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Published on the 15th of every Month.

The Cigarette World

Published on the 15th of every Month.



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The value of a business is not so much the
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Telephone: 1235, HOLBORN.
Telegrams: "CRACKERS, LONDON."

55, Farringdon Street,
London, E.C.

March, 1906.

Dear Sir, or Madam,

We have pleasure in informing you that we have just completed arrangements with the principal Railway and other Carrying Companies of England and Wales by which we are now enabled **to pay carriage on all MIXED PARCELS of the value of £3** and upwards (Matches and A.G. Cigarette Papers only excepted).

All our prices show the very best wholesale discounts, and we welcome comparison with any other house in the trade. If you have not already obtained a copy of our **Sensational Net Cash Price List** (1906), showing Bonus-bearing Goods at a glance, a Post Card addressed to us will bring it to you by return.

Yours faithfully,

THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE.

Royal Navy

Jamavana  

Blend.  

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

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EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.

Purest, Mildest, and Healthiest.

CAIRO'S
BEST.



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KASR EL NIL. SIOUFFI PASHA PALACE.

THE
Salonica Cigarette Co.,

45, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

40% PROFIT.

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

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Write for List, Dept. C,

T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
DUBLIN,

Who are not connected with any
Trust or Combine.

The Cigarette World
AND TOBACCO NEWS.

MAY 15th, 1906.

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

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

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

A SOUND BUDGET.



WE ventured to predict that tea would be practically the only article likely to be dealt with to the advantage of the consumer, and we can claim no credit for what was a universal opinion, but we confess to disappointment at the fact of the Chancellor making two bites at a cherry and not taking the bolder course of taking off 2d. It is, however, gratifying that Mr. Asquith has evidently a deep sense of the importance of starting to diminish the enormous amount of the National Debt, which has been growing at such a rate of recent years, and the effect of his action will do much to raise the value of our premier security. Better still, a committee has been appointed to consider the pressing question of a graduated income-tax, and next year we doubt not some effort will be made, tentatively no doubt at first, to reduce the burden of men with small incomes. Tobacco has been left alone,

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., WRITES:—"THE FLAVOUR AND QUALITY OF THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE EXTREMELY GOOD."

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

TADDY & CO.,

Tobacco, Cigarette, and

Snuff Manufacturers,

and Cigar Importers.

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

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

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except that Mr. Asquith has, as was expected, practically abolished the differentiation between leaf and stripped tobacco, thus rectifying the blunder committed by his predecessor which, as Mr. Asquith pointed out justly, had been "prejudicial to the trade and unfruitful to the revenue." This reduction will be welcome to the manufacturers, as it will minimise the effect of the recent high prices, and we are sure that the retailers will gain but little benefit, though even a little will be gratefully received. The consumer has been gaining for some years past at the cost of the tobaccoist, and he will not gain at all despite the opinion (quoted in one of the papers) of a member of a leading firm. On the whole the Budget is not startling, but it shows that we may expect something much better next year, so we must live in hope. We cannot do better than conclude our article by quoting the exact words about tobacco used by Mr. Asquith, and next month we may have occasion to return to the subject:—

"STRIPPED" TOBACCO DUTY.

"I now come to tobacco. A Chancellor of the Exchequer who touches the tobacco duty is apt to find, as many of my predecessors have done, that he is putting his hand into a wasp's nest. But there is one change which, in view of what took place in the last Parliament, I feel bound to propose. I almost tremble to utter, and members who sat in the last House will tremble to hear, the two words 'leaf' and 'strip' (laughter).

"It will be in the recollection of all who sat in the last House that in 1904 my predecessor for the first time introduced differentiation between 'leaf' and 'strip,' and proposed an extra duty of 3d. per lb. on 'strip.' The ground alleged was that stripping was a process of manufacture, and that to admit raw 'leaf' and 'strip' at the same duty was to discourage stripping at home and encourage it abroad. My hon. friend the Secretary to the Treasury and my hon. and learned friend the Solicitor-General took an extremely belligerent part in those discussions—(laughter)—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer only carried his scheme by consenting to a rebate of half the new duty upon all 'strip' then in bond of 1½d. out of 3d. The effective duty has ever since been 1½d. As the quantity of 'strip' in bond was over 140,000,000 lbs. weight, or rather more than two years' consumption, I am satisfied that little or no revenue will ever be derived from the 3d. duty. The result has been that in two years the stock of 'leaf' in bond has considerably more than doubled, and that of 'strip' has diminished by half.

"The differential duty of 3d. is, in my opinion, wholly unjustifiable, being at the same time prejudicial to the trade and unfruitful to the revenue. I propose to reduce the duty on 'strip' from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 0½d. It will still leave a difference of ½d. between 'strip' and 'leaf,' and 'leaf' will still have an advantage to that extent. But considering the relatively short supply, which cannot materially be increased for the purposes of consumption for the best part of two years, the existing holders of 'leaf' ought to have no difficulty in disposing of their stocks.


"The reduction of the duty on 'strip' will entail a reduction in the scale of drawbacks. I propose that the new scale of duties shall come into force at once, and the new drawback three weeks hence, on May 21st."

As will be seen elsewhere reported in full, the Lord Advocate has received a highly important deputation on the question of juvenile smoking. The deputation represented the Glasgow Corporation, the Glasgow School Board, the Scottish National Sunday School Union, and the Scottish Christian Social Union. This question is rightly considered of very great importance in Scotland, and in Aberdeen the School Board, some time ago, induced an eminent medical man to deliver an address, which they had printed and distributed to all their teachers to form the basis of lessons to their classes on the terrible danger to health of smoking by growing boys. Doubtless this teaching is also given in many other places in Scotland, but in this country very few efforts have been made to combat the evil, and local education authorities seem to consider the matter as too trifling to demand attention. We ourselves have furnished information to such authorities and have urged in our capacity as ratepayers the necessity of providing instruction to show the very serious danger of juvenile smoking, but our efforts have been of no avail. It is quite clear that this is the best way of putting a stop to a practice which is universally acknowledged to be rapidly on the increase, and which is producing most lamentable effects upon our rising generation, since teachers can undoubtedly, by lessons judiciously given, exercise an influence over their pupils which will save many at least who have been sinning through ignorance; as to how far legislation can be usefully introduced is another question, and one on which there is room for many opinions. In one of the States of America such legislation has only driven the youthful smoker of cigarettes to other forms of smoking, and as the Lord Advocate pointed out there was no use in suggesting to Parliament that young people should be made criminals for smoking cigarettes.

That something might be done to check the sale of tobacco to children the Lord Advocate agreed, but he foresaw many difficulties in the way, and we are very much inclined to think that these difficulties will be found insuperable, for the present at least. If parents and teachers would combine their efforts they would effect more than any Act of Parliament, and we are of opinion that all educational authorities should circularise parents and invite their co-operation. A properly drawn and moderately worded circular would command the attention of parents who are too often completely ignorant of the grave risks their boys are exposed to, and are inclined to laugh at the well-meaning people who have taken up the question.

We invite our readers attention to the interesting article from *Commercial Intelligence* reprinted elsewhere, which gives an admirable account of the tobacco factory of the Marsma Company. It seems but yesterday since the company began operations, but by splendid organisation, judicious advertising, and above all, by giving the public generous value for their money, they have built up an enormous and ever-increasing business, and can not only obtain a handsome profit for themselves, but can give the retail trade most liberal terms. It is in the interests of retailers to support such firms, for they obtain from them readily saleable and widely advertised products, and have the satisfaction of reflecting that they are being well paid for their work.

"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.—PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND ALL THE LEADING CLUBS.—SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO. LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL ST., LONDON.



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TOBACCONISTS' FANCY GOODS and SHOP FITTINGS.

MIXED PARCELS.

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"LA NIKLE," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.
"ZEALANDIA," 2d. " " "
"BRITISH PLUCK," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"SPORTSMAN," Dark Flaked Virginia.
"GLOSSY," Gold Flake Honey Dew.
"MY SWEET," Mixture.

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

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Trade News and Notes.

BOYS' PIPE LEAGUE.—The prevalence of cigarette smoking among boys has induced a number of Dover lads to form a "pipe league." They bind themselves to only smoke pipes. Any member of the league found cigarette smoking is to be fined.

THE MATCH MONOPOLY.—The ways of American Trust companies befog and mystify to such an extent that it is quite impossible for an ordinary Britisher to fathom them. The Diamond Match Co.—a New York concern which compelled Bryant & May to succumb to its power a few years ago—is now seeking power to increase its capital stock from 15 to 16 million dollars "in order to provide funds for adding to the manufacturing facilities and for the liquidation of a debt incurred in connection with the acquisition of pine-bearing lands in California, in which the aggregate investment is 1,592,851 dols. or approximately 50 per cent. more than the amount which will be realised from the sale of the proposed stock." It is significant that Bryant & May issued in 1903 and 1904, £250,000 4 per cent. debenture stock to acquire in equal joint account with the Diamond Company about 65,000 acres of pine lumber. It is probable that Bryant & May will have to find a further £68,000 if it is to own a full half of the property in question. No announcement has yet been made by the Bow firm, but debenture holders should certainly inquire into the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. INDIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS.—Mr. Morley informed Mr. Pike Pease on April 26th that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, the amount of tobacco imported into India was 5,399,032 lbs. In this are included cigars and cigarettes and every other form of tobacco.

CAUTIOUS DIRECTORS. SINGLETON & COLE'S PROSPEROUS TRADING.—The net profits of Singleton and Cole Ltd. for the past year, after making the accustomed reductions, were stated at the meeting at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, to be £7,878, which, added to the balance brought forward from the previous year, made a total of £12,417. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was agreed to for the past half year, making a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the 12 months. Mr. Joseph Cole, who presided, stated that the returns made this year by the limited companies connected with the trade were very satisfactory, and their own company had shared in the general prosperity. The business was progressing and their profits were increasing proportionately. The directors had always pursued a cautious policy, making ample allowance for depreciation not only on stocks, but also on property, machinery, plant, and fixtures. All additions and renewals to those for some years past had been provided for out of revenue. The goodwill had been steadily reduced until it now stood at £12,000, and the carry forward increased each year, the sums going into next year's balance sheet having reached the very respectable amount of £5,217. He had no doubt they appreciated the directors'

policy of strengthening the company, rather than paying away in dividends all the profit that had been earned. The report was adopted, and Mr. F. Simmons, who retired from the directorate, was re-elected.

Mr. FRED. CUSWORTH announces that he has taken over the tobacconist's business lately carried on at 36, London Street, Southport, where smokers generally may rely on having all their wants carefully attended to.

Foreign.

MILLIONS FROM MONOPOLY.—During the past year the State tobacco monopoly in France produced £14,721,771. There were 46,604 shops open, and 85,000 people employed. The heaviest consumption of tobacco was in the Department du Nord.

SAN PAULO MATCH FACTORY.—An early issue is expected of shares and debentures in the San Paulo Match Factory, Ltd. The company takes over a business already

well established, and said to be earning profits sufficient to cover the debenture interest more than four times over. Match-making in Brazil is controlled by a convention which regulates the output and area of operation of the factories. The San Paulo Match Factory is a participator therein. Owing to the protective tariffs in the country the introduction of imported matches is practically prohibited. Col. W. J. Alt, C.B. (Chairman of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Company, Ltd.), will be chairman of the new company. The issue will be made through Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

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

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

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

PORTUGAL'S TOBACCO MONOPOLY.—The Portuguese Government has at last adopted a definite line of policy in relation to the question of the conversion of the Tobacco Monopoly Bonds and the extinction of a part at least of the floating debt. This subject has engaged constant attention since 1900, when negotiations were first entered into with certain financial groups. These have again been approached with an invitation to send in the terms on which they will be prepared to take up about 36 million milreis of new 4 per cent. obligations. The Government proposes to make the new bonds redeemable sixty years hence, or at any time after January 1st, 1907, on giving a month's notice. Tenders are also invited for the taking up of an additional 13 million milreis of the same class of bonds to replace an equivalent amount of the external floating debt, a considerable portion of which is held in England, the security consisting of a mortgage on the tobacco receipts.

A STRIKE IN TURKEY.—It is not often that we hear of strikes in Turkey, for there are no great industrial manufactories there with huge agglomerations of workmen, such as are the usual factors in a modern trade dispute.

SIR AUBREY DEAN PAUL, BART., THINKS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTE A MOST DELICIOUS TOBACCO IN EVERY WAY.

The Turks are neither manufacturers nor strikers, and so the novelty has not occurred among them. The only company which employs a large number of workpeople is the Tobacco Régie of Constantinople, and it has about a couple of thousand employees, Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, including a number of young girls, mostly Jewesses, who roll the cigarettes and pack them in boxes for sale in Turkey and abroad. Among these people two strikes have taken place within ten days; the first strike was because the management refused to give the workpeople the month's advance of wages which it is usual to grant them at Easter, and also because there was some talk of discontinuing the pension and disablement fund. But nothing happens in Turkey without the immediate knowledge of the Sultan, who has no intention of permitting strikes in his Empire. He at once ordered the Régie not only to make the usual Easter advance of wages, but to double it; and to make matters even, two of the chief ringleaders were expelled from Turkey and two others were imprisoned. The second strike was for the liberation of the prisoners and the return of the exiled, and after three days those in prison were let out. But the Sultan was firm about the exiles, and the strikers having obtained their chief demands, wisely did not press matters too far. There is a good deal of Haroun-al-Raschid about Abdul Hamid.—*The Globe*.

AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.—The fourth sale of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco was held on Friday, April 6th, when 15,297 bales of the former and 570 of the latter were offered to tender. The general strength of the market shows no abatement, and prices continue to rule as high as ever for finer qualities of leaf. Fewer picked lots were offered than at the previous sale, but the standard of most of the tobacco was unusually fine, and the general excellence of the Sumatra crop this year becomes more and more apparent as the sales proceed. The highest figure was 337 cents, or 5s. 7d. a pound, obtained by a beautiful parcel of 496 bales coming from the privately-owned estate which bears the well-known brand M and K/Lankat. Second place was taken by the Deli Batavia Maatschappij, with 301 cents, or 5s. for 900 bales. From these figures there was a drop of 264 cents, or 4s. 5d.—third highest price—scored by the Amsterdam Deli Compagnie, for 402 bales. The balance of the leaf offered sold well, and the average of the sale is a high one. Only 300 bales went below 100 cents, or 1s. 8d., and the results show that, excluding these low-priced lots already mentioned, the sale may be roughly divided into halves—the one representing sales over 100 cents and the other over 200 cents. The British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, Limited, or rather, its Dutch successor, the Rimboen Tabak Maatschappij, sold 839 bales at an average of 158 cents, or 2s. 8d. The United Lankat Plantations Company, Ltd., sold three lots together in a line of 1,160 bales, and obtained 133 cents average, or 2s. 2d. One of these was good medium stuff and the other two parcels end lots of low value from its Brahrang estate. The Serdang Tabak Maatschappij sold 318 bales at 100 cents, or 1s. 8d., and the New London and Amsterdam Borneo Tobacco Company, Limited, 350 bales at 75 cents, or 1s. 3d.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—In his annual report to the Foreign Office, Mr. Fraser, the British Consul at Baltimore, says that the yield in the Burley district of Kentucky during 1905 was larger in quantity but inferior in quality to that of 1904. There was also considerable "house burn" caused by warm damp weather during the curing season. The greater quantity of the tobacco was still hanging in the barns on December 20th last, the larger part of it being unsold. The price it brought was 7.5 c. per lb., a reduction of about 17 per cent. from the previous year. The quality of the crop in the "Paducah" district was better than in 1904, but there was some complaint of "house burn." The price was 6.4 c., an advance of 33 per cent. from 1904. On December 20th last 14 per cent. had been delivered. In the "Upper Green River" district

there was a very small advance in the price over that paid for the crop of 1904; the average was 5 c. per lb. The quality was inferior to that of the previous year. In this district both Burley and dark tobacco are grown, the former increasing in production while the latter is decreasing. The present crop in the "Clarksville and Hopkinsville" district is superior in quality to that of 1904, being larger and having a better colour. The average farm price on December 20th last is estimated at 7.5 c. per lb., an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. over the prices paid in 1904. About 4 per cent. of the tobacco produced in Kentucky is exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent. In 1904 the French Government bought about 8,000 hogsheads of it. In the "sun-cured" district of Virginia the tobacco was sold at 6.6 c. per lb., which is about 10 per cent. lower than the price paid in 1904. During the growing season there was too much rain, and the weather was not favourable for curing, and therefore the crop was inferior in quality. The season for shipping was also unfavourable. A third of the crop in the "dark" district of Virginia has been delivered, but mostly of the lower grades. Good prices have been obtained, and these were higher by about 15 per cent. than in 1904. Most of the better grades are being held for higher prices. Too much rain made the body inferior to 1904, but the crop was large and of good colour. A superabundance of rain in the "Bright Yellow" district during the growing season affected the tobacco, and there is less of the finer grades than usual. The prices were a small percentage below those of 1904, the average being 8.3 c. per lb.

Fires.

FIRE AT ST. MARGARETS.—Shortly after one o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 18th, a fire broke out in the basement of the premises occupied by Mr. Fredericks, tobacconist, The Broadway, St. Margarets. Four brigades, viz., Twickenham, Richmond, Barnes, and Isleworth, put in an appearance, but only Twickenham and Richmond got to work, the fire being speedily subdued. The damage done was not great.

New Companies.

SAN PAULO MATCH FACTORY, LTD.—Registered 20th April, by Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. Capital £200,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the entire capital (10,000 shares of 200 milreis each) of the Companhia Nacional (Brazileira) de Phosphorus de Seguranca, formed in 1904, under Brazilian law, to take over the business of Messrs. Britto & Co., match manufacturers, of San Paulo, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in matches, timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, timber growers, lumbermen, &c. The signatories are:—

	Shares.
L. R. Evans, 117, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W., clerk	1
A. Lemon, 38, Canonbury Park South, N., accountant	1
H. Cousens, 45, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, S.W., clerk	1
F. T. Elson, 73, Monega Road, Forest Gate, E., clerk	1
P. M. Cullen, 30, Paxton Road, St. Albans, Herts, clerk	1
R. C. Howley, 19, Winns Terrace, Forest Road, Walthamstow, clerk	1
A. J. Swan, 18, Ashbourne Grove, Chiswick Lane, W., clerk	1

Minimum cash subscription, 5 per cent. of the shares offered to the public; 60,000 shares are now offered in addition to £100,000 6 per cent. 1st mortgage debentures. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are E. M. Gommès-Britto and E. J. Gommès-Britto.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON EXPRESSES HIS GREAT APPRECIATION OF THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.

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Qualification (except first directors), £250. Remuneration (except first directors and any nominated by them during first three years), £300 each per annum, and £150 extra for the chairman. Registered office, 14, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Obituary.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.—One of the oldest and best-known members of Dundee's business community has been removed by the death of Mr. Peter M'Lean, wholesale tobacconist, who passed away at his residence in Grange Terrace, Broughty Ferry, on April 18th. After a few years in Montreal, Mr. M'Lean, who was born in Glasgow, but who spent his boyhood in Dundee, followed the example of his father, and in 1854 began business as a pipemaker in the city. After developing the trade into the second largest of the kind in Scotland, he placed it in the hands of a son, and turned his enterprise upon the tobacco business, beginning with a retail shop in the Pillars, and afterwards opening a large wholesale establishment. Mr. M'Lean was a zealous and active Churchman. He was associated with the Primitive Methodists, and when that denomination united with the Wesleyan Methodists he became an attached member of Victoria Road Wesleyan Church, having in the course of his life occupied most of the offices open to a layman. Sunday school work specially appealed to him, and some ten years ago he attained his jubilee as a teacher. During a considerable portion of the 50 years he officiated as superintendent, and his services were recognised by his fellow-teachers, whose testimonial took the form of an illuminated address. Mr. M'Lean, who had been in failing health for some time, was in his 76th year, and one of his most interesting recollections was that in journeying from Glasgow to Dundee in his infancy he was taken by canal halfway to Edinburgh, thence by carrier's cart to Perth, and thence to Dundee.

Police.

CIGARS AS PART PAYMENT.—During the hearing of a case at Grimsby last month, in which David Cakebread, provision dealer, was summoned by the Customs authorities for having cigars on which duty had not been paid, it was stated that he occasionally accepted cigars from captains as part payment, and then gave them to customers. The Bench held that the cigars were liable to duty, but as they considered there had been no wilful intention to evade the duty they inflicted the nominal fine of one guinea.

STORY OF A CIGAR HOLDER.—A cigar holder played an important part in a romantic story of elopement told to the Nottingham magistrates recently. John Thomas Slater and his wife formerly had an hotel in Johannesburg. They returned to England recently, and Edward Johnson, who had lived with them, followed them. One Saturday Mrs. Slater was missing, and it was found that she had gone to Wakefield with Johnson. When their luggage was searched, a cigar holder belonging to Mr. Slater was discovered, and the alleged theft of this article was the charge on which the eloping pair were placed in the dock. They were remanded on bail.

SCENE IN THE STRAND.—John Rudden, an able-bodied man, was charged, before Sir Albert De Rutzen, on April 16th, with committing wilful damage. Shortly before ten o'clock on Sunday night the prisoner deliberately hurled a large piece of concrete through the window of a tobacconist's shop at 127, Strand, doing damage to the extent of nearly £5. He made no attempt to go away, and when he was arrested he said he was hungry. He now said he had been out of work for a long time; he had not

been in bed for five nights; he had no home, and was desperate. Sir Albert De Rutzen said that if he had sought relief in the proper quarter it would not have been refused. In order to get locked up he had done damage amounting to nearly £5, and such conduct could not be tolerated. He would be sentenced to two months' hard labour.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

THE LORD ADVOCATE'S VIEW.

At the Scottish Office, Whitehall, on April 27th, the Lord Advocate (Mr. Thomas Shaw, K.C.) received a deputation representing the Glasgow Corporation, the Glasgow School Board, the Scottish National Sunday School Union, and the Scottish Christian Social Union, who attended to urge that legislation should be passed to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children on the lines of Dr. Macnamara's Bill.

The speakers included Mr. Lindsay, the Deputy Town Clerk of Glasgow, who mentioned that many other local authorities in Scotland were in sympathy with the object of the deputation.

Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the School Board, suggested that legislation might go farther than was proposed in the Bill, by making it an offence on the part of a child under 16 years of age to be found smoking. The sale of tobacco and cigarettes ought to be prohibited in sweet-shops, which were frequented by children.

The Lord Advocate, in reply, said he thought the difficulty which the supporters of this movement would have to encounter would arise from the idea which naturally prevailed in the public mind that this was too small a matter to be attended to by Parliament, and that too much was being made of what was really only a slight abuse of the liberty that prevailed in this country. The situation was far more grave than that, however, and the reports on the Royal Commission on Physical Training, and the Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, had impressed on Parliament the deleterious effect of tobacco.

No Commission or Committee had, however, recommended that young people should be made criminals for smoking cigarettes, and he could not hold out any hope to the deputation that Parliament would go farther than Dr. Macnamara proposed to go in his Bill. The situation now was that it had been proved in evidence that a deleterious drug was on sale to children, and there ought to be a check on that sale. With this principle he cordially agreed, though he could see difficulties ahead in carrying out their legislation, for children might get their elder brothers to buy cigarettes for them, and thus shopkeepers would be outside the law. He promised to convey to the Secretary for Scotland his personal view that something ought to be done to back up Dr. Macnamara with his Bill.

THOUGHT THEY HAD SIMILAR TASTES.

The old negro mammy who keeps a cigar store on upper Fifth Avenue smiled with delight as a well-groomed woman entered and asked for a cheap brand of smoking tobacco.

"How much does you want?" she asked with a broad grin, showing all her teeth. "Five cents' worth?"

"I want five pounds, for I am in a hurry," replied the customer, and half murmured something about keeping mother's away.

Mammy was too busy getting up the order to hear the last words, and when she laid the bag on the counter remarked with a good natured laugh, "We old women does like our smoke."

MELTON PRIOR WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' IS THE ONLY CIGARETTE I CARE FOR. MY FRIENDS SAY, 'AH! PRIOR HAS ALWAYS A GOOD CIGARETTE.'"

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Order.

FOUNTAIN, JOHN GEORGE, lately tobacconist, Ryeland Road, Beeston, late 102, Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottinghamshire, prior thereto trading at the Lord Nelson Inn, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, and 15, Fishergate, Nottingham. Date of order, April 4th, 1906.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

FOUNTAIN, JOHN GEORGE, tobacconist, Ryelands Road, Beeston, late 102, Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottinghamshire. First meeting at Official Receiver's Offices, 4, Castle Place, Park Street, Nottingham, May 8th, at 11 a.m. Public examination at County Court House, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham, June 1st, at 10.30 a.m.

METCALFE, ARTHUR, tobacconist, &c., 112, Milton Street, formerly of 100, Milton Street, Walsall, Staffs. First meeting at Official Receiver's Office, Wolverhampton, May 9th, at 11 a.m. Public examination at County Court, Walsall, May 16th, at 11.30 a.m.

Adjudications.

SIBLEY, GEORGE OSLER (commonly known as George Osler), tobacconist and hairdresser, 42, Eden Street, lately 14, Milton Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorks. Date of order, March 21st, 1906.

FOUNTAIN, JOHN GEORGE, lately tobacconist, Ryelands Road, Beeston, late 102, Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottinghamshire, prior thereto trading at the Lord Nelson Inn, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, and 15, Fishergate, Nottingham. Date of order, April 4th, 1906.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

SMITH, WALKER, tobacconist, &c., 8, Legrams Lane, Bradford. Last day for proofs, May 11th, 1906. Trustee, C. L. Atkinson, 29, Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

Notices of Dividends.

LESTER, JOHN ABLETT, tobacconist, &c., 12, London Road, Dover, Kent. First and final of 1s. 0½d., at Official Receiver's Offices, 68, Castle Street, Canterbury.

MILLER, PERCY (trading as Percy Miller & Co.), tobacconist, 94, Lake Road, Portsmouth. First of 2s. 3d., at 20, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

HARRIS, SAMUEL CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., 2, Dunns, Mumbles, Glamorganshire. Trustee, T. Thomas, 31, Alexandra Road, Swansea. Date of order, March 26th, 1906.

MITFORD, CHARLES, tobacconist, 161, Shields Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Trustee, T. Gourlay, 30, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Date of order, April 4th, 1906.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., Lower Lichfield Street, Willenhall, Staffs. Trustee, S. W. Page, 30, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton. Date of order, April 9th, 1906.

JENKINS, SIDNEY, tobacconist, &c., 1, Mona View, late Mona Buildings, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire. Trustee, Ll. Hugh-Jones, Crypt Chambers, Eastgate Row, Chester. Date of order, April 2nd, 1906.

EVERETT, JOHN WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 37, Victor Street, 190, Cleethorpe Road, and Lingard, Monk Street, Great Grimsby. Trustee, J. F. Winttingham, St. Mary's Chambers, Great Grimsby. Date of order, April 2nd, 1906.

HALL, FRANK, tobacconist, &c., 42, Broomfield Street, Halliwell Lane, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, late 211, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool. Trustee, F. Gittins, 35, Victoria Street, Liverpool. Date of order, April 2nd, 1906.

GOSLIN, DANIEL GEORGE, hairdresser, formerly hairdresser and tobacconist, 84, High Street, Willington, Co. Durham, formerly 4, Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks. Trustee, W. A. Ellis, 3, Manor Place, Sunderland. Date of order, April 9th, 1906.

THEODORIDES, LEONIDAS (carrying on business as L. Theodore & Co.), cigar dealer, 14, Plymouth View, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, formerly 19, Wallace Avenue, Rusholme, Manchester, and 26, Corporation Street, Manchester. Trustee, J. G. Gibson, Byrom Street, Manchester. Date of order, April 2nd, 1906.

Dissolution of Partnerships.

COOKE, GEORGE, and THOMAS MOODY (under the style of G. Cooke & Co.), tobacconists and hairdressers, Oxford.

GILBERT, THOMAS NORMAN, and ALFRED ERNEST GILBERT, wine and spirit merchants and cigar manufacturers, 31 and 33, New Bond Street, Leicester, carrying on business under the style of Gilbert and Alfred Ernest Gilbert will carry on the business in future.

BIRTLES, SAMUEL JAMES, and JAMES BIRTLES, wholesale tobacconists and smallware merchants, 613, Leeds Road, Bradford, under the style of S. J. Birtles, Son,

and Co. All debts due to or owing by the late firm in respect of the tobacco branch of the business will be received and paid by Samuel James Birtles, who will continue to carry on that branch of the business at 613, Leeds Road, Bradford, in his own name. All debts due to or owing by the late firm in respect of the smallware branch of the business will be received and paid by James Birtles, who will continue to carry on that branch of the business at 42, Cook Street, Bradford, in his own name.

KEPT THE CIGARS UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

"What caused you to lose your last position?" asked the broker of the would-be office boy.

"Got fired cuz I smoked."

"Oh, well, that won't make any difference in this office. I keep my cigars under lock and key."

Important Notice.

The "Cigarette World"
is now published at
32, BROADWAY,
WIMBLEDON, S.W.,
To which address all communi-
cations should be sent.

The Times on the Tobacco Trade.

THE *Times* recently published the following interesting article by a correspondent:—

Not since the time of the American Civil War has such an active period been experienced in the tobacco trade as during last month. For a considerable time past it has been increasingly apparent, to those who had the eyes to see, that the available supply of good marketable American leaf and strips was not so large as the circumstances of the trade demanded, and that the prospect was for a still further contraction rather than an expansion. During the past few years the consumption of tobacco has been steadily increasing, the total of 83,502,000 lbs. in 1903 having increased to 85,502,000 lbs. in 1904, and to 88,689,000 lbs. in 1905. For the same years the total imports were 88,995,000 lbs., 110,996,000 lbs., and 87,152,000 lbs. Taking the imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States alone, we find the figures to be as follows:—1903, 73,625,504 lbs.; 1904, 94,575,597 lbs.; 1905, 72,949,619 lbs. The imports from the main source of the leaf do not therefore show the steady increase which might have been expected from the great increase in the consumption, and thus it is not surprising to find that the stocks in bonded warehouses at the end of December were 3,402,000 lbs. down as compared with the same date in 1903.

ACTION OF THE GROWERS.

Since the American invasion leading to the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Company, which includes many of the leading manufacturers of England and Scotland, the conditions prevailing in the tobacco trade have undergone considerable change. The independent firms, with possibly one exception, are more or less at the mercy of the great British combination, with its huge share and loan capital amounting to £17,545,000. In America, too, where the tobacco is grown, the formation of huge combinations like the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Tobacco Company has had a marked effect upon the methods of doing business, as instead of there being many buyers at the various buying points there are now only two or three. The buying competition being so greatly reduced, the American growers of tobacco have formed, for their own protection, they say, an association or alliance, of which the avowed object is to hold back the stock of leaf still in hand for better prices, and to reduce the acreage to be planted with tobacco. Selling agencies and warehouses have been formed, where the leaf is collected and sorted, and a price put upon it below which it is not to be sold. In the meantime advances are being made to the farmers who require it in view of the lock-up of capital which this storing up entails. Planters are agreeing to reduce this year's crop by one-fourth, but there is always a minority who will hold out and do just as they please with regard to their planting and marketing. Recent experience has tended to teach the American tobacco planter that small crops and high prices pay him better in the end than large crops and small prices, and this experience forms the basis upon which the Farmers' Association has been established. But the independent minority must never be left out of account, for just so far as the majority refrain from planting to bring about a small crop, to that extent will the minority increase their crop with the view of reaping the benefit of the expected higher prices.

But there are other causes than an association of farmers working for higher prices, and these are likely to be more effective. In the first place, it may be laid down as a general axiom that given favourable weather conditions, the size of the tobacco crop is determined by the supply and cost of labour. At the present time labour is neither

too plentiful nor too cheap, and the prospects for the future in this respect are not too rosy. In Carolina, for instance, there is expected to be a considerable increase in the cultivation of cotton, and that, of course, means a smaller tobacco crop. Then there is the all-important consideration of the consumption, which seems to be increasing at a great rate all over the world, and which, if continued, would by itself necessitate a considerably larger increase in the production before long.

SHORTAGE OF STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

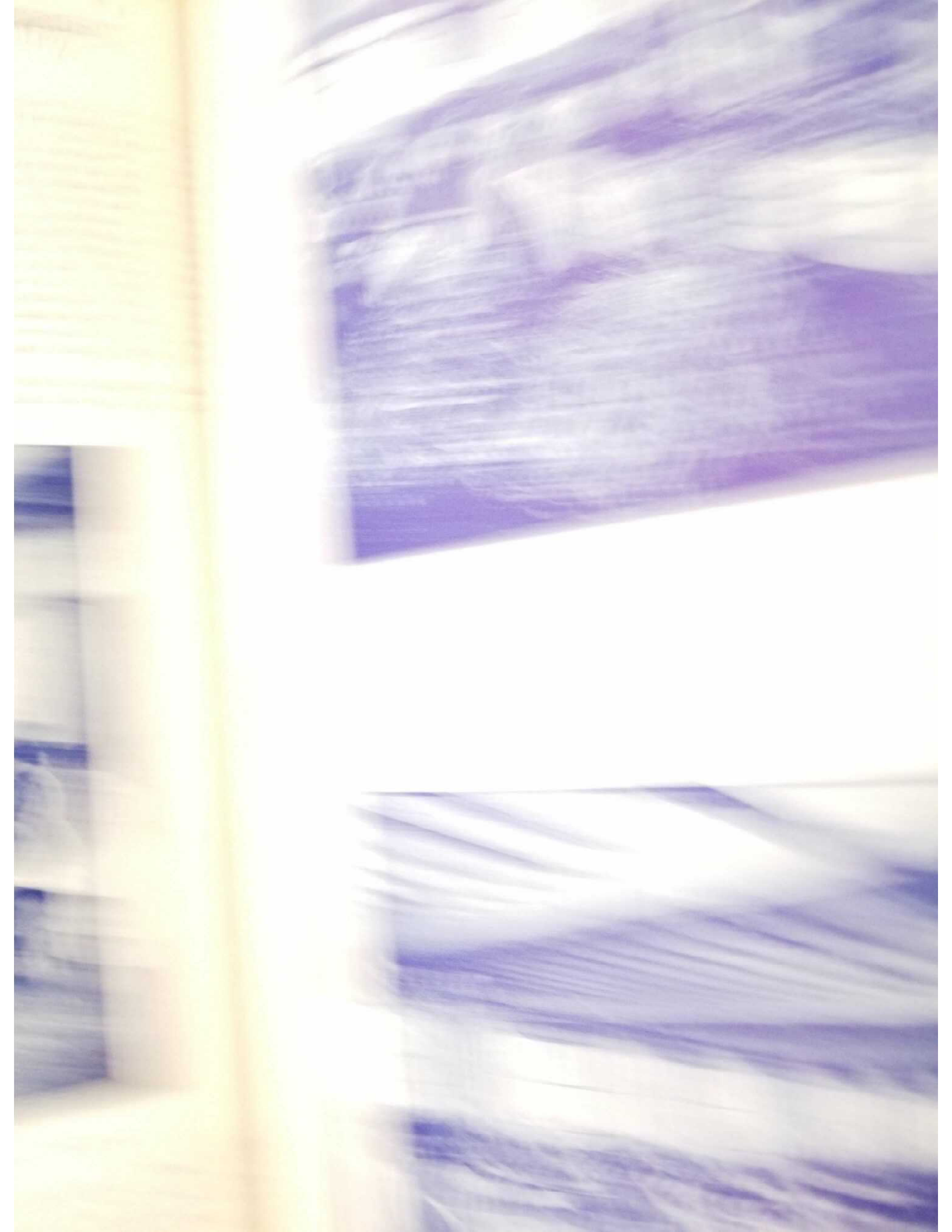
For a good many months tobacco manufacturers in this country persistently refrained from buying leaf and strips, largely owing to the dislocation of business caused by the alteration of the duty, but latterly it has been borne in upon some of them that the supplies of suitable Western and Virginia leaf in this market were by no means too large. For a considerable time past prices have been steadily advancing in America, until they are actually in excess of what is being asked on this side. The American advance was no doubt at least partly due to the fact that the two great combinations were quietly buying up all the suitable leaf on which they could lay their hands. Then about three months ago more active business became apparent in the leaf market, and this continued until February, when the Imperial Tobacco Company suddenly put in an appearance and bought up practically every hogshead that was on offer. This is how a Liverpool authority describes it in their circular:—

"The greatest activity prevailed in the market during February, and the transactions, which include most grades of Virginia 'Brights' and Westerns, resulted in a total which may be considered a 'record' for any month, and which leaves the stock on sale so reduced that the sample bins are now mostly, to use the words of Shakespeare, 'a beggarly account of empty boxes.'"

PROSPECTS OF HIGHER PRICES.

It is generally accepted in well-informed trade circles that there are certain to be higher prices for tobacco during the next two or three years. The question remains: How are the various manufacturers placed as regards stocks of leaf. It is held that three years' supply should always be kept in stock to provide against contingencies like those existing at the present, but it is pretty certain that all the manufacturers cannot have three years' supply or anything like it. The Imperial Tobacco Company are known to have been heavy buyers, and in this connection the remarks of the chairman at the annual meeting held last month are of interest. He said that the prospects of the tobacco crop in the United States were not quite so favourable just now as they had been in some years. The formation of that company and of the American company had to a certain extent limited the number of buyers on the American market, and big rings had been formed with the object of making it hard for buyers and very good for the holders of land. He was glad to tell the shareholders that the policy of their directors had been one of anticipation, and, at all events for the next year, he did not think they would have to buy very heavily in order to keep up the supply for the stocks of the Imperial Company. So much for the combination—but what about the independent manufacturers? It is greatly to be feared they are not so well supplied, and in that case how can they hope to compete against the Imperial Company? When all things are considered there seems certain to be difficult times in store for the tobacco trade—and, perhaps, dearer tobacco for the smoker.

GEORGE ALEXANDER CONSIDERS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES OF EXCELLENT FLAVOUR.



THE BRITISH HAVANNA.

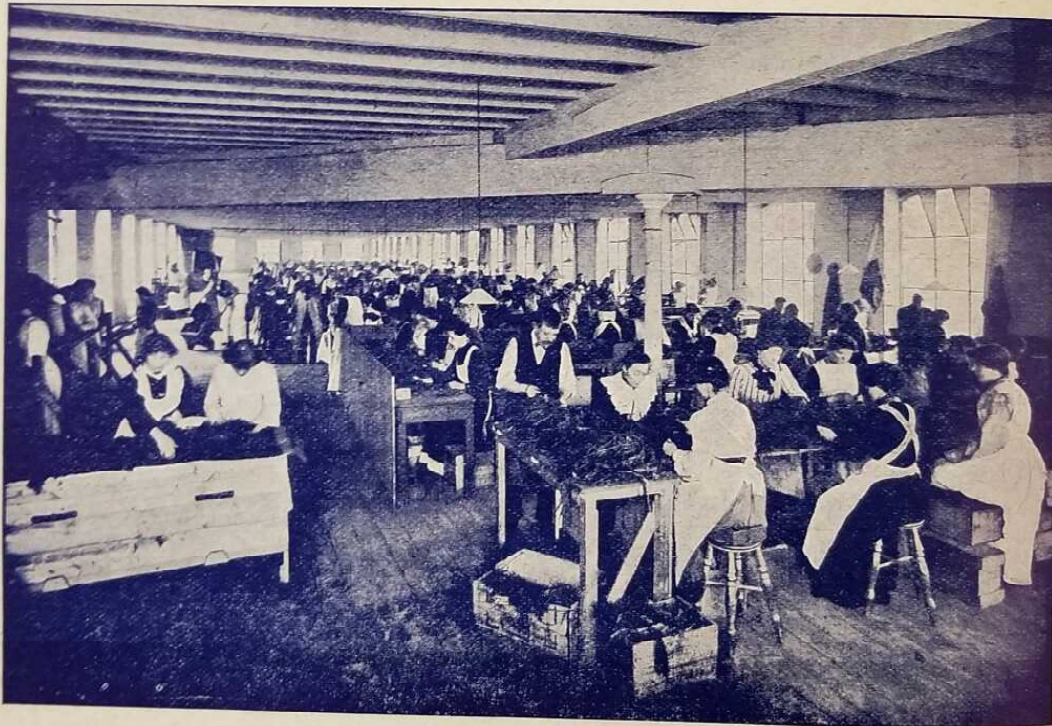
The New Home of The Marsūma Cigar and Cigarette Industry.

The charming old-world town of Congleton, Cheshire, a new industry has been brought that bids fair to earn for the town the title of the British Havanna. Here the Havanna Cigar Company, the manufacturers of the famous Marsūma cigars, have just established immense works, which, in addition to an enormous output of cigars, have a capacity for producing no less than 8,000,000 hand-made cigarettes per week. Until recently the company's works were situated at Havanna, near Congleton (whence the company derives its name), and the removal to Congleton has been necessitated by the phenomenal growth of the business. By fixing its choice upon Congleton, the company has had the advantage of being able to retain the services of practically all its old hands.

An interesting work might be written of this company's history; of its successful competition against the powerful Trusts which are beginning up the decadent tobacco-growing industry of Cuba; of its early pioneering work in the development of the East Indian tobacco industry, culminating in the production by British labour

It is in one of the first departments, where the leaf is examined as it arrives from the bonded warehouses, that you realise some of the very important niceties of cigar manufacture. To the inexperienced eye and judgment two very different qualities of leaf may seem as much alike as two peas. And it is not enough to secure leaf from plantations of high repute; each season's crop has characteristics of its own, whereas the cigars, year in, year out, must be maintained at a uniform pitch of excellence. Then, again, all cigars are made up from several different sorts of leaf, and there are infinite possibilities in blending. When, too, it is remembered that to bring out the best qualities of the leaf cigars must be matured by age, it will be readily understood that the selection of the leaf calls for a very delicate judgment. New crops are examined with particular care, for the method adopted is to acquire and keep in hand large stocks of the best year's growths for future requirements—a matter in which a firm with such resources as the Havanna Cigar Company has important advantages.

The "Marsūma" cigars, which have taken the cigar-smoking public by storm, and have become household and, we may say



Making the famous "Marsūma" Cigars at the Havanna Cigar Company's Works at Congleton, Cheshire.

in a British factory of cigars and cigarettes which are admitted to be without equal in the world. Here we must confine ourselves to merely the chief points of interest in the new factory.

Resplendently situated near the Congleton Park and within a stone's throw of the River Dane, the factory has been equipped with every facility for the handling of the leaf, and the production of cigars and cigarettes in vast quantities. Except for tobacco-chewing machinery, mechanical appliances are excluded from the works for the Havanna Cigar Company is almost alone among the principal manufacturers of tobacco in employing hand labour for all its cigarettes, as well as cigars, and thus refusing to sacrifice quality to price.

The works are electrically lighted throughout, and heated by a complete system of hot-water pipes. Of the latter, indeed, nearly two miles have gone into the building. The works contain nearly a score of distinct departments, and they are so arranged that, from the various tobaccos enter the receiving dépôt until the finished goods are despatched to all parts of the country, nothing has to cover the same ground twice.

club words, are a triumph for the blenders' art. They are blended of the finest East Indian tobaccos—the costliest in the world. Until the advent of "Marsūmas," Indian cigars were avoided by connoisseurs, and not sought for by the general public. Now the "Marsūmas"—sold though they are at less than half the prices demanded for Cuban cigars—have brought the discriminating public entirely under their spell. Representing as it does a boon for the million, it is not the least of the Havanna Cigar Company's achievements that, after years of experimental blending, they discovered a blend of British North Borneo tobacco, from which they are producing really excellent cigars to retail at 2d. each.

From the stores, which are upon the ground floor, the bales and cases of cigar leaf go straight to the cigar-making department. The whole of a huge floor in the new factory is entirely given over to cigar making and sorting, and presents a picture of wonderful activity, some hundreds of hands finding employment in this one department. The cigar makers are, practically, all Cheshire lasses trained by the company, and a more vivid contrast to a typical East End "British cigar factory" would be hard to find. The

FORBES ROBERTSON WRITES:—"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES ARE OF HIGH QUALITY AND PLEASANT TO THE TASTE."

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MR. CYRIL

THE CIGARETTE WORLD AND TOBACCO NEWS, MAY, 1906.

expensiveness of the cigar leaf used for the "Marsūma" cigars makes the greatest care in its manipulation essential, and it is very satisfactory to learn that local talent has adapted itself to the conditions with signal success, the employment of so many hands meaning a good deal to Congleton's 11,000 inhabitants. The only

proper proportion, and the centre stalk of the leaf is tenderly but speedily removed. The two halves of the stripped leaf are put aside separately, as the "right" and "left" halves have to be rolled in a different way. The "bunch" leaf, which forms the bulk of the cigar, is also stripped, and is placed in another heap. In the



Stripping Virginian tobacco leaf preparatory to cutting the tobacco for "Marsūma" Cigarettes. The stalks and any damaged leaf are removed at this stage and afterwards returned to the Customs, no stalk being mixed with the tobacco.

treatment the leaf receives prior to its incorporation in the cigar is dampening and "stripping." Absolutely nothing in the way of "taking" is permissible. All green, yellow, unripe, unfermented tobacco is discarded, only the ripe fully cured leaves being used. Each hand receives a fixed quantity of the dampened leaf, in the

hands of an expert maker the actual rolling of the cigar looks exceedingly easy, but, as a matter of fact, it is a very difficult operation, for the silky leaf can only stand gentle handling. Gauging the quantity with remarkable accuracy the maker arranges the "bunch" upon a "bunch wrapper," and with one dexterous movement rolls



Making "Marsūma" Cigarettes. Every cigarette produced in the Marsūma works is made by hand.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE THINKS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES SO EXCELLENT THAT HE SHALL HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THEM.

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THE CIGARETTE WORLD AND TOBACCO NEWS, MAY, 1906.

the whole into shape. The second and outside wrapper is neatly cut into a curious shape, and this is deftly rolled upon the cigar, to the right or left as the case may be, so that it just finishes at the end. A touch of pure gum arabic to secure the end of the leaf and

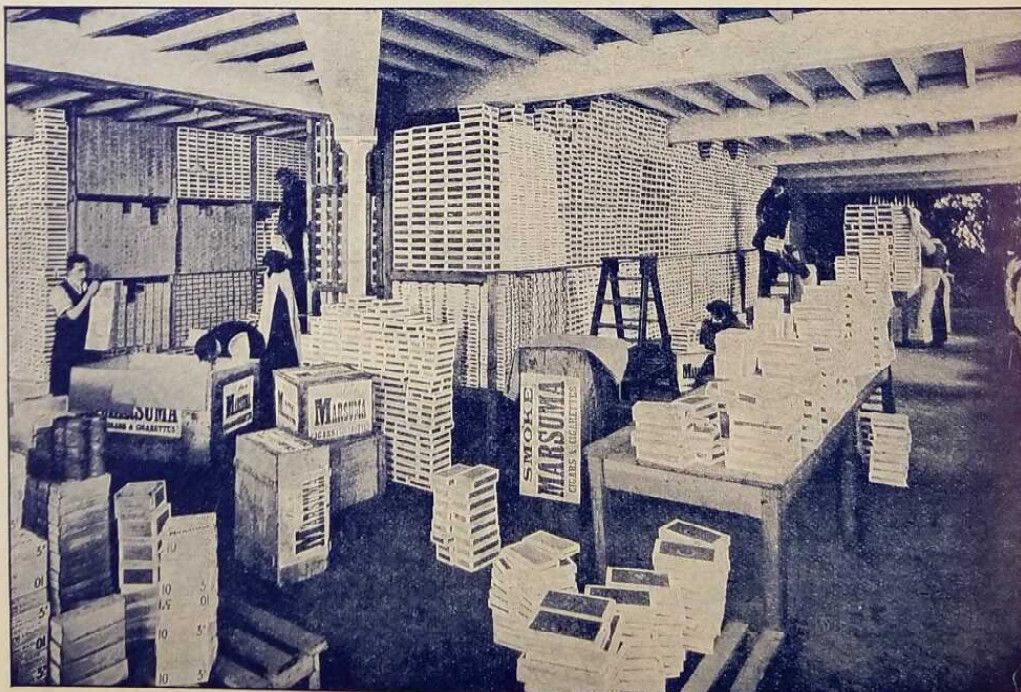
the bright and cheerful picture formed by the workers in full activity it is comforting to reflect that, despite the introduction of machinery by the various Trust concerns, hand workers are still indispensable in first-class work.



In the Cigar Sorting Department. The Cigars in every brand of "Marsúmas" are carefully graded according to their colour before they are boxed.

the trimming of the ends completes the actual manufacture of the cigar, although it is still far from ready for consumption. The Havana Cigar Company has rigorously set its face against machine-made cigars, even for the cheapest "whiffs," and as one looks down the long series of tables in this department of their works and sees

From the cigar-making department a steady stream of cigars pours into the Sorting department, which, like all the others, is very spacious and admirably lighted, and here the various descriptions of "Marsúmas de Luxe," Borneo cigars, whiffs, &c., are sorted and boxed. One peculiarity of East Indian tobacco is the absence of



A corner of the Stock Room at the Havana Cigar Company's new factory. Large stocks of cigars must be carried, "Marsumas" being age-matured. On the other hand, cigarettes are despatched within a very few days of manufacture, as they are not improved by keeping.

CHARLES HAWTREY WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE EXCELLENT, AND I CONSIDER THEY ARE THE PLEASANTEST I HAVE EVER SMOKED."

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any definite relation between its colour and flavour. A dark leaf is not necessarily of fuller flavour than a light one. This, however, is a technical point with which the public is scarcely acquainted, and is a technical point which is preferred. A number of sorters of cigars are continually employed in grading each description of cigar according to colour, and a large number of shades are recognised—recognised by the graders that is, for one unused to the work finds it almost impossible to distinguish between so many fine shades of colour. The cigars are boxed while still damp and placed under a slight pressure so that they may be packed just tight enough to withstand the inevitable jolts in transport. Cigars, like wines, are matured best by age. They may be matured quickly in heat, but it is not a process to which a good cigar should be subjected. A large space has been reserved in the new factory for maturing "Marsūma," but for this purpose the Havana Cigar Company also avail themselves largely of their stores in London, Manchester, and Macclesfield. It need hardly be pointed out that this means the locking up of a very large sum of money, but the Havana Cigar Company are convinced that smokers duly appreciate the superior flavour of the age-matured cigar. Conveniently adjoining the stock room is the carpenters' shop, where all the packing cases for "Marsūma" cigars and cigarettes are made.

Here we must leave the cigar side of our subject, for the cigarette-making departments now claim attention, and these are very possibly of interest to more people than are the cigar-making

The cigarette-making department is another great hive of industry, many scores of hands being engaged in the production of the popular "Marsūma" brands—"Marsūma de Luxe" cigarettes, "Marsūma" Virginia cigarettes, and the "Hash-en-jid" Turkish blend. The "Marsūma de Luxe" is the best cigarette that money can buy, nothing but the most carefully selected crops of the finest tobacco procurable being used in its manufacture. In point of output, however, the "Marsūma" Virginia cigarette, retailing at 10 for 3d., has secured the most notable success, and ever since its introduction its sale has been increasing by leaps and bounds. But it is small wonder, in view of the fact that every "Marsūma" cigarette is hand-made, with pure, long-cut Virginia tobacco, while the usual cigarette at this price is made by machinery. Every cigarette smoker must have noticed that in many brands of cigarettes particles of tobacco detach themselves from the end in the mouth. This is one of the most unpleasant defects in the machine-made cigarette, in which dust tobacco is incorporated. It does not occur in the "Marsūma" cigarettes, for the "shorts" and dust inevitably formed in working the tobacco are carefully excluded. Again, the machine-made cigarette is often rolled too tight. This is another point in which the superiority of the "Marsūma" cigarette will be manifest to every smoker, whether he has seen an expert cigarette maker or not. The single point in favour of the machine-made cigarette is its cheapness. But it is only cheap to the manufacturers. It has been urged in many quarters that the cigarette-smoking public



The General Office and Counting House at the new "Marsūma" Factory.

departments. The first step in the manufacture of the "Marsūma" cigarettes is the stripping of the leaf, for no stalks whatever are used to increase the bulk of the tobacco manufactured in the "Marsūma" works. Pure Virginia leaf, which is imported in big squat casks containing about three-quarters of a ton, is used exclusively for all the "Marsūma" cigarettes. The leaf is damped prior to stripping, but it is not, of course, necessary to place the two halves apart, as for cigar wrappers, and the leaf is stripped direct into large baskets, and any defective leaf is rejected at this stage. The stripped leaf proceeds direct to the tobacco-cutting department. One cutting machine cuts up three tons of tobacco weekly, the duty alone on this quantity of tobacco amounting to £1,000.

As it leaves the cutting machine the tobacco has the appearance of a fine navy cut, containing a good percentage of moisture, although at the earlier stage great care is taken that the leaf is not damped sufficiently to mar its quality. Its conversion into the long silky form, which characterises good Virginia tobacco, takes place upon a hot table, where the moisture is driven off, while the operators are in the meantime continually turning over the tobacco. After leaving the hot plate for a further short period of drying upon trays the now rich golden tobacco is ready for immediate use, and is conveyed to the cigarette-making department. No injurious flavouring or other mixture whatever is added to the tobacco from start to finish.

which invests in 3d. packets of cigarettes does not trouble about the defects of the machine-made article. But the rapidly increasing demand for the "Marsūma" cigarettes at the same price suffices to show that the public is becoming more discriminating.

Unlike cigars, cigarettes do not improve by keeping; they deteriorate in fact. The Havana Cigar Company therefore keep their stock of cigarettes down to the lowest possible margin, and except in the rare case of retailers who keep large stocks, the "Marsūma" cigarettes reach the consumer within a few days of their manufacture.

Adjoining the cigarette-making department is the packing and labelling department, the company putting up their various cigarettes in attractive packets of 10, tins of 50 and 100, and in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. boxes. Another interesting department is occupied with the collection of "shorts," stalks, &c. The stalks removed from the leaf in the two stripping departments are all returned to the Customs, who allow on the dried stalk a drawback of 3s. per lb.—the amount of duty originally paid upon the importation of the leaf. The damaged leaf which had been promptly rejected by other departments, is welcomed in this department, which sees that nothing is wasted on which a drawback can be obtained. The very sweepings from the floor are collected and despatched to the Customs, the drawback in this case being equivalent to the amount of tobacco contained in the dust.—*Commercial Intelligence.*

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

TOBACCO CULTURE IN RHODESIA.

A LUCRATIVE INDUSTRY ON THE HIGH ROAD TO SUCCESS.



An interesting paper giving an account of the progress of the Rhodesian tobacco industry was read at the recent exhibition of South African produce held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall at Westminster. The author, Mr. G. M. Odium, is in the Agricultural Department, Salisbury, Rhodesia, and much of the progress of the Rhodesian tobacco industry is due to his work.

Mr. Odium began by pointing out that while tobacco culture began in South Africa quite a hundred and fifty years since it is a new industry in Rhodesia, its organisation having been first attempted only two years ago. A start was then made with the light American varieties on sandy soil near Salisbury. The Salisbury leaf very much resembled the brighter South Carolina leaf, except that it possessed a much higher degree of combustibility. It had not the rich aroma of the famous old Belt tobacco of North Carolina, nor was it of as perfect texture as some American leaf. "All its failings, however, were traceable to defects in the culture system, and by May this year we hope," said Mr. Odium, "to be able to show that these earlier faults have been corrected." It is not intended to export this variety of leaf at present, as the American leaf realising 6d. per pound in bond in London fetches 1s. 6d. per pound in South Africa.

Last season the cultivation of Turkish tobacco was commenced in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. As a rule, it is a great mistake to attempt to manufacture leaf the same year that it is grown. The aroma is developed by maturing, but as a result of commercial necessity, Rhodesian Turkish was made into cigarettes almost as soon as it came from the curing barns, and the cigarettes seem to have hit the popular taste, for a million of one of the four brands made were sold within five months, and the sales have since increased. Mr. Odium believes that the Rhodesian Turkish cigarettes will have displaced the majority of the imported Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes in South Africa within a few years, so favourably have they been received. This leaf is likely also to appear on the English market, the Turkish grown tobacco being expensive. The Rhodesian Turkish is described as exceedingly fine in colour, texture, aroma, and combustibility.

Dealing with pipe tobacco, Mr. Odium said that while the African tobacco as at present manufactured may be said to have an unpleasant odour to the uninitiated, yet the tobaccos generally smoked in England are hot and heavy, and often lack in combustibility. "African tobaccos produce no ill effects, and may be smoked constantly without destroying the aim of a good rifle shot; in fact, many of the most athletic and healthiest men in Africa smoke fifty pounds a year of domestic tobacco. With the exception of Turkish, there is perhaps no tobacco in the world that has combustibility to so high a degree as the African; this is true of all the better African types, whether belonging to the cigar, cigarette or pipe classes. Where African leaf is properly handled it has a delightfully sweet aroma, and as far as we can now judge the objectionable smell often commented upon has been due to crudity of manufacture. With more careful manufacture, there is no reason why the better grades of African tobacco should not be as popular elsewhere as they are in the sub-Continent. There are fads and fashions among tobacco smokers, and the public taste varies from time to time, but in general it is steadily working in the direction of a milder, freer burning tobacco, and this is just the requirement which a good African tobacco fills. The tobaccos of every district

have their own distinguishing features, but the general description that it is mild, highly combustible, and free from heat or headiness applies to nearly all the leaf from the best districts of Rhodesia and the Transvaal."

Owing to the large amount of inferior leaf to be displaced in its own markets, South Africa is hardly ready to undertake an export trade either in pipe or cigar leaf, though, as Mr. Odium remarked, the exportation stage would be brought appreciably nearer if some form of Colonial preference were adopted.

"We have the soil and we have the climate for profitable tobacco culture, but we still require more energetic and intelligent farmers. I know of no more profitable work in South Africa than the growing of tobacco in connection with mixed agriculture. The other crops keep the farm going while tobacco brings in the cash. But it must not be supposed that a man can come to Africa and start as a full-fledged tobacco grower. He might succeed the first year, but he is more likely to fail. Tobacco culture is not difficult to the experienced man, but to the inexperienced it is bristling with trouble, and for the new man it is a much less certain crop than maize. This is what makes tobacco culture so profitable in South Africa. The profits of the careful man are large because of the failure of those who never learn from experience, and because of the commercial cowardice of those who fear to undertake the culture of a crop supposed to require the exercise of a considerable amount of brain power. To start a tobacco farm or any other farm in South Africa requires capital, and as yet we cannot advise the young man with only a few hundred pounds to attempt it; but if he has a thousand pounds or more, backed up with energy, good sense, and adaptability, we welcome him. Because of the relatively low price of land, tobacco culture or any other branch of farming may be started with less capital in Rhodesia than elsewhere in South Africa. Last season a Mashonaland farmer grew seven acres of Turkish tobacco which yielded at the rate of 600 lbs. of cured leaf to the acre; for this tobacco a large manufacturer authorised me to offer two shillings a pound. This price was refused, because the grower decided that he could make a larger profit by manufacturing himself. The grower informed me that his cost of growing was seven pounds an acre, but allowing for depreciation of building, it is safe to say that the cost was not over ten pounds an acre. This left a profit to the farmer of £50 an acre. I do not state this as an average, for I regard the crop as a maximum one of this type of tobacco from the standpoint of yield. The crop was grown on land that can be purchased for a few shillings an acre. Two brothers, farming in Matabeleland, secured sixteen thousand pounds of cured Turkish leaf from forty acres during what was generally regarded as an unfavourable season. Some of the selected leaf from this crop was sold for five shillings a pound, and a Cape Town manufacturer purchased an average lot at three shillings a pound. Two shillings a pound for the crop was refused, and the growers are securing a much greater return by manufacturing themselves. A Midlands farmer gives his cost of production at eight pounds an acre, and his yield at eight hundred pounds of leaf. This is a first-class pipe leaf for which tenpence to a shilling a pound can be secured, but the grower manufactures himself, and thus makes more than that amount. Tobacco is not the sole crop of any of these farmers, but it is their best cash crop. What they are doing is being done and can be done by others, and while we must expect the selling price to fall during the next few years, we are reasonably certain that the cost of production will also be lowered.

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

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THE CIGARETTE WORLD AND TOBACCO NEWS, MAY, 1906.

At the present time, in addition to improving systems of culture and of curing, we are organising the industry and placing it on a sound commercial basis.

The British South Africa Company have now opened tobacco warehouses and leaf-handling establishments, where the farmer delivers his tobacco and where the leaf is graded, matured, packed, and sold. The farmer can secure an advance on the estimated value of his crop at the time of delivery, and, after the sale has been completed, he receives the balance, less a small commission to defray expenses of treating, handling, and selling the tobacco. This saves the farmer endless trouble, ensures the best treatment of the leaf, and makes it possible for the manufacturer to purchase as much as he desires of any grade of leaf without risk of loss from bad handling. In connection with these warehouses the railways have granted a rate of a farthing per ton per mile on leaf tobacco, which greatly assists the industry. The British South Africa Company is also offering very satisfactory prizes for the best crops of certain types of leaf.

It will thus be seen that the industry is rapidly being placed upon a sound footing, but we still require a greater number of intelligent, energetic settlers. Give us men and a little time, and Rhodesia is ready to do its part towards making the Empire self-contained.—*Commercial Intelligence.*

Singleton & Cole, Limited.

Directors—Mr. Joseph Cole (Chairman) and Mr. George William Singleton, Managing Directors; Mr. Henry Charles Clarke, Mr. Charles Paulton Plant, Mr. Frederick Simmons. Secretary—Mr. James Caddick. Bankers—The Metropolitan Bank, Limited, Birmingham; Eyton, Burton & Co., Shrewsbury. Auditors—Mr. James Vine, Mr. Francis Hawkyard Hinde.

Report of the Directors presented at the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1906, at 3 p.m.:—Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the subjoined Audited Accounts up to the 27th of January last. The net profits for the financial year ending the 27th January, 1906, after making payment of interest on Debentures and provision for bad and doubtful debts, discounts and depreciation, amount to £7,878 7s. 11d. This added to the balance brought forward from last year makes a total of £12,417 5s. 3d. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the first six months was paid in September last, and your Directors now recommend a dividend for the second six months at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, leaving a balance of £5,217 5s. 3d. to be carried forward to next year's account. The Retiring Director is Mr. Frederick Simmons, who is eligible for re-election. The Auditors, Mr. James Vine and Mr. Fras. H. Hinde, now retire, and are eligible for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 27TH, 1906.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Capital Account—				
120,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid		120,000	0	0
DEBENTURE BONDS—				
1,000 Bonds at £10 each	10,000	0	0	
400 ditto £25 each	10,000	0	0	
Sundry Creditors		20,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account—		99,284	18	10
Balance at 28th January, 1905	4,538	17	4	
Net Profit for the year	7,878	7	11	
Less Interim Dividend	12,417	5	3	
		3,000	0	0
		9,417	5	3
		£248,702	4	1

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Plant, Fixtures and Machinery at Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Liverpool, and Leeds		52,875	13	6
Original Goodwill	21,000	0	0	
Less written off	9,000	0	0	
		12,000	0	0
Stocks at Wolverhampton, Walsall, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool, and in Bond		89,429	15	5
Sundry Debtors		89,939	11	9
Cash in hand, and at Bankers		4,457	3	5
		£248,702	4	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27TH JANUARY, 1906.

DR.		£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend		3,000	0	0
Directors' Fees				
Auditors'		1,983	10	0
Managers' Salaries				
Secretary's		484	3	1
Income Tax Commissioners		950	0	0
Debenture Bond Interest		9,417	5	3
Balance		£15,834	18	4
CR.		£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last year ..		4,538	17	4
Trade Account—				
Gross Profit for the Year		11,296	1	0
		£15,834	18	4

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report to the Shareholders that we have audited the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books and Accounts relating thereto at the various Branches, and the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs. The Stocks have been properly vouched for by the Managing Directors.

JAMES VINE, Incorporated Accountant, }
Shrewsbury. } Auditors.
FRAS. H. HINDE, Wolverhampton. }

Birmingham, 7th April, 1906.

The Imperial and the Reduced Duty.

IN our Editorial we had written that we expected that retailers would get a little benefit from the reduced duty, and we let the words stand, hoping, rather than thinking, that this may yet be the case. The following circular recently issued by the Imperial, however, shows that for the present, at least, the big Combine mean to keep any extra profit for themselves. We shall discuss this matter again next month:—

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY LTD.

Bristol, 3rd May, 1906.

Dear Sir,—The Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. have given very careful consideration to the alteration in the Duty on Stripped Leaf Tobacco announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday last. The reduction in duty applies to *strips only*, and the duty on leaf tobacco is unaltered. It is to be regretted that this alteration is not of a nature to permit of a reduction in prices at the present time, in view of the great increase in the cost of all classes of the raw material and of the considerable reductions which have been made in our prices from time to time since the last alteration in Duty. Assuring you that your valued orders shall at all times receive our best consideration, we are, yours faithfully,

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. LTD.
(of Great Britain and Ireland)

H. W. GUNN, Secretary.

A GOOD 2d. SMOKE IS THE "SHELLEY" CIGAR; IT YIELDS EXCELLENT PROFIT. SAMPLES, WITH PRICES, FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO. LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

B. MORRIS & SONS, LTD.,

Grape Vine Cigarettes.

Science Siftings has recently published the following interesting article on this popular line:—

Of all the forms in which tobacco is smoked in none is it so essential that purity and excellence should prevail as in the case of the cigarette. Owing to the comparative lightness of the smoke it is more often in this shape brought into contact with the sensitive membranes of the throat and lungs, and any coarseness or impurity will therefore be more likely to cause irritation. Again, the stub of the cigarette is not equal as a filter to that of a cigar or the stem of a pipe, while if the cigarette tobacco be badly cut or dusty, particles will be sucked into the mouth and cause the formation of phlegm in the throat. These are not arguments against the cigarette—only against the inferior cigarette—for in our opinion moderate cigarette smoking is as rational as any other form of smoking, for those of proper age and constitution.

Whatever the drawbacks of tobacco smoking—which it possesses in common with many other things to which the human race has habituated itself—its desirable effects are many and remarkable. Dr. Lauder Brunton has pointed out some of them. It possesses the property of assuaging and allaying pain and soothing the system in general; it energises and invigorates as an after effect, giving steadiness and fixity to the powers of thought. How does this work out in practice? Do we need such sedatives and stimulants in our daily lives?

Let us remember that we do not live under the normal conditions that our evolutionary stage has attained. We have gone very rapidly during the past half-century. The reply to the questions we have asked was given by our able medical contemporary, the *Lancet*, after the South African war, when it told us that tobacco must now be regarded as an essential for every soldier; and we say the fighters in commercial and professional toil are equally benefited. It was absolutely demonstrated during the war, and was recognised by medical and laymen alike, that natural and unnatural cravings of hunger and the strains of work can be better and more cheerfully ignored and withstood by those who smoke than by those who do not. Excessive eating is one of the great evils of the day, and any physician's case book will prove that more maladies arise from over than from under-eating, or, indeed, from over-drinking.

The evil, then, lies not in that we smoke, but in what we smoke. Adulteration is rife—although less than it was—and the evils of tobacco consumption come from this, particularly from the extreme heat engendered by cheap, moisture-laden tobacco. The last report we have seen of the Government laboratory shows that out of the tobacco samples examined about 300 carried excessive moisture, while about 40 had excessive oil, and there were about 30 cases of adulteration with liquorice or glycerine.

This does not exhaust the list of tobacco adulterants employed, and which we published some years ago, but our space will be more advantageously employed in showing what to consume rather than in enumerating these. All, however, were objectionable adulterations, and each and every one was calculated to give a fictitious value or appearance to the tobacco, while adversely affecting the smoker. We were recently, among others, invited to express an opinion on "Grape Vine" cigarettes, and we consequently proceeded to analyse them, with the following percentage results:—

Moisture	10.9
Oil	8.4
Ash	10.23
Soluble Ash	2.63
Alkalinity of Soluble Ash, calculated as Potassium Carbonate66
Nitrogen	1.68

The moisture here is most laudably low, for the Excise limit is no less than 35 per cent. Nearly 25 per cent. more of common water might, in fact, have been added without infringing the law, but to the detriment of the cigarette and the health of its smoker. The nitrogen is low—a sign that the nicotine is low, which is also a pleasing point, for the lower the nicotine the greater the fragrance. The leaf—which is Virginian (American)—under the microscope proved to be throughout that of genuine tobacco, and was cleanly cut and free from dust.

Thus much for the theoretical aspect of "Grape Vine" cigarettes. A practical test proved them to be mild and sweet, and yet of delicious flavour and aroma. They were likewise cool and non-irritating, showing, in fact, all the characteristics of choice Virginian tobacco, and this, notwithstanding their moderation of price—3d. for ten. We award Messrs. B. Morris & Sons, Limited, who are the manufacturers, the *Science Siftings* "Certificate of Merit."

ROYAL NAVY BLEND.

Much interest has been taken of late in the experiments made by the Admiralty in order to supply the Navy with manufactured tobacco. Hitherto the sailors were supplied with the unmanufactured article and had to manufacture it themselves, which, of course, meant a considerable loss. Messrs. Cohen, Weenen & Co. were asked to specially manufacture a tobacco for the use of the Navy, and the experiment was so successful that the Admiralty have now given them a largely increased order. Believing that the public would desire the opportunity of purchasing the identical article supplied for our gallant tars, Messrs. Cohen, Weenen & Co. have now placed it upon the market under the name of Royal Navy (Jamavana) Blend. We have carefully sampled it and are of opinion that no better value can be obtained at the very moderate price of 4½d. per ounce. The tobacco is mild and pleasant to the palate, has a delicate aroma and smokes delightfully cool. It is put up in pound, half pound, 4 ounces and 2 ounce tins, and in 1 ounce packets. We think our readers will be well advised to send a trial order, for we are confident that customers who once try the blend will keep coming back for it. We learn that already the new blend has become very popular in the Navy, and we have no doubt that an equal success awaits it at the hands of the public.

MARSŪMA DE LUXE CIGARETTES.

The Marsūma threepenny packet of hand-made cigarettes is well-known to the trade and sells readily, but there are retailers who have not tried the Marsūma de Luxe, and we confess that we were ourselves surprised at the high pitch of perfection which the Company have attained in this line. On smoking the samples placed at our disposal we came to the conclusion that the cigarette in question was best to be described as the ordinary packet idealised, and further tests satisfied us that here is a line which only requires to be known to become at once popular with connoisseurs. The retail price is 6d. per packet of 10, or 4s. 9d. per 100. The cigarettes are delightfully mild and fragrant and have a delicious aroma all their own. We learn that they are going very well, and would advise our readers to place a trial order with the Company, as we are confident that Marsūma de Luxe cannot fail to attract smokers who will readily pay a fair price for a really choice article.

HOW IT DODGED THE QUARANTINE.

Bresnihan—What do you think of that cigar, old man? It was smuggled.
Konwiser—Ah! I was just wondering how it got past the health authorities.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF OUR SPECIALLY PREPARED TOBACCOS. J. MILLHOFF & CO. LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL ST., LONDON.

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Ministers and Smoking.

AN AMUSING DISCUSSION.

At the Primitive Methodist Synod for the Halifax and Bradford District, held at Halifax on April 30th, a discussion took place upon the question of smoking. A candidate who was accepted for admission into the approved list of ministers was described as a "non-smoker of tobacco."

A delegate remarked that at the Mayor's reception on the Friday night, he was surprised to see many brethren could "twine" their tongues around a cigar. Being a non-smoker, he considered it was ridiculous that the question should be put to a candidate when so many of their ministers indulged in the weed.

During the discussion it was stated that the question put to a candidate now was not "Are you a smoker of tobacco, and if so, how much?" but "Are you a smoker of tobacco, and if so, have you a certificate from a physician to prove that smoking is necessary for your health?"

A speaker said a smoker could always get a medical certificate that smoking was good for his health.

A layman declared that they could not expect the men of the future to abstain from smoking if they had a bad example set them by ministers.

The *Eastern Morning News* reports an interesting discussion of the same topic which took place on April 28th at the meeting of the Hull Primitive Methodist Synod. One of the candidates for the full ministry, the Rev. H. O. MacRow, of the Filey circuit, in the form provided, had stated that he was a smoker, and furnished a medical certificate that although he was in good health, to cease smoking would be deleterious to his health. The reading of this provoked general laughter.

The Rev. J. Shaw said he thought they should consider the matter from the moral standpoint. Example was an important matter. Personally, he could not see how the doctor could reconcile the two statements—the one that the candidate was in almost perfect health, and the other that it would be deleterious to his health to cease smoking.

Councillor Mainprize (Bridlington) said he did not see anything contradictory in it. The doctor evidently believed in the sedative effect of smoking.

Mr. J. G. Hall thought they should have independent medical testimony.

Mr. Mainprize said he wondered what those people who looked at the question from the moral standpoint would say if they had beer at the quarterly meeting, as they had in the olden days.

The Rev. H. MacRow (the candidate) said he should like to point out that the medical certificate simply answered the question as it was set out in the form. From his conversation with the doctor, he gathered that he knew of several cases where men's health had been impaired by suddenly ceasing to smoke. It would have been an easy matter for him to have stopped smoking for a week or two and returned himself as a non-smoker.

The Rev. T. Sykes said he should like to express his opinion, because a few years ago he was pilloried on the same question at a district meeting. To him the anomaly of the question was its pettiness. Why not ask a minister if he was a teetotaler? They never asked him that question. A man might dabble in drink, and yet go into the ministry without being asked a question, and yet they asked if he smoked. If it was a matter of morals surely there were hundreds of questions that might be asked. But here was another difficulty. The district meeting passed men as non-smokers who had smoked up to within a week of the meeting, and who recommenced to smoke a week after the meeting. (Cries of "Shame on the men.") "And shame on the meeting," replied Mr. Sykes, with warmth. He contended that the question should either be deleted or go further. "After all," concluded Mr. Sykes, "there are sins that you can hide as well as those you can puff into the air."

After further discussion the matter dropped, the Rev. H. O. MacRow and the Rev. J. T. Scott (Hull Third Circuit), a non-smoker, both being recommended to Conference for admission into the full ministry.

American Cigar Output shows Increase.

THE general increase in the manufacture of cigars and other tobacco products which has characterised the trade for several months continued in most branches of the industry during January, the only exceptions being in snuff and little cigars.

The increase in the manufacture of cigars during January shows an excellent beginning for the calendar year. Several districts show an increase of more than three millions of cigars manufactured during the month as compared with January, 1905; a few districts show more than five millions increase. The total figures for the month are 549,473,964 cigars, compared with 517,975,061 cigars in January, 1905, an increase of 32,398,903 cigars. There is a corresponding increase during the first seven months of the fiscal year, the figures for the seven months ending January 31st, 1906, being 4,279,577,995 cigars, against 4,074,600,211 cigars manufactured in the same period of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 204,977,784 cigars.

The cigarette branch of the industry shows a greater increase despite the efforts of some law-makers to prohibit their manufacture and sale. There were manufactured in January, 1906, 350,787,759 cigarettes, compared with 213,332,835 cigarettes in January, 1905, a gain of 137,454,924 cigarettes, a larger increase than during any month of the last calendar year. In the first seven months of the fiscal year the number of cigarettes manufactured was 2,095,195,731, against 1,621,187,835 cigarettes in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 474,007,896 cigarettes.

The production of manufactured tobacco also shows a marked increase for the last January over January, 1905. The figures are 30,906,186 pounds, against 25,811,231 pounds, a gain of 5,094,955 pounds. During the first seven months of the present fiscal year there were manufactured 206,888,623 pounds of tobacco, which compared with 189,770,519 pounds during the same period last year, shows a gain of 17,118,104 pounds. The greatest increase in any one district is to be found in the fifth Kentucky.

The only branch of the tobacco industry showing a decrease both for the month and for the seven months' period is in the manufacture of snuff. The quantity manufactured during last January was 1,359,903 pounds, compared with 1,744,148 pounds in January, 1905, a decrease of 384,245 pounds. During the seven months ending January 31st, 1906, there were manufactured 9,291,507 pounds, against 11,552,017 pounds during the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 2,260,510 pounds. This decrease in production in January may be at least partly accounted for by the removal of a large snuff factory from the first district of Pennsylvania to Chicago, and the fact that it was temporarily a non-producer.

For several months the little cigar industry has been increasing steadily, but in January the record fell below the standard raised. In January, 1906, there were manufactured 73,016,000 little cigars, against 103,072,500 little cigars in January, 1905, a decrease of 30,056,500 little cigars. During the first seven months of the fiscal year, however, there is an increase in production; the number of little cigars manufactured, with a total of 495,419,563, which compared with 448,994,500 in the corresponding period of 1905, shows an increase of 46,425,063 little cigars.—*Tobacco Leaf*.

Atlas of the World's Commerce.

We have received from Messrs. George, Ltd., Southampton Square, Strand, Part 3 of their "World's Atlas of Commerce." The work is to be completed in 22 parts, published fortnightly, and costs only 6d. each part. This admirably compiled work should be in the hands of every business man, as it contains invaluable information clearly and concisely given and thoroughly reliable. The article on tobacco is profusely illustrated with a number of maps showing the parts of the world where the "divine weed" is grown, and has, besides, many ingeniously constructed tables showing the consumption of tobacco in various countries, the source of British supply, and the rise and fall in prices. We reprint below the general summary, which is a good specimen of the excellent manner in which useful information is given in a condensed form:—

"The tobacco plant is of the Solanaceae order. There are numerous species, those of commercial importance being *Nicotiana Tabacum*, from which are obtained most of the tobaccos of the United States and the West Indies; *N. rustica*, cultivated chiefly in Asia Minor, Africa, and some parts of India; and *N. Persica*, which yields the mild tobacco of Shiraz. Though cultivated at Nizhni-Novgorod and in the south of Sweden, the plant is rarely found north of lat. 55°, and produces the best-flavoured leaves within 30° or 40° of the equator. Its flavour also depends greatly on the soil. A warm moist climate and a well-drained sandy loam, without much organic matter, are most suitable. Nowhere are more favourable conditions for its growth to be found than on the southern slopes of the Sierra de los Organos, in the Vuelta Abajo, the western extremity of Cuba. Mexican tobacco is, perhaps, next in quality, and good leaf is also produced in the United States, West Indies, and the east coast of Sumatra. Manila is noted for its cheroots, and Asia Minor for cigarette tobacco. It is very important that the leaf should be dried properly, after which it undergoes fermentation, and develops much of its peculiar flavour. Some kinds of leaf are especially suited for wrappers, as, for instance, the Sumatra, which has been introduced into Florida, while other kinds, and the imperfect leaves, are used for filling cigars and for cut tobacco. Cigars should be made from the fresh leaf, and therefore can be made of good quality only where the tobacco is grown. Most imported leaves are manufactured into pipe tobacco. For the lighter kinds the leaves are damped and pressed, and the dark-coloured liquid which runs off, called "sauce," is mixed in with the strongest kind of leaf to form cake, or twist tobaccos, such as Cavendish, Negrohead, Pigtail, &c., which are oiled with sweet oil. In America chewing and smoking tobaccos are often flavoured with molasses or licorice. For cigarettes, largely manufactured in the United States and Egypt, tobacco of a very light shade is chosen, which shade depends on the variety of the plant, the soil, and the method of curing. Tobacco is a native of America, where it was used, on the arrival of the Spaniards, from Canada to Patagonia. Its name is sometimes said to have been derived from the island Tobago, but more probably is that of the forked reed through which the natives inhaled the smoke through their nostrils. Tobacco was taken to Spain and Portugal in 1559 by Hernandez de Toledo from San Domingo, was introduced into England from Virginia by Sir Francis Drake in 1585, and in the following century the habit of smoking spread over Central Europe, and as far east as Constantinople. Now it was known everywhere except among a few remote savages, and few articles are more widely distributed. Tobacco was first cultivated by a European at Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1612, and during the eighteenth century Virginia and Maryland were the chief producers. At the present time Kentucky produces more than a third of the tobacco grown in the United States. This country is also the largest manufacturer of tobacco, importing

considerable quantities of leaf as well as working up a large proportion of its own crop. Cigar manufactories were established in Connecticut in 1810, and are now to be found everywhere, especially in Pennsylvania and New York. In most European countries the cultivation of tobacco is under government control, and the manufacture is carried on in Government factories, as in France, Italy, and Turkey. In the United Kingdom the cultivation was prohibited by law until 1886, when experiments were permitted under certain restrictions, and also in Egypt. Tobacco is now grown in several colonies in Africa. British Central Africa exports leaf—some 2,000 acres have been planted in Rhodesia, and cultivation has been commenced in Uganda."

Australian Tobacco Trust.

A LABOUR PARTY SCHEME.

IS NATIONALISATION NECESSARY?

The anxiously awaited report of the Royal Federal Commission on the workings of the tobacco monopoly in Australia, which lies before me as I write, has raised a throb of interest throughout the Commonwealth. The disclosures of the evils brought about by the monopoly were already public property, and the probable decision of the Commission was well known. But the actual placing of the Commission's scheme of nationalisation before Parliament—the placing of Liberalism and Socialism in its most excusable and tempting aspect face to face—has been watched with the greatest care and interest.

Evidence soon disclosed the present strong position of the Trust. The Trust controls 80 per cent. of the tobacco business within the Commonwealth, and is a combine of the British-American Tobacco Company of Great Britain and the United States, the Imperial Tobacco Company, and certain local importers and agents for growers. The Commission claim that the Combine reduced the number of tobacco factories in Australia from 103 to 83 within the space of one year. It further states that the monopoly has caused a deterioration in the quality of tobacco manufactured in Australia, an increase in the price of imported cigars, a decrease in the weight of tobacco plugs, a decrease in wages, and a general deterioration in labour conditions. The Commission points out that no tariff reform would affect the monopoly, which has such wide interests in other countries, and suggests that the only remedy is the nationalisation of the industry. The Commission backs up its scheme as follows:—

We are of opinion that the advantages to be gained would be—(a) An additional revenue, on conservative estimates as shown by tables accompanying this report, of at least £399,503 above the amount now received in customs and excise revenue; (b) The removal from the hands of the combine of the great powers which their supremacy gives them, and vesting them in the Government for the benefit of the people; (c) The fostering of the industry of tobacco leaf growing in Australia by ensuring to the grower payment of a fair economic value for his leaf; (d) Making permanent and extending for the benefit of the whole community the great savings in production and distribution that have arisen from the elimination of competition in the industry; (e) Removing all possibility of the combine misusing its power in the way in which combines and trusts have done in other countries and could do in Australia.

Four members of the Commission were members of the Federal Labour Party. One Conservative member, Senator Gray (N.S.W.) protested strongly against the report. The Liberal Government will certainly fight against the proposed nationalisation, but Labour forces in Parliament are strong, and they may prevail.—*Daily News* (Special Correspondent).

SMOKE

B. D. V.

THE KING

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TOBACCOES.

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

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

There has been a very limited business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, but now the duty question is settled—for another year at any rate—we expect more business will result.

The April Imports were—1,122 Hhds.; Deliveries 874 Hhds.; the present Stock being 25,503 Hhds., against 27,938 Hhds. in 1905; 39,005 Hhds. in 1904; 35,703 Hhds. in 1903; 33,601 Hhds. in 1902; 37,441 Hhds. in 1901; and 35,223 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Small amount of business.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Small amount of business.

JAPAN. } In good demand, but stock on sale limited.
DUTCH. }

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR APRIL, 1906.—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Vermont and South American Cigars.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Other Cigars.
Stock, 26th March, 1906	6059	10515	5374	2980	327	10900	1293	3100	17011	1135	2995	23458	1847	384	8	2966	220	4615	18	587	10892	1417	265	1790	190	402	1434	2757
Landed since	—	969	—	123	30	327	41	80	1318	53	—	312	206	21	6	25	43	272	—	86	—	464	—	49	—	2	35	61
Total Stock	6059	11484	5374	3103	357	11227	1334	3180	18329	1188	995	23770	2053	405	14	2991	263	4887	18	673	10892	1881	265	1839	190	404	1539	2843
Exported	6	75	—	1	—	148	2	10	29	—	—	61	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banded	50	110	48	10	—	117	5	125	182	1	28	286	40	—	3	94	9	29	—	3	206	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duty Paid	148	197	164	40	10	7	76	71	850	27	46	612	29	10	—	93	34	345	—	53	158	252	—	35	12	59	36	74
Deliveries	204	388	212	60	10	272	83	206	1061	28	74	939	85	10	3	187	43	380	—	50	384	260	—	45	12	63	58	90
Imports from Jan. 1st to 24th Apr., 1906	—	3520	—	150	217	806	72	728	5099	545	106	2150	691	33	9	350	90	2287	—	317	1345	1655	—	295	3	49	208	177
Increase 1906	—	482	3536	19	42	15	558	533	716	3630	126	128	7450	471	1	6	79	148	3383	—	508	1436	2469	—	93	60	183	319
Decrease	—	—	—	—	202	248	—	12	1456	419	—	—	220	32	3	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 24th Apr., 1906	939	1427	1014	316	47	1010	395	4211	4792	184	225	4811	288	13	5	568	236	1562	—	242	1502	1599	—	158	66	340	357	430
Increase 1906	—	648	—	222	13	113	36	3833	—	35	97	—	83	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	—	277	—	370	—	—	—	—	960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended March 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904. lbs.	1905. lbs.	1906. lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	3,260,129	1,225,696	853,764
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	181,741	77,918	62,598
Total Imports	3,441,870	1,303,614	916,362
Home Consumption	5,759,366	4,176,255	2,872,432
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	4,161,616	4,144,123	7,455,424
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	461,370	909,409	1,179,585
Total Imports	4,622,986	5,053,532	8,635,009
Home Consumption	1,554,454	3,122,452	5,053,327
Total (from U.S.A.)	7,421,739	5,369,819	8,309,188
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	643,111	987,327	1,262,183
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,064,850	6,357,146	9,571,371
HOME CONSUMPTION	7,313,820	7,208,707	7,925,559

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, three months ended March 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904. lbs.	1905. lbs.	1906. lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	10,977,211	2,102,808	3,108,821
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	635,814	372,641	285,653
Total Imports	11,613,025	2,475,449	3,394,474
Home Consumption	16,031,025	12,039,112	8,627,331
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	7,869,826	13,202,126	16,918,000
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	1,711,086	2,504,017	2,699,060
Total Imports	9,580,912	15,706,143	19,617,078
Home Consumption	4,463,018	8,852,016	14,097,880
Total (from U.S.A.)	18,847,037	15,304,934	20,026,820
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	2,346,900	4,876,658	2,984,722
TOTAL IMPORTS	21,193,937	18,181,592	23,011,552
HOME CONSUMPTION	20,494,043	20,891,128	22,725,220

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, three months ended March 31st.

	1904. lbs.	1905. lbs.	1906. lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	190,156,000	198,432,000	186,006,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	3,263,000	2,831,000	2,367,000

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CIGARETTE PAPER The French Cigarette Paper Co., London.	HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	ROYAL NAVY BLEND Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	
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OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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

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

VOL. XI.
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