composition of 7s. 6d., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., any day (except Saturday), between 11 and 2.

HODSON, JOHN THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., High Street, Coalville, Leicestershire. First and final, of 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., at the Official Receiver's, 47, Full Street, Derby, on December 30th, 1902.

HOROBIN, THOMAS HENRY, tobacconist, &c., High Street, Crowle, near Doncaster. First and final, of 3s. 6d., at the Official Receiver's, Figtree Lane, Sheffield, on December 3rd, 1902.

HUEFFER, OLIVER FRANCIS MADDOX (of G. T. Duncan & Co.), tobacco broker, 9, Rangoon Street, E.C. Composition, of 20s., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., any day (except Saturday), between 11 and 2.

LACY, FRANCIS DYSON (trading as Beynon and Stocken), cigar, &c., merchant, 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C. First and final, of 1s. 11d., at Poppleton & Appleby's, 3, Barbican, E.C., on December 15th, 1902.

PALMER, ALBERT EDWARD (trading as A. E. Palmer & Co.), wholesale tobacco, &c., merchant, 28, Tamworth Street, Hulme, Manchester. First and final, of 4s. 4d., at the Official Receiver's, Byrom Street, Manchester, on December 18th, 1902.

DUNCAN, GEORGE THOMSON (separate estate), tobacco broker, 9, Rangoon Street, London. A composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable any day (except Saturday), between 11 and 2, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

FIRTH, EDWARD, 10, Bradford Road, Dewsbury, tobacconist. First and final, of 2s. 6d., at the Official Receiver's Offices, Dewsbury.

### Notices of Release of Trustees.

BENNETT, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHN, late tobacconist, &c., High Street, Blackheath, Staffordshire. Trustee, E. P. Jobson, Official Receiver,

199, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley. December 4th, 1902.

HIRSH, ISAAC LEON, late tobacconist, &c., 53, Oxford Street, Manchester. Trustee, C. J. Dibb, Official Receiver, Byrom Street, Manchester. December 4th, 1902.

PEARL, CHARLES, tobacconist, 44, Eastgate Street, Gloucester. Trustee, C. Scott, Official Receiver, Station Road, Gloucester. December 4th, 1902.

PARFITT, JOHN, Bailey Street, Brignmawr, Breconshire, tobacconist, &c. Trustee, William Lewis Daniel, Official Receiver, 135, High Street, Merthyr Tydfil. December 22nd, 1902.

### Order made on Application for Discharge.

BEARSON, AARON, tobacconist, 71, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Discharge suspended for three years. November 28th, 1902.

*Have you found  
the Mis-spelt Word?*



*If you have send it  
along and be "in the  
swim."*



Be careful to mark your envelope—

"SPELLING BEE,"

**CIGARETTE WORLD,**

**2, ELLISON ROAD,**

**BARNES,**

**LONDON, S.W.**



THE LEADING SHAG IS

# Franklyn's Superfine.

FRANKLYN, DAVEY & CO.,

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

**BRISTOL.**

## Muratti's High-Class Cigarettes.

### LEADING BRANDS

|                        |     |       |      |      |      |
|------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|------|
| "ARISTON," Gold Tipped | -   | 100's | 50's | 20's |      |
| "ARISTON," No. 10      | - - | 100's | 50's | 25's |      |
| "ARISTON," No. 6       | - - | 100's | 50's | 20's |      |
| "NEBKA," No. 2         | - - | 100's | 50's | 20's | 10's |
| "NEBKA," No. 3         | - - | 100's | 50's | 25's |      |

All the above well-known and popular brands are guaranteed hand-made from the finest selected Turkish Tobaccos, and all packed in beautiful enamelled tins.

**PRICES ON APPLICATION.**

**Head Office and Factory: 54, Whitworth St., Manchester.**

**London Office and Sale Rooms: 5, Creed Lane, E.C.**



STRAUSS, SOLOMON, 363, Commercial Road, E., and 291, High Street, Leyton, Essex. Day fixed for hearing, January 20th, 1903, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

**Partnerships Dissolved.**

BIDWELL, T. S., & SUTTON, cigar merchants, Thetford, Norfolk.

JONES & GOTT, cigar merchants, 59, Manchester Road, Burnley. The business will be continued by David Jones.

ROBINSON & UHLFELDER, tobacco merchants, Excise Place, Pelham Street, Nottingham.

HILL, EDWARD FRANCIS, and HILL, AUGUSTUS WEST, wholesale and retail cigar, &c., merchants, trading as E. F. Hill & Co., at 83, Redcliff Street, Bristol, also as August & Co., at 27A, Regent Street, Swindon, and 254, High Street, Exeter.

**Order on Application to approve Composition or Scheme.**

BROWN, GEORGE CONRAD WILL, cigar importer, 42, Cambridge Road, Seaforth, Liverpool. Composition of 10s. in the pound and all costs, &c. Receiving Order discharged. December 19th, 1902.

**In the Matter of—**

W. BROWN.—A RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.—At the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, on December 19th, before His Honour Judge Shand, G. C. W. Brown, cigar importer, of Liverpool, a bankrupt, submitted for the confirmation of the Court a scheme of composition under which he undertook to pay his creditors 10s. in the pound. Mr. Boyle appeared in support. The receiving order was made in September last, the liabilities amounting to £411. On the 27th October an offer to pay the 10s. immediately on the Court confirming the offer was unanimously accepted by a meeting of creditors. His Honour confirmed the arrangement, and the receiving order was rescinded.

TALBOT HARVEY.—This debtor's gross liabilities were £403 9s. 2d., out of which he expected £330 17s. 9d. to rank against him, while, after paying preferential debts, his assets amounted to £62 18s. 2d. He started in business as a tobacconist in St. Peter's in April, 1895, having about £25 capital, and this increased from £4 until it was bringing in about £8 or £10 a week, of which about 30s. to 35s. was profit. In addition he worked at Mr. Shelton's in the High Street, receiving £40 a year, until last August, when he left. His book debts amounted to about £4, and the question put to him was what he had done with the money taken every week. His answers did not give satisfaction, and the examination was adjourned, the Registrar making an order that the debtor should produce to the Official Receiver, within 21 days, a statement showing how the money taken over the counter during the last two years had been spent. The examination was adjourned until January 27th.

JAMES ERNEST TADMAN.—James Ernest Tadman, commission agent and wholesale and retail tobacconist, living at 32, Melrose Street, and lately carrying on business at 60, Waterloo Street, attributed his failure to mismanagement of the tobacco business. His liabilities were £460 4s. 2d., and assets £31 16s. 8d., leaving a deficiency of £428 7s. 6d. Questioned by the Official Receiver, the debtor said that he started the tobacco business twelve years ago with a capital of £40. He did not attend to it very much himself. He tried to cut down expenses, but as he did so the business decreased. The takings were £15 per week, but the amount of profit was only small. The examination was adjourned.

JOHN WILLIAM SMITH.—A meeting of the creditors of John William Smith, tobacconist, of 41, High Street,

Grantham, was summoned to be held on December 30th at the offices of the Official Receiver, Mr. T. Gourley, Castle Place, Park Street, Nottingham. There was, however, not a quorum present, and the matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver. The statement of affairs showed unsecured creditors for £421 10s. 2d., and creditors for rent and rates £5 19s. 4d. The assets were £134 14s. 7d. From this had to be deducted the amount for preferential creditors, leaving a deficiency of £292 14s. 11d. A creditor appeared and asked for an explanation as to the deficiency account. The debtor said that it was owing to the over-valuation of the stock when he took the shop. He paid £270 when he went in, and he thought that a valuation at the present time with £20 worth of stock would be equal to it.

**TO MY CIGAR.**

(FROM THE FRENCH OF GUSTAVE NADEAU.)

A good cigar needs no defence ;  
 On filmy wings it brings content  
 And dreamy ease to every sense.  
 It is the friend of indolence,  
 And I am often indolent.

A right warm welcome, good cigar ;  
 Thou silent comrade of my thought !  
 How oft my fancy near and far  
 Has strayed with thee in ways unsought.

I love to watch thy drifting fume,  
 Where through the trees the sunlight streams ;  
 Or in my cosy sitting-room,  
 Where like a scarlet winter bloom  
 The ancient fire-place ruddy gleams.

In every wreath which sways and whirls,  
 And whirling fades away from sight,  
 A dream unto my soul unfurls—  
 And do not dreams make all delight ?

Does it not seem a joy supreme  
 To raise one's spirits to the skies ?  
 To sail upon a viewless stream  
 To that horizon's silver scam  
 Which never shone on earthly eyes ?

To keep alive each youthful hope ;  
 To have our being in our thought ;  
 To give our feelings fullest scope ;  
 All these are aims by wisdom sought.

Our friendships are no idle fact,  
 Old friends, full well your worth I see ;  
 Though ye are far, your souls re-act  
 Upon my heart-strings and exact  
 A tear as price of memory.

Return ! For I would speak once more  
 And hear your voices once again,  
 And tell that one unknown of yore  
 Has come to banish all my pain.

O love ! Thy torments I have cursed  
 And thine authority denied.  
 For I have known thy best and worst,  
 The pangs wherewith the heart is burst,  
 The joys for which dead heroes died.

But now I see alone thy charms  
 Wherewith thou dost reward thine own.  
 No tears nor fears nor vague alarms,  
 And ancient wounds to scars have grown.

For thou hast put away my pride,  
 And made my spirit, freed from care,  
 Believe in virtue glorified ;  
 Believe in thee and thine beside,  
 And all that God has made so fair.

Fly up, sweet smoke-wreath, to my star,  
 Which sheds on all I love its light ;  
 For now to ashes my cigar  
 Has slowly burned.—Dear friends, good night.



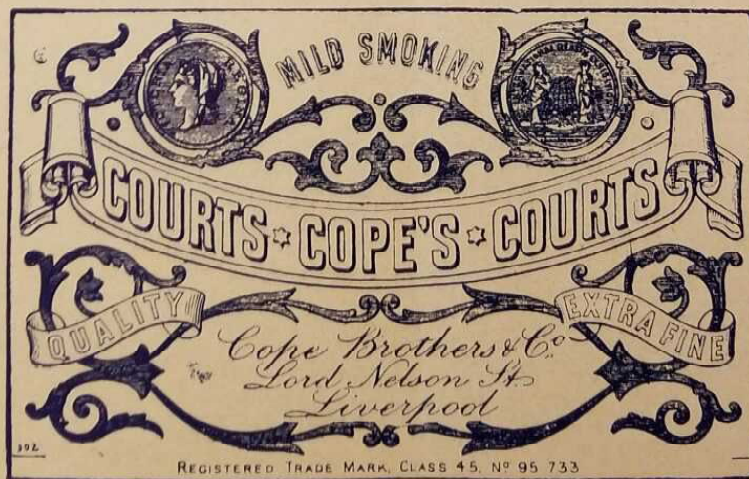
# COPE'S "COURTS"

COPE BROTHERS & CO., Ltd. have recently obtained against a Nottingham firm of Cigar Makers and a London firm of Importers PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS restraining the Defendants from selling Cigars or Cheroots not manufactured by Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd. in any wrappers, or labels, or in any form being an imitation or only colourably differing from the Registered Trade Mark, No. 95,733 in Class 45 of Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that legal proceedings will be taken against any person infringing the Trade Mark of COPE BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., shown below.

COPE BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

LORD NELSON ST., LIVERPOOL, AND  
GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON.





# INDIAN TOBACCO AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.



THE *Times* has the following interesting article from the pen of a correspondent:—

Now that the tobacco manufacturers of the United Kingdom have combined and successfully resisted the monopoly of their industry contemplated by American capitalists, it may not be inopportune to remind them that they have hitherto neglected the sources of supply for the raw material to be found within the confines of the Empire. Although the soothing weed came to our forefathers in England from a British possession on the North American continent, it is by no means certain that either Sir Walter Raleigh or Jean Nicot of Nismes was its discoverer. It is certain, however, that the British tobacco manufacturer has now mainly to rely upon foreign countries for his raw materials; chiefly for cut and cigarette tobaccos on the Americans, who are anxious to buy them up. He imports his American material direct. Other sources of his supply are Sumatra and Java, but the tobacco leaf from these countries is generally purchased in Amsterdam, where the "Frascati," as the great tobacco exchange is called, is regularly visited by the British manufacturer. Tobacco is, however, grown in many parts of the British dominions—in Australia, in parts of British Africa, and in the West Indies. Its growth, however, in these countries has not been extensively cultivated for commercial purposes. British India is no doubt the greatest field within the Empire for tobacco culture. The tobacco leaf is indigenous to India; of that there can scarcely be a doubt, though Sir George Birdwood has expressed the opinion that the plant may have come from America to the East. Other authorities, however, say that it was brought to India by Hernandez de Toledo from Brazil in or about the year 1617. Though not used for smoking purposes, tobacco was known to the natives for many centuries before the 17th. A variety was early introduced from Persia, and is said to have been cultivated near Dinapur. It was known as the "Darabjerd" plant, and was the source of other varieties. The "Lunka" tobacco flourished in the Godavari-Kistna districts, having been brought from the Kaira, in Bombay, about the year 1370. That and other species of the plant were used by the Hindus medically.

The wonder is that attention was not directed to the cultivation and curing of the indigenous product for the use of smokers in the early days of the British connection with India. By the early venturers of the East India Company the commercial value of tobacco seems to have been altogether overlooked. Probably in imitation of their European visitors the Indians themselves took gradually to smoking, but they used only unprepared tobacco, and its odours did not lead the Europeans to test its commercial value. Until within a comparatively recent period—say fifty years—the soldiers and civilians sent out to India held fast their allegiance to the American or the Cuban weed. The natives, even the rayats in many parts of India, supplied themselves from little patches of land planted with the native species, which belonged to almost every holding. They ground the leaves to make crude snuff, and they adopted the chewing habit. The time came, however, when Anglo-Indians discovered that the tobacco plant could be profitably cultivated in India, and on an extensive scale. Some interest had been exhibited in cigar manufacture by native merchants, and some business was done by them half a century ago with Europeans in the sale of "Lunkas," or "Trichis," which, crude as their method of preparation had been, still enjoyed a considerable reputation. Not

till some thirty years ago was the business of tobacco culture and manufacture taken up on a large scale by European firms. How greatly the business has progressed since then may be estimated by the extensive trade now done both in India and in this country in the sale of cigars manufactured in India from the indigenous raw material. When he comes home, either on holiday or after retirement, the Anglo-Indian of to-day always brings with him a supply of Indian cigars or cigarettes, and smokes nothing else when he can obtain them. Almost every retail tobacconist, in London at least, now sells genuine cigars "made in India," and bearing various brands. Some establishments make specialties of them, and are well known to the retired Anglo-Indian. Millions of them are imported every year. As to their quality, Sir Richard Temple, writing on the subject, declared that the fine qualities of the tobacco grown in India would ultimately render her "a dangerous rival to Cuba and to the rising cigar industry of Jamaica." Another eminent Anglo-Indian, Sir John Strachey, states that "such strides have been made of late years in the manufacture of Indian tobacco that some Indian cigars are now superior to those of any district in the world except the Vuelta Abajo of Cuba, and the best of them are now able to hold their own with Havana cigars of ten times their price." Sir John expresses the opinion that "the revolution which has occurred in the manufacture of Indian tobacco is as yet appreciated only by Anglo-Indians, and not known in Europe. Some, indeed, pretend," he adds, "that the best cigars of India are made of Java tobacco; but I am assured by those who know that the tobacco is really Indian, and, whatever it may be, it is certainly not from Java, as it is free from the peculiar flavour of the tobacco of the Dutch Indies." Readers of Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" will perhaps remember a passage in which the author states that he "cannot but think that the cheapness and increasing excellence of Indian tobacco offer a prospect of swelling the revenue." The opinions of these eminent gentlemen are endorsed here and there in official reports by experts employed by the Government of India to inquire into the methods of tobacco culture.

Twenty-nine years ago, in the beginning of the movement for the extension of tobacco cultivation in India, Mr. J. E. O'Connor, the present Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, was commissioned to make a special report on tobacco cultivation and its possibilities in India. He found the smoking habit to be general throughout India, though it is prohibited by many of the religious sects of the great native communities. In his report he recorded the extent of acreage, so far as then could be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, under the tobacco plant, the methods of cultivation adopted in various parts of India, the deficiencies in the systems followed, and the improvements required. He found, as other investigators had found, that the processes of curing the tobacco leaf among the natives were very primitive, and that it was only where the European capitalist was at work that progress was being made in the treatment of tobacco as a commercial asset of British India. Mr. O'Connor then calculated that, leaving out the small patches owned by the rayat occupiers, at least two millions of acres were devoted to the systematic and more or less scientific cultivation of the plant. On the average it was estimated that each acre produced 500 lb. of tobacco. Both Cuban and American seeds were being introduced and with success.



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ful results. Madras was then, as it is now, the chief centre of tobacco manufacture. But the industry was, and still is, carried on in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and many of the native States. Later inquiries embodied in the valuable work edited by Dr. George Watt, "The Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," show that in Burma tobacco which is equal in every quality to Turkish and Persian is grown, that there and in other parts of India tobacco quite equal to the Virginian is produced from American seed, and, as suggested by Sir John Strachey, the choicest Cuban varieties can also be obtained. Vast improvements both in culture and curing have been made since Dr. Watt's dictionary was completed some ten years ago. The area under cultivation has increased, and the estimates of the area suitable for tobacco culture have largely expanded. Mr. C. Krishna Menon, of the Madras College of Agriculture, has been frequently employed as a Government Commissioner, and in that capacity has during recent years visited several parts of India. He has reported that five years ago there were at least two millions of acres fit for cultivation then untouched. Since then the great firm of Dindigul manufacturers has brought several thousand acres under the tobacco plant. Throughout India it is safe to say there are at least five million acres of land suitable for the production of tobacco of all qualities and for all purposes of the industry. Fully-developed tobacco culture in India would find employment for as many millions of the population.

There exists some differences of opinion as to the suitability of any variety of the Indian leaf for cut tobaccos. If the Virginian, the Turkish, the Cuban, and the Persian varieties can be successfully grown, the conversion into cut tobaccos for the pipe or the cigarette is only a matter of curing, scientific treatment, and cost. If it is to pay it should be conducted on a large scale, and the matter of cost, it appears, has been the chief impediment to the success of this department of the industry in India itself. The various brands of cigars from India, familiar to the smoker in all English-speaking countries and in India itself, are all manufactured in India. Their superiority over the old "Lunkas" or "Trichis" is due to the education of the native peasant growers in scientific culture, to the treatment in the factories by American and European methods of curing, and the adaptation of the manufactured article to the tastes of the countries for which it may be destined. Smokers are faddists all the world over. What has been done for cigar manufacture in India can be done for the preparation of cut tobacco. Without going into technical details, it will suffice to say that the treatment of the leaf for pipe smoking purposes entails the use of other ingredients than tobacco and the employment of as many and as delicate processes as those necessary for the production of the highest grade of cigars. As to the manufacture of cigarettes, similar observations may apply, but there is, it must be confessed, considerable doubt as to the adaptability of any kind of Indian leaf for the paper-wrapped cigarette as we know it in Europe or in America, though, if all that is said by Mr. Penn in his recent book, "The Sovereign Herbe," about the ingredients of the French, Italian, and even the Egyptian cigarettes of certain grades be true, there would seem to be no reason why the Indian cigarette should not compete with them. Cigarette smoking is no new practice in India. But the cigarette was until these latter days rather crude, made of inferior tobacco, and wrapped in the leaves of various plants. It is now quite fashionable with Anglo-Indians and natives. The Director-General of Statistics, in his annual review of the trade of India, states that tobacco was imported into India during the year 1900-1901 to the value of 38 lakhs of rupees, and that the value of cigarettes was 45 per cent., or 17 lakhs. This great proportion he attributes to the popularity of the cigarette amongst the natives, who may have consumed half the imports

in common cigarettes. He considers that there is a fair prospect for cigar manufacturers in India to "enter upon this enterprise." But cigarettes, wrapped, however, in tobacco leaf, are already manufactured in India and exported as "whiffs," a sort of baby Manilla in form. If, however, it be impossible to manufacture paper-wrapped cigarettes in India, it is not impossible to produce them in the United Kingdom from Indian raw materials. The raw material is so abundant in India, from the coarse and strong leaf analogous to the cut cavendish or Limerick twist of the home market, to the choicest kinds of cut tobacco or the most fragrant cigar, that the British tobacco manufacturer might turn his attention to the Indian sources of supply. He can do it in two ways—by setting up factories fully equipped in India, teaching the native cultivator how to "cure" for particular markets and employing native labour, or by importing the leaf for manufacture at this side. The British cigar manufacturer at home cannot, it may be, compete with the British manufacturer in India, certainly not in Madras, but he can extend the use of Indian tobaccos to his own profit in very many directions. Forty years ago the man who talked about Indian teas being likely to supplant Chinese teas in all the markets of the world would have been ridiculed as a lunatic. There seems no reason why Indian tobacco in all forms of manufacture should not compete with America and Cuba, and at least fairly divide the markets, if the same enterprise, capital, and scientific methods be devoted to the industry as has been the case with the Indian tea industry.

## *New Move in the Cigarette Trade.*

ADVENT OF AN ALLEGED REMARKABLE AND  
REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION.

WE understand that arrangements have been made for the introduction into England of a process which is said to be calculated to revolutionise the cigarette trade.

It is well known that the principal objection to cigarette smoking arises from the effect produced upon the smoker by the paper. It has been repeatedly shown that many cigarette papers contain arsenic and other injurious ingredients; and on every occasion when public attention has been drawn to this fact its immediate result has been a heavy falling off in the cigarette trade. Parents warn their sons, the doctor warns his patients, and, though we blush to say it, the mother warns her daughters. The result is that, when the public mind is agitated by the reappearance of the arsenic bogey, the consumption of cigarettes falls off by millions.

The new process, however, we are informed, provides for the manufacture from the tobacco leaf itself of a paper which, by the eye or under a magnifying-glass, is indistinguishable from the ordinary cigarette paper. This production being made from nothing but tobacco, yields nothing but tobacco on analysis. By its employment the smoker of Virginia cigarettes may have them wrapped in a paper made of Virginia tobacco, and the smoker of Turkish cigarettes may be quite sure that his enjoyment is not alloyed by the unconscious consumption of a small dose of arsenic. It is intended to introduce this process into England on a very large scale, and a good deal is anticipated from it.

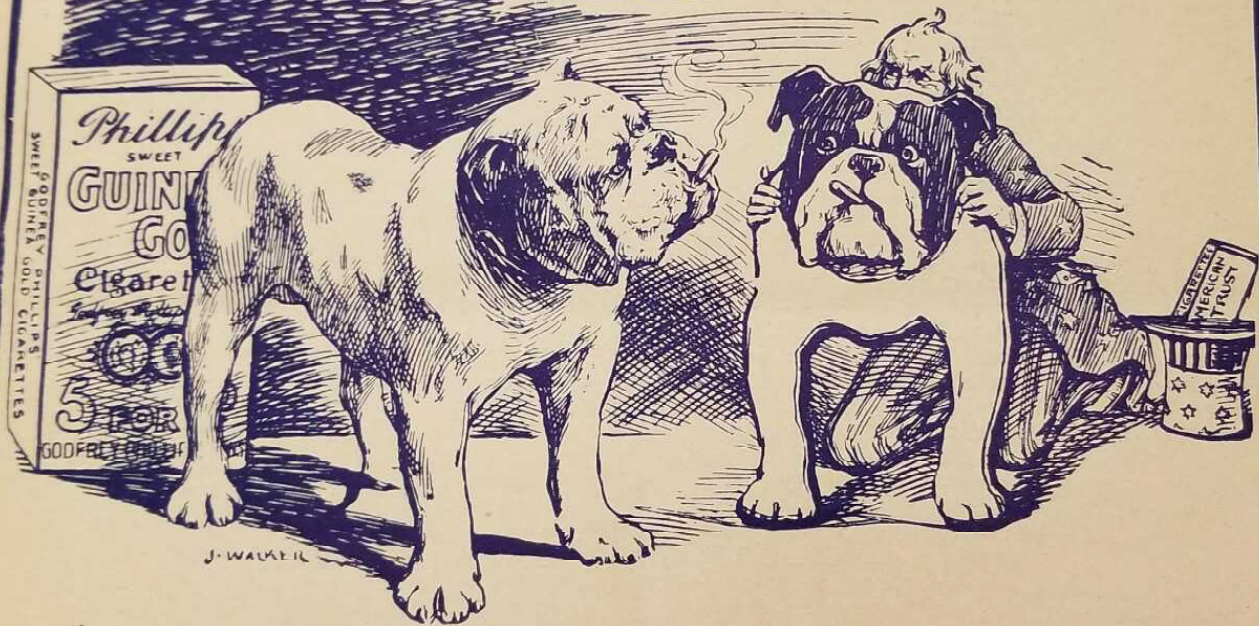
No company has yet been formed, nor have any definite plans in that direction yet been arrived at; but the owner of the whole of the patents for the world, with the exception of those for the United States, is, we believe, Mr. Joseph Lyons (of J. Lyons & Sons, Ltd.). To prevent misapprehension, it should be added that the ownership is vested in Mr. Lyons personally, and that the company is not at present interested in the matter, nor is the allied company of Salmon & Gluckstein.—*Financial News.*



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# THE CREDIT SYSTEM.



ALL text writers argue that labour has much to do with the value of all commodities, but labour does not absolutely make values. The diamond in its native condition has value; gold in the mine has value. While labour is not a controlling factor, it is a prominent factor in the commercial world to-day. Labour performed creates a debt and likewise a corresponding credit. The stipulated price which the labourer is to receive daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly, is not his income. It is merely a representative of property—an order, as it were, which he receives, and can present at any store for any commodity which he may desire.

It will thus be seen that the relations of money to credit and the connection with labour is a close one, and that money and credit contain the same essentials. The same results can be accomplished by the use of either. It therefore appears that the necessity for money occurred when it became necessary to supply defects in exchanging, and credit was born at the same moment. Through about twenty-eight centuries that have passed since the necessity for money arose, various substances have been used and constituted a medium of exchange or a substitute for measures of value. For all practical uses we may say that money began to be used about 800 years before the time of Christ. At about that time copper bars or skewers were displaced in Greece by silver coins. Ethiopians used carved pebbles, the Carthagenians used leather discs with some mysterious substance attached. Shells have also been used in the isles of the Eastern Ocean. Blocks of compressed tea have been used in China, sugar in the West Indies, tobacco in Virginia, powder and shot in some of the American colonies, and by the Indians belts of wampum. The necessity for permanency of character in money has led to the almost universal adoption of metal for use as money. Of late years, paper money has been much used by all nations, but to the Chinese is due the credit of first making use of paper as money, which was about the year A.D. 807. We have thus hastily traced the origin of money and credit, and at least in a crude way hinted at the relation of debtor and creditor, the underlying principles of the theory of credit, and thus the cause for the extension of credit in the form in which we have to deal with it to-day.

It may be interesting to recall that our present system of book-keeping and credit is traceable almost directly to the Romans. We look upon the rapid growth and development of that nation, and wonder why, with the crude appliances then in vogue, without steam, electricity, and modern mechanical devices, it should have made such wonderful progress. When the practice of writing became common in Rome, a custom or law was established requiring every Dominus or head of the family to keep a ledger as exact and accurate as those of our modern banker, in which he put all sums of money borrowed or loaned, all profits and loss in trade. The items were noted down from day to day in a waste book called *Adversaria*, and at the end of the month the various items were arranged under their proper heads in the ledger, which was called *Tabulæ* or *Codex*. This book was expected to be preserved as an heirloom. Once in five years the Dominus was obliged to go before the Censors and swear to the truth of the *Codex*. It was unimpeachable evidence in all courts. In fact, this book was treated and considered almost as sacred. It is quite probable that their methodical habits in business con-

tributed in no slight degree in promoting and advancing the Roman empire.

The modern application of the word credit is vastly different from its ancient use. In those times men were brought face to face in their dealings. To-day the New York merchant sells his goods, without a second thought, to the dealer in San Francisco. The dealings of the debtor of old were necessarily confined within narrow limits, and while it is true that to-day the telegraph, telephone, fast freight, and mail service and other great commercial enterprises contribute largely to reduce the task of the credit man, there still remains the fact that in a great majority of instances he is called upon to pass upon the advisability of making a sale on credit to a person or firm concerning whose personal history and characteristics little or nothing is known by him. You do not know of his particular location in business with reference to other similar enterprises in competition; your information is frequently imperfect with reference to the size of the town or city; you know nothing of the surrounding country or of the commercial enterprises that support and give life to the town in which the creditor is engaged in business. All of these items are of some importance in determining the advisability of extending credit. If you were brought face to face with your man at his home territory, or even in your own place of business, you could and would learn much of his surroundings and personal history and antecedent dealings that would materially aid you in determining his credit worth. For these reasons, I say, the task of the credit man of to-day is one that requires a clear head at all times.

It seems to me that your greatest effort should be to minimise credit. The creation of excessive credit is frequently a direct cause for over-production, and over-production is the cause of those deplorable catastrophes commonly called panics. Webster says: "Credit has done more for the advancement of this country than all the mines within its borders." While credit has beyond any question been a vast power for advancement in commercial lines in this country, it has to a large degree served its purpose, and we should now begin to pull in the lines. The tendency in raw materials is to cash dealings. Grains, timber, iron, and numerous other commodities could be mentioned which are largely the subjects of cash transactions. Credit no longer appears as a necessity of life in this great commercial nation of ours, but is now considered in the light of an instrument to increase our transactions. While statistics show a tendency to contract the extension of credit, we still find another tendency to multiply its operations within the smaller limits of its use. For example, the jobber pays cash for sugar; sells it on ten or thirty days, and the country merchant gives credit to the consumer of from thirty days to six months. The subject of credit extended by the retail merchant to the consumer is one to be considered by itself. I will, however, say generally that consumers' credit carries little, if any, advantage to any person, unless it be in temporary cases of embarrassment, and probably there is not room for argument when it is stated that the abolition of store credits would be an unmixed benefit to mankind. The general tendency of consumers' credit is to induce the weaker persons to live beyond their means, and we are all therefore obliged to contribute to the sustenance of those who through dishonesty, misfortune, or recklessness become involved in debt beyond hope of recovery. — R. J. CLELAND, in *Tobacco Leaf*.





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# THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. PRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. report as follows under date of January 1st, 1903:

There was a moderate business done in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, principally in DARK VIRGINIA LEAF and STRIPS, of which the "Navy" took about 1,100 hhds., mostly from Stock lying in Liverpool.

The December Imports were:—3,078 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,420 Hhds.; the present Stock being 38,180 Hhds., against 36,791 Hhds. in 1901; 38,478 Hhds. in 1900; 33,297 Hhds. in 1899; 26,484 Hhds. in 1898; 25,920 Hhds. in 1897, and 24,368 Hhds. in 1896.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—A fair business was done in Dark Virginia, principally in strips. Very small business in Brights.

KENTUCKY LEAF AND STRIPS.—Only a small business. The stock of Leaf is much reduced.

OHIO.—None on offer.

CHINA.—Very little business.

JAPAN.—Very little business.

TURKEY.—Stocks on sale are much reduced. JAVA.—Small business.

DUTCH.—A fair business has been done. CAVENDISH.—As usual.

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

|                                                                                               | Per lb.     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine                       | 4d. @ 7d.   |
| Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine                              | 8½d. @ 1/2  |
| Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine                                                 | 5½d. @ 10d. |
| Strips, common, middling good and fine                                                        | 11d. @ 1/4  |
| Maryland and Ohio                                                                             | 4d. @ 5½d.  |
| Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed... | 7½d. @ 9½d. |
| Columbian                                                                                     | 5d. @ 7d.   |
| Java                                                                                          | 4d. @ 5/-   |
| Turkey                                                                                        | 6d. @ 7/-   |
| Japan                                                                                         | 5d. @ 9d.   |
| China                                                                                         | 4d. @ 7d.   |
| Sumatra                                                                                       | 6d. @ 5/-   |
| Latakia                                                                                       | 3/-         |
| Paraguay                                                                                      | 3d. nom.    |
| Greek                                                                                         | 3d. @ 5d.   |
| German and Dutch                                                                              | 5d. @ 1/3   |
| Manilla                                                                                       | 5d. @ 2/6   |
| Havana                                                                                        | 1/- @ 5/-   |
| Yara and Cuba                                                                                 | 1/9 @ 3/6   |
| Esmeralda                                                                                     | 7d. @ 10d.  |
| Cigars                                                                                        | 2/- @ 40/-  |
| Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla                                                                  | 2/- @ 4/-   |

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR DECEMBER, 1902:—

|                                             | Virginia Stemmed. | Virginia Unstemmed. | Kentucky Stemmed. | Kentucky Unstemmed. | Maryland and Ohio. | Negrohead and Cavendish. | Dutch and German. | Havana, Cuba, and Yara. | Java. | Paraguay. | Columbian. | Turkey. | Greek. | Manilla. | East India. | China. | Japan. | Florida. | Algerian. | Porto Rico. | Latakia. | Havana Cigars. | St. Domingo. | Various and South American. | Esmeralda. | Brazil. | Manilla Cigars. | other sorts. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| Stock, 24th November, 1902                  | 12244             | 4083                | 19243             | 310                 | 60                 | 1331                     | 2388              | 2670                    | 20074 | 666       | 417        | 13076   | 1953   | 212      | 16          | 4044   | 2242   | 5153     | —         | —           | 4377     | 1782           | 266          | 2177                        | 102        | 206     | 2569            | 3561         |
| Landed since                                | 1661              | 1495                | 1                 | —                   | 11                 | 366                      | 37                | 226                     | 212   | 1         | —          | 723     | 85     | 45       | —           | 197    | 162    | 535      | —         | —           | 41       | 412            | —            | —                           | —          | 35      | 170             | 209          |
| Total Stock                                 | 13905             | 6088                | 19244             | 310                 | 71                 | 1697                     | 2425              | 2896                    | 20286 | 667       | 417        | 13799   | 2038   | 257      | 16          | 4241   | 2404   | 5736     | —         | —           | 4418     | 2194           | 266          | 2177                        | 102        | 241     | 2739            | 3830         |
| Exported                                    | —                 | 5                   | 1                 | 2                   | 3                  | 121                      | —                 | —                       | 7     | —         | —          | 53      | —      | —        | —           | 45     | —      | 12       | —         | —           | —        | 9              | 15           | —                           | —          | —       | 48              | 33           |
| Bonded                                      | 326               | 133                 | 106               | —                   | 4                  | 32                       | 3                 | 6                       | 107   | 21        | 10         | 263     | 79     | —        | —           | 43     | 36     | 46       | —         | —           | 36       | 24             | —            | —                           | —          | 1       | 17              | 13           |
| Duty Paid                                   | 361               | 81                  | 400               | 1                   | 6                  | 9                        | 123               | 82                      | 777   | 22        | —          | 575     | 61     | 4        | —           | 104    | 79     | 517      | —         | —           | 120      | 621            | —            | 16                          | 14         | 25      | 75              | 194          |
| Deliveries                                  | 687               | 219                 | 597               | 3                   | 23                 | 162                      | 126               | 88                      | 891   | 43        | 10         | 896     | 140    | 4        | —           | 192    | 115    | 575      | —         | —           | 165      | 720            | —            | 40                          | 14         | 26      | 140             | 249          |
| 1902                                        | 13212             | 5860                | 18737             | 307                 | 58                 | 1535                     | 2290              | 2808                    | 19395 | 624       | 407        | 12903   | 1898   | 253      | 16          | 4649   | 2289   | 5161     | —         | —           | 4253     | 1474           | 266          | 2137                        | 88         | 215     | 2590            | 3500         |
| 1901                                        | 15222             | 6382                | 13860             | 1213                | 49                 | 1269                     | 3080              | 2662                    | 19082 | 362       | 385        | 15750   | 1094   | 235      | 14          | 4451   | 533    | 3361     | —         | —           | 1103     | 976            | 265          | 1514                        | 131        | 166     | 1785            | 2769         |
| 1899                                        | 16281             | 6183                | 14563             | 1261                | 138                | 1554                     | 2237              | 1978                    | 19892 | 62        | 421        | 14540   | 357    | 320      | 803         | 5555   | 1627   | 6622     | —         | —           | 1496     | 935            | 265          | 1702                        | 663        | 20      | 1097            | 2778         |
| 1898                                        | 13630             | 6588                | 11578             | 1231                | 270                | 1398                     | 2986              | 1306                    | 19012 | 158       | 432        | 13060   | 1263   | 274      | 397         | 3894   | 3542   | 5200     | —         | —           | 2310     | 1411           | 265          | 1606                        | 475        | 2       | 1006            | 2935         |
| 1896                                        | 10849             | 6880                | 7184              | 1208                | 363                | 1916                     | 3249              | 1265                    | 16958 | 328       | 542        | 12115   | 1649   | 388      | 396         | 3337   | 7570   | 5135     | —         | —           | 62604    | 720            | 265          | 1673                        | 481        | 140     | 1821            | 2448         |
| Imports from Jan. 1st to Dec. 22nd, 1902    | 6841              | 4335                | 7689              | 48                  | 29                 | 4181                     | 888               | 1281                    | 11173 | 699       | 38         | 8692    | 1720   | 75       | 10          | 1972   | 3157   | 6734     | —         | —           | 4178     | 7080           | 3            | 1976                        | 111        | 371     | 2580            | 3143         |
| 1901                                        | 7408              | 2452                | 5372              | 150                 | 34                 | 6270                     | 930               | 1556                    | 11226 | 374       | 25         | 26854   | 853    | 3        | 1           | 617    | 823    | 6495     | —         | —           | 883      | 6577           | —            | 322                         | 2          | 547     | 3023            | 682          |
| Increase 1902                               | —                 | 1883                | 2317              | —                   | —                  | —                        | —                 | —                       | —     | 325       | —          | —       | —      | —        | —           | 867    | 72     | 9        | 1355      | —           | —        | 3295           | 593          | 3                           | 754        | 106     | —               | 466          |
| Decrease                                    | 567               | —                   | —                 | 108                 | —                  | 5209                     | 42                | 275                     | 53    | —         | 13         | 18162   | —      | —        | —           | —      | —      | —        | —         | —           | —        | —              | —            | —                           | —          | —       | —               | —            |
| Deliveries from Jan. 1st to Dec. 22nd, 1902 | 8331              | 2529                | 6291              | 100                 | 105                | 4015                     | 1669              | 1128                    | 10960 | 437       | 16         | 11539   | 916    | 57       | 8           | 1774   | 1401   | 6934     | —         | —           | 1933     | 6582           | 2            | 452                         | 154        | 319     | 1766            | 2327         |
| 1901                                        | 7407              | 2251                | 6065              | 199                 | 115                | 6645                     | 1992              | 370                     | 12036 | 74        | 61         | 9550    | 567    | 97       | 9           | 1711   | 1917   | 7666     | —         | —           | 1271     | 6586           | —            | 511                         | 534        | 407     | 2325            | 2691         |
| Increase 1902                               | 924               | 276                 | 226               | —                   | —                  | —                        | —                 | 249                     | —     | 363       | —          | 1080    | 349    | —        | —           | 63     | —      | —        | —         | —           | —        | —              | —            | —                           | —          | —       | —               | —            |
| Decrease                                    | —                 | —                   | —                 | 99                  | 10                 | 2630                     | 323               | —                       | 1076  | —         | 45         | —       | —      | 40       | 1           | —      | 516    | 732      | —         | —           | 238      | 4              | —            | 59                          | 380        | 88      | 559             | 364          |

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

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended 30th November.

| TOBACCO.                           | 1900.     | 1901.     | 1902.      |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|                                    | lbs.      | lbs.      | lbs.       |
| Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.       | —         | —         | 7,070,628  |
| Stemmed U „ other Countries        | —         | —         | 207,449    |
| Total Imports                      | —         | —         | 7,278,077  |
| „ Home Consumption                 | —         | —         | 4,999,933  |
| Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.       | —         | —         | 2,514,749  |
| Unstemmed U „ other Countries      | —         | —         | 662,074    |
| Total Imports                      | —         | —         | 3,176,823  |
| „ Home Consumption                 | —         | —         | 1,462,929  |
| Total f from U.S.A.                | 6,704,958 | 6,560,366 | 9,585,377  |
| Unmanufactured U „ other Countries | 1,358,786 | 1,173,582 | 869,543    |
| TOTAL IMPORTS                      | 8,063,744 | 7,733,948 | 10,454,900 |
| „ HOME CONSUMPTION                 | 6,955,694 | 6,901,003 | 6,452,962  |

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, eleven months ended 30th November.

| TOBACCO.                           | 1900.      | 1901.      | 1902.       |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                                    | lbs.       | lbs.       | lbs.        |
| Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.       | —          | —          | 88,090,888  |
| Stemmed U „ other Countries        | —          | —          | 2,512,054   |
| Total Imports                      | —          | —          | 90,602,942  |
| „ Home Consumption                 | —          | —          | 57,967,285  |
| Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.       | —          | —          | 18,103,906  |
| Unstemmed U „ other Countries      | —          | —          | 7,068,616   |
| Total Imports                      | —          | —          | 25,172,522  |
| „ Home Consumption                 | —          | —          | 14,972,344  |
| Total f from U.S.A.                | 82,023,176 | 72,380,921 | 106,194,794 |
| Unmanufactured U „ other Countries | 9,312,513  | 7,359,178  | 9,589,670   |
| TOTAL IMPORTS                      | 91,335,719 | 79,740,099 | 115,775,464 |
| „ HOME CONSUMPTION                 | 70,830,269 | 70,894,637 | 72,939,629  |

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended 30th November.

|                        | 1900.       | 1901.       | 1902.       |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | lbs.        | lbs.        | lbs.        |
| Tobacco Unmanufactured | 178,729,000 | 173,934,000 | 201,829,000 |
| Manufactured and Snuff | 2,103,000   | 1,985,000   | 2,593,000   |

In one found mis-spelled goods the w T to the is first Tob



# HIGHEST CLASS MIXTURE

(Medium Strength).

# "EXMOOR HUNT."

**EDWARDS, RINGER & BIGG, Ltd.,  
BRISTOL.**

## RESULT OF DECEMBER COMPETITION.

The Winner of last month's competition, in which the word "differing" was mis-spelt on page 433, was—

Mr. Arthur White, 199, Ombersley Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.  
to whom a parcel of Messrs. Cope's Goods to the value of 20/- has been forwarded.

## Our Mis-spelt Advertisement Competition.

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

In one of the *Advertisements* in this issue can be found a word, not a proper name, that is purposely mis-spelt. We offer a Prize of the particular goods referred to in the advertisement in which the word appears to the value of

### TWENTY SHILLINGS

to the person whose letter pointing out the word is first opened on the 6th of February, 1903.

This Competition is open to Retail Tobacconists and their Employés only.

The Editor's decision is final.

### CUT OUT AND FORWARD THIS COUPON

Addressed as follows: **SPELLING BEE:**  
Cigarette World,  
2, Ellison Road, Barnes,  
London, S.W.

Word Mis-spelt \_\_\_\_\_

In Advert. of Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Competitor \_\_\_\_\_

If a Retailer, state so \_\_\_\_\_

If a Retailer's employé }  
state who employed by }

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_



# STANDARD LINES.

... FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ANASTASSIADIS</b><br><i>Highest Class Turkish Cigarettes.</i><br>The Tobacconists' Supply<br>Syndicate.         | <b>FLOR DE MUNSHEE</b><br><i>Indian Cigars.</i><br>John Caridi & Co., 5 & 6, Bury<br>Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. | <b>LLOYD'S TOBACCOS</b><br><i>and Cigarettes.</i><br>R. Lloyd & Sons,<br>London.                       | <b>TWO ROSES</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>J. Biggs & Son,<br>Commercial St., London.                                                                                        |
| <b>ARISTON</b><br><i>Turkish Cigarettes, &amp;c.</i><br>B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd.,<br>Whitworth St., Manchester. | <b>FLOR DE SUMATRA</b><br><i>Indian Cigars.</i><br>Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71,<br>Bishopsgate St., London, E.C.            | <b>MIXED PARCELS</b><br>Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate,<br>London.<br><i>See special advt.</i>         | <b>"UNEEDA CIGAR"</b><br>50% Profit.<br>SALMON & GLUCKSTEIN, LONDON.                                                                                                        |
| <b>ASTHORE</b><br><i>Cigarettes and Cigars.</i><br>J. H. Custance,<br>Putney, S.W.                                 | <b>FLOR DE VARZES</b><br><i>Cigars.</i><br>R. I. Dexter, Nottingham.                                                   | <b>MONASTERY</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>Adkin & Sons, London.                                        | <b>VAFIADIS</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>Melbourne, Hart & Co.,<br>19, Basinghall St., London, E.C.                                                                         |
| <b>BANDMASTER</b><br><i>Special 10. Packet Line.</i><br>Cohen, Weenen & Co.,<br>52, Commercial Rd., London, E.     | <b>GAINSBOROUGH</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>Cohen, Weenen & Co.,<br>52, Commercial Rd., London, E.                    | <b>MYRTLE GROVE</b><br><i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i><br>Taddy & Co.,<br>45, Minories, London, E.      | <b>VIKING</b><br><i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i><br>Lambert & Butler Branch of the<br>Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain<br>and Ireland) Ltd., Druce Lane,<br>London, W.C. |
| <b>CARLTON</b><br><i>Tobacco.</i><br>Wm. Clarke & Son,<br>Liverpool.                                               | <b>GENERAL SUPPLIES</b><br>Singleton & Cole, Ltd.,<br>Birmingham.                                                      | <b>NAVY CUT</b><br><i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i><br>John Player & Sons, Ltd.,<br>Nottingham.          | <b>WEST INDIAN PLANTERS</b><br>PLANTORES CIGARS IN PACKETS OF 8 EACH.<br>A. Scheuch & Co.,<br>103, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.                                              |
| <b>CHERRY-TIPPED</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>Jacobi Bros. Ltd.,<br>9 to 11, Wilson St., London.                   | <b>GOLD FLAKE</b><br><i>Cigarettes and Tobacco.</i><br>W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd.,<br>London and Bristol.               | <b>PALM BRAND</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>R. Lockyer & Co.,<br>13, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.          | <b>ZEMINDAR</b><br><i>Mild Indian Cigars.</i><br>Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71,<br>Bishopsgate St. Within, London.                                                                 |
| <b>CIGARS</b><br>James Steel & Co.,<br>78, Duke St., Liverpool.                                                    | <b>GRAND CUT VIRGINIA</b><br>Godfrey Phillips & Co.,<br>London.                                                        | <b>STARRY QUEEN</b><br>R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd.,<br>Nottingham.                                       |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>COMMODORE</b><br><i>Cigarettes.</i><br>Adkin & Sons, London.                                                    | <b>KEY WEST</b><br><i>(The Original ad.)</i><br>R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd.,<br>Nottingham.                              | <b>TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES</b><br>Adolph Elkin & Co.,<br>London.                                        |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>EXMOOR HUNT</b><br><i>Highest Class Medium Strength Mixture.</i><br>Edwards, Ringer & Bigg, Ltd.,<br>Bristol.   | <b>"LERNA" BRAND</b><br><i>Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco.</i><br>Lusby & Co. Ltd.,<br>22, Minories, E.C.             | <b>TURKISH CIGARETTES</b><br>Teofani & Co., London.<br><i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i> |                                                                                                                                                                             |

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THE

# FLOR DE MUNSHÉE

(CIGARS and WHIFFS),

## The Perfection of Mild Indian Cigars.



SOLE AGENTS—

### JOHN CARIDI & CO.,

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

Telegraphic Address: "DRASTIC," LONDON.

Telephone: 477 Avenue.

# Aviss Brothers

RELIABILITY

## COVENTRY.

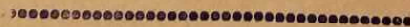
OF QUALITY.



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

ARE

## GODIVAS and PINKS OF PERFECTION.



WE SOLICIT your Orders for Samples.





# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT TOBACCO.

In three strengths—Mild, Medium, Full.

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

# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.

Medium Strength.

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



PRICES AND SHOW CARDS ON APPLICATION TO

# LAMBERT & BUTLER

BRANCH OF  
THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (Of Great Britain and Ireland) LTD.,  
DRURY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

All communications to be addressed as follows: "The Editors, 'Cigarette World', Barnes, S.W."  
Printed for the Proprietors by CHORLEY & PICKERSGILL, The Electric Press, Leeds.

VOL. VIII., NO. 2, FEB

# THE

Write to J. & F

Published on the 5th of every Month.



W. AND

C

COMMERCIAL "TWO ROSES," 5 EXTRA SIZE CIGARETTES, PRICE 1d. Prices on application.  
ST. LONDON  
Bills's  
ISH  
CH