

# "THREE NUNS" TOBACCO.

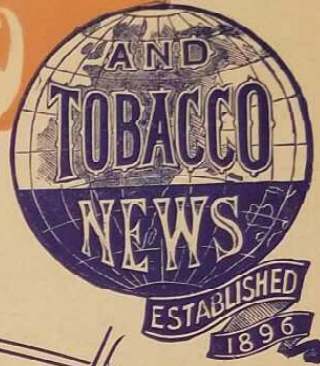
Write to J. & F. BELL, Ltd., GLASGOW, for Illustrated Price List with fixed retail prices.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

Published on the 15th of every Month.



## The Cigarette World



The Retailer's Journal:

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

### WILLS'S

## "GOLD FLAKE"

Tobacco  
AND Cigarettes

IN TWO DEGREES OF STRENGTH.

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

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

IN PACKETS AND PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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

## Cohen, Weenen & Co.'s



New Premises,

52, Commercial Road, E.

COMMERCIAL "RICHMOND BOUQUET," 12 CIGARETTES, 3d. and Montpieces 3d. PRICES ON APPLICATION. 3d.

ISHERWOOD'S CHOICEST CAIRO CIGARETTES.

Write for Price List to Sole Importers—  
BARTLETT & BICKLEY,  
17, BROOK ST., BOND ST., LONDON, W.

BIGGS'S ST., LONDON.

**3d.**  
PACKETS OF  
**10**

**6d.**  
TINS OF  
**20**

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

Proprietors—  
**ADKIN AND SONS,**  
LONDON.

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

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

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

TRY THE NEW BRAND OF  
**INDIAN CIGARS**  
**"ZEMINDAR"**  
CHOICE. MILD. FRAGRANT.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**SPENCER & CO. Ltd., DINDIGUL.**  
POPULAR PRICES. NO CUTTING.

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SOLE AGENTS—  
**JARRETT BROTHERS**  
70/71, Bishopsgate Street Within, LONDON, E.C.

**THE  
TOBACCONISTS'  
SUPPLY SYNDICATE.**

**PRICES  
AND  
BONUS.**

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**Cohen, Weenen & Co.,**

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To Retail at **4<sup>D.</sup>** 26/-  
Per 1,000.



To Retail at **3<sup>D.</sup>** 19/-  
Per 1,000.  
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

**SWEET CHERRY TIPPED CIGARETTES.**

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

Price List on application.

# The Cigarette World

AND TOBACCO NEWS.

MAY 15th, 1903.

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

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

## THE BUDGET AND AFTER.



It is almost inevitable to begin an article on the Budget with a grumble, and certainly this year is no exception to the general rule. There were hopes that in some direction or other the trade would be considered, but these hopes have rudely been dashed to the ground, and it is apparent that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is quite as hard a nut to crack as "Black Michael." The big manufacturers have, however, on the whole, good reason to be satisfied, as the drop of 4d. in the income tax means a good deal on their large incomes. As usual the small man finds himself left out in the cold, and he is getting so used to this that he has become quite apathetic. The income tax does not affect the small retailer. Very often he has to struggle along on less than

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

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

.....

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

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

**WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:**

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half the minimum on which tax has to be paid, but he looks forward in the "piping times of peace" for some remittance of taxation on the necessities of life. This time he had great hopes that 2d. was coming off the tea, but, alas, tea has proved disappointing, and the Chancellor could not see his way to make any reduction. To add to the troubles of the "small" man, business is not by any means brisk, and especially has the cigar trade, to which he looks for a decent profit, been depressed. Still he has to go on weighing out half-ounces of shag at a fractional profit, and finds as a rule his local rates steadily increasing. No wonder, indeed, that he is depressed, and it is hard to say what he can do to pull things round. It's all very well to tell him to advertise, but he hasn't got the money. The only suggestion of any practical value is that he should devote more time to the proper display of his goods. His windows are too often entirely neglected, and by their dinginess repel instead of attracting custom. A little care in arranging his wares, and judicious use of the many free display cards he can get from the manufacturers, will do much, though of course not everything, to increase his takings, and he must only hope and wait for better times, which we think will not be long in coming.

Meanwhile we seem as far off peace in the trade as ever, though there never was a time when peace was more necessary. Though in some quarters persistent and ingenious advertising in all directions is reaping a rich reward, as it always will, in others business is phenomenally slack. More especially is this so in the cigar trade, which seems, indeed, in a very listless state almost everywhere. Under all the circumstances the shareholders in that admirably managed concern, Singleton & Cole, may think themselves very fortunate at the results of their year's trading, which will be found fully reported elsewhere. A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, has been declared, making 6 per cent. for the year, and the sum of £3,819 os. 8d. has been carried forward. The good-will remains in the balance sheet at £12,000, not at all a large amount for a concern of such magnitude. When things improve no doubt even this small sum will be reduced, and probably eventually extinguished.

—\*~\*~\*—

The following account of what we may call a new way to play an old game is from the *Daily Express* :—

"Let's play at robbers," said William Harris, commercial traveller to a firm of tobacconists, to Robert Barber, tobacconist, the other day. "Let's," responded his friend.

They met on the night of the 27th ult., not far from the Edmonton Police Station, for that purpose—according to Barber, who narrates the story.

Intense realism was their aim. Harris carried £17 he had collected from a customer of the firm, and a bag with some cigars and cigarettes.

A cheque for £1 was an important "property."

"Now you give me a clout, and tear my pockets, and throw the cheque on the ground."

This, says Barber, is how Harris bade him commence. It was done.

Then, continues the tobacconist, they "shuffled" the mud about with their feet, and Harris stuck pats of mud picturesquely all over himself.

Then Harris adjourned alone to the police station. It was just on midnight when he staggered into the presence of a sympathetic sergeant, and gasped out a thrilling tale of highway robbery and brutal maltreatment.

He presented a pitiable spectacle. His nose was bleeding (from the "clout"), and his clothes were torn and muddy.

Policemen went to the scene of the outrage. They found clear signs of a struggle, sure enough; also a cheque for £1 and a sixpence.

In the meantime a doctor had been called to see the exhausted victim. Fortunately the latter's injuries were discovered to be not severe.

Detectives searched for the highwayman. They searched so ably that eventually they arrested Barber at his shop in Lower Clapton Road, Hackney, and he promptly confessed.

He said they were both "hard up," and that Harris assured him the game had been played very successfully in America, on an occasion when he (Harris) was gagged, put in a stable, and plundered of £60.

Harris and Barber pleaded guilty at Tottenham to stealing and receiving the £17 in money and the traveller's bag, cigars, and cigarettes belonging to the traveller's employer, Hans Anderson.

Both men were remanded, and eventually sentenced to two months' hard labour. Neither bag nor money has yet been recovered.

Our only comment is that it seems a bit rough to describe the scheme as an American game—it is a bit older than America.

—\*~\*~\*—

A rule adopted on Australian railways of charging all boys smoking cigarettes full fare has had a most beneficial effect. Smoking cigarettes is held to be an evidence that the person is grown up, or ought to be, and that if he can afford cigarettes, he can afford to pay full fare on the railways. The device is an excellent one, and if adopted in this country would have a wholesome effect. No doubt there would be great indignation among our juveniles, but if they smoke to ape the man, as they generally do, they should not complain at having to pay full fare.

—\*~\*~\*—

We had barely finished writing the above paragraph when intelligence came to hand that the Workington Town Council had passed a by-law prohibiting any person under the age of sixteen from smoking cigarettes in the street or any public place, under the usual penalty. It remains to be seen whether the Home Secretary will sanction the by-law, and we feel sceptical on the point, but nevertheless the idea is both novel and excellent, and if carried out should do much to check the growing evil. The Workington Council have also set a good example to other authorities by adopting another by-law, rendering it unlawful to strike matches on doors or walls. This abominable habit, which results in the disfigurement of public buildings, certainly needs to be suppressed, and we should like to see the by-law adopted everywhere.

# BRANKSTON'S

# BRITISH BRANDS



SHOW GOOD PROFIT TO RETAILERS.

## First Flight Mixture.

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

PRICE, 6d. PER OZ.

## Sweet as the Rose.

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

PRICE, 4d. PER OZ.

## Red Virginia.

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

PRICE, 4½d. PER OZ.

## Golf Club Mixture.

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

PRICE, 4½d. PER OZ.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

# THOS. BRANKSTON & CO. Ltd.,

MIDDLESEX STREET, LONDON, E.

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# Our Smoking Mixture.

**TOBACCO IN THE OLDEN DAYS.**—Concern for smokers similar to that which has culminated in the proposed legislative regulation of the sale of tobacco to boys was apparently experienced by those in authority in 1621, for in that year a motion for banishing tobacco wholly out of the kingdom, "and that it may not be brought in from any part nor used among us," was submitted by Sir W. Strong in the House of Commons. Sir Grey Palmer, in support of it, said that if tobacco be not banished, "it will overthrow 100,000 men in England, for now it is so common that I have seen ploughmen take it as they are at plough." What would those ancient legislators have thought about the prevalence of the weed had they lived in these days?

**TO PROTECT IRISH TWIST.**—AN INGENUOUS INVENTION.—In the conference on Irish industries in Dublin, consideration, we presume, will be given not only to the founding of new industries, small and great, but to the safeguarding and extension of the old ones. Such a one is tobacco in all its ramifications. The Anglo-American war of invasion and defence; then the fusion or amalgamation; and lastly, and continued to this day, the attack on the Irish roll trade, are all events of great publicity in which much interest has been taken. Irish roll being of superior quality, would have had advantages if it were able to avail of the protection afforded by the trades marks laws. There is an impressed brand, but this is only on the outside top of the roll, the inside folds of twist being difficult to get at. Thus, so far as the smoker is concerned, he has no ready means of making sure that the ounce he purchases is made by the manufacturer whose product he would like to obtain. It was in 1874 that branding the top of the roll was first begun in Cavan—it was part of the same patent that was granted for the "hole in the middle" so familiar in rolls and coils all over Ulster. The same inventor, Mr. Alexander Prior, now goes a long way further on a like line, having, after many years of study of the subject, designed a machine and process for producing a roll of twist composed of definite separable ounce pieces, each piece trade marked, and of exact weight. When spun the twist is brought to the new machine. It is compressed to a uniform density, and divided into pieces each of the required weight. The pieces are of varying lengths, a most ingenious device differentiating with mathematical precision according to the varying thickness of the twist. The pieces are then curved and built round a compressible centre in roll shape, corded, pressed, stoved, and finished. The invention should be a great saving to retailers, who never know what profit, if any, the twist brings them, the amount of the losses in cutting and weighing, evaporations, and unmanageable "butts."

**SMOKES OF FAMOUS MEN.**—Most people can recollect having met some enthusiast whose hobby it was to collect theatre programmes, first numbers of newspapers, menu cards, champagne corks, or buttons cut from the dress of naval and military friends. The writer owns a collection, consisting of cigars and cigarettes given to him personally by celebrities. Each cigar and cigarette in the collection bears a number, and all are contained in an inlaid glass-fronted cabinet. The first specimen to strike the eye is dated "May, 1895," and was given to the writer by the well-known boxer, George Corfield, a few days before his defeat by Billy Plimmer in a memorable fight for the bantam-weight championship of the world. By the side of the prize-fighter's cigar reposes a choice Havana, once the property of General Sir Evelyn Wood. It passed into the writer's possession one summer day at Marlborough, whither Sir Evelyn had journeyed to review the College rifle corps. The next cigar in the collection

is rather long, and decidedly stronger than the two just mentioned. It belonged to Mr. Harry Furniss, the caricaturist. Mr. Furniss supplemented his gift with a thumbnail sketch of himself. General Mercier, whose name figured so prominently in the Dreyfus trial at Rennes in '99, handed the writer cigar "No. 4" while he was undergoing the ordeal of an interview at Amiens, several years ago. "No. 4" is a well-nigh black cigar, of a type very popular among French officers. The next cigar of interest to British readers is "No. 7," a perfect little Havana. It originally reposed in the case of Japan's greatest Minister, the Marquis Ito, to whose statecraft is largely due the present alliance between Japan and Great Britain. When interviewed, the Marquis was on a visit to Canada and the United States. The cigars numbered 8 to 13 are "domestic"—i.e., Hamburg made. They are souvenirs of pleasant, semi-private conversations with German officers when stationed at the impregnable fortress of Metz. Cigar "No. 14" once belonged to poor George Lohmann, the popular Surrey professional, who for so many seasons was one of the biggest "draws" at Kennington Oval. Then come cigars which bring back memories of those celebrated prize-fighters, Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The cigar labelled "No. 26" is a souvenir of an interview with Lord Aberdeen, which took place at Government House, Ottawa; and "No. 27" is a sample of the "weed" as smoked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, first French Premier of Canada. The next cigar to attract notice is an enormous specimen decorated with a florid band. It emerged from the well-filled case of the late Colonel North, what time he was invited to express his opinion as to his chances of being returned to Parliament for Leeds. Then come cigars presented by the late Lord William Beresford, and by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, the latter's "smoke" dating from that never-to-be-forgotten evening at the Alhambra, when the "Absent-Minded Beggar" was heard for the first time. That peculiar looking Mexican cigar was a present from President Diaz, of Mexico, at once the ablest and cleverest governor that that republic has ever had. By its side lies a still weirder-looking weed, but, although ragged in appearance, that cigar was the best that gold-dust could buy in the Circle City in the early days of the Klondike boom, and its donor, on his return to British Columbia, was reputed to be worth upwards of £200,000—all dug from the banks of the Yukon. Next come two large regal-looking cigars, one of which was received in Lisbon, from the hand of King Carlos—perhaps the most democratic of present-day sovereigns. The other "weed" originally found a home in the case of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. There is something about the cigar of Sir Thomas Lipton indicative of the energy and perseverance of its owner. "No. 66" represents Jabez Balfour when at the height of his prosperity; and "No. 67" a certain young English "Varsity man who committed a series of cold-blooded murders in one of our colonies. He was condemned to death, but on the ground of insanity the capital sentence was subsequently remitted. The cigar—a particularly choice one—was given by him to the writer a few days after he had been reprieved, and during an interview in which he was requested to furnish "copy" for a certain "yellow journal" on "How it feels to lie under sentence of death." That portion of the collection devoted to cigarettes would appear to bear out a supposition which is taken for granted on the stage, that villains and adventurers are addicted to cigarette smoking, for many of these came from the hands of notorious criminals. Here also is a cigarette from the case of Detective McCaskill, the living "Sherlock Holmes" of Canada, and the same row contains specimens contributed by James Berry, once the public hangman; and by the late Arthur Orton, the celebrated Tichborne Claimant.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

"LA CINGARA," finest imported Mexicans.

Sole  
Importers:

MELBOURNE, HART & CO., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.

New Line.

LLOYDS'

## 'Golden Melon' Mixture



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

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**RICHARD LLOYD & SONS, LONDON.**

THE LEADING SHAG IS

# Franklyn's Superfine.

FRANKLYN, DAVEY & CO.,

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

**BRISTOL.**

Messrs. premises in 119, Above  
Messrs. well-known from Wils Street, E.  
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# Trade News and Notes.

MESSES. A. FERRERI & CO. are about to open new premises under the name of the "Grand" Tobacco Stores, 119, Above Bar, Southampton.

MESSES. JACOBI BROS. & CO., manufacturers of the well-known Sweet Cherry tipped cigarettes, have removed from Wilson Street, Finsbury, to 2, Cock Hill, Middlesex Street, E.C.

THE CAPITAN GENERAL CO. LTD., of 23, Commercial Road, has been formed to carry on the business of the Cabular General Cigar and Cheroot Co., having acquired the right to the brands known as "Capitan General" and Zigaristos. We regret that last month a printer's error made us erroneously describe the firm.

EXTENSION OF LIVERPOOL TOBACCO WORKS.—The Oden branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Boundary Lane, Liverpool, are adding a large new wing to their premises, owing to the great increase in their trade. The foundations were laid two months ago, and the building will be ready for occupation in about a month's time. Mr. Henry Hartley, of Harrington Street, is the architect, Messrs. Joshua Renshaw & Sons being the builders.

SHOT IN A KENT EXPRESS.—When the Kent Coast express arrived at Ramsgate on April 15th a gentleman was found in one of the compartments bleeding from severe wounds in the head. By his side lay a five-chambered revolver, three of the barrels of which had been discharged. He expired on the way to the hospital. The body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. M. Price, of London, a manager to Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein. He has a brother, Mr. Charles Price, in business as a tobacconist at Ramsgate. Deceased was a married man.

MESSES. B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. have just obtained from the French Government Monopoly an authorisation to introduce their goods into France, and have also received a large order from the same source. It is a rare privilege for an English firm, and Messrs. Muratti are much to be congratulated; so are the tourists in France, who will now have the opportunity of getting really good cigarettes. There are very few English cigarettes to be bought in France, and it is pleasant to hear that the enterprising firm have succeeded in making their way through the tangled network of French restrictions.

TOBACCO TRUST IN GERMANY.—It is apparent that the American Tobacco Trust is endeavouring to obtain a firmer footing in Germany, as it is now announced that the Hamburg firms of Barsdorf, Fischer and Hachfeld, S. Wassermann, and H. Abraham & Co. have entered into an agreement for the representation of the Trust in the matter of its Havana manufactures for the whole of Germany. The effect of this arrangement will be that Teutonic cigar merchants will in future only be able to obtain through the three firms in question a number of the qualities produced by the Havana factories, most of which are in the possession of the Trust.

LEICESTER TOBACCONISTS AND MONOPOLIES.—A representative meeting of the local retail tobacco trade was held on April 21st, at the Bull's Head Hotel, to protest against the attempt that is being made to "corner" the trade of the United Kingdom by a large Anglo-American combine. Mr. J. G. Moody presided, and during the evening spirited addresses were given by Mr. W. Barnett and Mr. H. Taylor, chairman and honorary secretary respectively of the Organising Committee of the United Kingdom Tobacco Dealers' Alliance. At the close the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That we, Leicester tobacco dealers, are of opinion that the establishment of a monopoly in the tobacco trade must prove detrimental to our interests, and we therefore pledge ourselves to support those independent manufacturers who agree to the 20 and 25 per cent. minimum schedule." The society has now a membership of nearly 130, including the leading tobacconists of the town.

WALSALL TOBACCONISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of this body took place on April 10th. Mr. T. Whitfield presided over a good attendance. Reports were made as to cases of cuttings taking place in one or two instances in the town, and it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Tandy and seconded by Mr. Middlebrook, that the Secretary send on a copy of the Association price list to the parties referred to, and express the hope that they would see their way clear to adopt the same. Mr. Sanders reported the case of a grocer selling "Woodbines" below the manufacturers' schedule, and the matter was left in the hands of Mr. Haycock. The Chairman mentioned the subject of old stock, and asked if it were not possible to assist each other in some way to dispose of it. It was suggested that an effort be made to dispose of the same during the next month—failing that, to write and ask the manufacturers to take any unsaleable goods back. The Secretary mentioned that a Bill, now being brought before Parliament, restricting the minimum age of persons to whom tobacco in any form could be sold to 16 years, was an interesting subject for them, as an Association, to take up. It was decided to watch the progress of the measure, and to further discuss the subject at a future meeting.

## TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS  
CIGARETTES  
AWARDED THE

## GOLD MEDAL

AT  
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900  
(HIGHEST AWARD).

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

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

## Fires.

A tobacconist's shop occupied by G. Booth, 4, Monte Christo Parade, Green Lanes, London, was burnt out shortly before midnight on April 22nd, and two rooms on the ground floor of the house were badly damaged by fire, the cause of which is unknown.

Soon after eleven o'clock on the night of April 19th it was found that a fire was raging at 57, Borough High Street, upon the premises of Mr. E. Hammerson, tobacconist. Within ten minutes the flames had completely enveloped the entire shop and nine-roomed house, and

# CLARKE'S


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# CARLTON

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# TOBACCO

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In Three Strengths, . . .

Mild, Medium, and Full.

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



SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

# WM. CLARKE & SON,

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

# LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

the building was in the result burnt out. Damage was also caused to the next door premises of Messrs. Lindsey and Pratt, truss makers.

On Monday night, April 27th, a disastrous fire occurred at Larne, Co. Antrim, involving the complete destruction of the premises of Alexander M'Neil, tobacconist, Main Street. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Hotel, which adjoined, had a very narrow escape, and at times it was feared that the entire of the houses in the street were in danger. The efforts of the local brigade were employed to prevent this, and after several hours' hard work they were successful.

Shortly after twelve o'clock on the morning of April 21st the police on duty in Princes Street, Edinburgh, noticed that the tobacconist shop at 101A, Princes Street, occupied by Mrs. Black, was on fire. At the outset some difficulty, on account of the small space in which the firemen could work, and the thick smoke, was experienced in getting at the seat of the fire, but after it was once located it was easily extinguished. The fire had evidently originated among some boxes below the counter, and then spread to the shelves. The front shop was partly burned out, and some stock in the back shop was damaged by the heat, smoke, and water.

## Foreign.

No fewer than 385,000,000 cigarettes were exported from Egypt in 1902. Of these 28,000,000 went to South Africa.

**THE JERSEY STATES IMPOSE NEW DUTIES.**—The Jersey States, on April 15th, passed the third reading of the Tobacco Duty Bill, which imposes a duty of 8d. a pound on unmanufactured and 4d. per pound on manufactured tobacco, and 1s. a pound on cigars. The States also passed the third reading of the Spirits Duty Bill, imposing an additional 1s. per gallon on imported spirits. A further resolution was passed, by 26 votes to 7, authorising their president to request the Privy Council to obtain immediate sanction to these and other Bills already submitted.

**A VICTORIA COMBINE.**—An important departure is being taken in the Australian tobacco trade, Messrs. William Cameron, Brothers & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., of Melbourne, and Messrs. Dixon & Sons, late of Sydney, having agreed to combine under the style of the British Australasian Tobacco Company Ltd. The reasons which led to this step and the nature of the arrangements entered into are set forth in an official statement, the substance of which is that the object of the company will be to conserve for Australia an industry which has taken so many years to build up, and which gives so much employment at remunerative rates to our own people. It is not the intention of the new company to alter the policy or business method of its predecessors, nor does it intend to work with any aggressive spirit towards other Australian manufacturers. The subscribed capital of the British Australasian Tobacco Co. Ltd. will be £1,500,000. The president is Mr. Hugh Dixon, and the vice-president, Mr. Alexander Cameron.

**GERMAN TOBACCO TRADE. TEUTONIC REPRESENTATION AGAINST THE AMERICAN TRUST.**—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, after consideration of a report by the trade committee on tobacco and cigars, has addressed to the Minister of Commerce a statement dealing with the operations of the American Tobacco Trust in Germany, and in the hope that the Government may be officially informed on the matter. As recorded by the Berlin *Tageblatt*, the statement points out that in order to meet its increased demand for cigarette tobacco the American Tobacco Trust has in a skilful and methodical way assured to itself in a great measure the production of raw tobacco for cigarettes by purchases both in the markets of the producing countries and in the principal other markets. At present the stocks have been cleared, and the prices for cheap qualities have advanced by from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. If it is proposed to place the German raw tobacco market in a condition of dependence, the native industry will very severely feel the deficiency and increase in the price of raw materials. The trust embarked upon manufacturing operations in Germany in 1901, when it acquired the undertaking of G. A. Jasmatzi, in Dresden, and it has succeeded in increasing sales by over 50 per cent. in the two years. In order to promote sales the trust allow considerable rebates, and whilst there is nothing unusual in this practice, it is, on the other hand, suspicious that it delivers 1,200 cigarettes when an order for 1,000 is given. The premium system introduced by the trust is said to be disapproved in German business circles, and the Combine is alleged to sell cheap qualities below the cost of production, in order to obtain an introduction, and at the same time push the sale of better sorts, which are offered at approximately normal prices.

**AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.**—The third sale of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco took place on April 8th last, when 19,082 bales of the former and 380 of the latter, or a total of 19,462 bales, were offered

to tender. The disturbed state of affairs in Holland has naturally had some effect on the tobacco industry, as, owing to the strike of dock labourers, it is not possible for buyers to get delivery of their purchases. An arrangement has, however, been arrived at by the market that dealings shall be for delivery after the cessation of the strike. All things considered, the tone of the present sale was encouraging, and greater firmness was evinced than had been expected. Most of the leaf offering was high medium class, neither fancy lots nor fancy prices being forthcoming. About one-half of the leaf sold from 100 cents, or 1s. 8d., a pound, up to 180 cents, or 3s. 2d., the top price of the sale, obtained by the Deli Maatschappij, for a lot of 923 bales, consisting of two parcels—brands Deli Maatschij/A.B./2 and 3; while the remaining half sold down to 17 cents, or 3½d. The quantity, however, selling under 50 cents, or 10d., was very small. The London companies selling were The British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, 586 bales, brand W. & v. S./Deli Langkat/A/I., at 123 cents, or 2s. 0½d.; the United Langkat Plantations, 623 bales, brand L.P.C. Doerian Maelau/II., III. & VI., at an average of 115 cents, or 1s. 11d.; the

# ISHERWOOD'S Choicest Cairo Cigarettes.

As supplied by Royal Appointment to  
**H.I.M. THE CZAR.**

Price List from the Sole Importers—  
**BARTLETT & BICKLEY,**  
17, BROOK STREET,  
BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

STOCK

# UNEEDA

EXQUISITOS.

WITH

## 50%

PROFIT.

### FREE

### FREE

WINDOW

DISPLAYS

TO

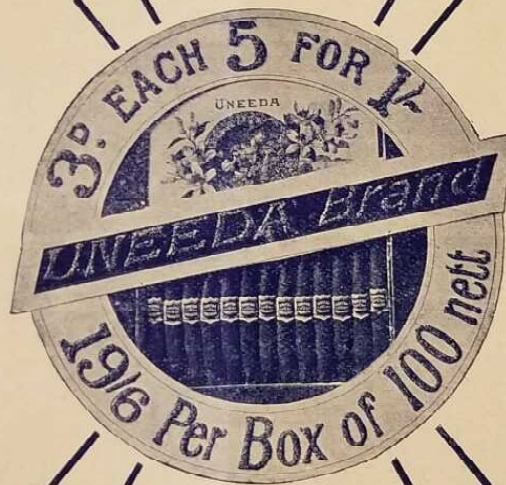
RETAILERS.

SHOWCARDS

AND TICKETS

TO

RETAILERS.



For  
 full particulars  
 regarding  
 that King of 3d. Cigars,

# UNEEDA

EXQUISITOS,

With 50% Profit and the Free Window  
 Displays, Showcards and Tickets, com-  
 municate with the Sole Manufacturers:

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

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

Serdang Tabak Maatschappij, 1,119 bales, brand S.M. Sumatra A 1, 2 & 3, at an average of 80 cents, or 18. 4d.; and the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Ltd. The last mentioned sold 249 bales from its Ranau Estate at 70 cents, or 18. 2d., and 131 bales from its Bongon Estate at 101 cents, or 18. 8d. Up to date, 55,265 bales of Sumatra and 1,661 bales of Borneo leaf have been sold in Amsterdam.

**THE "WHITEWASHING" OF THE TOBACCO TRUST IN MONTREAL.**—The commissioner in the recent tobacco inquiry has found that the methods of the American Tobacco Company are legitimate, and the law cannot, therefore, be construed as a restriction on this company's present methods of doing business. It is nearly a year since the commission was issued, and sittings were held in Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Jobette, and St. John, N.B. As to the contracts entered into with the American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company, which is under the same general management, the commissioner, Judge McTavish refers in his report to the fact that with very few exceptions, the wholesale merchants who appeared as witnesses before the commission, and who are parties to the Empire Tobacco contract, are satisfied with its provisions. The commissioner also states that the means employed under these contracts do not transgress any statutory enactment, nor are they contrary to the well-settled rules of the common law in reference to trade competition. It is also pointed out that "it appeared through the course of the inquiry that trade contracts, having in view somewhat similar objects as the contracts in question, were in use in other lines of business. After all, the matter resolves itself into a question of the public view and the public interest. It was shown during the inquiry that there was an almost universal demand in the retail trade for the cigarettes manufactured by the American Tobacco Company. The facilities which are afforded the public for obtaining these cigarettes are of benefit to the consumer eventually. As to the other branch of the inquiry—the manufacture of Canadian leaf tobacco—in the evidence taken by the commissioner it is shown that within the past six years factories for the manufacture of the Canadian leaf have been started in Ontario and Quebec, and that this article has to some extent replaced the foreign leaf. As an instance of the growth of the industry, it is shown that until 1897 the manufacture of Canadian leaf in Canada amounted to 690,141 pounds, with none from combination leaf. The manufacture in 1901 was 3,041,627 pounds from Canadian leaf, and 1,224,411 pounds from combination leaf. This shows that both growing and manufacturing are industries of increasing importance, and they are being fostered and developed by the Empire Tobacco Company. No evidence was adduced to show that the price of tobacco was enhanced to the consumer, nor that the quality of the article was in any way deteriorated. It seems probable therefore that the last has now been heard of any interference with the successful methods of these companies, which have certainly not suffered from the publicity which the inquiry compelled.

## Law.

**A HORNSEY SOCIAL CLUB.**—His Honour Judge Edge had before him, at Clerkenwell County Court, on Friday, April 24th, the case of Joseph James Tippetts, tobacconist, 25, High Street, Hornsey, v. William Thomas Rose, book-keeper, 5, Baden Road, Hornsey. Claim for £18 1s. 6d. as money lent and damages for breakage of goods. Mr. Le Breton was counsel for plaintiff. Defendant was represented by Mr. Cooper, solicitor.—In opening, Mr. Le Breton said the claim was made up of three items. The first one was for £5 in respect of an I O U given by defendant to Mr. Adamson (both

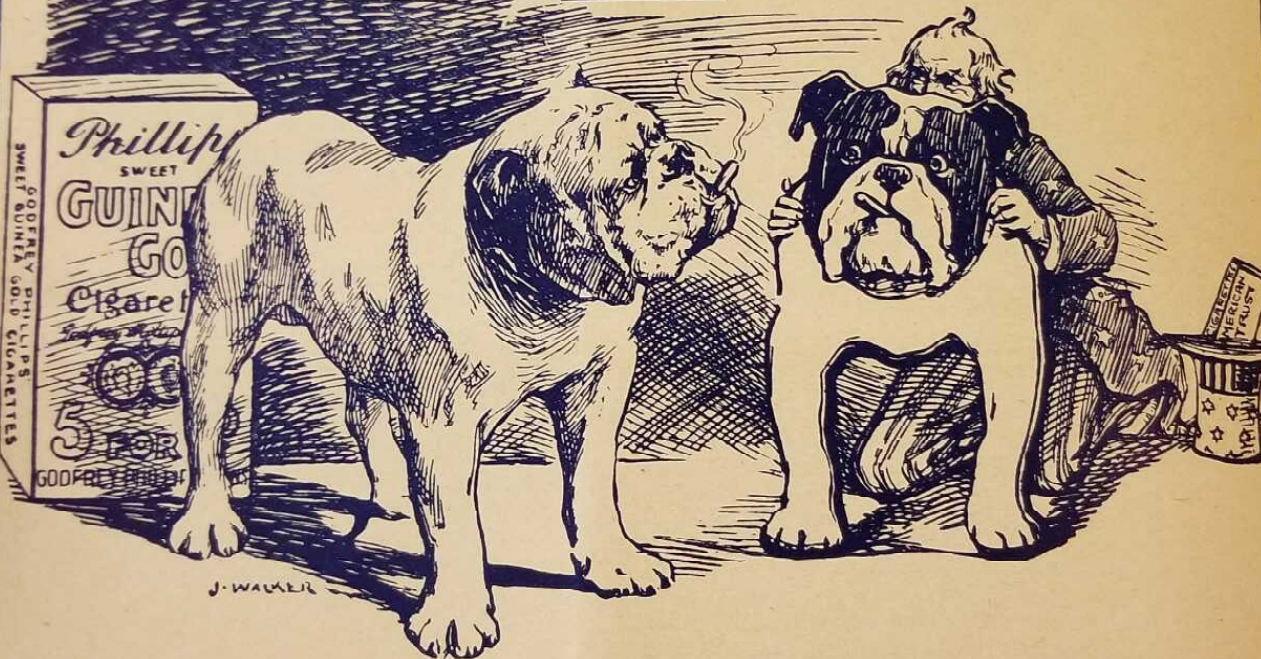
members of the Alexandra Social Club), and sold by Mr. Adamson to plaintiff; secondly, for 15s. as money lent by plaintiff to defendant; the remaining portion of the claim being for damage done by defendant to show-glass cases and bronze ornaments, the property of plaintiff. As regards the I O U item, counsel read a letter written by defendant, in which he promised to pay plaintiff the £5, thus admitting the debt.—Plaintiff was called, and stated that he was the lessee of 25, High Street, Hornsey, where, through his manager, he carried on the business of a confectioner and tobacconist on the ground floor, the first floor being let to the Alexandra Club. Defendant and a Mr. Adamson were amongst the members of the club. In October or November he remembered purchasing an I O U from Mr. Adamson, which had been given to the latter by defendant, who assured him (plaintiff) that he would see it paid. Thinking it would be all right, he parted with the £5.—The Judge (examining the I O U): The writing here looks like Egyptian hieroglyphics. What are these shorthand signs?—Mr. Cooper: I would point out to your Honour that it was written in the early hours of a Sunday morning.—The Judge: After a long night at the Club, I suppose? (Laughter.)—Mr. Cooper: That is so, I believe. The gentleman who gave it had lost about £4 in gaming.—Plaintiff, continuing, said defendant wrote saying he would pay the £5 on December 2nd. Subsequently he wrote:—"Dear Jim,—I have not been able to settle, as I have not had the ready to do it with. I am expecting a cheque shortly, and will pay up." On the night of December 18th, Mr. Adamson, plaintiff, and other members were in the club-room, when defendant came in, and, going up to Mr. Adamson, commenced boxing that gentleman's ears. Defendant was very quarrelsome, and wanted to fight, so he (plaintiff) put him out. The next thing he heard was a violent banging at the door, and in a moment there was a loud crash of broken glass downstairs. On running down he saw defendant in the arms of a policeman, but thinking it was a drunken freak, and that defendant would put matters right, he declined to give him in charge. He found that the shop window had been broken by a half-brick, which had also smashed several cut-glass show-cases containing confectionery. These he valued at £3. He did not prosecute, as defendant promised to pay. About a fortnight later he was in the club-room, and saw defendant peering through the curtains. Immediately afterwards, hearing a noise, he went out, and saw defendant bolting towards the stairs. He then found that some bronze ornaments of storks had been thrown into the w.c., and as they had become smashed by the force with which they were thrown, the pieces got into the drain-pipes and blocked it. It would cost him £10 to have the pipes taken up and the stoppage removed. As to the 15s., one night defendant came to him with a pitiful tale, saying he was in trouble and wanted the money at once, and so he advanced it.—The Judge: Was it to pay off a gambling debt?—Plaintiff: No, it was for playing cards. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper: It was a social club? Yes.—It has ceased to exist now, I believe? Yes, all through the conduct of Mr. Rose.—Were there not complaints made by the police?—The Judge: I should think there would be. If they carried on in that lively fashion there would soon be no building left, leave alone a room for social meetings. (Laughter.)—Mr. Cooper: Were you playing cards in the club on the night when you lent the 15s.? No, I don't think I was that night, because there was a row. (Laughter.)—I put it to you that it was money you had won from defendant at cards? Nothing of the sort. He had lost it with other people and they would not let him go on until he had paid up, so I lent it to get him out of his trouble.—Did defendant complain of the play? Not that I know of.—Were you alarmed at the little noise caused by the disturbance?—The Judge: Well, half a brick through a shop window would make more than a little noise. (Laughter.)—Mr.

"LUMLEY" MIXTURE. Sole Manufacturers: BARTLETT & BICKLEY, 17, Brook Street, LONDON, W.

"WAKE UP, ENGLAND!"  
The Prince of Wales  
at the Guildhall.

The Real English Bulldog,

**NOT THE SHAM**



**5 A 1d.**

The Real Godfrey Phillips'  
**GUINEA GOLDS,**

Not the Foreign Imitations.

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

Cooper: It was a general disturbance, was it not?—  
 Plaintiff: No, only Mr. Rose made the disturbance.—  
 The Judge: Members of a social club should learn to be  
 forbearing. (Laughter.)—Mr. Cooper: What was done  
 with the bronze ornaments? Did you not take one up  
 and push it in his face?—Plaintiff: Yes, and it was no  
 more than he deserved. (Laughter.) I lost my temper.—  
 The Judge: That must have been a delightful social  
 party. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Adamson, an account-  
 ant, gave evidence bearing out the statement as to defendant  
 coming up to him in the club and boxing his ears.—The  
 Judge: What do you know about this I O U?—Witness:  
 He gave it to me because I let him have £5.—The Judge:  
 Was it for gambling?—Witness: We had been throwing  
 half-sovereigns in the air and calling for them, and Mr. Rose  
 lost.—The Judge: When was this?—Witness: At half-  
 past four on Bank Holiday morning.—The Judge: Had  
 you any reason to doubt his honour at any time with regard  
 to this I O U?—Witness: Not when I lent the money,  
 but after keeping the I O U a long time I altered my opinion  
 about him. (Laughter.)—The Judge: By purchasing  
 this I O U it would appear that plaintiff's good opinion  
 of him lasted longer than yours.—Charles Ross, a com-  
 mission agent, said he was a member of the Alexandra  
 Club. As to the 15s., defendant borrowed that to pay his  
 losses at solo whist.—The Judge: You intended that he  
 should pay or suffer? (Laughter.)—Witness: Well, he had  
 lost the money.—Mr. Cooper: Were you sober on this night?  
 No: I must admit I was "boosed."—You had to be assisted  
 home? Yes, I believe so.—Who took you home? I think  
 it was Mr. Rose.—Enstace Hastings, a builder and con-  
 tractor, deposed that the drains had to be opened in three  
 places in order to clear away the stoppage. There was  
 more work yet to be done, and he estimated the cost would  
 amount to £11.—Defendant, in his evidence, gave an  
 emphatic denial to the allegation that he threw the orna-  
 ments down the drain. When he went to the club on the  
 night of December 18th he was perfectly sober. As some  
 dispute arose over cards he left. Plaintiff followed him  
 downstairs, and, after striking him with his fist, forcibly  
 ejected him from the building. Whilst standing outside  
 he was saturated with cold water thrown from the club-  
 room windows. This exasperated him so much that he  
 picked up the half-brick and threw it at the window. He  
 had lost all his money at the club, and on being thrown out  
 and doused with cold water he lost his temper.—By  
 Mr. Cooper: As to the damage done by the brick, he called  
 upon plaintiff, and an arrangement was come to whereby  
 he should pay £1 in full settlement. He had paid the £1,  
 and thought the matter was settled and done with until  
 he received the summons.—As to the 15s. and the I O U,  
 what is your explanation of that? It was all advanced  
 on gaming transactions.—With regard to the bronze  
 ornaments, defendant denied that he broke them, or that  
 plaintiff ever charged him with having done so.—The  
 Judge: How do you account for their being broken?—  
 Defendant: The only thing I remember is that after the  
 club was closed one night plaintiff, Mr. Ross, and myself  
 went into the lavatory. All at once plaintiff said, "Here  
 is one of my best ornaments in the w.c." Plaintiff took  
 it out and flourished it in my face. He would have struck  
 me had it not been for Mr. Ross.—But Mr. Ross was drunk.  
 —Defendant: Yes, but he tried to help me. (Laughter.)  
 —By Mr. Cooper: He remembered paying the £1 in full  
 settlement on a Sunday night in January. No other  
 evidence was called for the defence. The Judge, in giving  
 his decision, said it seemed that this social club was some-  
 thing which no member ought to have been proud of.  
 The fact that one of the members was so drunk that he  
 had to be assisted home at four o'clock in the morning,  
 and that on another occasion a social friend, in the person  
 of defendant, shied a half-brick through the window,  
 showed to his (the Judge's) mind that Mr. Tippetts was  
 not to be congratulated on his success in conducting

a social club. It was a disgraceful business, but, at the  
 same time, plaintiff was entitled to recover for the damage  
 done by defendant. The damage done by the half-  
 brick was admitted, and, regarding the ornaments, he  
 accepted plaintiff's statement as to what occurred. It was,  
 no doubt, the same evil spirit which prompted defendant  
 to smash the window that prompted him to throw the  
 ornaments into the w.c. He declined to accept defendant's  
 statement as to plaintiff taking £1 in full settlement,  
 because had there been any such settlement surely some  
 evidence could have been brought to bear upon it. For  
 the damage defendant would have to pay £12 and costs.  
 The remainder of the claim would have to be abandoned,  
 as there was abundant evidence that the money was lent  
 for gaming purposes, and could not be recovered.—Mr.  
 Cooper asked that defendant might pay by instalments.  
 His wages were £2 10s. per week, and he had a wife and  
 four children to support.—The Judge said it was a pitiable  
 state of things that a man with this wage and the respon-  
 sibility of maintaining a wife and family should be borrowing  
 money for losses at card-playing and tossing for half-  
 sovereigns at half-past four in the morning.—An order  
 was made for payment at 20s. per month.

TOBACCONIST ASSAULTED AT A RAILWAY  
 STATION.—Before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special  
 jury, on April 23rd, the case of "Buckingham v. the London,  
 Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company" was heard.  
 This was an action brought by Charles Henry Buckingham  
 a tobacconist, carrying on business at Leyton, to recover  
 damages from the defendant company for an assault  
 alleged to have been committed by one of the defendants'  
 ticket collectors at Barking station. Mr. Spencer Bower,  
 K.C., and Mr. Warren appeared for the plaintiff, and the  
 company was represented by Mr. Colam. The plaintiff's  
 case was that on the 2nd November last the plaintiff and  
 his wife were desirous of returning to Leyton from Barking  
 by the 10 p.m. train. The plaintiff had only two minutes  
 to catch his train, and accordingly attempted to pass  
 through a half-opened door against a stream of passengers  
 leaving the platform. The ticket collector, after allowing  
 a few passengers through, put up his arm and prevented  
 the plaintiff from passing. The plaintiff went to find the  
 station-master, but failed, and then passed through, when  
 the ticket-collector seized him by the neck and endeavoured  
 to throw him down, and with the aid of a passenger threw  
 the plaintiff into the booking-office. After that the plaintiff  
 made another attempt to get through, and on this occasion  
 the collector took the tickets and refused to return them,  
 and signalled the plaintiff's train to leave, the plaintiff with  
 his wife having to be assisted into the train by the guard  
 as the train was leaving the station. In consequence of  
 having no tickets the plaintiff had to pay 8d. excess fare  
 at the end of his journey. The defence was that on the  
 night in question the plaintiff endeavoured and succeeded  
 in forcing his way through the barrier, and that whilst  
 William John Clark, the ticket-collector, was trying to  
 get the plaintiff's name and address, a passenger took the  
 plaintiff by the neck and forced him into the booking-  
 office. Afterwards the plaintiff gave up his tickets to  
 the collector, and when again asked for his name ran  
 away without his tickets and got into the train. It was  
 not true that the collector assaulted the plaintiff, or signalled  
 the train to leave so as to prevent the plaintiff from taking  
 his seat in it. Evidence having been given on both sides,  
 and the case having been fully argued, the jury returned  
 a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £25 damages.  
 His Lordship entered judgment accordingly, with costs.

## Limited Companies.

HAVANA CIGAR AND TOBACCO FACTORIES,  
 LTD.—The fifth ordinary general meeting was held on

"B.B. SPECIAL" MIXTURE. Sole Manufacturers: BARTLETT & BICKLEY, 17, Brook St., LONDON, W.

## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

April 13th, at Winchester House, Lord Ebury presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman regretted that the directors had so poor a record to submit to the shareholders, and he was also surprised at it, because the managing director, Mr. Bock, who was with them as late as December 3rd, was then quite satisfied that the profits of the past financial year would equal those of its predecessor. No doubt they had the lessee company to fall back upon for their dividend, but they had never intended or expected to be a charge upon that company. He was afraid that the managing director was a good deal upset by the diminution in the company's profits, and he judged so because Mr. Bock had not only failed in his accustomed practice to cable the Board the results as soon as they were known, but he had also omitted to provide them with any autograph narrative of the surrounding circumstances. They had, however, received a letter from Havana, dated the 13th ult., from Mr. Bock's authorised representatives in his absence, bearing upon the incidents of the year. This informed them that "The sales of cigarettes in the island have exhibited a very marked decrease, occasioned by the great reduction in wages which planters were forced to inflict upon their workmen. Besides, our cigarette business has also encountered very severe competition during the year, and selling prices have been reduced month by month, in which transactions we may mention that the Havana Commercial Company has played the part of chief engineer. It is also to be noted that the unsettled state of political affairs in several of the South American republics has during the year under review deprived us of the trade of several good customers. As regards cigars, of all our leading brands which gave good profits in 1901 the Estella alone held its own. Undoubtedly the first strike of the Corona workmen in the spring, which lasted in the whole five weeks (the word used in the letter was 'months,' but he thought that this must be a mistake), and the general strike of all the Havana factories last November contributed to the reduction of our profits, but in the main we have to blame the slackness of trade in England and Germany. It is but during the last three or four months of the year that the results of our working became very unsatisfactory, and the reason for this is that the new tobacco which we commenced to work more freely in September and October, although bought at reasonable figures on the basis of its average price per bale, was very dear in consideration of its yielding qualities. Our general expenses also have been very large compared with former years, as the Sanitary Board has forced us to make many changes in our factories—unnecessary in many cases, but which we could not avoid." No doubt some of the incidents mentioned would have a very depressing effect upon the profits of the year in which they occurred, but it seemed to him that a factor had been overlooked which might have exercised more influence than any of those taken into account. Two visits of considerable duration paid in one year to London and several to New York took a good slice out of it, so far as residence in Havana was concerned, and as he gathered that even when in Havana a good deal of Mr. Bock's time was taken up in negotiations which had nothing whatever in common with the practical work of manufacture and distribution, he could not help feeling a hope that the diversion from details of the master mind had counted a good deal in the diminution of the profits shown in the accounts submitted to the shareholders that day. On the morning of the day when the notices for that meeting were to be issued, the directors received an invitation from the group which now controlled the fortunes of Henry Clay and Bock & Co. Ltd., and which, in virtue of that control, had a considerable interest in the ordinary shares of this company—an invitation suggesting the drastic change in the company's constitution which had recently been effected in that of the lessee company. The invitation took him by surprise, and on the spur of the

moment he drafted a memorandum which might, perhaps, have been more happily worded. The combination had to make up the difference between 20,000 shares and 39,000 shares before they could with any show of reason ask the shareholders to make a change in the company's constitution. They would, however, no doubt sooner or later obtain the shares if they wanted them. On the eve of Good Friday the directors received notice from the same quarter that it was intended at that meeting to propose the addition of three members to the Board. He then drafted and despatched another memorandum to those who had not sent in proxies, and he was glad to say that this had received a very gratifying response.—Captain Arthur Campbell seconded the motion.—Mr. Hood stated that when he wrote the letter suggesting that Lord Ebury should consent, on behalf of the directors, to the election on the Board of Representatives of the Henry Clay and Bock and the allied interests, neither he nor anyone acting in common with him had any intention of attending that meeting to propose any directors or to displace anyone. They had expected a favourable answer to their letter, and he might state that, whatever they owned a week ago, they now held nearly all the ordinary shares. The interests he represented had felt bound to take up the challenge thrown down by the chairman. It was to the interest of Henry Clay and Bock & Co. and of this company that the two concerns should work in unison, and in what was being proposed there was every intention to benefit this company and make the concern pay. He afterwards contended that Lord Ebury's opposition was attributable to personal motives.—Mr. Adams supported the position taken up by the chairman, and strongly urged the preference shareholders to insist on Henry Clay and Bock & Co. carrying out their bargain with this company.—Other shareholders having addressed the meeting, the Chairman replied, and pointed out that he had alleged no doubt whatever against either the ability or the desire of Henry Clay and Bock & Co. to fulfil their obligation towards this company. He had simply suggested that it was not prudent for the shareholders of this company to relinquish the one check they had on the management of their business by identifying themselves too closely with Henry Clay and Bock & Co. He would have had no objection if it had been proposed to him to admit a reasonable representation on the Board of this company, but the letter they received was an invitation to change the constitution of the company. He was quite ignorant of any proposals such as that referred to by Mr. Hood by which he had sought to retain his position on the Board for either ten, six, or five years. On two occasions, however, his colleagues and he had been offered to be kept on the Board for ten years, but they had declined the offer because they could not see their way clearly in connection with the interests of the preference shareholders.—The report was adopted. Mr. Bock was reappointed a director; and the re-election of Captain Arthur Campbell was carried on a show of hands against an amendment in favour of the election in his place of Mr. W. B. Ogden. A poll, however, was demanded, which resulted in the election of Mr. Ogden by 17,100 votes, compared with 14,834 given for Captain Campbell—a result which the Chairman attributed to the intervention of the Easter holidays.—Mr. Behr proposed a resolution for increasing the number of directors to eight, and appointing Mr. H. von Reitzenstein, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, and Mr. Joseph Hood as members of the Board. The Chairman, however, on the advice of the solicitor, ruled that it was out of order to move a resolution for increasing the number of directors, no notice having been given of the proposal. A resolution was passed adding the following words at the end of Clause 94 of the Articles of Association:—"Any director may, subject to removal by the other directors or by the company in general meeting, continue to act as or be appointed manager, secretary, solicitor, traveller, or other officer or servant (except auditor) of the company,

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

and in respect of such office or employment may be paid such salary or remuneration as the other directors may from time to time determine." The Chairman stated that the object of the resolution was to add to the Board the Secretary, Mr. Samuel Bibby, who had also been added to the Board of Henry Clay and Bock & Co.

## New Companies.

**E. BATES & CO. LTD.**—Registered April 6th, by Jordan & Sons, Ltd., 120, Chancery Lane, W.C. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares (1,000 six per cent. preference). Object, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, match-lights, and pipes, snuff-grinders, box-dealers, and all articles usually dealt in by tobacconists, &c. No initial public issue. Table A mainly applies.

## Public Companies.

**SINGLETON & COLE, LTD.**—The following report and balance sheet were presented at the sixth annual meeting of the shareholders held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on April, 29th:—Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the subjoined audited accounts up to the 31st of January last. During 1902 events in the tobacco trade have marched very rapidly, and many important changes have taken place. Your Directors have taken a keen and personal interest in the situation throughout, and, all things considered, they are well satisfied with the result of the year's trading. During the year they have purchased the property and old-established business of Messrs. Goldberg and Son, Ltd., Liverpool, which they have every reason to believe will be a valuable addition to their existing distributing depots in Birmingham, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Shrewsbury. The net profits for the year 1902, after making payment of interest on debentures and provision for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation, amount to £7,433 18s. 3d. This added to the balance brought forward from last year makes a total of £11,019 0s. 8d. 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 £3,819 0s. 8d. 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. Frs. H. Hinde, now retire, and are eligible for re-election. Dividend warrants will be posted 7th May, 1903.

## BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 31ST, 1903.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Account—						
120,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid ..	120,000	0	0			
Debiture Bonds—						
1,000 Bonds at £10 each .. .. .	10,000	0	0			
400 Bonds at £25 each .. .. .	10,000	0	0			
Sundry Creditors .. .. .				20,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account—				94,474	0	9
Balance at 31st January, 1902 ..	3,585	2	5			
Net profit for the year .. .. .	7,433	18	3			
	11,019	0	8			
Less Interim Dividend .. .. .	3,000	0	0			
	8,019	0	8			
	£242,493	1	5			

ASSETS.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Plant, Fixtures, and Machinery at Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Liverpool, and Leeds ..	52,875	13	6			
Goodwill .. .. .	12,000	0	0			
Stocks at Wolverhampton, Walsall, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool, and in Bond .. .. .	90,692	17	11			
Sundry Debtors .. .. .	82,070	14	8			
Cash in hand and at Banker's .. .. .	3,953	15	4			
	£242,493	1	5			

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

DR.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend .. .. .	3,000	0	0			
Directors' Fees .. .. .						
Auditors' Fees .. .. .	1,933	10	0			
Manager's Salary .. .. .						
Secretary's Salary .. .. .						
Income Tax Commissioners .. .. .	515	19	10			
Debiture Bond Interest .. .. .	938	11	11			
Balance .. .. .	8,019	0	8			
	£14,407	2	5			
CR.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last year ..	3,585	2	5			
Trade Account—						
Gross Profit for the year .. .. .	10,822	0	0			
	£14,407	2	5			

## 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,  
FRAS. H. HINDE, Wolverhampton.  
Birmingham, 20th April 1903. } Auditors.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on April 29th. Mr. H. C. Clarke (Chairman) presided, and the other Directors were present—Messrs. J. Cole, G. W. Singleton, C. P. Plant, and F. Simmons. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that it was scarcely necessary to tell commercial men that the war had materially affected the trade of the country generally. Their company among others had felt that effect, and he was informed that trade had not yet righted itself. Last year he drew attention to the fact that the trade was passing through a very anxious crisis. As mentioned in the report, many changes had taken place during the year, but their business had not been affected to the same extent that others had. They considered their business unique. The company was not dependent upon any one particular branch of trade, and the policy of the Managing Directors had proved to be sound. The result of the year's trading had come out quite up to their expectations. They had maintained friendly business relationships with the various houses whose productions they dealt in, while the sale of their own specialities manufactured at Shrewsbury showed a gratifying increase. The company could not stand still in these days of competition and enterprise, and it would be seen from the report that they had purchased a business in Liverpool. It was an old-established business that Mr. Cole had known for many years, and together with it they had also secured a long lease from the Corporation of Liverpool, in respect of which they paid no rent whatever, and they could renew the lease upon payment of a certain fine every seven years. They considered that a step in the right direction. It had so far proved a desirable addition to the company's business. It was in the centre of a very large and populous district, and they believed that eventually it would become a big distributing centre for their goods. The Chancellor of the

## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

Exchequer had not this time interfered with the duty on tobacco, and the Managing Directors informed them that a few slight changes in one or two directions would have been beneficial. Still they were pleased to see that it had been thought proper to make a reduction of 4d. in the pound upon the income tax. He could assure them it would be very acceptable to them. So far as the present year had progressed the Managing Directors had no complaint whatever to make as regarded trade, and their efforts were well backed up by the company's employees.—Mr. Plant seconded the motion, and it was adopted.—Mr. Frederick Simmons was re-elected a Director, and Messrs. J. Vine and F. H. Hinde, Auditors.—A vote of thanks was also passed to Mrs. Maude, Miss Beasley, and other ladies of Shrewsbury, for their continued interest in the welfare of

the girls employed at the company's factory in that town.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.—During the month many important matters have been dealt with by the Committee, who have met almost every week. Greater interest than ever before is being shown, and the vigorous manner in which members of the Committee discuss the various subjects, and the concern shown for the betterment of the wholesalers' position, gives great hopes for future achievements. The Secretary reports that all old members are rejoining, and that a busy year is anticipated. Wholesalers who have not yet joined this Association can obtain all particulars from the Secretary 119, Sebert Road, Forest Gate, Essex.

## THE SUMATRA TOBACCO INDUSTRY.



It is more than forty years ago that some thoughtful Dutchman started what was to become one of the great tobacco industries of the world, in the petty Sultanate of Deli, on the Island of Sumatra. The culture of the weed was no new fact in

that country, because for many years the Malay inhabitants, like their brothers of Java, had raised considerable quantities for their own use, and even for the primitive commerce between themselves, who lived on the costal plain which faces the straits of Malacca, and the less agricultural tribes which dwell in the interior. The leaf was of poor quality, and the indolent husbandmen bestowed no care upon the culture, and very little more upon the curing. Yet it had a small vogue among the Dutch officials and traders in that part of the world. It mixed well with the rank and high-flavoured leaf of Rangoon, and was used with it to make cheroots which pleased the native palate. On several occasions small quantities were shipped on a venture to the Netherlands, but never with any profit to the adventurer.

At that time the Dutch rule in Sumatra was more a matter of theory or of legal fiction than of fact. Politically, the territory belonged to the Netherlands. Actually it belonged to some fifty Malay Sultans or Chiefs who recognised no law but their own. Some of these savage rulers, like the Sultan of Acheen, were at swords-points with the Dutch, and allowed no one to cross their frontiers. Others, like the Sultan of Deli, rendered a quasi homage to the Netherlands, receiving in return some small subvention. The land was not ready for agriculture on a large scale. Although a twin sister of Java, Sumatra was as different as possible. The former had about 20,000,000 population, the latter scarcely more than 2,000,000. The territory of the former was well cleared; that of the latter was marsh, jungle, and forest. In the former were roads of excellent quality; in the latter wretched paths hardly worthy of the name.

In 1861 some Dutch merchants in Batavia heard a report that there was a fertile and cultivated district in the Sultanate of Deli which might be put to profitable use in the growing of tropical plants such as tobacco, coffee, tea, hemp, and sugar. They accordingly sent a party of men to investigate the country and to negotiate a concession from the native ruler. The agents examined the delta of the Deli and Belawan rivers, and soon found that the rumour was baseless. While there was more cleared land in Deli than in other parts of the island, the

land under cultivation was not more than enough to support the local population. Everywhere else was the virgin wilderness, where malaria, reptiles, wild animals, even tigers, made agricultural life not worth the living.

Every member of the party but one was disgusted with the aspect of the country, and returned to report adversely. The exception was a Dutchman named Nienhuys, who was a skilful agriculturist and tobacco grower. He perceived that the soil of Deli was exactly like that in Java which produced the finest tobacco, and that all of the conditions were favourable to the culture of the plant. He secured a concession from the Sultan, and, what was of far greater moment, he interested the Malay monarch in his project. The Sultan lent him the labour necessary for clearing the land, which is a task of enormous difficulty. It involved felling the forest, clearing out the jungle, draining the marshes, bridging the streams, making roads through the wilderness, building houses for the labourers, and fighting the wild animals. The work was slow, and it was not until 1867 that his experiment became a pronounced success.

His first crop was raised in 1862, and was of such poor quality that it would have discouraged any save the stoutest heart. But by carefully selecting his seed, and by introducing seed from other lands, he obtained a larger and finer crop the following year. It amounted to about thirty bales, and just about paid expenses. In 1864 the crop was fifty bales, which sold for 4,000 florins. In 1865 the figures jumped to 189 bales. The quality was fine, bringing no less than 149 cents the half-kilo, and netting 40,000 florins. The next year was not so fortunate. The output was only 159 bales, the price 121 cents, and the returns 30,000 florins. The year 1867 brought worse luck. The crop was a trifle larger, being 210 bales, but the price dropped to 73 cents a half-kilo, making the returns 20,000 florins. The indomitable planter was not discouraged, but went at his work on a larger scale than ever. His pluck was rewarded. The 1868 harvest gave 800 bales, the market paid him 142 cents the half-kilo, and his receipts were 200,000 florins. From that time on, up to 1890, the Sumatra tobacco industry was a phenomenal success.

In 1890 the crop was larger than the demand, and the quality was below standard. The price fell to 72½ cents a half-kilo, the lowest since 1864, when the industry was in its babyhood. The value that year was only 26,000,000 florins, against 40,000,000 in 1889. This was the famous "bad year" which caused the failure of no less than fifteen big tobacco-growing corporations.

# MARSŪMA

A Secret blend principally composed of CHOICEST EAST INDIAN Tobacco.  
The most costly Tobacco in the World.

**THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND OF CIGARS IN ENGLAND.**

.....  
*Our customers as well as ourselves receive many letters in  
praise of this cigar.*

"To Mr. J. R. Pound, Tobacconist and Cigar Importer, 11, Mill Street, Bideford, Devon.

"Union Club, Westward Ho, Devon, October 7th, 1902.

"Dear Sir,—I have stayed in Havana for some time, and smoked Cabanas and the best brands of the Islands. I consider Havana cigars have *considerably deteriorated* since I was there, and it is difficult to find good cigars, except at high prices. I have smoked the box of 100 Marsūmas, as well as the samples from 1d. to 6d. which I purchased from you. *The Tobacco is good*, the cigars burn evenly, are well made, and smoke freely *and sweet to the very end*. If the Marsūma people continue to supply the same quality, and at the present price, you ought to do a good business with them.

"Yours faithfully,

"G. M. MOLESWORTH (Capt. R.N.)."

[This letter has been forwarded to us by Mr. J. Pound, Tobacconist, Bideford.]

**Mr. MAURICE LEVY, M.P.**, writes—

"Many thanks for samples of 'MARSŪMA' Cigars. I consider 'SURABARANG' and 'SURABAKARTA' excellent Cigars."

[Above letter was addressed to Mr. J. Smith, Cigar Merchant, Cheapside, Leicester.]

*Our advertising customers' names in local papers of course brings them many new customers. Here are letters addressed to ourselves.*

**J. EDWARDS, ESQ.**, of Shrewsbury, writes us as follows:—

"Clive Villa, Canon Street, Shrewsbury, March 23rd, 1903.

"Dear Sir,—The Marsūmas again have given every satisfaction, and I consider them excellent in every respect; in fact, I **HAVE NEVER SMOKED ANY CIGARS TO EQUAL THEM**. Having read an advertisement in a local paper that Mr. Penson, 1, Castle Street, Shrewsbury, stocked your cigars, I called upon him, as I wished to try a box of Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, but found to my disappointment that he only had one box 'Surabaya' in stock. I purchased this, and have ordered through him sample boxes of 2, 5, and 6. If the latter brands give as much satisfaction as the one I have tried, you may count upon my patronage in the future. I may say that I have recommended many of my friends to give Marsūmas a trial.

"Yours faithfully,

"J. EDWARDS."

**INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO HAVANNAS AT DOUBLE THE PRICE.**

"4, Ducie Street, Prince's Road, Liverpool, October 22nd, 1902.

"Messrs. Andiamio & Co., Congleton, Cheshire.

"Dear Sirs,—Some weeks ago I wrote asking for the name of a tobacconist in Liverpool who kept a stock of your MARSŪMA Cigars, and you furnished me with the information. Since then I have had two boxes from Miss Pook, of Dale Street, and am quite delighted with the Cigars, which are equal to any that I have ever smoked, and incomparably superior to Havannas at more than double the price. If you continue to keep up the quality I do not think you need fear any competitors, as these cigars are far and away the best value that I have ever come across, and all the friends who have tried them are of the same opinion. I have recommended them to all my smoking friends, and I think Miss Pook must have done a pretty good business in them lately in consequence. As I have at last found a really good cigar at a very moderate price I do not intend to smoke any others in future. Wishing you every success which you deserve.—I am, yours faithfully,

"ARTHUR L. CRAIK."

**Send at once for Trade Price List to—**

**HAYANNA CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO., HAYANNA, near Congleton, ENGLAND.**

The following table summarises the history of the industry. The price per half-kilo is in Dutch cents, of which one hundred make a florin. The half kilo is equal to 1.1023 pounds.

Crop	Number of Bales.	Price per Half-Kilo.
1863	30	59
1864	50	48
1865	189	149
1866	159	121
1867	210	73
1868	800	142
1869	1,381	129
1870	2,868	128
1871	3,922	137
1872	6,400	132
1873	9,238	182
1874	12,895	150
1875	15,355	170
1876	29,034	152
1877	36,517	126
1878	48,545	126
1879	57,596	117
1880	64,965	112½
1881	82,356	115
1882	102,047	137½
1883	93,532	134
1884	125,496	144
1885	124,911	141½
1886	139,512	154
1887	144,577	121
1888	182,284	128½
1889	184,322	146
1890	236,323	72½
1891	225,629	91½
1892	144,689	126
1893	169,526	144
1894	193,334	119
1895	204,719	90
1896	191,185	111
1897	201,736	122
1898	235,653	92
1899	264,100	82
1900	223,731	111½
1901	227,512	94

The beginnings of the industry were in the province of Deli, but as it expanded it reached over into adjacent districts. At the present time no less than eleven districts are engaged in the culture. These are Deli, Langkat, Serdang, Asahan, Batoe Bahara, Padang, Bedagei, Tamiang, Lampong, Palenbang, and Westkust.

The rapid growth of the industry and the enormous profit paid for many years interested capitalists in Holland, and thereafter in Great Britain, Switzerland, and Germany, who bought up individual holdings until finally they controlled the trade. The first corporation to form was the Deli Maatschappij, which was incorporated in 1869. It was followed by the Deli Batavia Maatschappij in 1875, the Tabak Maatschappij "Arendsburg" in 1877, and the Amsterdam Deli Compagnie in 1879. At the present time there are fifty-two corporations engaged in this industry, of which forty-five are Dutch, five English, one German, and one Swiss. These are the survivors of a larger number. The record shows twenty-five corporations which struggled hard to exist, but passed away into the limbo of dead ventures, not to speak of ten or twelve stock companies which were paper creations. Of all the corporations the Deli Maatschappij is the largest and most prosperous. Its capital is 8,000,000 florins, and its shares are worth 450.

For many years the plantations had much trouble with the labour question. The Sumatra Malays were indolent by both nature and habit, and were so inefficient that the growers had recourse to coolies from other lands. Many types were imported, including Malabars, Telegus, and Klinks from India; Burmese, Javanese, and Chinamen from Macao, Canton, and Amoy. In the course of time

the evil cured itself. A mixed labouring class was produced which did its work with skill and efficiency. This labouring community is an odd one, as it represents the amalgamation of Tamils, Hindus, Malays, and Mongolians.

The profits of the successful corporations have been exceedingly large. In the decade 1892-1902 the Deli Maatschappij paid from 21 to 106 per cent. annual dividends, the Deli Batavia Maatschappij from 10 to 62 per cent., the Arendsburg from 14 to 110 per cent., the Langkat from 7 to 45 per cent., the Amsterdam Deli from 15 to 55 per cent. On the other hand, no less than seven companies paid no dividends, and twenty passed seven dividends with painful variety.

The industry has been of vast benefit to Sumatra. In 1860 that great island was practically a *terra incognita*. At the present time two-thirds of it is almost as far advanced in civilisation as is Java next door. The natives are ruled with comparative wisdom, and are making progress in every direction. The various seaports are prosperous, and the exports and imports are increasing steadily. Many agricultural industries are successfully cultivated, yielding wealth to the island and to the Dutch merchants of Batavia, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam.—*Tobacco Leaf*.

## UNEEDA CIGARS.

Judging by the new showcard which the manufacturers of "Uneeda" cigars are about to issue to retailers stocking the brand, the demand for these cigars will be increased to a very large extent. The new showcard is one of the most attractive we have yet seen. Its artistic colour is a real pleasure to the eye, and exhibited in a shop window it is bound to attract a considerable amount of attention. More retailers cannot desire, for when people are attracted to look at a thing, they are almost bound to step inside the shop and purchase something. At any rate, their attention is called to the particular retailer's shop, and the public are not slow to recognise up-to-dateness and going-ahead policy. Retailers are to be congratulated upon the fact that such great efforts are being made to help them push the already popular and well-known brand of "Uneeda" cigars.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT.—Arthur Lewis, tobacconist, of Jamaica Road and Crucifix Lane, Bermondsey, was summoned for breaches of the Shop Hours Act on May 6th. Mr. Collman prosecuted on behalf of the London County Council.—Sarah Joy, 14 years of age, stated that she was employed by the defendant as domestic servant at Jamaica Road, and to assist in the Crucifix Lane shop. Her wages were 3s., and she worked 92 hours a week for the defendant, and also helped her mother in housework.—An Inspector said it was a very bad case. This young girl was kept at work about 100 hours per week, and had to get her meals as best she could while in charge of a little lock-up shop 10 feet square.—Mrs. Joy was called on behalf of the defendant, and denied that her child was overworked. She denounced the Inspector as a story-teller—(a laugh)—and mentioned that she had to work hard to keep her husband.—The Magistrate: And the girl has to work hard for you. Penalties and costs amounting to 7s. 6d. were imposed, and in default of distress six weeks' imprisonment.

REQUIRED, a FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLER for the Midlands, South of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a large British cigar connection. Liberal salary and commission. Write, stating full particulars of experience, age, and giving name of present employer, which will be treated in strictest confidence, to Box 459, care of Davis & Ornstein, Advertisement Agents, 28, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.

# MURATTI'S

World Renowned High-  
Class Cigarettes.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## LEADING BRANDS:—

"Ariston," Gold Tipped	-	100's	50's	20's
"Ariston," No. 10	„	-	100's	50's 25's
"Ariston," No. 6	„	-	100's	50's 20's
"Nebka," No. 2	„	-	100's	50's 20's 10's
"Nebka," No. 3	„	-	100's	50's 25's

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

## B. MURATTI SONS & CO. LTD.,

PURVEYORS to the French Government Monopoly.

*Our Leading Brands can now be obtained from any first-class tobacconist's throughout France.*

Head Office and Factory:

54, Whitworth St., Manchester.

London Office and Sale Rooms:

5, Creed Lane, E.C.

Branches at Constantinople, Brussels, and Berlin.

## From the "London Gazette."

## Receiving Order.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM JAMES, 23, East Hill, and 3, Overy Street, Dartford, Kent, tobacconist. Date of order, April 27th, 1903.

## First Meetings and Public Examinations.

DRABBLE, SIDNEY HERBERT, tobacconist, 70, Pinstone Street, Sheffield. Public examination, County Court Hall, Bank Street, Sheffield, on April 23rd, at 2.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM JAMES, 23, East Hill, and 3, Overy Street, Dartford, Kent, tobacconist. First meeting at 125, High Street, Rochester, May 11th, at 12.15. Public examination, Court House, Rochester, May 11th, at 2.

## Adjudications.

FIELD, HENRY ROBERT, tobacconist, late 2 and 28, Wood Grange Road, Forest Gate, E. Date of order, April 9th, 1903.

HOLLOWAY, GEORGE, tobacconist, 158A, Acre Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Date of order, April 6th, 1903.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM JAMES, 23, East Hill, and 3, Overy Street, Dartford, Kent, tobacconist. Date of order, April 27th, 1903.

MAGNUS, JACOB, & DAVID CORRÉ (trading as David Corré and Co.), cigar manufacturers, 5, Colonial Avenue, Minorities, E. Date of order, March 27th, 1903.

## Notices of Intended

## Dividends.

APPLEBY, JAMES, tobacconist, 16, Hope Street, Filey, Yorkshire. Last day for proofs, April 28th. Trustee, D. S. Mackay, Official Receiver, 74, Newborough, Scarborough.

FRANKLAND, JOHN ROBERT, tobacconist, 30, Commercial Street, Harrogate. Last day for proofs, April 24th. Trustee, D. S. Mackay, Official Receiver, The Red House, Duncombe Place, York.

NORTON, BENJAMIN, tobacconist, 20, Alexandra Road, Leeds. Last day for proofs, May 14th. Trustee, J. Bowling, Official Receiver, 22, Park Row, Leeds. (Separate estate.)

READSHAW, JOHN WILLIAM, tobacconist, 165, Chorley New Road, Horwich. Last day for proofs, May 9th. Trustee, T. H. Winder, Official Receiver, 19, Exchange Street, Bolton.

## Notices of Dividends.

HARVEY, TALBOT, tobacconist, 13, St. Peter's Street, Bedford. First and final, of 1s. 10½d., at the Official Receiver's, Bridge Street, Northampton, on May 4th, 1903.

KNIGHT, ALFRED EDWARD, Hagley Road, Halesowen, Worcestershire, tobacconist. First and final, of 3s. 4d., payable on May 11th, 1903, at Official Receiver's, 199, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley.

RICHARDSON, FRANCES, tobacconist, 306, Shales Moor, Sheffield. Supplemental, of 8s. 2½d., at the Official Receiver's, Figtree Lane, Sheffield, on April 15th, 1903.

## Notice of Release of Trustee.

BENT, CHARLES HERBERT (trading as Bent & Co.), tobacco factor, 53, Laburnam Road, Fairfield, and 84, Crown Street, Liverpool. Trustee, T. A. Hanmer, 15, Harrington Street, Liverpool. March 23rd, 1903.

## Appointment of Trustee.

HOLLOWAY, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 158A, Acre Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Trustee, Oscar Berry, Monument House, Monument Square, E.C. April 7th, 1903.

## Partnerships Dissolved.

ADKIN & SONS, tobacco manufacturers, 31, Aldgate High Street, E.

FREEMAN, S. & CO., tobacconists, 36, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; Frederick Behrend Pozner will continue the business under the style of the Finsbury Toilet Club.

HARRIS & THOMSON, cigar manufacturers, Liverpool; Alfred Edward Harris and Sidney Harris will carry on the business.

THEOBALD & SONS, tobacco manufacturers and dealers, 108, High Street, Chatham; William Theobald will carry on the business.

WHITING, J. & CO., tobacconists, Halstead, Essex.

YATES, GEORGE S. & CO., tobacco merchants, 28, Exchange Street East, Liverpool; Ellis Keyser Yates will carry on the business for his own benefit.

## NEW PRICE LIST FOR 1903

Free on Application.

## Adolph Elkin &amp; Co.,

Wholesale Tobacconists,

140 and 140a, Houndsditch,  
LONDON, E.C.

## SPECIALITIES.

- "La Nikle," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.
- "Zealandia," 2d. " "
- "British Pluck," Dark Flaked Virginia.
- "Sportsman," " " "
- "Glossy," Gold Flake Honey Dew.
- "My Sweet," Mixture.

## ALL MANUFACTURERS' PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

At absolutely the Lowest Prices.

Telephone No. 6098 Avenue.

In the  
Matter of—

ARTHUR GARDINER.—On April 23rd, Arthur Gardiner, residing and carrying on business at 25, St. Benedict's Street, Norwich, as a tobacconist, was publicly examined in connection with his affairs. Gross liabilities amounting to £147 os. 7d. were shown; expected to rank at £127 6s. 11d.; and the deficiency was £127 6s. 11d. Answering the Official Receiver, he said he commenced business in 1885, when he had a capital of £1, when he sold some furniture, realising £28. At the time he was clerk and salesman at Messrs. Barnard, Bishop & Barnard. His wife had conducted the tobacconist business partly. When he left the firm he became a commercial traveller for a firm at St. Benedict's, and subsequently for two other firms. There was a hairdressing business with that of the tobacconist business, and which was sub-let to another man. The tobacconist business was entirely a cash trade. He had had an accident about three years ago when he fell off a tramcar in London, and was treated at St. Bartholomew's

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# THE

*"Uneeda" brand of Cigars is the Wonder of the World in general, and the Tobacco World in particular, for the thinking and business-like retailer is able to appreciate the fact that the popularity of an article is a sure sign of its being of the finest quality. In this belief he is right and always will be right. The*

# WORLD'S

*educated smokers, i.e., smokers with refined palates, recognise the magnificent qualities of the "Uneeda" Cigar—manufactured as it is from the choicest picked tobacco ever imported into this country. Comparisons are odious, so we refrain from comparing this triumph of Ciga-making and Tobacco blending with anything at present on the market. Remember the brand "Uneeda" means three things: QUALITY, SATISFACTION to your Clients, and FIFTY PER CENT. PROFIT. Do not let your customers leave you and*

# WONDER

*why you do not stock "Uneedas."*

Hospital. He believed he was sober at the time. He had been pressed by some creditors who were Jews; and he had consulted a gentleman about his financial position. His deficiency had been growing a long time, and therefore he had been insolvent a long time, but did not know it. Two of his creditors presented a bankruptcy petition against him. His statement of affairs was complete, and he had made a full disclosure of his liabilities and assets. In December last he raised £12 upon his life policy, the sum being to keep his home going and pay his way. His furniture was purchased by his wife's money before marriage. He had lost money by being robbed.—The Official Receiver: Was that when you were in the same condition that you are in this morning? When have you been robbed? Any amount of times.—Replying to a creditor's representative, debtor said he was not drunk when he met with the accident. He did not consider that the majority of his losses were attributable to drinking habits; and when he had travelled for a paper firm he had not met several friends outside Thorpe Station and in hotels, laid money down, the change being picked up by his friends.—Debtor (to the Official Receiver): Who has got the business, may I ask?—The Official Receiver: I shall not answer the question.—The Registrar: You are not in a fit condition this morning to ask any questions. The examination then closed.

SIDNEY HERBERT DRABBLE, tobacconist, 70, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, who lives in Hunter House Road, estimated his gross liabilities at £462. 17s. 5d., of which £100 was covered by securities. The liabilities estimated to rank for dividend were £317. 17s. 6d., and the assets were estimated at £210. 1s. 1d. In answer to the Sheffield Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he had commenced business about two years ago with moneys received from his father's estate. Debtor had about £550 then, and paid £300 valuation for the shop. Debtor had kept no account of his payments. His income as a traveller was about £2. 10s. per week. Mr. C. W. Nixon appeared for the debtor, and on his application the examination was closed.

GEORGE HOLLOWAY.—The adjourned meeting of the creditors of George Holloway, wholesale tobacconist and confectioner, 158a, Acre Road, Kingston, Surrey, took place at the offices of the Official Receiver for Kingston District, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., on Friday, April 3rd. The debtor's statement of affairs showed gross liabilities estimated at £1,290. 17s. 6d., of which £1,246. 10s. was expected to rank against the estimate for dividend. The net assets amounted to £281. 5s. 3d., leaving a deficit of £965. 5s. 7d. It was decided to appoint Mr. Oscar Berry, of Monument House, E.C., as trustee of the estate.—The debtor came up for his public examination at the Bankruptcy Court on May 1st. Mr. Oscar Berry, the Trustee, was present, and Mr. T. Young represented the debtor. In answer to questions from Mr. Britten, the Deputy Official Receiver, debtor admitted that he had omitted from his statement several accounts, alleging as his reason for this that they had been overlooked, or the bills had not been sent in. This was the only reason for the omission. He started in business in March, 1902, with a capital of £350, in partnership with a man named Mascall, who had been a traveller for Messrs. Nuthalls, where debtor had also been a manager. The business was a new one, entered into because they thought that, knowing the customers of Messrs. Nuthalls, they would be able to get some of the trade. There was a verbal arrangement with Mr. Mascall, who put £100 into the business, that he should have a share of the profits in proportion to the amount of his capital. Debtor also borrowed £400 at one time, and £50 at a later period from his wife. In addition to the £100 capital Mascall had brought in £89 worth of stock. Asked if the partnership with Mr. Mascall had ceased on or prior to the date of the receiving order, debtor on being pressed said he should consider that it had not. There had been no dispute with his partner.—Mr. Britten: Then why did you tell the Official Receiver

that there was a dispute?—Debtor was somewhat inclined to evade the question, but was pressed on the point by Mr. Britten, and finally admitted that there had been a dispute, alleging that the reason of this was that Mr. Mascall had not acted straightforwardly in connection with the partnership. When Mascall left there were no terms arranged as to the liabilities. Mascall simply walked out and started on his own account, leaving debtor to take over all the liabilities, and, of course, the assets. Questioned as to two debts left out of the original statement of affairs, debtor said that he did not know whether the said debts were paid or not, and neither did his travellers know—an admission which drew a strong comment from Mr. Britten as to the debtor's method of conducting his business. His cash-books were also incomplete. The banking account during the partnership was in the debtor's name alone, and debtor signed all cheques. There was no entry in his bank-book or cash takings book to show when Mr. Mascall paid over the £100 capital he put into the business. Latterly another banking account had been opened in his wife's name. This was because Parr's Bank and the South Western Bank had refused to keep his account open any longer, and he therefore thought it better to open an account in his wife's name, though she was in no better position than he was. There was no entry to show when his wife advanced the original £400. He simply gave his wife an "I.O.U." for the amount. He attributed the cause of his insolvency to law costs commencing with his prosecution by Messrs. Nuthalls for embezzlement in May, 1902, when he was acquitted. The costs of these proceedings were about £175. He afterwards brought an action against Messrs. Nuthalls, Ltd., claiming £1,000, he having been advised that he had a good case. He ultimately withdrew the action, each side paying their own costs. Roundly his costs in that action and for the prosecution were about £250. Another cause put down was "insufficient trade to pay working expenses." During that time debtor's estimate of his losses was £542. 17s., but it transpired that the law costs were included in this. This was only an estimate, and he had no means of ascertaining the actual loss, as he "was not a practical book-keeper." His household and personal expenses he put down at about 35s. per week. His original estimate, as shown in the statement of affairs, showed this item at £150 per year, but this he now amended by saying that 25s. per week was trade expenses. He first became aware of his insolvency about Christmas.—Mr. Britten: What brought it to your notice?—Debtor: I got a writ, or a summons, or something.—Mr. Britten: Oh, come; "a writ or a summons or something" is rather too vague.—Debtor: I really couldn't say definitely.—The Registrar: Come, Mr. Holloway, you can answer better than that.—Debtor admitted that he was being pressed about that time by several creditors, and he borrowed £50 from his wife to relieve the pressure. He had told the Official Receiver that since then he had contracted debts amounting to £70 or £80, in the hope that the summer trade would improve matters, but in his statement of affairs he admitted to £240.—Cross-examined by Mr. J. C. Winsor (for the trustee): The money advanced by his wife represented her savings from her dressmaking business. He did not know the date. He gave his wife an "I.O.U." There was still £450 due to her. A banking account of £31 opened in his wife's name on January 9th was opened with money out of the business. Mr. Mascall knew of this. Both he and his partner Mascall travelled in the business. There was very little shop trade, not more than 2s. per day. Everything taken on the rounds was entered in the cash-book, but the small amounts taken in the shop were not entered. The stock purchased by Mr. Mascall, amounting to £89, did not appear in the books, neither did the £100 capital. Mr. Mascall paid £40 for a horse, and this transaction appeared in the books, but the business had not been credited with the £40, though debited with the cost of the horse. At the initiation of the partnership, both he and Mascall were in the employ of Messrs. Nuthalls.

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Originators of the "MIXED PARCEL" System which is invaluable to the Trade.

Besides being Manufacturers and Importers of every class of Cigars, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, and Tobacconists' Fancy Goods of every description, we supply ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS of all well-known makers.

In times like the present our

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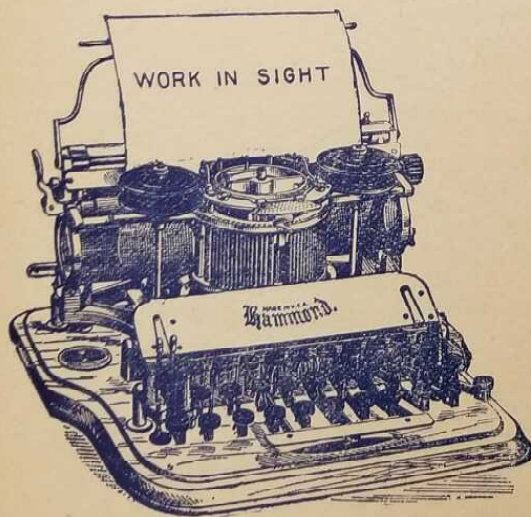
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50, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

His wife was claiming £450 under a promissory note, but he could not remember even approximately the date the money was handed to him.—Mr. Winsor: Is not the borrowing of £400 an event in your life?—Debtor: I should like to borrow £400.—Mr. Winsor: But is it not an event in your life?—Debtor: I can't say that it is.—Mr. Winsor: Have you ever borrowed £400 before?—

Debtor: I have never borrowed any money before.—Mr. Winsor: Cannot you give us an approximate date?—Debtor: You can't expect me to remember what happened nearly twelve months ago. It's on the wife's proof. Eventually the examination was adjourned until June 9th, when it was understood that the debtor's wife and late partner will be called.

## Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association.



THE forty-third annual meeting was held on Thursday, April 30th, 1903, at the offices, 5, Mark Lane, E.C. The President, Mr. William Klingenstein, occupied the chair, supported by, among others, Messrs. C. Vogelsberger and E. C. Osman (Joint Hon. Secretaries), J. G. Freeman, J. C. Hurd, C. Kahn, H. C. Westerveld, E. Grahner, P. C. Brachi, Arthur Bayman, L. M. Rait, W. O. Muller, J. C. Biggs, E. Van Raalte, J. Barrett, P. D. Jarrett, and J. L. Van Gelder.

The following annual report and balance sheet was adopted:—

The annual report ran as follows:—In presenting the forty-third annual report the Committee have, with the greatest regret to record the death of two brothers who have been intimately connected with the Association for a great number of years, and who were two of the principal pillars of the Society—Mr. James Chambers and Mr. George Chambers. Mr. James Chambers, who died last summer, was one of the founders of the Association, and for a number of years one of its trustees. At the annual meetings his words of wisdom and genial advice were never failing, and always proved beneficial to the Association. He is mourned by an exceedingly large circle of members of our trade. The shock of the death of Mr. George Chambers, which occurred very suddenly in December last, was most keenly felt by all his colleagues on your Committee, and by the trade at large. He began to take an active part in the management of the Association as early as 1871, was elected one of the Honorary Collectors in 1873, then an Honorary Secretary in 1877, the work of which office was then done by two members jointly; but from 1896 right up to his death he held the Secretaryship alone. During that very long time—a record time, indeed—he worked and cared with such will and heart for the benefit of the Association and those whom it helps that it would seem impossible for any one member worthily to succeed him and singly to undertake the duties of the Secretaryship. Fortunately, however, two members of the Committee have agreed to do the work jointly, viz., Mr. C. Vogelsberger, 8, London Street, E.C., and Mr. E. C. Osman, 61, Crutched Friars, E.C., subject to confirmation at the annual general meeting, which the Committee look forward to with pleasure. It is gratifying, therefore, that the affairs of the Association will continue to be managed by honorary officers. The heartiest votes of thanks of the Association are due to these two gentlemen for agreeing to undertake the duties, which are by no means easy, and involve a good deal of time and trouble. The second annual collecting day, in October last, although by far less successful than the first, has nevertheless brought in sufficient additional funds to maintain the large increase in the Number of pensioners and the increased amount of pensions. All vacancies through deaths amongst the pensioners occurring within six months of the last annual meeting have been filled up as provided by rule 27; no vacancies have occurred since. Unfortunately, the finances (which sadly require augmenting by additional subscriptions and donations) do not admit of further pensions being created to enable you to elect any one of the six admitted candidates, all of whose cases, after careful examination, have been found very deserving. Nevertheless, voting papers will be sent round, and a poll take place, to enable the Committee to fill vacancies occur-

ring within six months, by admitting as pensioners those candidates in whose favour you record the highest number of votes. You will have to elect a trustee in the place of the late Mr. James Chambers. According to rule 10 one-third of the Committee, whose attendance has been least during the year, retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The statement of receipts and payments from April 19th, 1902, to April 7th, 1903, was as follows:—

		DR.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To	Balance	..	..	..	1,618	17	6			
..	Dividends on Investments and Annuity	..	..	..	398	19	4			
..	Income Tax Returned	..	..	..	25	12	6			
..	Interest on Bank Deposits	..	..	..	11	8	2			
..	Temporary Relief Returned	..	..	..	5	0	0			
..	Annual Subscriptions	..	..	..				441	0	0
..	New Subscriptions	..	..	..				356	9	6
..	Legacy	..	..	..				14	4	0
..	Donations, including October 10th collection	..	..	..				100	0	0
								260	18	8
								<u>£2,791</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
To	Cash at Bankers on Current Account	..	..	..				613	13	6
..	Cash at Bankers on Deposit Account	..	..	..				400	0	0
..	Petty Cash	..	..	..				0	17	3
								<u>£1,014</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
		CR.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
By	Pensions	..	..	..	960	0	0			
..	Temporary Relief	..	..	..	139	2	0			
..	Rent (not paid at present), £7 7s.	..	..	..						
..	Petty Cash	..	..	..	15	0	4			
..	Printing, &c.	..	..	..	9	6	0			
..	Investments—£644 19s. 3d. 3 per cent. India Stock	..	..	..	653	10	7			
..	Balance	..	..	..	1,014	10	9			
								<u>£2,791</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

Present Assets of the Association:—£5,250 3 per cent. local loan, £2,300 2½ per cent. stock, £3,000 3 per cent. India stock, £395 6 per cent. East Lincolnshire Railway guaranteed stock, £500 3 per cent. Great Northern Railway debenture stock, £700 4 per cent. Great Eastern Railway debenture stock, Government annuity of £60 per annum, expiring April 5th, 1915.

We have examined the above statements, and compared the items with the vouchers, and hereby certify the correctness thereof, and the balance to be one thousand and fourteen pounds ten shillings and ninepence.

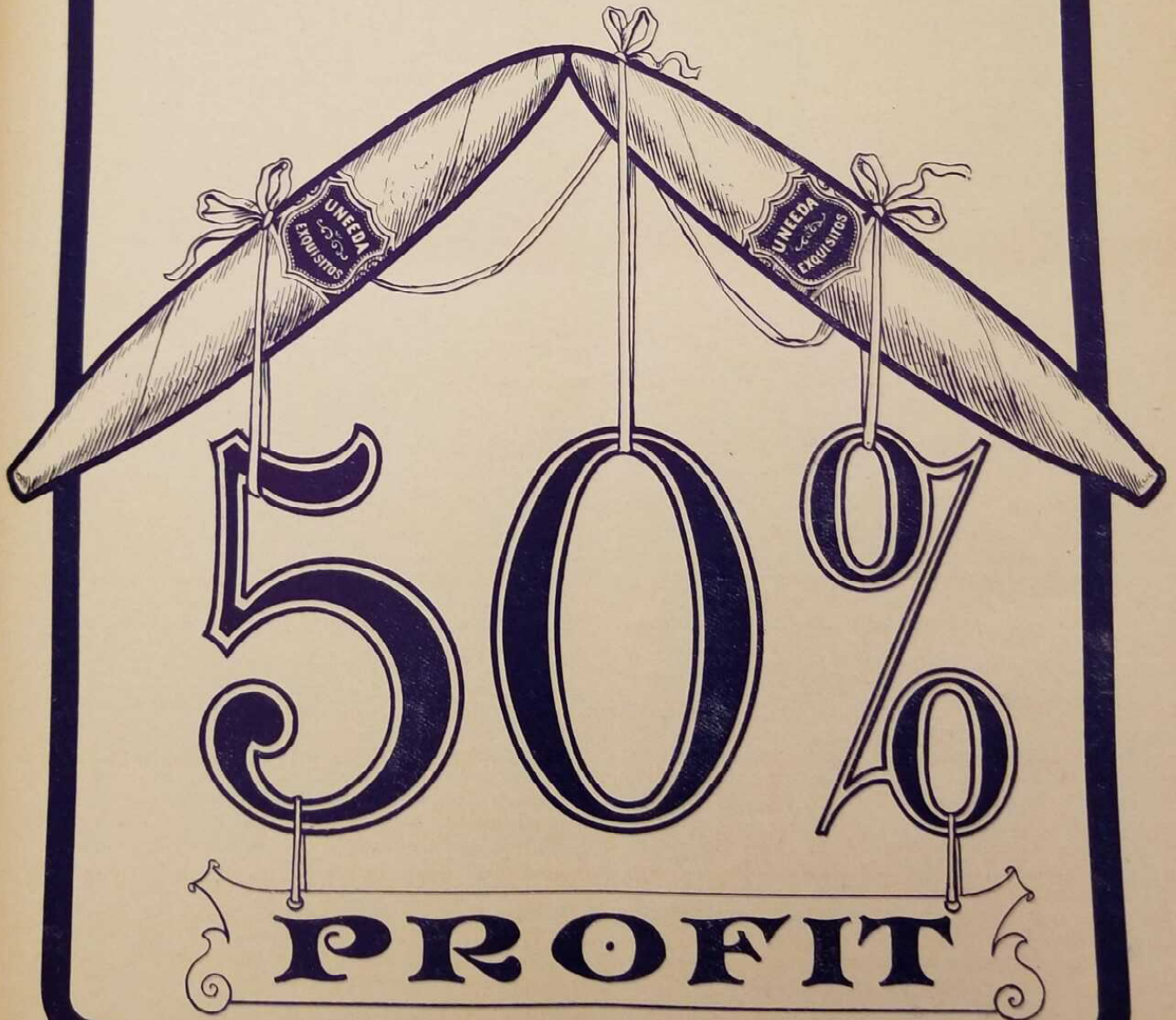
C. R. HIGGINS, } Auditors.  
J. GIBB ADKIN, }

Pressure on our space prevents us from doing more than reporting that the polling for the election of a pensioner resulted in the election of Mr. Mark Scott, of Leeds, aged 67. Mr. Scott had been a tobacco manufacturer at Leeds for many years, but had failed through ill-health and keen competition, and was now unable to earn a living. Mr. C. E. Lambert was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Chambers' death.

# UNEEEDA

## EXQUISITOS

HAVE 50% PROFIT ATTACHED TO THEM  
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# SMOKING IN CHURCHES.



MOST people are agreed that smoking in a church is an act of irreverence, but few people are aware that it is actually a penal offence. It is not so long ago that at a Petty Sessions in Essex a farm labourer was found guilty under this indictment, and was fined 12s. 6d. and costs. The act complained of occurred at a watch-night service. The accused man was observed to be smoking when he entered the church, and during the service smoke was noticed issuing from the pew in which he was sitting, and he was once or twice seen to have a lighted cigarette between his lips, so the charge was held to be proved and he was fined accordingly. It was not always a penal offence, however, for in the middle of the last century wooden spittoons filled with sawdust used to be placed about the churches for the convenience of smokers, and while the parson discoursed from the pulpit the men of the congregation, from the squire in his comfortably cushioned square pew to the old cronies up in the gallery, used invariably to give themselves up to the enjoyment of the fragrant weed. It was no unusual thing for anyone visiting the gallery of the country churches of those days to find a heap of well-worn clay pipes stowed away in some hole or corner, where their owners counted upon finding them when they came to church next Sunday. This was a well-known custom, and although they were practically put away out of sight, yet everyone knew perfectly well where they were, and there was never any question of disturbing them. In a certain country church in Wales about fifty years ago, a very free and easy state of things was in existence. The farmers of the place, having first deposited their hats on the Communion Table, which in those days used to stand in the middle of the aisle instead of at the East end of the chancel as now, used to settle themselves down and smoke at their ease while the service was in progress, and, strangely as it may read to us, they had not the remotest idea that they were guilty of an act of irreverence, such were the rough manners of the day. A story is even told of an Archbishop of York, who once when on a visitation tour, on arriving at a church ordered that pipes, tobacco, and some liquor should be placed in the vestry for his refreshment after the service. The rector waxed very indignant when he heard of it, and informed his Grace in very unmistakable terms that he declined to allow his vestry to be turned into a smoking-room, and so the Archbishop had to forego his smoke. Of the Rev. S. Parr, LL.D., Vicar of Thornton, in Buckinghamshire, the following quaint description has come to us:—"He was a profound divine, absolutely the most polite person for natiivities in that age, strictly adhering to Ptolemy, which he well understood, he had a hand in composing Sir Christopher Heydon's defence of judicial astrology, being at that time his chaplain, and he was so given over to tobacco and drink, that when he had no tobacco he would cut the well ropes and smoke them!"

To this day in some parts of Holland, also in many Jewish synagogues on the Continent, no objection is made to smoking inside the sacred building outside of service hours. In Peru and some other parts of South America smoking in churches is not absolutely unknown. It cannot be said to prevail as a general practice, but now and then a worshipper here and there may be seen to be indulging surreptitiously in a cigar. A story is told of a certain Bishop who was to preach one day in one of the churches in Lima, who fortified himself with a cigar in the vestry before entering the pulpit, an obliging friend holding a handkerchief under his lordship's chin to prevent the ashes falling on to his robes and

burning holes in them. In the cathedral at Lima, too, smoking is not altogether unknown, and until recently spittoons used to be placed in each of the stalls for the use of the dignitaries occupying it. Two or three centuries ago smoking in churches was a universal habit, and it was indulged in, not only by the worshippers in the body of the church, but also, extraordinary as it may appear, by the officiating priests at the altar. In Seville Cathedral such a scandalous state of things existed at one time that the Chapter, finding themselves powerless to cope with the evil, appealed to the Pope and implored him to exercise his authority. Urban VIII., who was then the occupant of the Papal Chair, was horrified at the accounts which reached him, and in January, 1642, he issued a special Bull forbidding the practice in any church in the diocese. The wording of the Bull makes it abundantly clear that it was high time for someone in authority to interfere, for it states that both the clergy and the laity, the women as well as the men, were in the habit of using tobacco in the churches. It was taken, we are told, by the mouth or by the nose, or by smoking through tubes, and that the churches were filled consequently with a very shocking odour, and that even the very linen of the altar was frequently polluted thereby. Many details are given, and the tobacco is described as being both "solidum," and also as being sometimes cut into plugs. The practice was henceforth absolutely forbidden under no less a penalty than that of excommunication, and as no one was likely to brave that out we may safely conclude that the evil was checked. The issuing of the Bull caused a good deal of amusement in some quarters, and on the morning of the day after its promulgation the following quotation was found to have been affixed to Pasquin's statue during the night:—"Contra folium quod vento rapitur, ostendis potentiam tuam, et stipulam siccam persequeris?" ("Wilt thou use thy power against a leaf that is driven away by the wind, and dost thou pursue a dry straw?")

This is not the only instance of a Papal edict being issued against the use of tobacco, for eight years later Innocent X. issued another, prohibiting it in the Vatican or in any part of it. There does not appear to have been quite such a strong objection to snuff-taking, although later, after this last edict had been repealed, it was admitted that the handing round of the snuff-box during Divine Service had a tendency to disturb the solemnity of the moment. Two of the black-letter saints, St. Alphonse Liguori and St. Vincent de Paul, are well known to have been snuff-takers, so that those who are conscious of a weakness for this form of tobacco may console themselves with the reflection that they are at all events in good company. James I., as is well-known, had a strong objection to tobacco, and previous to one of his visits to Cambridge the following regulation was issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the University:—"That noe graduate, scholler, or student of this Universitie presume to resort to any Inn, Taverne, Alehouse, or Tobacco Shop at any time dureing the aboade of his Majestie here, nor do presume to take tobacco in St. Marie's Church, or in Trinity College Hall, upon payne of finall expellinge the Universitie." The expression to take tobacco was then employed with reference both to smoking or "snuffing." The Puritans, strange to say, appear to have been as great smokers as the Royalists. In the middle of the Seventeenth century the long debates in the House of Commons were frequently carried on amid a cloud of tobacco smoke, and a Standing Order had to be issued to put a stop to it. "Ordered, that no Member of the House do presume to smoke tobacco, in the gallery, or at the table of the House sitting as Committees."

—*Evening Standard.*

LA FLOR DE VARZES Y CA



FABRICANTES DE TABACOS

THIS CELEBRATED BRAND IS MADE IN THREE SIZES, viz. :—

**Lords of England**

*In 100's, 50's  
and 25's.*

*In 100's, 50's  
and 25's.*

**Regalia Britannica**

**Princessas**

*In 100's and  
50's.*

WHOLESALE ONLY, FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:—

**R. I. DEXTER & SONS, LTD.,**

**NOTTINGHAM.**

# THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

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

We have to report a quiet business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month.

The April Imports were:—525 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,222 Hhds.; the present Stock being 35,703 Hhds., against 33,601 Hhds. in 1902; 37,441 Hhds. in 1901; 35,223 Hhds. in 1900; 25,747 Hhds. in 1899; 27,204 Hhds. in 1898, and 24,196 Hhds. in 1897.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Nothing of interest to report.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Nothing of interest to report.

LATAKIA.—Some good parcels on offer at moderate prices.

OHIO.—None on offer.

CHINA.—Not much doing.

JAPAN.—Quiet.

TURKEY.—Market bare of stock. JAVA.—Some good parcels on offer.

DUTCH.—In fair demand. CAVENDISH.—As usual.

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4d. @ 7d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	8½d. ,, 1/2
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine	5d. ,, 10d.
Strips, common, middling good and fine	11d. ,, 1/4
Maryland and Ohio Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed...	3½d. ,, 5½d.
Columbian	7½d. ,, 9½d.
Java	5d. ,, 6½d.
Turkey	7d. ,, 11d.
Japan	,, 10d.
China	6d. ,, 1/6
Sumatra	3d. ,, 6d.
Latakia	4d. ,, 10d.
Paraguay	nominal
Greek	5d. @ 9d.
German and Dutch	4d. ,, 7d.
Manilla	6d. ,, 5/-
Havana	3/-
Yara and Cuba	3d. nom.
Esmeralda	3d. @ 5d.
Cigars	5d. ,, 1/3
Cherokees and Cigars, Manilla	5d. ,, 2/6
	1/- ,, 5/-
	1/9 ,, 3/6
	7d. ,, 10d.
	2/- ,, 40/-
	2/- ,, 4/-

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR APRIL, 1903:—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negrohead and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Algerian.	Porto Rico.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Bendi.	Manilla Cigars.	Other.	
Stock, 25th March, 1903	12786	6062	17199	307	46	1288	2120	2631	19517	587	396	10372	1783	242	29	4293	2478	4494	—	—	5065	1520	266	2661	99	231	2774	3539	
Landed since	268	255	—	2	—	109	94	81	439	39	—	1887	137	—	—	445	75	423	—	—	35	447	—	—	5	17	41	81	171
Total Stock	13054	6317	17199	309	46	1397	2214	2712	19956	626	396	12459	1920	242	29	4738	2553	4917	—	—	5100	1967	266	2666	116	242	2855	3710	
Exported	8	8	—	2	—	186	—	—	26	—	—	136	24	—	—	164	—	9	—	—	129	22	—	—	—	—	44	17	
Bonded	165	185	79	2	1	32	2	38	120	21	—	151	21	1	8	19	15	45	—	—	96	17	—	—	—	—	2	34	12
Duty Paid	311	75	382	—	4	28	106	74	769	21	—	498	58	6	—	107	78	479	—	—	127	398	—	27	6	23	68	114	
Deliveries	484	268	401	4	5	246	108	119	945	42	—	785	103	7	8	290	93	533	—	—	354	437	—	34	6	25	144	160	
Imports from Jan. 1st to April 25th, 1903	1531	1006	3	8	—	674	272	233	3547	75	—	4596	294	5	13	1433	534	1203	—	—	1290	1802	—	21	55	153	587	583	
Imports from Jan. 1st to April 25th, 1902	2064	842	284	5	—	2217	512	594	3670	498	2	3364	1203	—	—	674	476	2618	—	—	66	2539	—	621	—	174	1214	644	
Increase 1903	—	254	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1232	—	5	13	759	58	—	—	—	1224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	533	—	281	—	—	1543	240	361	123	413	2	—	909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to April 25th, 1903	2179	916	2002	10	17	1058	465	441	3911	115	11	3325	375	23	8	1634	363	2480	—	—	795	1750	—	124	33	118	475	803	
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to April 25th, 1902	3094	913	2148	21	30	1636	624	375	3910	138	1	3260	321	19	6	597	470	2457	—	—	300	2026	—	109	55	139	539	187	
Increase 1903	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	915	—	146	11	13	578	159	—	—	23	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended 31st March.

TOBACCO.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	—	3,180,524	3,498,311
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	—	333,620	214,344
Total Imports	—	3,514,144	3,712,655
Home Consumption	—	4,898,692	5,250,311
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	—	951,695	1,207,799
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	—	447,820	890,699
Total Imports	—	1,398,915	2,098,498
Home Consumption	—	1,199,404	1,551,666
Total (from U.S.A.)	4,266,933	4,131,619	4,616,159
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	619,695	781,440	1,070,401
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,886,628	4,913,059	5,686,560
HOME CONSUMPTION	5,717,376	6,098,066	6,803,466

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

TOBACCO.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	—	9,355,959	11,316,612
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	—	902,817	519,384
Total Imports	—	10,258,776	11,835,996
Home Consumption	—	15,669,079	15,210,474
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	—	4,406,621	5,030,081
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	—	17,201,330	1,811,131
Total Imports	—	6,135,931	6,841,212
Home Consumption	—	3,859,125	4,637,087
Total (from U.S.A.)	15,177,979	13,762,580	13,346,093
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	1,767,880	2,632,147	2,339,515
TOTAL IMPORTS	16,945,859	16,394,727	18,677,208
HOME CONSUMPTION	28,924,498	19,528,204	19,856,559

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended 31st March.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	161,566,000	163,658,000	199,197,000
Manufactured and Snuff	1,718,000	2,168,000	2,314,000



# HIGHEST CLASS MIXTURE

(Medium Strength).

# “EXMOOR HUNT.”

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

## RESULT OF APRIL COMPETITION.

The Winner of last month's competition, in which the word “Manufacturers” was mis-spelt on page 102, was—

Mr. P. M. Burchell, 41, Pier Road, Erith, Kent,

to whom a parcel of Messrs. Brankston's Goods to the value of 20/- has been forwarded.

## Our Mis-spelt Advertisement Competition.

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

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

### TWENTY SHILLINGS

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

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

The Editor's decision is final.

### CUT OUT AND FORWARD THIS COUPON

**SPELLING BEE:**

Cigarette World,  
2, Ellison Road, Barnes,  
London, S.W.

Addressed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

# STANDARD LINES.

... FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

<b>ANASTASSIADIS</b> <i>Highest Class Turkish Cigarettes.</i> The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.	<b>EXMOOR HUNT</b> <i>Highest Class Medium Strength Mixture.</i> Edwards, Ringer & Bigg, Ltd., Bristol.	<b>ISHERWOOD'S</b> <i>Choicest Egyptian Cigarettes.</i> Bartlett & Bickley, 17, Brook Street, London.	<b>TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES</b> Adolph Elkin & Co., London.
<b>ARISTON</b> <i>Turkish Cigarettes, &amp;c.</i> S. Murattil, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	<b>FLOR DE MUNSHÉE</b> <i>Indian Cigars.</i> John Caridi & Co., 5 & 6, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.	<b>KEY WEST</b> <i>(The Original ad.)</i> R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.	<b>TURKISH CIGARETTES</b> Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
<b>ASTHORE</b> <i>Cigarettes and Cigars.</i> J. H. Custance, Putney, S.W.	<b>FLOR DE SUMATRA</b> <i>Indian Cigars.</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St., London, E.C.	<b>LLOYD'S TOBACCOS</b> <i>and Cigarettes.</i> R. Lloyd & Sons, London.	<b>TWO ROSES</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> J. Biggs & Son, Commercial St., London.
<b>BANDMASTER</b> <i>Special ad. Packet Line.</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 82, Commercial Rd., London, E.	<b>FLOR DE VARZES</b> <i>Cigars.</i> R. I. Dexter, Nottingham.	<b>MIXED PARCELS</b> Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London. <i>See special advert.</i>	<b>"UNEEDA CIGAR"</b> 50% Profit. SALMON & GLUCKSTEIN, LONDON.
<b>CARLTON</b> <i>Tobacco.</i> Wm. Clarke & Son, Liverpool.	<b>GAINSBOROUGH</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	<b>MONASTERY</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Adkin & Sons, London.	<b>VAFIADIS</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Melbourne, Hart & Co., 19, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
<b>CARROLL'S FAR FAMED</b> <i>Premier Cell.</i> P. J. Carroll & Co., Dundalk, Ireland.	<b>GENERAL SUPPLIES</b> Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.	<b>MYRTLE GROVE</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Minorles, London, E.	<b>VIKING</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Lambert & Butler Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain and Ireland) Ltd., Drury Lane, London, W.C.
<b>CHERRY-TIPPED</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Jacobi Bros. Ltd., 9 to 11, Wilson St., London.	<b>GODIVA</b> <i>Cigars and Cigarettes.</i> Aviss Bros. Ltd., London.	<b>NAVY CUT</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> John Player & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.	<b>WEST INDIAN PLANTERS</b> PLANTORES CIGARS IN PACKETS OF 8 EACH. A. Scheuch & Co., 103, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.
<b>CIGARS</b> James Steel & Co., 78, Duke St., Liverpool.	<b>GOLD FLAKE</b> <i>Cigarettes and Tobacco.</i> W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd., London and Bristol.	<b>PALM BRAND</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> R. Loekyer & Co., 12, Bath Street, City Road, E.C.	<b>ZEMINDAR</b> <i>Mild Indian Cigars.</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St. Within, London.
<b>COMMODORE</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Adkin & Sons, London.	<b>GRAND CUT VIRGINIA</b> Godfrey Phillips & Co., London.	<b>STARRY QUEEN</b> R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.	

## OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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THE

# FLOR DE MUNSHÉE

(CIGARS and WHIFFS),

The Perfection of Mild Indian Cigars.

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**JOHN CARIDI & CO.,**

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

Telegraphic Address: "DRASTIC," LONDON.

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# Aviss Brothers

RELIABILITY

COVENTRY.

OF QUALITY.



THE TWO FINEST LINES OF 2D. CIGARS

ARE—

**GODIVAS and PINKS OF PERFECTION.**

.....

WE SOLICIT your Orders for Samples.



# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT TOBACCO.

In three strengths—Mild, Medium, Full.

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

# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.

Medium Strength.

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



PRICES AND SHOW CARDS ON APPLICATION TO

## LAMBERT & BUTLER

BRANCH OF

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

DRURY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

All communications to be addressed as follows: "The Editors, 'Cigarette World,' Barnes, S.W."  
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"THE"  
Write to J. & F  
Published  
on the  
15th of every  
Month.  
A NEW  
TOBACCO  
NEW  
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EXTRA CIGARETTES, PRICE 10. PRICES ON APPLICATION.  
"TWO ROSES," 5  
COMMERCIAL  
ST. LONDON.  
BIGGS'S  
15