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Sole Agent for the United Kingdom.

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A NEW LINE.

# BISHOP'S MOVE.

In 1, 2, and 4 oz. Tins.

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

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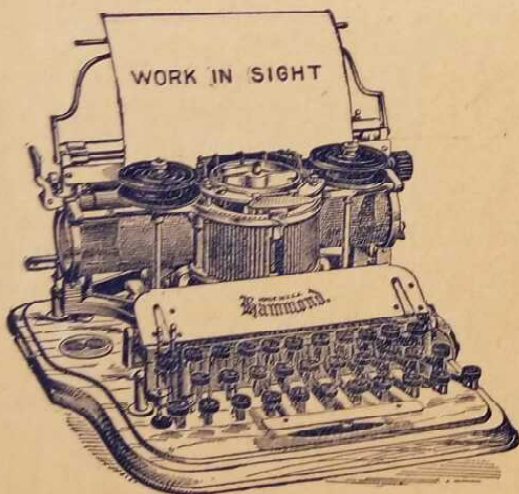
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London, E.C.  
*March, 1906.*

Dear Sir, or Madam,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

**THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE.**

**Royal Navy**

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**Blend.**



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

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

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**CIGARETTE MACHINE.**

- PERFECT IN FILLING.
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**400 Cigarettes per Minute,**

- ROUND OR OVAL.
- PRINTS TWO COLOURS OR GILT.
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**CUTTING MACHINE**

Built on novel Lines; and which really DOES cut the finest and most delicate Turkish and other Tobaccos much better than by hand.

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AN ATTRACTIVE BRAND OF  
CIGARS AT POPULAR PRICES:

The **"Subadar"** Brand

Of Trichinopoly (Indian) Cigars,  
**CHEROOTS and WHIFFS,**

Is imported direct from Trichinopoly, India, and possesses a fine aromatic flavour, which never varies, is of a mild quality and can be retailed at prices between 1d. and 3d., which leave a satisfactory profit to the dealer. Samples can be obtained of—

**ELDON'S & CO.,** Sole Importers,  
80a, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

**The Cigarette World**  
**AND TOBACCO NEWS.**

OCTOBER 15th, 1906.

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

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

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

THE OGDEN BONUS.



ELSEWHERE we give full information as to the terms upon which the claims of the members of Mr. H. J. Nathan's Association have been settled. As to those who declined to join their fellows in providing the sinews of war for the struggle which has happily ended in victory we have no information, and we have no sympathy whatever with them. It is but just to say that Mr. Nathan and those who worked with him are heartily to be congratulated on their pluck and determination; truly may they say that "out of the nettle danger they have plucked the flower of safety." Moralising on the result is perhaps futile, but as the obvious moral is not very likely to be pointed out in other quarters for obvious reasons, we would venture to say that the decision of the various courts was only to be expected in a country where justice is something more than a name. The striking fact is not that the American

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

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Flaked and all Descriptions of Fancy Tobaccos in Embossed  
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**SPECIAL SCHEME OF ADVERTISING**  
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**Manager, Cigarette World & Tobacco News,**  
**32, BROADWAY, WIMBLEDON.**

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

**MIXED PARCELS.**

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

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

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

Factories—SHREWSBURY.

**The French Cigarette Paper Co.,** 120, CAMBERWELL  
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**CIGARETTE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.**

22 CARAT GUARANTEED GOLD TIPPED PAPERS, CORK TIPPED, AMBER TIPPED,  
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Price List free on application.

**ADOLPH ELKIN & CO.,** Wholesale  
 Tobacconists,

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

**SPECIALITIES :**

"LA NIKLE," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.

"ZEALANDIA," 2d. " " "

"BRITISH PLUCK," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"SPORTSMAN," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"GLOSSY," Gold Flake Honey Dew.

"MY SWEET," Mixture.

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

ware-pullers should have been defeated, but that they had the effrontery to fight at all. In order to gain their acknowledged end they "bluffed" magnificently. The Imperial either had to go higher, pay to see, or throw down their hand. They chose the former alternative and absorbed their rivals, and then claimed the victory, the truth being that they had secured what the ex-Lord Chancellor would call a "sort of victory" at a very heavy cost. To have gone higher would have been practically impossible, and this was well known to the other player. The retailers who had signed the bonus agreements had no hand in this game, and soon found that Ogdens, having secured what was their real object, namely, an enormous price for their concern through their sensational offer, coolly intended repudiating their contract. This was what we should call in this poor effete old country most dishonest conduct, but in America, where public opinion and the law were practically powerless against the Trusts, with their relentless policy and disgraceful tactics, doubtless it would be called "smart." Fortunately, however, this "smart" policy did not succeed, and its authors have had to pay enormous sums in costs besides the large amount now agreed upon. This will perhaps teach them a useful lesson, and before they are "through" they may possibly learn other lessons even more useful.

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Every year we urge upon retailers the necessity of placing their orders early in order to avoid the Christmas rush, and every year most of them neglect the advice, and thus put themselves to a vast amount of unnecessary trouble and expense. Nevertheless we again venture to point out the advisability of attending to the matter without delay. We would also strongly urge upon the trade the desirability of resisting the blandishments of the Trust. Let them as far as possible give the independent manufacturers their custom; their goods are generally of admirable quality, and the profit to be obtained is always very much greater. A glance through our advertising columns this and next month will show opportunities of getting really quick selling lines which will well repay a little pushing, and readers will also be benefitting us by mentioning the journal when giving their orders. Perhaps modesty should prevent us alluding to this fact, but we are disposed to think that too much modesty in business is undesirable, and we therefore hope the hint will be taken.

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We have frequent applications for old numbers of the journal, and in consequence, in order to oblige our readers, we have left ourselves rather short. We should be pleased to purchase old numbers, preferably in sets of a year, and shall be greatly obliged if readers who have any to dispose of will write stating quantity and price. We do not desire any copies of the current year's issue.

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We desire to direct special attention to the advertisement of the British Sigarera Co. Ltd., 35, Endell Street, W.C., and to a full description of their marvellous new machine,

which will be found on another page. We are convinced that this invention has a great future before it, and we would strongly advise manufacturers to personally inspect it.

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We understand that the Board of Trade have received a copy of the report and proceedings in connection with the Royal Commission appointed by the Australian Commonwealth to inquire as to the existence of a tobacco combine, its effect if existent, and the advisability of the Government taking over the tobacco industry and trade. The majority of the Commissioners recommend legislation to enable the tobacco industry in the Australian Commonwealth to be nationalised. This is a nasty blow for the Trust, and we sincerely trust that the legislation recommended will soon become an accomplished fact, for there is no doubt that the tobacco industry has been seriously injured already.

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#### MY LADY CIGARETTE.

When midst life's little flurries,  
Its ironies and stings,  
Innumerable worries  
Such as girls and other things;  
When your temper she has routed,  
And your mannerisms flouted,  
Or, perhaps, has kept you waiting  
For half-an-hour and o'er;  
Then, instead of meditating,  
And softly imprecating  
That you'll say good-bye for ever,  
And will never see her more;  
Just try the soothing power  
Of a figure garbed in white,  
As shapely as a tower,  
And as fragrant as the night.  
Be sure she'll never chide you,  
Though her presence you eschew,  
And it is in all sincerity  
I recommend to you  
This sweet, this dainty charmer,  
Who has never failed me yet,  
Most potent, pungent calmer—  
My Lady Cigarette.

—W. H. S., *The Tribune*.

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**W**ANTED.—*Cigarette World and Tobacco News*, either bound volumes or complete years, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904. Must be in good condition. State price to "VERAX," *Cigarette World Office*, 32, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

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**A**GENTS.—We have vacancies for Agents to sell and distribute the *Cigarette World and Tobacco News* in towns where we are not at present represented. Readers willing to act for us should write, giving full particulars, to the Manager at this office, who will send them on terms of business.

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#### BOOKS ON TOBACCO.

If you are a collector of Tobacco Books, send to us for a list or mention your wants. We have the largest stock of Tobacco Books in all languages in Germany.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL, ANTIQUARIAT,  
HILDEGARDSTRASSE, 16, MUNICH, GERMANY.

**THE MARQUIS OF HEADFORT WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTE IS OF VERY NICE FLAVOUR AND IS PLEASANT TO THE PALATE."**



# Our Smoking Mixture.

The annals of smoking are full of great names and interesting pronouncements and apologies. Mr. Spurgeon, the famous preacher, was a great devotee to the pipe, for which he was often attacked. One lady wrote to him asking if he did really smoke, an inquiry which promptly brought the reply: "Madam, I cultivate my flowers and burn my weeds." Another old soul once asked him if he found anything in the Bible about smoking, which he immediately answered thus: "No, but we certainly read of the people passing through the Valley of Baca!"

**THE POPE'S CIGARETTE.**—Thursday, September 20th, being the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, a patriotic commemoration took place at Porta Pia, near which gate the royal army opened a passage through the walls of the city in 1870. Cycle and foot races took place, as well as swimming races on the Tiber. A free luncheon was given to 1,000 poor people, and during the night fireworks were burnt. It is reported in the *Messaggero* that after supper the Pope asked his servants whether the people had enjoyed the day, and whether anything unpleasant had happened. On his hearing that everything had gone on quite satisfactorily, he expressed great pleasure. "There is no reason why we should lose our temper. Let us have a good cigarette!" And he smoked one or two with the greatest delight.

In 1839 Lord Beaconsfield visited Malta, and while there wrote a letter to his brother Ralph, in which he said: "Here I am in an easy chair, with a Turkish pipe six feet long, with an amber mouthpiece and a porcelain bowl. What a revolution! But what if I tell you that I not only have become a smoker, but the greatest smoker in Malta!" And there is an excellent story of one of "Dizzy's" contemporaries—Tennyson, to wit. Lord John Russell held a reception, which the poet attended, being warmly welcomed by his host. "Glad to see you, Mr. Tennyson," said he. "You have been travelling in Europe lately; how did you like Venice?" "Yes, my lord," responded Tennyson. "And saw all the works of art in the wonderful city?" "I did not like Venice, my lord." "Indeed! Why not, Mr. Tennyson?" "They had no good cigars there, and I left the place in disgust." "Indeed!" said Lord John, "good evening, Mr. Tennyson."

**EUROPEAN MONARCHS AS SMOKERS.**—Nearly all the rulers of the various countries of Europe are addicted to the use of tobacco, and a writer in the *Paris Figaro* tells the following regarding the habits of some of them:—"The King of England almost always has a cigar in his mouth, but when with his intimate friends he puffs a short briar-root pipe. The Emperor of Germany is forbidden by his physician to touch tobacco, but sometimes he lights a cigarette and throws it away when half smoked. King Carlos of Portugal smokes superb cigars, olden, brown, and

fragrant, and of Portuguese make. Alfonso XIII. of Spain prefers cigarettes to cigars, and Nicholas II. of Russia consumes daily about 30 cigarettes of the Russian variety. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in spite of his advanced age, smokes a pipe from morning to night, and King Leopold of Belgium smokes about 12 cigars a day. Victor Emanuel III., King of Italy, smokes very little, and is satisfied with a few cigarettes daily, but King Oscar of Sweden does not use tobacco at all."

**THE FRENCH MATCH MONOPOLY.**—The French Government is always badly pressed for money. Yet it has exceptional means of raising funds in its tobacco and match monopolies. According to recent statistics of the Minister of Finance, the total receipts of the match monopoly in 1904 amounted to £1,367,000. The profits were £1,070,000. Official estimates for 1905 give the receipts as amounting to £1,370,000, with profits slightly in excess

of those of the preceding year. The average consumption per head in 1904 was 1,006 matches, representing an individual outlay of a little over 10d. The exports figured for £100 only—the French match is, in fact, of such poor quality that it forms one of the jokes of that country. There are six match factories, all owned and operated by the State. They employ 750 men and 1,429 women. The wages paid to the operatives per day of 10 hours average 5s. 3d. for the men and 3s. 10d. for the women, which is practically double the average wages received by women in France.

**TOBACCO PLANTS IN BOTANICAL GARDENS. AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN VIENNA.**—Much amusement has been excited in Vienna over the latest exhibition of Austrian bureaucracy. A few days ago the Director of the Imperial Botanical Gardens received a visit from an official commission of the Finance Ministry, which demanded to know whether tobacco plants were grown in the gardens.

"Naturally they are," answered the Director, "as are all other plants coming within our scope." "That is a breach of the Government tobacco monopoly, and renders you liable to severe penalties," said the chief of the Commission. After much trouble the Director succeeded in showing the Commission that the Botanical Gardens, as a part of the University, enjoyed the privilege of growing tobacco for the purposes of study and science. The Commission departed in peace, and then began a voluminous correspondence between the Ministries of Finance and Education over the question. The decision arrived at—worthy of King Solomon—was as follows:—The five tobacco plants, which have been grown secretly and feloniously behind the back of the unconscious tobacco monopoly, may continue to be cultivated, but the crop from them must be gathered on a fixed day in each year, and then and there carefully burned in the presence and before the eyes of a joint commission from the two Ministries. Could official pedantry go farther?

**40% PROFIT.**

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

ADVERTISING MATTER SUPPLIED.

Write for List, Dept. C,

**T. P. & R. GOODBODY,**  
**DUBLIN,**

Who are not connected with any  
Trust or Combine.

**THE JAPANESE EMBASSY:—"VISCOUNT HAYASHI HIGHLY APPRECIATES THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES."**

# Trade News and Notes.

The best meerschaum comes from Eski-Shehr, in Asiatic Turkey; 550,000 lbs. are exported thence yearly.

The liquidator of the British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Co. Ltd. notifies that holders of bearer warrants can now change their shares in this company for bearer shares in the Rimboen Tobak Syndicate. Forms can be obtained at the liquidator's office, 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

**AN ALLEGED DUTCH "COOPER." SEIZURE IN THE NORTH SEA.**—H.M.S. Argus, on revenue duty, arrested off Spurn on September 28th, a Dutch vessel, the Maria, of Rotterdam, on a charge of being within the three miles limit for "coopering" purposes. The vessel on arrival at Grimsby was thoroughly searched by the Customs officials, who discovered about £120 worth of tobacco, £140 worth of cigars, and a small quantity of spirits. The crew, five in number, were taken to the police station and formally charged. The total value of the cargo and vessel is about £1,000.

**COMPANY SECRETARY'S CURIOUS REASON FOR RETICENCE TO THE PRESS.**—A novel reason for excluding the Press from a company meeting was recently advanced by the secretary to Messrs. E. Gaborrot, tobacco planters and cigar merchants. The profit figures, if published, would, he said, be read to the planters, who would immediately ask for an increase of salary, striking forthwith if their demands were not immediately complied with. "The men on our plantations," he explained, "are an extraordinary class. They are a mixture of Mexican and Spaniard, and their trade unionism is magnificent. When our figures were published a year or two ago they immediately went on strike for a higher wage, and lost us several thousand pounds. They believe that all capitalists are villains, and should be massacred. They do not appreciate the fact that shareholders expect dividends. When we tried to stop the common practice of stealing handfuls of cigars and of going out during business hours to lounge and smoke in the sun, they all struck. They said we were interfering with their liberty. The Press were not excluded from the meeting because we are not doing well. In point of fact, we are doing well. Our auditors are Price, Waterhouse & Co., and they have given us an unqualified certificate." It should be mentioned that the profits of the company during the past year amounted to over £2,000.

**OLD WOMAN PAUPER'S SMOKE.**—The Pontefract Guardians recently discussed the application by a woman inmate, aged 65, for an allowance of tobacco. She had been accustomed to the weed. Mr. Breffit thought that if tobacco was any comfort in old age the indulgence should be allowed. Mr. Baines said he had once tried smoking a cigar with unsatisfactory results, and he now opposed smoking altogether. Mr. Waller offered to provide cigar-

ettes if the allowance was restricted to that form. Ultimately the Board decided to allow the woman to smoke on the doctor's recommendation only.

**EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AT NIGHT AND USE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS.**—The international conference on the employment of women at night, and on the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which opened at Berne on September 17th, concluded its sittings on Thursday, September 27th ult. The States represented were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The principal result of the conference was the signature of a convention on the subject of the employment of women at night, whereby the signatory States bind themselves to ensure a *minimum* period of 11 hours' repose, to include the time from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., to women employed in all industrial enterprises where there are more than ten workers of both sexes. Certain exceptions are allowed for perishable goods, unforeseen contingencies, and "season" trades; and

provision is made for the subsequent adhesion of the colonies or possessions of the signatory States. This convention was signed by all the delegates to the conference, and is to take effect in two years' time. A convention to prohibit the use, importation, or sale of matches made with white phosphorus was signed by seven out of the fourteen States, namely, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, and Switzerland. To the first of these conventions is appended a resolution in favour of the establishment of a standing international commission, consisting of

representatives of the signatory States, for the purpose of giving an opinion, when requested to do so by one or more of those States, on any doubtful points arising out of the convention, and of serving as a medium for the exchange of preliminary views between the signatory States with regard to future industrial conferences. This resolution was adopted by ten out of the fourteen States represented, the States abstaining being Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Hungary, and it concludes with a request to the Swiss Government to invite the adhesion to the resolution of those four States with a view to its being then transformed into a convention. The signature of the first of these conventions involves only one or two minor alterations in the law of this country. For the most part the regulations in force in the United Kingdom on the subject of the employment of women at night are stricter than those prescribed by the convention.

**TOBACCO WAR SETTLED. AMERICAN TRUST MUST PAY £90,000.**—The final contest in the Anglo-American tobacco war has resulted in a distinct victory for British interests. Terms have been arranged by which £90,000 of the bonuses which the American Tobacco Trust promised to pay British dealers and which they declined

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

## TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS  
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVÉ OF EGYPT.

HORS CONCOURS. MEMBRES DU JURY. GRANDS PRIX  
GOLD MEDALS. CROIX BIJOUX, CROIX D'HONNEURS,  
DIPLOMES D'HONNEURS, &c., &c.  
FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

**TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.**

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

**THE EARL OF PEMBROKE CONSIDERS THAT THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES SHOULD "MEET WITH GENERAL APPROVAL."**

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to pay, when the Imperial Tobacco Co. routed the American concern, are to be paid as compensation for breach of contract. The American Tobacco Trust undertook to annex the British market by buying out the business of Ogdens, Ltd., and offering to give tobaccoists who signed contracts with them all the Ogdens' profits for four years, as well as an annual bonus of £200,000. The bonus was to be distributed quarterly, and it was paid for two quarters. Then the Imperial Tobacco Trust was organised, forced the fighting, and bought Ogdens for £1,500,000. This purchase was so arranged that the British concern avoided taking over any of the American concern's liabilities. Ogdens went into voluntary liquidation, and Mr. Duke, the head of the American enterprise, took the ground, as he stated in an interview four years ago, that as Ogdens had ceased to exist, so had the promised bonuses. Tobaccoists all over the country, singly and in combination, began litigation to recover the missing fourteen quarterly payments of the bonus. The courts, sustained by the House of Lords, held that the customers of Ogdens were not entitled to the fourteen quarters of undistributed bonus, but were entitled to damages for breach of contract.

MESSRS. MURATTI & CO. are scoring a big success with their new line of Egyptian Blend Cigarettes, which retail at 6d. per packet of 20. Retailers who have not already done so should write for samples; this is just the thing for a sound winter line, and will also be sure to go at Christmas.

JAMES & CO. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (TOBACCO-NISTS).—A debenture, dated 20th September, 1906, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, has been registered. Holder—E. W. Bradbury, Avon Mure, Bristol Road, Birmingham.

## Fires.

A COSTLY CIGAR.—The motor-car works of Messrs. F. & J. Grant, of Cathcart, near Glasgow, were destroyed by fire on September 21st. Mr. A. Grant, a member of the firm, lit a cigar and the match ignited some petrol spirit. An explosion followed, and Mr. Grant was blown through the window into the street, but escaped with little hurt. A lady and two children who were with him were uninjured. Several motor-cars and cycles were destroyed, and the damage is estimated at £5,000.

## Foreign.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the Austrian Government the enormous net profit of £5,000,000 for one year.

The American Consul at Yokohama reports that the weather in Japan has been very favourable for the tobacco crop this year, and that the growth of the plants is very satisfactory throughout the Empire. The total harvest is estimated at about 106,571,800 lb., and the net profit to the Government monopoly office approximately £3,200,000.

SCHOOL OF CIGAR MAKERS.—The Committee of Public Instruction at Liege has decided to ask the Communal Council to erect a workshop in which schoolboys who desire to become cigar makers may learn their trade. The creation of this new institution of professional education is due to the efforts of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association. It is expected that the workshop will be opened some time in October. The instruction will be given in the evening.

PIPE-MAKERS ON STRIKE.—Smokers are agitated by the announcement of a strike among the pipe-makers of St. Claude, in the Jura. Out of a total population of 11,000 no fewer than 3,500 of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of briars and other similar requisites of the devotee of Nicotina. Encouraged by the example of the workers in the big towns, these quiet country folk are now demanding better terms of payment and are striving to deny the masters the right to choose the men they shall employ. Meanwhile it is feared locally that the pipe trade, now at a standstill, may be lost, and may go to either England or Germany.

TURKISH TOBACCO REGIE.—The report of the Turkish Tobacco Regie Company for 1905-6 records an increase of 43 per cent. in sales as compared with the preceding year, and a growth in the net profits, which amounted to £1,465,461, as contrasted with £1,323,184 in 1904-5. The Government share in the profits, apart from the considerable sum payable annually for the monopoly concession, comprises £1,025,528, and that of the Commission for the administration of the Public Debt reaches £1,107,950. These figures represent a large augmentation, and compare, in fact, with £1,519,979 and £1,606,643 respectively in the preceding financial year. It is proposed to pay a dividend on the share capital of 11 per cent., as against 9½ per cent. in 1904-5.

AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.—The re-opening of the market for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco, after the summer recess, was characterised by even greater animation than the cheerful closing of the sales in July had led those interested to anticipate. The troubles in Cuba have favourably affected the demand for leaf from the Far East, especially for Borneo tobacco. On Friday, September 21st, 17,854 bales of Sumatra and 2,853 of Borneo leaf were offered to tender, and this large quantity was eagerly absorbed by the market, the competition among both continental and American buyers being of the keenest description. Most of the tobacco coming forward for sale was of low or medium class; but the one or two parcels of better description fetched prices which at once proved the excellent tone of the market. The honours of the sale fell to the Deli Maatschappij, which obtained an average of 228 cents (or nearly 3s. 11d.) a pound for three parcels aggregating 1,380 bales. Nothing else fetched anywhere near this price; but about 7,000 bales realised 100 cents (1s. 8d.), or over, the highest figure being that of the Deli Batavia Maatschappij—160 cents for 467 bales. The larger part of the balance obtained over 50 cents (or 10d.) a pound. The only London companies selling were the New Darvel Bay Borneo Tobacco Co. Ltd., which sold 1,930 bales at an average of 85 cents (or 1s. 7d.); and the New London Borneo Tobacco Co. Ltd., which obtained 42 cents average for 913 bales.—The second autumn sale of Samatra and Borneo tobacco was held on October 5th, when 18,291 bales of the former and 692 bales of the latter were offered to tender. The feature of the sale was the extraordinarily high prices ruling for the low-class and medium tobacco which was brought forward. Only a few lots of fine tobacco now remain in stock, and sellers prefer to hold these back for the final sale, which takes place on the 12th inst. The highest price obtained was 151 cents (2s. 6d.) per pound, realised by the Deli Maatschappij for two lots aggregating 700 bales. About 6,000 bales of the remainder realised 100 cents (1s. 8d.), or upwards, and most of the balance sold for well over 50 cents (10d.); very little realising below that figure. The London companies selling were: The United Lankat Plantations, Limited, which realised an average of 119 cents (2s.) for two parcels amounting together to 594 bales. This company has now sold all its tobacco at an average of about 208 cents (3s. 5½d.). The Rimboen Tabak Syndicate sold 500 bales at 102 cents (1s. 8½d.). The Serdang Tabak Maatschappij sold 850 in advance of the general tender at an average of 57 cents (11½d.). The New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Limited, sold two parcels of 188 and 62 bales

LORD REGINALD HERBERT WRITES:—"I FIND THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES VERY NICE,"

respectively from its Bangon Estate at 132 cents (2s. 2½d.) and two parcels of 190 and 252 bales from its Bandau Estates at 52 cents (10½d.). The market appears likely to finish extremely strong next Friday, and the prospects for 1907 point to the continuance of a very keen demand.

## Law.

**KRIEGSFELD v. DRUCQUER**—"IT IS RECKLESS"—At the Bromley County Court last month, the plaintiffs, B. Kriegsfeld & Co., tobacco merchants, of 43a, Lower Moseley Street, Manchester, sued the defendant, John Drucquer, commercial traveller, Bansa, Stafford Road, Sidcup, for £32 12s. 6d., being the amount which it was alleged the defendant had overdrawn on account of commission. A jury had been summoned to attend to try this case.—Mr. Matthews (barrister), who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the defendant had agreed to terms which had been arranged.—The Judge said he thought it was very wrong under the circumstances to bring the jurors there.—The defendant said he had agreed to pay £26 and the costs.—The Judge: Why have you brought all these gentlemen here? Why could you not have done this before? They have lost a morning's work. It is reckless.—The defendant: Up to yesterday I fully intended to defend it. I have consented to judgment.—The Judge: You ought to be more careful. You ought not to have brought them here.—The jury were then discharged, and judgment for the plaintiffs for £26 and costs was entered.

**TOBACCONISTS AT LAW**.—On September 26th, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Boyd, in the action of Dawson & Co. v. Michael Marino (trading as Fullen & Co.), Mr. W. H. Brown (instructed by Messrs. Callan & Murphy), for the plaintiff, who resided in Paisley, applied for final judgment for the sum of £18 10s., being balance due for goods sold and delivered to the defendant when carrying on business in Glasgow as a tobacconist. It appeared that up till May last the defendant had paid certain sums on foot of the account, which were duly credited, but the balance now sued for was left unpaid. The defendant, who was an Italian, subsequently left Glasgow, and was understood to be carrying on business at Kingstown, the plaintiffs being informed that the business so carried on was under the title of Fullen & Co. The plaintiffs alleged in their affidavit that the defendant had tried to carry an arrangement in Scotland before leaving, but the plaintiffs had declined to agree to the composition offered. Mr. Bartley (instructed by Mr. Ellis), for Mrs. Marino and Michael Marino, jun., stated that his clients were carrying on business as Fullen & Co., and that Michael Marino, sen., was not a member of the firm, but resided with them in Kingstown. He therefore contended that no judgment could be given against the firm of Fullen & Co. Mr. Brown stated that the only person served was Michael Marino, sen. If there were any mistake in the description he would ask the Court to amend the writ by striking out the description "trading as Fullen & Co.," and asked for judgment against the only defendant sued, viz., Michael Marino. Mr. Justice Boyd amended the writ, and gave judgment against Michael Marino, sen.

## Obituary.

**DEATH OF MR. CLUNE, J.P., LIMERICK**.—The announcement will be received with very general regret of the death of Mr. John Clune, J.P., The Crescent, Limerick, which occurred at his residence on September 26th, after a few months' illness. Mr. Clune was prominently identified

with commercial life in Limerick. He developed a very successful tobacco manufactory, and did an extensive trade. Possessed of sound practical common sense, he was yet most unobtrusive. For many years he was a member of the Limerick Corporation, and after the new regime introduced by the Local Government Act was amongst those who returned at the first elections, but on the expiration of his term did not seek re-election. He took an earnest part in the National movement, and some years ago was appointed a magistrate for the City of Limerick.

## Police.

**A PASSION FOR CIGARETTES**.—A boy, nine years of age, was ordered to receive three strokes with the birch rod at Barnsley, for stealing a packet of cigarettes from an automatic machine. He had abstracted the packet from the machine by means of a tin disc, and 174 of these discs were found in his possession. It was stated that it is no unusual thing to find far more tin discs than money in the automatic machine.

**MISSING CIGARETTES AT YSTRAD**.—William Williams, George Lewis, and Arthur Taylor, three employees of the Taft Vale Railway Company, were summoned at Ystrad Police Court, last month, for stealing a box of cigarettes from a consignment of tobacco to Mr. J. P. Williams. Mr. Norman Ingledew (Messrs. Ingledew and Sons) prosecuted at the instance of the railway company, and Mr. Horatio Phillips defended Taylor. The evidence was that a consignment of tobacco was received by the warehouseman of the goods station, Ystrad, and when delivered the box of cigarettes was missed. In reply to the charge the defendants had nothing to say.—Taylor, when taken into custody, said to the constable, "I will tell you everything. Williams and Lewis were sitting down in the warehouse sharing cigarettes from a cardboard box. I was asked to have some, but replied, 'I am not a smoker.'"—Mr. Horatio Phillips submitted to the Bench that his client had not participated in the theft, and Taylor was discharged.—Williams was further charged with stealing a box of soap addressed to the same consignee. On defendant's house being searched, he told the police that they would find nothing; he had "burnt the soap," but admitted the theft.—Williams was fined 30s. on each charge, and Lewis £1.

**THIEF MADE THE RECEIVER**.—Arthur Wright (40), clerk, and George Taylor (43), tobacconist, of New King's Road, Fulham, pleaded guilty at the Clerkenwell Sessions, on September 23rd, respectively to stealing and receiving some tobacco pipes and pouches, the property of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (Limited).—Wright had been a servant of the prosecutors for two and a half years and was employed at the fancy goods department at Fulham. Besides selling goods to Taylor, Wright had pledged stolen articles and retained others for his own use. He had admitted that he had been stealing from the stock for six or nine months.—Mr. Travers Humphreys, for Taylor, pointed out that Detective-sergeant Lambert and Detective Weston had described Taylor as of hitherto unimpeachable character. He had carried on business for 20 years, and was well known in Fulham. He had not tempted Wright, who admitted that he first asked Taylor to buy the goods, and Taylor, weak-minded and foolish, had for the sake of a very, very small additional profit indeed received a few common pipes and cheap pouches. It was an isolated transaction, and Taylor, the police agreed, was not a receiver in the ordinary sense.—Mr. Chester Jones said Wright had no excuse, being in good employment, and ordered him six months' imprisonment in the second division. With regard to Taylor, His Lordship said his case was an extraordinary one. As a rule receivers were severely dealt with, because they usually made the thief; but in

"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.—A CAPITAL SELLING LINE.—SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST FROM  
J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

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this instance the thief had made the receiver. Under the circumstances Taylor had had a severe lesson, and he would be released on recognisances to come up for sentence if called upon.

**POLICE HOUSEBREAKERS. PECULIAR MAN-CHESTER CASE.**—A case of a very unusual kind was heard at the Manchester Police Court, on September 18th, before Mr. Brierley, the Stipendiary, and other magistrates. Two police-constables, named Leslie Shewan and Albert Chinar, each 23 years of age, were placed in the dock and charged with having, between 10.45 p.m. on the 14th and 8 a.m. on September 15th, broken into the shop, 22, Sherborne Street, Strangeways, and stolen cigars, pipes, cigarettes, and other goods.—Superintendent Walker said: These two defendants were, up to this morning, constables in the city force, attached to the B Division. I had occasion to take them before the Chief Constable in consequence of this charge, and he immediately dismissed them from the force, and ordered that they should be taken into custody. Shewan joined the force on May 1st, 1905. He had not been definitely appointed, being a probationer, but was down for appointment on Thursday next. Chinar joined on May 3rd, 1905, and was some months ago appointed a constable. Acting on the Chief Constable's instructions, I, this morning, in company with Inspector Cubberley, Sergeant Liggett, and other officers, accompanied these men to the detective office and there charged them with having broken and entered the lock-up shop, 22, Sherborne Street, and stolen three boxes of cigars, three boxes of cigarettes, several small tins of cigarettes, three tobacco pipes, and one cigarette holder, of the total value of about £2, the property of Harris Ciddor. Neither of them replied. In consequence of certain information I, in company with Inspector Cubberley and Police-constable Aldcroft, went this morning, about three o'clock, to Cannel Street Police Station, where I had previously ordered Chinar to be detained. From what he told us we visited a house in Ray Street, Ancoats, where Chinar's young lady was living. We told her who we were and she gave us the boxes of cigars, cigarettes, and other articles now produced. There were some other things handed to us, but no owner has been found for them. Then I telephoned to Derby Street Police Station, and directed that Shewan should be detained. He was detained accordingly, and brought over to Willert Street. He saw the property and gave certain information, which led to a visit being paid to his father's house. There, in a bedroom which he occupied, were found a quantity of loose cigarettes and two tins filled with cigarettes. The accused were afterwards placed together at Willert Street Police Station and told that they would be dealt with by the Chief Constable. On Chinar, when he was searched at Cannel Street Station, a cigarette case and holder were found.—Mr. Ciddor said he was a tailor and tobacconist, and had a lock-up shop in Sherborne Street. The shop was securely locked on the night of September 14th. About eight next morning he was called to the place, and found that it had been broken into, and some of his goods had been stolen. More were missed than the police now produced. He was able to say that the boxes of cigars, cigarettes, and other things were his property. Asked by the Bench how he could identify the cigarettes, he said they were Turkish cigarettes, of a special brand not sold by any other dealer in Manchester. He could also swear to the cigarette holder as his. He estimated the value of the property at about 30s.—The prisoners were then formally charged, and both pleaded guilty—Shewan, however, only to receiving, but with a guilty knowledge.—Superintendent Walker: I may say, for your Worships' information, that Chinar has been in the Manchester police force since May 3rd, 1905, and during the whole of the time, up to a day or two ago, he bore an exemplary character. Before joining the force he was for over four years in the Royal Engineers, and his character there is marked "Excellent." Shewan joined the force on May 1st last year, and he also had not a mark against him. Before joining he was 7½

years in the Royal Navy, and there his character was excellent. Chinar has rendered every assistance he could to the police since his arrest. It was in consequence of certain information that Inspector Cubberley received and communicated to me that the prisoners were watched. On the night of the robbery, Chinar was on the beat, and Shewan was on duty in Hightown, some distance away. The men admitted to me that as they retired from duty on Saturday morning they went to Ciddor's shop and broke into it. The breaking in did not take place when they were on duty. Shewan's father is an old police pensioner and a very respectable man; Chinar's parents are also respectable people.—The prisoner Shewan said he only wished to say that he had been in the public service ten years and never before committed an offence. This was not done for the sake of committing a burglary—it was more of a dare-devil act.—Chinar said he did not wish to say anything.—Mr. Brierley pointed out to both men the serious nature of the charge. They had stolen property that they were employed to protect. It was sad to see men who had borne such excellent characters in such a position. They must go to prison for three months each with hard labour.

**DE RESZKE CIGARETTES.**—The *Times* correspondent writing "On the Steppe," in Russia, September 14th, says:—" . . . A man forced his company upon me. . . . I have seen pitiable specimens of humanity in my day, but none ever stirred my compassion as profoundly as this man. I cheerfully gave him the few roubles that I had, and even my cigarettes, De Reszke, as supplied to the House of Commons! As he smoked he told me his history."

**GOLD CIGAR-CUTTERS. LATEST SMOKING LUXURIES.**—While some men may be content with a cigar-cutter that costs sixpence, there are other men who like something a little finer, and for such smokers there are provided good cigar-cutters, which are made in great variety. Of gold cigar-cutters of one familiar type, made in the form of an elongated bell, and with a little ring at the top by which the cutter can be carried on the watch-chain, there are fifty or more styles, alike in their general proportions, and yet varying more or less in shape, finish, and ornamentation. Some of these cutters are plain and with a polished surface, while others have a dull finish. Among them are some beautifully etched, while still others are set with diamonds and with other jewels. A simple cigar-cutter of this type could be bought for £2, from which price they range upward in cost to as much as £25. But there are cheaper gold cigar-cutters. Here is one of the disc type, of about the size of a shilling, but much thinner, made to be carried in the waistcoat pocket—£1 ros. for this. Another thin pocket-cutter is oblong in outline, with a finger-hole in either end. With the fingers through these holes, the cutter can be closed together to cut off the tip of a cigar placed through a little opening at the centre. This style of cutter costs the same as the simplest of the bell type, £2. Still another style of good cigar-cutter is one designed for use on a smoking table, this cutter having a gracefully modelled handle, large enough to be conveniently grasped, something in a general way like the handle on a child's skipping rope in shape, only not so big. This style of gold cigar-cutter costs £9. While cigar-cutters of some sort are more generally used, there are smokers who do not fancy cutting off the tip of a cigar, but prefer to pierce it, and for such there are provided gold cigar-piercers. The cigar-piercer is in appearance very similar to a short gold pencil, but pressure on its upper end causes to project from the other not a pencil tip, but a suitably shaped piercer with which the tip of the cigar may be pierced. Like the bell-cutter, the cigar-piercer is equipped with a ring by which it can be carried on the watch guard. Gold cigar-piercers, according to size and design, sell at from £5 to £6.

**THE COUNT DE NEVERS CONSIDERS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND FLAVOUR.**

# THE PURIFYING PUFF.



DELIGHTFUL Irishman once was heard to proclaim that Aristotle and all his philosophy could not equal tobacco! "It's the passion of honest men," he cried, "and he who lives without it does not live at all!" He had unconsciously translated Moliere into his native tongue, but the sentiment loses nothing at the hands of the interpreter. So dearly does the heart of man adhere to his "baccy" that every word in praise of the seductive herb is a word to the core of human nature, and hence it comes that the *Lancet's* most recent pronouncement regarding it is read, marked, learned, and digested with avidity. We have always known that tobacco smoke is a powerful germicide: it has been tried on trees and bushes, in conservatory and hothouse, and the bright green little insects, so ornamental of themselves yet so deleterious to plant life, have given way before it. But till now most of us, in admiring the effect of our success, have ignored the cause. To many of us still the virtue of formaldehyde is unknown, and we have not heard that it is one of the most powerful disinfectants we possess. Moreover, till the other day, "the man in the street" was unaware of the fact that formaldehyde is the principal agent in rendering tobacco a germicidal as well as a soothing accompaniment to everyday life. We know now that the material chosen of modern people for purposes of disinfection is to be found in the smoke of the cigar, the pipe, the cigarette. These are mentioned in order of rank—the first taking precedence of the other two by reason of its superior formaldehyde-giving property.

## THE SECRET OF ITS CHARM.

It has taken many years for us to discover some reasonable excuse for the devotion to tobacco that is entertained by all classes of men, and it is in a measure satisfactory to find the passion scientifically excused at last. All passions, all devotions that have "caught on," as the vulgar phrase puts it, must have some virtue at the back of them, otherwise they would degenerate to the nature of crazes which blaze up and out like tow. In the early days, when the Frenchman Nicot introduced his namesake nicotiane to Catherine de Medicis, the weed was dignified by the title "Herbe de la reine." Later, some more learned and less gallant personage styled it "Herbe propre a tous les maux." It is curious to know now how entirely correct this sapient godfather happened to be. He realised, long before the powers of formaldehyde were recognised by science, that the value of the new leaf to the respiratory organs was great—greater even than its value to the nerves.

## EXCOMMUNICATED SMOKERS.

Yet history relates how James I. declared smoking to be as pernicious to morals as to health, and how Charles II. (our most religious and gracious King as described in the Liturgy) sent a letter to the University of Cambridge forbidding the members to wear periwigs, to read their sermons, or to smoke tobacco. Other powerful personages contented themselves with calling the herb bad names. It was "Proserpine's Wine," or the "Furies' Frankincense," or, worse still, "The Devil's Addled Eggs." But despite the vocabulary of vituperation the enemies have never equalled the friends. Though two Popes excommunicated sundry persons for inordinate affection for tobacco, great men innumerable have hymned its charms. As a soother to the brain, as companion in solitude, as rival of woman, as inspiration, as narcotic, as healer, My Lady Nicotine

has been lauded. It distracts, it never bores; it peoples an ugly world with graceful images; it salves sorrow; it hatches and fosters gaiety and wit. "That stinking weed so much abused to God's dishonour," as Stow inelegantly puts it, has saved many souls from the jar and fret of competitive existence. The mill of daily life has become like the dentist's drill, and the sole antidote is found in the trusty leaf that allays irritation, and bevels, as it were, the crude edges of our anxieties. It does its work all silently, with none of the ostentation of doctor and chemist, with none of the unpleasant reminders made by prescriptions and rules, by cures and systems.

## AS EQUIVALENT FOR FOOD.

Times have been when it has allayed even hunger, and kept gaunt famine at bay.

Much food doth gluttony procure to feed men fat like swine,

But he's a frugal man indeed who on a leaf can dine. He needs no napkin for his hands, his finger-ends to wipe—

Who has his kitchen in a box, his roast meat in a pipe.

Thus wrote one who burned the midnight oil and cultivated the classics on a little oatmeal. It is true that objection has been taken to smoking for the very reason that it checks healthy appetite, but it must be remembered that there are crises in active work that forbid the use of sufficient food, and at those times it is something to enjoy a prop and stay that does not aggravate the system. The recent experiences of a fasting man show how formidable a part in the drama of resistance to natural forces was played by the cigarette, and to obligatory fasters, such as huntsmen, and travellers, it is invaluable. The use of the pipe to the sportsman as a means of judging good scent has often been discussed. When the fumes hover in the air without rising or sinking, and remain heavy with their odour round the head of the smoker, it may be inferred that on that day the scent will lie well. But, of course, changes of the atmosphere must be taken into account—changes which cause the scent to drop all of a sudden, and thus throw the hounds out entirely.

## KING AND PREMIER.

As a first step to profound thinking the art of smoking a pipe appears to be all important. The Germans, who assuredly possess a stolid capacity for digging to the root of things, are seldom without a pipe in their mouths; some, it is said, go to bed with it. "If I were King, my pipe should be Premier," sang the poet Henley, and such men—kings of meditation—seem ever to find the pipe a prime counsellor. An amusing tale is told of an eminent Frenchman who was required to preside at a discourse against tobacco. Conscientiously he felt indisposed to assume an antagonistic attitude, therefore he invited a friend to take his place. The substitute was more than learned, he was eloquent, and his harangue lost none of its vigour because punctuated at frequent intervals by copious pinches of snuff. The devotion of legal and learned minds to tobacco taken in this form may be traced to the fact that men of law, and students more than others, are cooped, cabined, and confined in places where fresh air and oxygen are scarce, and that the presence of a powerful antiseptic in the brain and passages leading thereto has been found instinctively to be of service in correcting the stagnation of the atmosphere.

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## TOBACCO SMOKE PRESCRIBED.

In the early part of last century a notable physician recommended tobacco smoke as a preventive against infection. People, he said, should use it to guard against colds and the contagion of typhus and other fevers that were apt to prevail in the spring. Meerschaum pipes were highly approved, and also the Turkish pipes, which he deemed more fitting for summer and outdoor life than for use by the fireside. "Smoking," he wrote, "is a custom which should be recommended in the close cottages of the poor and in great populous towns liable to contagion." At that time the study of microbes and harmful organisms was not so profound, nor so advanced as it is at present, and his advice, viewed in the light of the *Lancet's* recent revelations regarding the germicidal property of tobacco, savours of the prophetic.—*Manchester Courier*.

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**Collectors of Meerschaums.**


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**MEN OF WEALTH WHO HAVE INVESTED FORTUNES IN GATHERING FINELY CARVED PIPES.**

In various European countries collections of pipes have, like those of canes, and almost everything else collectable, been common enough for years, nor have they been confined to pipes of the finer and costlier grades. True, there have been purchased many a fine meerschaum, with a famous crest carved on its mounting, in the pawnshops of London, Paris, and Vienna, but there are also in private cabinets arrangements of pipes of an independent historical and curious interest. Such a collection is that of Captain Bragg, which consists of between 5,000 and 6,000 pieces, and which astonished the Londoners when he loaned it to the Crystal Palace some years ago. The owner valued it at \$50,000. It is an almost perfect history of the tobacco pipe from the remotest and rudest period, and is worth the money, from a chronological standpoint at least.

In the United States collectors of pipes are generally understood to mean collectors of meerschaums solely. In the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design as long ago as 1885 attention was directed to an admirable ivory carving, a head of Rembrandt, after the familiar portrait of the artist in the large hat, painted and etched by himself. The carving was the work of Fritz R. Kaldenberg, of New York. Mr. Kaldenberg for many years brought to his pipe carving in meerschaum the same exquisite art as in the execution of sculptured ivories.

In view of the importance that meerschaum pipes have come to assume among the fads of collectorship, this acknowledgment of the leading artist in their production in America is not unmerited. Indeed, even Vienna at her best has not produced superior examples of meerschaum carving to those of the Kaldenbergs, while many of their more elaborate works have, at European exhibitions, repeatedly carried off the prizes above all competitors.

It can readily be understood that with a material as plastic and refined of texture, and as susceptible to surface finish as meerschaum, a sculptor of ability could produce superb effects of delicacy, and it is the ability of a true sculptor that Mr. Kaldenberg brings to his task.

Ogden Goelet was for many years a collector of meerschaums, and gathered a cabinet of pipes valued at thousands of dollars, the gem of which was a Kaldenberg carving, known as the St. Nicholas pipe. On the lid or top was a figure representing the patron saint of the society of that name, of which Mr. Goelet was a prominent member. On the bowl were three carvings in medallion style, combining high and low relief, representing Peter Stuyvesant, Wouter Van Twiller, and Governor Van Cortlandt respectively. The late Pierre Lorillard, the founder of Tuxedo, was another enthusiastic collector of meerschaums.

Other devotees of the fad include George Ehret, the brewer; the late Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor; George J. Gould and J. A. Harper; and as upholders of the taste of the Church in this direction, the Rev. Waldo Messaros and the Rev. John Murphy, once of St. Francis Xavier's.

It is a fact which may not be known to people who do not collect pipes, that there are *facets* among meerschaums as among books. Vienna has produced some carvings doubly remarkable for their lewdness and their elegance of execution, and there are, no doubt, collectors who make a speciality of gathering these productions.

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**CURE FOR CIGARETTE MANIA.**—The French Government tobacco monopoly has lately been offering for sale to the public packets of cigarettes manufactured from tobacco guaranteed free from nicotine, says the *Patrie*. The Anti-Tobacco League is jubilant, but many incorrigible old smokers declare that the soothing weed has been simply boiled and that if the poison is gone, the aroma has also departed.

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**THE COLOURED BROTHER KEPT ON SMOKING.**

One of the elders of the Ebenezer African Baptist Church is opposed to the use of tobacco, and never fails to score any of the church members that he finds indulging. Meeting an aged brother the other day, with a very strong-smelling corncob pipe in his mouth, he accosted him:

"Brudder Thomas, does you believe dat nothin' unclean kin enter de Kingdom?"

"I does, brudder."

"Den you kin neber enter, for your bref smells worsen nor a open sewer."

"Dat may be, brudder, but when I goes to Hebben I 'spects to leave my bref behind me."

And the aged man passed on, peacefully smoking, while the elder gazed after him in a dazed way that was painful to see.

---

**MY PIPE.**

Aye! Bring my pipe, that fills the air with clouds,

Wherein my hopes and aims take shape and size;

Where joyous thoughts are born in gladdening crowds,

And restful calm broods o'er my drowsy eyes;

And let the fragrant weed's narcotic power

Soothe every sorrow from my mind away,

While dreams Arcadian, with their subtle sway,

Remove all burdens for one blissful hour.

Let fleecy, filmlike clouds around me roll,

And lift to starry heights my weary soul.

Oh, glorious gift! Relief of o'erworked minds,

What wonder thou art ever held most dear—

The soul, in rapture deep, thy presence binds,

As softest music soothes the listening ear;

The flattering touch of thy ambrosial breath

Brings sweetest slumber and divine repose,

Across each sense the cooling incense flows,

Alluring care, unwitting, to its death;

'Tis thine to give relief from labours long,

And hear thy praise in joyous bursts of song.

As, on the beach, the shifting, restless sands

Are left serene and smooth when tides retire,

So ruffling cares and life's austere demands

Beneath thy subtle waves of smoke expire;

Soft melodies sink deeply in the heart,

The spreading landscape glads the gazer's eye,

Old wines a thousand comforts may supply,

And roses rare their sweet perfume impart;

But granting all the charms they hold for me,

My soul gives thanks and shares them all with thee.

J. CLARENCE HARVEY.

## From the "London Gazette."

### Receiving Orders.

COLLINS, FRANCIS GEORGE, tobacconist, 39, Chapel Street, Devonport. Date of order, September 17th, 1906.

HICKMAN, ARTHUR SAMUEL, tobacconist, Colley Gate, Cradley, Worcestershire. Date of order, September 13th, 1906.

HILL, SYDNEY WALTER, tobacconist, 32, Silver Street, and 3, Corporation Street, previously 24, Laceby Street, Lincoln. Date of order, September 4th, 1906.

NEESAM, JOHN JAMES (trading as John Neesam), tobacconist, &c., Northallerton. Date of order, August 30th, 1906.

CLARKE, C. F., lately tobacco dealer, 19, Wellington Terrace, Blackpool, Lancashire. Date of order, October 1st, 1906.

### First Meetings and Public Examinations.

COLLINS, FRANCIS GEORGE, tobacconist, 39, Chapel Street, Devonport. First meeting at 6, Athenaeum Terrace, Plymouth, October 3rd, 1906, at 11 p.m. Public examination at Town Hall, East Stonehouse, October 9th, 1906, at 12 p.m.

HICKMAN, ARTHUR SAMUEL, tobacconist, Colley Gate, Cradley, Worcestershire. First meeting at 199, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, October 3rd, 1906, at 11 p.m. Public examination at Court House, Hagley Road, Stourbridge, October 12th, 1906, at 2 p.m.

HILL, WALTER SYDNEY, tobacconist, 32, Silver Street, and 3, Corporation Street, previously 24, Laceby Street, Lincoln. Public examination October 18th, 1906, at 3 p.m., at Sessions House, Lincoln.

CLARKE, C. F., tobacco dealer, 19, Wellington Terrace, Blackpool, Lancashire. Public examination November 14th, 1906, at 12 noon, at Bankruptcy Buildings, London, W.C.

### Adjudications.

COLLINS, FRANCIS GEORGE, tobacconist, 39, Chapel Street, Devonport. Date of order, September 17th, 1906.

HICKMAN, ARTHUR SAMUEL, tobacconist, Colley Gate, Cradley, Worcestershire. Date of order, September 13th, 1906.

HILL, SYDNEY WALTER, tobacconist, 32, Silver Street, and 3, Corporation Street, previously 24, Laceby Street, Lincoln. Date of order, September 4th, 1906.

NEESAM, JOHN JAMES (trading as John Neesam), tobacconist, &c., Northallerton. Date of order, August 30th, 1906.

### Adjudication Annulled and Receiving Order Rescinded.

WARREN, JAMES, tobacconist, 7, Bank Street, Newton Abbot, Devonshire. Date of receiving order, June 23rd, 1906; date of adjudication, June 23rd, 1906; date of annulment and rescission, August 9th; the Court being satisfied that all the debts of the said James Warren have been paid in full.

### Notices of Intended Dividends.

MORRIS, EDWARD JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 4, Church Street, Welshpool, Montgomery. Last day for proofs, October 1st, 1906. Trustee, F. Cariss, 22, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.

PICKET, ELIZA, tobacconist, &c., carrying on business separate and apart from her husband, at 98, Humberstone Road, Leicester. Last day for proofs, October 10th, 1906. Trustee, J. G. Burgess, 1, Berridge Street, Leicester.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 23, Upper High Street, Rhymney, Manmouthshire. Last day for proofs, October 6th, 1906. Trustee, W. L. Daniel, 135, High Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

### Notice of Dividend.

WESTON, HENRY (separate estate), late cigar and tobacco merchant, Leicester Road, Syston, Leicestershire, lately carrying on business at 28, Dover Street, Leicester, with Joseph George Holmes and Ernest Henry Weston, as Weston, Holmes & Co. First and final of 13s. 11½d., at Official Receiver's office, 1, Berridge Street, Leicester.

### Notices of Release of Trustees.

BOTHAMLEY, THOMAS FREDERICK, tobacconist, &c., 14, Cromford Road, Langley Mill, Derbyshire. Trustee, F. Stone, 47, Full Street, Derby. Date of release, August 1st, 1906.

CABLE, CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., 29a, Commercial Street, Newport, Monmouthshire. Trustee, E. F. Gardner, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire. Date of release, July 30th, 1906.

GROVES, CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., 256, Fratton Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Trustee, W. F. J. Hunt, Cambridge Junction, Portsmouth. Date of release, August 7th, 1906.

HALL, ROBERT KING, late tobacconist, Nevendon Road, Vange, near Pitsea, Essex, 568, Commercial Road, Stepney, Middlesex. Date of release, September 19th, 1906. Trustee, Cecil Mercer, 14, Bedford Row, London.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., High Street, Chasetown, near Walsall, Stafford. Date of release, September 12th, 1906. Trustee, Samuel Wells Page, 30, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.

### Order made on Application for Discharge.

BASTOW, LIONEL CHARLES, out of business, formerly brewer and cigar merchant, Victoria Street, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire. Discharge suspended for six months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from December 29th, 1906.

### Dissolutions of Partnerships.

FRANK, ALBERT SAMUEL, and WILLIAM ALFRED BURROWS, wholesale tobacco cutters and cigarette manufacturers, 10, 12, 14, and 16, Scrutton Street,

## Important Notice.

*The "Cigarette World"*

*is now published at*

**32, BROADWAY,**

**WIMBLEDON, S.W.,**

*To which address all communications should be sent.*

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING STATED "DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE MOST EXCELLENT."

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Finchbury, London, E.C., under the style of Nicolas Sarony and Co., and as retail tobacconists, at 128, Marylebone Road, London, W., under the style of Bishop & Co., and at 39, Baker Street, W., under the style of Gilbert & Co. All debts due to and owing by the late firm of Nicolas Sarony & Co. will be received and paid by Albert Samuel Frank.

LESSER, SAMUEL, AARON SOLOMONS, and MYER HARRIS, cigar manufacturers, 39, Crispin Street, Spitalfields, London, E., under the style of S. Lesser & Co.

LIDDON, JAMES, WILLIAM STEPHEN POTTER, and FREDERICK JOSEPH TAYLOR, tobacconists and cigar dealers, 45, New Street, and 92, High Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, under the style of James & Co.

# TOBACCO GROWING IN ENGLAND.

## IS IT PRACTICABLE?

BY LORD WALSHINGHAM.

[SINCE alluding to this subject at a recent meeting of the Wayland Agricultural Society I have received many letters of inquiry and comment to which this article is intended to afford a general reply. Other interests and pursuits prevent me from starting again on the course mapped out twenty years ago. I must be content to have proved that tobacco can be successfully grown and prepared for use in England, leaving it to others to take up the obstacle race in which, after a first-rate start, my public spirit and sanguine hopes were alike so rudely shattered.]

**L**N 1885 a few gentlemen interested in agriculture determined to try some experiments in growing tobacco in England. Arrangements were made with the Revenue Department by which the Government agreed to permit these experiments and to compound with the growers for a duty reckoned at the rate of £50 per acre upon the crops produced.

Accordingly, in 1886 tobacco was grown in Kent, in Ireland, in Norfolk, and elsewhere, with varying degrees of success. On my own farm at Merton, in Norfolk, on land estimated at a rental value of about fifteen shillings per acre, I tried four different kinds of tobacco, the seedlings being obtained through a nurseryman. These were Virginia, Big Frederick, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, the northern varieties being selected as more probably suitable to resist the uncertainties of an English climate. The seedlings when established under frames were put out in the month of May, and the number of leaves on each plant was carefully limited by disbudding to about eight.

### SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

All the varieties succeeded well, and an expert acquainted with the process was engaged to superintend the gathering and drying of the leaves, the latter being accomplished by fires upon the floors of some of the farm outhouses. The dried leaves were then sent to Messrs. Sales, Pollard and Co., then of Farringdon Road, by whom they were manufactured into cut tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars.

The cut tobacco has always been voted excellent by habitual pipe smokers, and has even lately been greatly appreciated and preferred by a well-known smoker—the Virginia variety having somewhat the advantage in quality over the others. The cigarettes and cigars were by no means a success, both being apparently too tightly rolled.

Encouraged by the success of these experiments, a small deputation of growers waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer (then Mr. Goschen) to whose Department the statistics of the various crops had been sent, and requested permission to continue the experiments upon a somewhat larger scale and on the same terms; but this permission was refused on the ground that the yield

of the Merton crop would have brought to the Exchequer more than double the sum at which the duty had been compounded. It should be stated that so fearful were the Revenue authorities lest further advantage should be taken of them, that inspectors were sent to insist and see that the stems of the old tobacco plants were burnt upon the ground, lest they should be converted into snuff, or used, as advised by all tobacco-growers, to fertilise the land for a similar succeeding crop.

### A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Now, admitting that tobacco-growing in this country must always be somewhat speculative, because the plants are liable to be destroyed by high winds or by unseasonable frosts, it must be a matter of grave regret to those who know the results obtainable that this industry, finally suppressed by Oliver Cromwell's troopers in Dorsetshire and in Ireland, should not be permitted to revive. In a favourable season, like the present, it is tantalising to calculate that a crop which would have yielded £100 (or, roughly, five times its actual value) per acre in duty to the Revenue would, if duty free, have left a profit of £8,500 to a grower of every hundred acres, after a liberal allowance of £35 per acre for expenses. We may surely presume that a paternal Government should encourage the people to turn the land of the country to the best account, and in any case is it not a somewhat short-sighted policy to discourage even the most speculative attempt to do so?

How is land now valued at about 15s. per acre to be made to yield anything approaching to £50 per annum to the Exchequer? The refusal of such an offer on the ground that the produce of that land, if imported, would yield double the sum seems but a poor excuse for suppressing a profitable industry, and it is assuredly an absolute infringement of the sacred principles of Free Trade.

Should it be ultimately admitted that the cultivation of tobacco in England cannot be made profitable, it would certainly be discontinued, and there would be no loss to the revenue. If, on the contrary, it should be shown that in this manner the land can be made to yield a larger profit, it will then be soon enough to adjust the charges,

**SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM FINDS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES EXCELLENT, WITH THE MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR.**

and to determine how much, if anything, the grower should contribute to the deficiency which he has caused to the Revenue on imported products.

WHY NOT TAX CONSISTENTLY ?

Moreover, does the tax in this case fall upon the right shoulders? We do not tax the grower of barley used in the production of beer; we tax the producer of the manufactured article. Why should not the tax on home-grown tobacco be levied upon the manufacturer, who should be allowed to store it in bond, like that which is imported?

The successful experiments above referred to were conducted when our seasons were certainly not on an average so favourable as they have been of late years. Those who are interested in experimental horticulture will agree that many plants not formerly found to be hardy in this climate have successfully withstood the last seven or eight winters without protection, and, especially in the southern counties, many ornamental varieties of *Nicotiana* lately introduced by nurserymen are frequently known to supply self-sown seedlings in the open garden. The severe winter so long expected may come at any time; but our summer weather seems to last later than formerly, and so long as the tobacco leaves are gathered before the first frost they are safe. There should thus be always ample time for this purpose after the grain harvest is stored.

Similar land to that on which the crop of 1886 was grown has since that time been let out in allotments to cottagers in the villages on the same estate, and the old allotments of the time of Queen Elizabeth are still traceable in some of the parishes. If a botanical or entomological student desires to study the fauna and flora of the district, he invariably betakes himself to the more recent allotments, where a rank and varied growth of indigenous vegetation affords him ample material for investigation.

Had the cottagers been allowed to grow their own tobacco, the practice of sub-letting their allotments to the nearest farmer or allowing them to go out of cultivation might, at least, have been expected to be exceptional rather than general, as it is at present, in the district indicated.—*The Daily Mail*.

Messrs. LOCKYER & CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST.

We have received a copy of this firm's new price list, which includes several new lines; with these we shall deal fully next month, when we have had time to carefully test them. The price list is tastefully got up, and should be in the hands of all retailers. It contains full particulars of the many celebrated brands which have proved such splendid "sellers" and foremost among them is our old friend "Palm Brand." These cigarettes we have so often referred to that it would be quite superfluous to again deal with their merits. They are specially intended for connoisseurs, and are undoubtedly of the most superb quality. Cigarettes by weight have always been leading features, and there is an unusually fine choice at prices which give the retailers a really good profit. It should be noted that with an order for 2 lbs. of each kind a handsome brass-fitted mahogany case for counter is sent on loan. This cabinet is extremely well made, and cannot fail to attract attention. Space fails us for dealing with other details. Our readers should write for price list. Next month we shall publish an interesting account of "The Home of the Palm," Messrs. Lockyer's factory, at Bath Street, City Road.

"CARRERAS OVALS."—We learn from this company that orders for this splendid line continue to increase, and there can be no doubt that the public have "caught on." Retailers should place their orders at once. Every effort is being made to cope with the vast demand, and it is hoped that delay will in any case be very slight. Yet "first come first served" must be the firm's motto.

CROP DESTROYED BY A CIGARETTE.—The whole of the produce of the harvest on a large farm at Borden, near Sittingbourne, was destroyed by fire last month. Twenty-three stacks were burned. Owing to the great heat all the stacks were as dry as tinder, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The fire started on the Sunday, and although the Sittingbourne and Milton Fire Brigades worked hard all day, the firemen were handicapped by shortness of water. The fire was caused by the throwing down on some loose straw of a lighted match by a boy who was smoking a cigarette. The damage is estimated at some thousands of pounds.

HOW CUBAN TROUBLE IS FOMENTED.—A resident of Cuba for many years, now temporarily visiting in New York, says that the seat of the Cuban rebellion is in the stomachs of the small tobacco planters and the farm labourers in the Vuelta Abajo district. The partial failure of last year's tobacco crop in that section, he says, reduced many of them to actual want, and with their stomachs calling for food, and little or no food in sight, it was a comparatively easy matter to induce them to join the ranks of the insurgents by promising them that while the campaign continued they should at least be well fed. The great mass of the followers of the insurgent leaders, he said, were not rebels against the Cuban Government because of any deep-seated political belief, but rather because arraying themselves with the insurgent leaders seemed to them the surest way of insuring themselves against the pangs of hunger. He believed that some of the sinews of war which had been employed by the insurgent leaders in bringing their followers into line undoubtedly came from the Yellow Dog Fund of the Trust, and that this money was being expended with a view to preventing the independent manufacturers, both in Havana and in the United States, from getting any really choice leaf for some time to come, in which event the cigars of the independents must perforce drop to the same level of mediocrity of those turned out in the Trust factories.—*Tobacco of New York*.

OH, NAUGHTY BOY!—Speaking on the subject of the statutory suppression of juvenile smoking, the *Free Lance* says that the youth who smokes is generally the wicked sort of boy who will, likely enough, find greater zest in smoking when he realises that he is setting the law at defiance at the same time. I am acquainted with that boy. He is known as the "terror," and is a law unto himself. But he is not altogether bad—not half so bad as some of the cigarettes he smokes.

Oh, wicked boy, what secret joy  
Do you derive from Flor de Stinkhas?  
Is it because you flout the laws  
Devised by legislative thinkers?  
Are Woodbines such that not so much  
As one whiff less you can dispense with?  
Won't threats suffice to stop this vice?  
Or are you hopeless to commence with?

Oh, shameless imp, effete and limp,  
My grief for you is supercilious;  
I trust and pray that you, some day,  
May smoke enough to make you bilious.  
In fact I'd make your Golden Flake  
The strongest brand in all creation;  
That would, I'm sure, convert you more  
Than all our futile legislation!

SIR HUBERT PARRY, BART., WRITES:—" 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE REMARKABLY GOOD—THE PLEASANTEST I HAVE EVER SMOKED."

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# IRISH TOBACCO FARMING.



LONG rectangular field, perhaps a hundred yards deep by six hundred long, divided into strips of separate cultivation, crossways to the length—no waste of room in hedges. That is what you would see anywhere through the rich agricultural parts of France, and it is pleasant—and strange—to see the same in Ireland. But except for one broad belt of potatoes, the crop was infinitely stranger than the method of cultivation. When we entered, tobacco had been pulled, leaving only the stems and a few suckers. Beyond that was a tall line of what seemed like bamboos—yet it was no exotic crop, but one freely grown in this country till law prohibited its cultivation. Law kept the rope, but abolished the hempseed; and Colonel Everard may be liable to pains and penalties at this moment. I had seen hemp growing in France, but never like this; the plants were 13 or 14 feet high. Practically, nowhere in the world does it grow finer, and it is an intensive crop, employing a good deal of labour. Here, however, it was used mainly as a wind screen to protect the most intensive of all field crops—the plant which needs the largest outlay of skill and capital to the acre, and whose cultivation is therefore encouraged by all Governments anxious to maintain a population. Wind can tear the heavy leaves of tobacco—more especially the kind which was growing here—and the torn leaf is much less valuable. So the hemp rose up there, cutting the field into two with its tall green brake—so beautiful that I do not know why gardeners neglect it. The crop which it protected represented £25 an acre spent in labour for the year's work—about six times as much as if it were down in potatoes. If you had Meath under this form of cultivation it would mean the same as if you brought six counties out of pasturage and put them under the plough to yield the crops commonly grown in Ireland. That is not all. Tobacco farming gives its maximum of employment between the months of September and February—at the slack time of the ordinary farmers' year. The labour which it employs needs, for the most part, no very special training; it can utilise the ordinary competent working man or woman, and a great deal of child labour, at a time when corn, turnips, and the rest offer no employment. These are facts which ought to be taken seriously by whoever is taking thought for this country. At the present moment, Meath is as nearly a desert as is possible for rich land near a great market to become. I was struck by the fact that Colonel Everard's nearest telegraph station was four miles off; in other words, in that prodigiously fertile county he had not a decent village within a radius of three miles. Yet he himself was employing 50 workers permanently, and another 40 during the winter months. Of course, tobacco only accounts for a part of this. But 20 acres under tobacco means a labour bill of £500. Twenty under potatoes, a labour bill of £80 to £100. Twenty under grass—fat beasts can mind themselves on it.

The question is, of course, will tobacco pay? For the moment it does, artificially, because the bounty remitted goes to the grower, and means about £50 an acre on a crop of 1,000 pounds—over and above whatever profit there may be on the sale. That is a high reward; but whatever men are making the experiments are worth it, if they can make it successfully. The results of three years appear to prove conclusively that the best Meath land (at all events) can grow the tobacco which Irish manufacturers require to make Irish roll or twist. That is to say, it can grow the tobacco—with heavy, rank, cabbagey leaves—which is grown in the swampy sub-tropical Southern States, and which can never fetch more than sixpence a pound to the grower. This tobacco is simply dried and pressed; it goes through no process of fermentation.

Because it commands so low a price, no country that can grow the better class of tobacco will grow this. Cigarette tobacco, which also is unfermented, will not grow on Colonel Everard's heavy land; but it grows in Wexford, and I smoked a very pleasant cigarette of Wexford tobacco, light in colour, and light in taste. But the essential point is, that the best class of tobaccos, such as are used for cigars, will grow, and grow admirably, on the Meath soil. Leaf of this class has hardly any upward limit in value—it may go to a sovereign the pound instead of sixpence. Ireland has this advantage, in producing fine delicate leaf of this kind, that the insular climate saves it from extremes of heat and cold. Violent changes of temperature make the vegetation harsher and thicker-skinned, and, so far as experts can tell, the Irish-grown leaf, say, of Sumatra tobacco is a first-rate sample. But, in the first place, curing tobacco for use in cigars is a more complicated business, and it remains to be seen whether it can be carried out successfully here. That, however, is merely a question of patience, intelligence, and outlay. What other people can do, Irish people can be trained to do. A more serious difficulty lies in disposing of the cured tobacco which is not fit, or not needed for cigars. On the Continent every man who smokes a pipe smokes the pungent fermented tobacco, Caporal and the rest—smokes it and likes it, and smokes cigarettes of the same kind. In this country and in England the taste is for a different thing. I do not know what proportion of an average crop, where cigar tobacco grows freely, has to be manufactured in this way as shredded tobacco. Here, however, is a fact eloquent of the present situation. Two men, one of whom had done his life's work up to that time on a tobacco plantation in Sumatra, came to Meath and saw the Sumatra tobacco growing. They went to the Department and said, "We are convinced that tobacco-growing can be made to pay in Ireland. If you will give us leave to put down 100 acres, we will sink our capital in it; if not, we must emigrate and grow tobacco somewhere else." The Department referred them to the Treasury. The Treasury's answer was, emigrate. Probably the Treasury foresaw inconvenience to themselves or to the Customs. Tobacco growing in Ireland, licensed by law in 1783 (a significant date to those who remember the Volunteers), was prohibited by law in 1830 because it inconvenienced (a) the English manufacturers, (b) the English Customs. Swift's quotation has always applied to the full:—

"Forbid it, heaven, my life should be  
Weighed with thy least conveniency!"

One word more. The Irish manufacturers, whatever they may do out of pure patriotism, have no special interest in promoting the credit of Irish tobacco. They do not manufacture cigars, and the chance for Ireland lies in growing superior, not inferior, tobacco. With a far-sighted policy, it might be their interest to do all they could to help the Irish grower to compete, not at the bottom, where there is always a crowd, but at the top, where there is always room. But a far-sighted policy is never to be expected from the ingrained conservatism of trade—and Ireland is the most conservative of countries. The average citizen in his capacity of smoker ought not, therefore, to rest convinced that if Irish tobacco is any good, tobacco manufacturers and tobaccoists will impress its excellencies on him. He should look into the matter. If he can do nothing else, he can deny himself the ordinary witticisms about insuring your life before you smoke a pipe of it, and so forth. It is a sacrifice. But, after all, if Meath were all like Colonel Everard's farm, we should have gone far to solve the emigration question. I am not citing the example of a philanthropist. Breaking up the richest

pasture land is only to be justified by a reference to your banking account. Colonel Everard has been making that reference for a good many years, and the oftener he makes it the more land he breaks up. Tobacco is an experiment, with possibilities of infinitely larger returns than ordinary tillage. But tillage also was an experiment, accompanied by just as sinister predictions.—*Freeman's Journal*.

## HOW WE REVEAL OURSELVES.

### SMOKING AS A KEY TO CHARACTER.

By their habits the character of 99 per cent. of mankind may be judged. Much is heard nowadays of character-reading by various methods. Some there are who favour one method and some who favour another, but the writer claims that of all the various oracles yet consulted, none tells so true and reliable a story of a man's accomplishments and of his weaknesses as does the study of the way he smokes.

Among the many millions of mankind who indulge in drawing smoke from lighted tobacco there are millions who have common characteristics with regard to the habit. These characteristics are well and clearly defined, and this important feature is one of the greatest points of the superiority of the smoking test over all other systems of character index.

I have before me on my table two old briar pipes which have belonged to different persons. In each case the mouthpiece has a hole through it from the top to the bottom, just by the notch at the end where held by the teeth. I have noticed others, who, shall I say, wear their pipes out in the same way, and there are hundreds of thousands of people who smoke their pipes in such a manner that the small hole referred to makes itself apparent before the pipe is of very great age. It should be noted that these people do not bite the end of the mouthpiece off. When this hole is seen it is pretty well safe to lay a thousand pounds to a penny that the owner of the pipe is "close," nigh unto avarice and meanness, though he is undoubtedly scrupulously honest and straightforward, and a conscientious worker. Watch him when smoking and you will see that he draws rather fiercely at his pipe, and if engaged in some occupation with his hands, or thinking very intently, he will lay the pipe down and not pick it up again until his hand or brain has ceased to work, when he presses the ashes and tobacco down into the pipe and re-lights.

### THE SOLITARY SMOKER.

Notice the habits of the man who continually holds the the bowl of his pipe with his thumb and first finger of his left hand, draws somewhat hardly, and frequently puffs out smoke. He will be shy and of a retiring disposition, and at all times engrossed in thought. He will love solitude, be a poor conversationalist, and yet will have that happy and rare knack of adapting himself to circumstances, being equally at home in the drawing-room and in the tap-room of a public-house. He will, generally, be ambitious, a close student of human nature, and take a kind and sympathetic view of the faults of man. He will not be too successful in the race of life, and in games of chance or in anything where there is an element of luck he will be a sad and sorry failure.

The man who places his pipe between his lips so that it points straight out under his nose, and draws lightly, is, in most cases, an inconstant smoker, and as a lover divides his affections. He will at times give his pipe a month's holiday, and this proves that he is not a habit slave. He is simple, easy-going, good-natured, and always open to do a friendly action when there is a necessity. In business he is fairly successful, aims high, but is rather slow to put forth efforts by which he may attain his goal.

Beware of the short, fat pipe, and be doubly wary of the man who smokes it. He is polite, and outwardly gentlemanly in his manner, but inwardly he is a lying, deceitful, unscrupulous cad who stops at nothing to further his own selfish ends. He plays the part of the good friend when he can gain some advantage thereby, but when he finds he is seen through and that his "friendship" is not appreciated generally an expensive fancy mixture. The tobacco he smokes is

### CIGARETTES.

A certain class of men always make their own cigarettes. Most buy the light flakey tobacco, in packets, and empty it into their pouches, making a cigarette when required, which is pretty frequently, as they are inveterate smokers. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the men who do this are professional men, clever to a degree in their particular walks of life, overflowing in kindness and generosity, but with rather broad and easy views as to their obligations to their creditors. They dress very neatly but very well, and when ordering a new suit pay for the one they wore out two years ago! They are apt to neglect business for pleasure, and their mode and style of life is far in advance of their income, and consequently every one counts them jolly good fellows. They live a rapid life in every way, go grey prematurely, and suffer from a thirst, which, though appeased by countless whiskies and sodas every day, is unquenchable. I should say, however, that these men never get intoxicated.

Some smokers will smoke nothing but one special, expensive brand of cigarettes, which they are fond of showing and talking about in the presence of company. These people will be found to be bigoted and unintelligent, and given to habits of extravagance bordering on vulgarity.

Diametrically opposed to this class are those who will smoke anything and everything, and at any time and every time. The man who purchases the cheapest of cigarettes, and about six packets at a time, is an untidy, inartistic being not impressed with the necessity of work. The little he does is accomplished in a mechanical sort of way, and thoroughness is neither aimed nor arrived at. He has no ambition beyond that of continuing his lazy, useless life.

Thus, and in many other ways, smoking is a key to the eternal riddle of human character. We are as we smoke.—*Evening News*.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. JAMES MOORE.

On Tuesday evening, October 2nd, a presentation was made at the weekly meeting of the "Sir Walter Raleigh" Lodge of instruction to Bro. James Moore, who has rendered the lodge such valuable service as secretary. Mr. Moore has retired from the position he had occupied for some years past as manager of the Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, and is about to enter upon a business enterprise of an entirely different character at Cheltenham. During his career with the Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate Mr. Moore did yeoman service for that firm, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, so that the presentation was not merely an acknowledgment of masonic services, but also a mark of goodwill and esteem from business friends. Mr. W. Doring made the presentation, which consisted of a handsome set of fish knives and forks and cut-glass liqueur set, and spoke in warm terms of the respect and esteem in which the recipient was held in trade circles. Mr. Moore will, we are sure, have the best wishes of all our readers, and we regret his loss as a dear and valued colleague and a true and loyal friend. The verdict of all who know him is that he is "one of the best," and though our loss is Cheltenham's gain, doubtless we shall have many opportunities of seeing him again in the Metropolis, where he will always be warmly welcomed.

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

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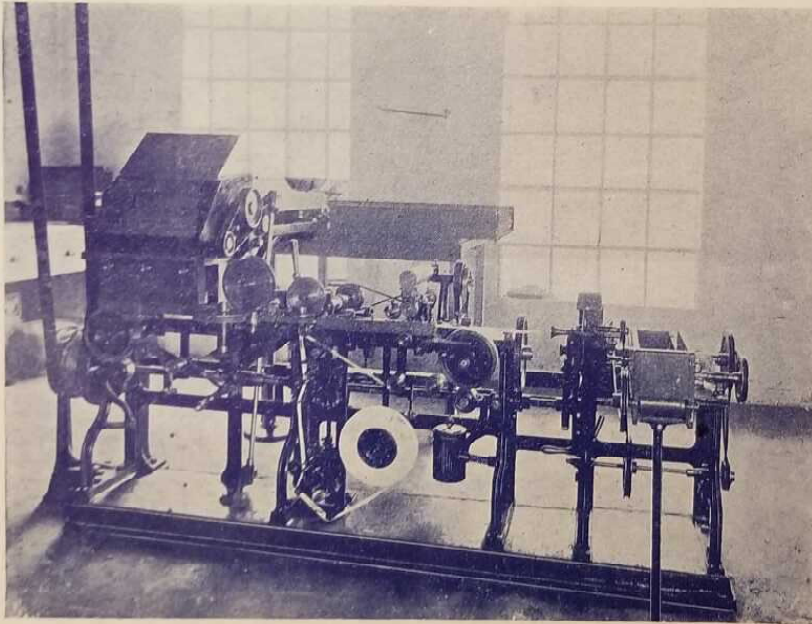
## Tickner's Patent High Power Cigarette Machine.

The consumption of cigarettes has reached such enormous figures that manufacturers are naturally eager to secure the best possible machinery to cope with the demand, as upon the efficiency of the machine depends their rate of profit and the popularity of their products. All who are interested should not fail to pay a visit to the British Sigareta Co. Ltd., 35, Endell Street, W.C., where they will be shown the new machine which the company have put on the market. We had the pleasure of seeing the machine in operation at the Machinery Exhibition at Olympia, where it excited great attention, and was generally surrounded by a large crowd, and we have since visited the company's premises and had the various processes explained to us more fully than there was time for during the pressure at the exhibition. A full and detailed description is un-

sideways, required to cut off the cigarette cleanly at right angles, and a cam gives the forward motion to the knife at the right moment to cut the rod of cigarette into the exact lengths required. It may here be remarked that the alteration of one gear will give the change of length of cut, as well as the change of length of printing, which latter can be done either in two colours, or bronze and one colour, or bronze alone, or one colour alone. The change gear wheel, in fact, regulates the cutting and the printing simultaneously, and it is possible to make even unusually long cigarettes with an alteration of one cog-wheel, effected in a moment.

There is an admirable contrivance to prevent damage to the knife by the accidental presence of any substance harder than tobacco. The rod of cigarette is guided to the knife through a funnel, which is kept in position by a spring strong enough to resist the cut through paper and tobacco, but which will yield if any harder matter should by any chance have got into the tobacco. When it is remembered how serious a thing the breakdown of a machine is to the manufacturer, it will be seen that this device is sure to appeal to the business man.

There is a special milling apparatus, by means of which



necessary; all we need do is to explain the peculiar merits of the invention and the points on which it is claimed it scores the greatest success.

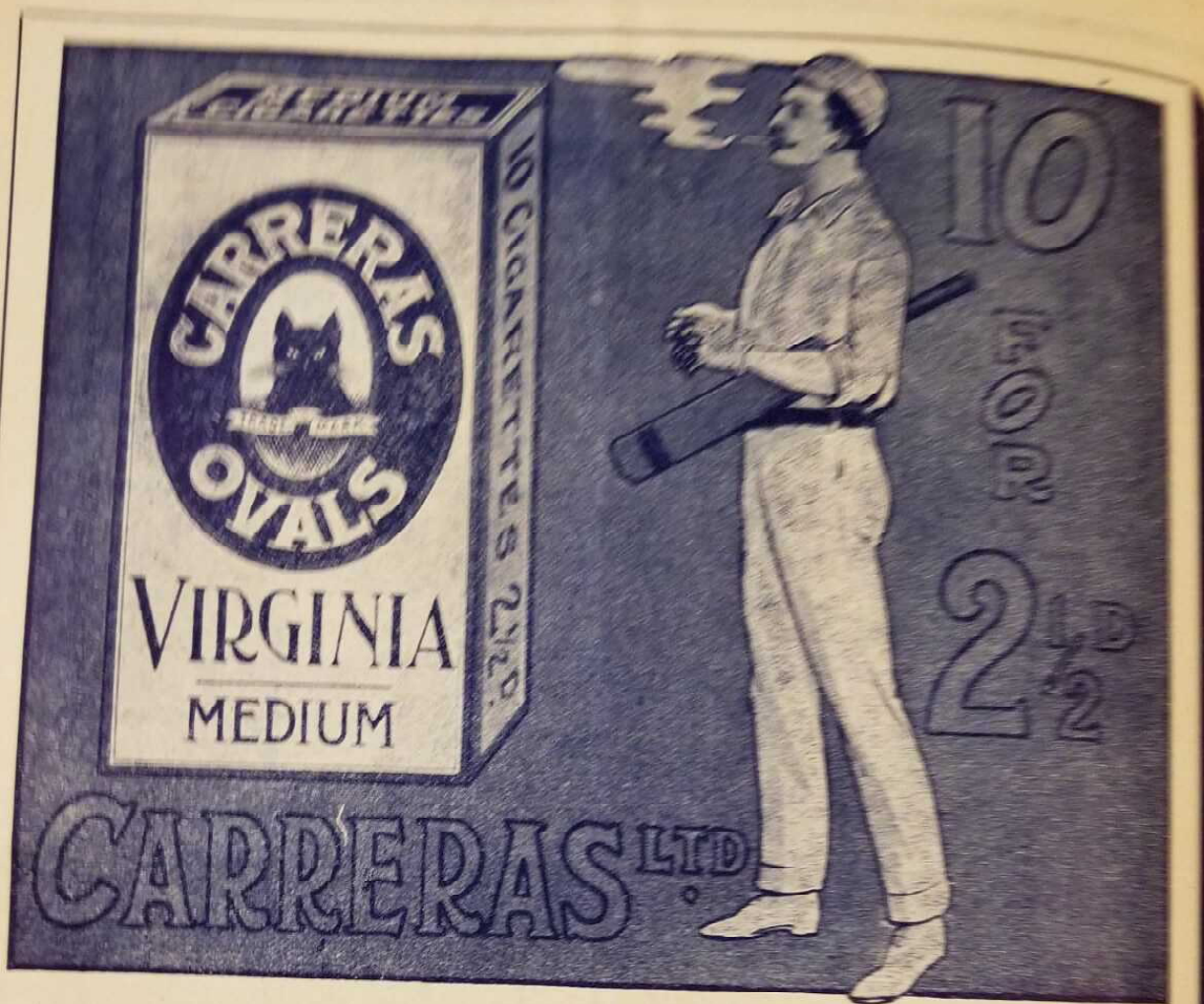
The first point to notice is that it is very compact and occupies very little floor space, and this is, we need hardly say, a most important detail. Next, the invention is remarkably simple and easy to work and to control, and is moreover very strongly built of the best materials. Even the simplest machine, however, sometimes breaks down, and the clever inventor should provide in advance for the possibility of breakdown and take steps to prevent it or minimise its effects. In the Tickner machine there are several very ingenious devices for this purpose. It often happens that damage of a more or less serious character is caused by a sudden accumulation of tobacco as it falls down from the "carder" previous to compression, but in this machine the compression can be instantaneously lifted, so as to get rid of the accumulation before the mischief becomes serious. The cutter is worked by an exceedingly simple and yet very strong mechanical motion. A slide, the idea of which is taken from that most durable machine, a marine engine, gives the knife the motion

it is possible to use very hard paste, and this is of course of the greatest importance.

Another point which should be noted is the construction of the feeding apparatus. This can be thrown in and out of gear while running, and the rollers cannot possibly slip.

These are but a few of the many advantages possessed by the Tickner machine, and it remains to deal with the actual working results. During the exhibition cigarettes were manufactured from tobacco supplied by a well-known firm at the rate of 18,000 to 20,000 per hour, and this was accomplished under circumstances necessarily disadvantageous. The machine, however, can produce 400 cigarettes per minute, and even at this high speed the failures are infinitesimal. "Ovals," which are now so popular, can also be made by a simple change of a folder and compression wheels. To sum up, we may say that in the finished article itself, the clearness of the printing, the simplicity of working, and the avoidance of breakdowns, the Tickner machine is remarkably successful, and in price, considering all the advantages, it compares favourably with any on the market. Seeing is believing, and we hope manufacturers will test its merits by a trial.

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



OFFER to the Trade their New Brand.

## “CARRERAS OVALS,”

An Oval Virginia Cigarette, to retail at 2½d. per packet of 10.

These Oval Cigarettes are the **FINEST** that have ever been made in this country to sell at the price. They are far above anything ever before offered to the public, and are longer than the ordinary round Cigarette sold at 2½d. per 10.

The trade price is 17s. 3d. per 1,000, with our usual discount. Small dealers can buy 100 for 1s. 8½d., which is 10d. per 1,000 less than the usual price.

“CARRERAS OVALS” will be extensively advertised.

These Cigarettes can be obtained from any of our wholesale dealers, or direct from the manufacturers:—

### CARRERAS LIMITED,

4 & 8, St. James' Place, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Smokers demand a Cigarette of **QUALITY AND MODERATE PRICE**. “CARRERAS OVALS” are moderate in price and **HIGH IN QUALITY**.

### “CARRERAS OVALS,” 10 for 2½d.

Tobacconists are invited to convince themselves by trying a “CARRERAS OVAL” Cigarette. The only satisfactory test of superiority and quality is to light a “CARRERAS OVAL” and one of any other brand and draw from each alternately. After testing they can then conscientiously recommend these Cigarettes to their customers.

*SAMPLE PACKET* will be sent to any dealer on application, free of charge.

## CIGAR-MAKING IN HOLLAND.

**A**MONG the many industries carried on in Holland to-day cigar-making holds a foremost place. To thousands of workpeople it affords a substantial means of livelihood. Cigar factories are to be seen in many parts of Holland, though naturally they vary very much in size and importance. A glance is sufficient to show how great the contrast is between one of the small village factories near the Zuyder Zee or a factory such as that of Messrs. H. G. & M. A. Hagen at Utrecht. This firm has been established for fifty-one years, and to-day is widely known and respected not only throughout Holland, but throughout the world.

It is therefore with much pleasure I received permission some time ago to visit this particular factory and to see for myself all the various processes through which the dried leaves of the tobacco plant have to pass before they can finally appear in the form of cigars. The factory is situated in the Korte Viestraat, one of the side streets in the old town of Utrecht—a town whose existence can be traced back through hundreds of years, to the time when the old Romans called it the "Ford of the Rhine."

Utrecht, with a population of 100,000, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland, and its quaint streets and canals have still an old-world appearance which to the traveller is peculiarly fascinating. Millions of cigars have been made in Utrecht during the last hundred years, and to-day men are still busily engaged in the same work and the same industry that engrossed the time and attention of their fathers and grandfathers.

The leaves of the tobacco plant arrive at Utrecht in large square packages (each package weighing eighty "kilos."), and are tied together in bunches of three different lengths. These leaves come principally from Havana, Sumatra, Brazil, and Java; but those from Havana are generally considered to be the best. When a further supply of tobacco is required in the workshops a few of these large packages are taken from the store-room into another room, where they are carefully opened and the various bunches of dried leaves are taken out in order that they may undergo the first process of cigar-making, namely, that of "sprinkling."

Each bundle of leaves has to be held separately for a few minutes below a tap of running water, after which it is left to dry for several days—the usual time being four days in summer and eight in winter. At the expiration of this time the various bundles are removed to the "sorting-room," where the finest leaves are carefully selected by competent workmen in order that they may be used later on to form the outer "wrappers" of the best cigars, for each cigar has to be encased in three large separate leaves.

When the work of sorting has been carefully done, the leaves are ready for the next process—that of "stripping." This process consists of removing the mid-rib from the blade of the leaf, and is very easily accomplished as the leaves are dry. This particular work is performed once a week by the various boys employed in the factory, to whom a separate room is given on Saturdays for this purpose. After being "stripped" from the leaves the ribs are thrown away, as they are no good in cigar-making, but the leaves themselves are taken back to the work-rooms and there given to the men to whom the actual work of making the cigars has been entrusted.

Carefully each separate curled leaf is opened by them, and with a sharp knife rapidly cut into an oblong shape by the removal of all the angular portions of the leaf. These small pieces are then carefully collected and carried to the "drying-room," where for several days they undergo

great heat in order to dry them still more thoroughly. When this has been accomplished they are given back to the workmen, who deftly begin the work of cigar-making.

Rolling together a small quantity of the dried leaves, the foundation of the cigar is quickly formed, after which a large oblong leaf is wrapped skilfully round the little bundle—the ends of the leaf being closed by means of a few drops of glue (a small jar of the latter always stands on the table close to each workman). A second large leaf is then carefully rolled round the newly made thin cigar, and finally a third leaf is added, and when the ends of this last wrapper have also been securely fastened by means of glue, the making of the cigar is practically finished, though it is still not yet ready for use. It has to pass through one more process—the process of being subjected to intense heat for several days.

Before this takes place, however, each cigar has to be carefully sorted according to its colour, and tied, together with the other cigars of exactly the same length and same delicate brown tint, into small bundles. These bundles are then packed in boxes of various sizes, some containing twenty-five, some fifty, and some one hundred cigars. The boxes are next placed under a heavy weight for twenty-four hours, in order that the cigars they contain may undergo a certain amount of pressure. At the end of this time the boxes are carried back to the workrooms and there closed, stamped and marked. They are then carried to the drying-room, where, at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, they remain for a period varying in length from eight days to a fortnight. After this they are ready to be sent to far distant lands, or for sale in the various towns and villages in Holland.

In the factory under notice, cedar wood is employed in the manufacture of the various cigar-boxes, the only exception being in the case of those intended for South Africa and other tropical countries. For them the boxes have to be made of tin, though even these are afterwards covered with a curious kind of paper which gives to the exterior of the boxes the effect of having been made of wood. It is most interesting to watch the men and boys making these boxes, and also to see the neat way in which they pack and then close hundreds of boxes of cigars.

About 150 men are employed in this one factory alone, their wages averaging about eighteen guildens a week (30s.). This amount, however, varies slightly in each case, for each man is paid according to the amount of work he has done. No women are employed in the factory, but boys of fifteen and sixteen usually earn from four to five guildens a week (that is, from 6s. 10d. to 8s. 6d.).

But I have seen village girls working with men and boys in a small cigar factory close to the shores of the Zuyder Zee. The girls were given a separate workroom of their own, and in their quaint costumes and village caps made a most interesting picture as they sat at tables bending over their work—the work of stripping the ribs from the dry tobacco leaves.

At the close of each day all the cigars made during that time are weighed, measured, and numbered in the controller's office, and when one remembers that five million cigars are made here annually, one realises the amount of hard work to be done daily in this one department of the factory.

Most interesting, indeed, is it to watch all the various processes of cigar-making in a large factory like this, where the work is carried out so rapidly and scientifically. The cigars are sent to all parts of the world, with the exception of France, where the duties imposed by the Government on the importation of cigars are extremely heavy.—B. H. How, in *World's Work*.

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

# THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

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

There has been a moderate business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month. Advices from Virginia indicate excessive rains, and prices are very firm.

The September Imports were:—1,420 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,095 Hhds.; the present Stock being 25,173 Hhds., against 25,012 Hhds. in 1905; 26,734 Hhds. in 1904; 31,457 Hhds. in 1903; 34,010 Hhds. in 1902; 36,879 Hhds. in 1901; and 37,995 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Not much business on this market.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair amount of business in Leaf.

JAPAN. }  
DUTCH. } Stock on sale very limited.  
CHINA. }

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

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4½d. @ 6½d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7d. " 1/-
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling	5½d. " 8d.
good and fine	8½d. " 1/3
Strips, common, middling	3½d. " 4½d.
good and fine	5d. " 8d.
Maryland and Ohio	4½d. " 6½d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—	7d. " 9d.
common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	nominal.
Columbian	6d. @ 1/3
Java	3d. " 6d.
Turkey	4½d. " 10d.
Japan	3½d. " 7/-
China	nominal.
Sumatra	5d. @ 7d.
Samsoun	6d. " 5/-
Latakia	4d. " 4/6
Paraguay	4d. " 1/6
Greek	3½d.
German and Dutch	3½d. " 6d.
Manilla	4d. " 1/3
Havana	5½d. " 2/6
Yara and Cuba	1/- " 5/-
Esmeralda	1/3 " 3/6
Cigars	2/-
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	2/- " 4/-

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

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Yarinas and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	other sorts.
Stock, 25th August, 1906	4997	10699	4481	4535	316	10446	1029	2629	19147	1082	738	21719	2059	329	639	2386	1289	3498	14	752	8017	2302	265	2078	142	961	1404	2798
Landed since	107	60	46	1207	—	168	70	86	380	—	125	3923	64	—	—	101	320	88	—	—	124	481	—	11	—	21	77	96
Total Stock	5014	10666	4527	5742	316	10614	1099	2715	19527	1082	863	25642	2123	329	639	2487	1609	3586	14	752	8141	2783	265	2089	142	982	1481	2894
Exported	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	9	32	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	6	—	—	—	—	16	14
Bonded	95	180	66	12	3	119	10	4	147	2	11	428	39	—	20	64	25	—	—	5	182	10	—	—	—	—	9	11
Duty Paid	166	258	175	125	15	58	99	986	41	38	740	25	16	7	91	44	361	—	—	56	240	438	—	34	13	77	59	89
Deliveries	261	438	241	137	18	300	68	112	1165	43	49	1366	64	29	7	112	108	388	—	61	488	454	—	34	13	77	84	114
Imports from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1906	4753	10231	4286	5605	298	10314	1031	2603	18362	1039	814	24276	2059	300	632	1204	1501	3198	14	691	7653	2329	265	2055	142	905	1397	2730
Imports from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1905	7694	7857	7070	2847	144	11394	1686	3137	18054	849	1073	22876	1622	444	13	3470	499	3851	18	524	8725	2468	266	1435	242	848	1734	2903
Stock, Sept. 24th	10876	4786	10480	406	186	12433	1662	2916	23530	1117	644	19342	1495	219	8	5227	1320	3024	18	515	6915	1844	266	1705	89	334	2307	2943
Imports from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1904	10900	5144	15941	271	101	931	1781	2449	19742	413	396	14941	1746	241	21	3783	2077	3144	26	695	3647	1556	266	1979	109	416	3731	3422
Imports from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1902	11713	3357	18552	325	63	1258	2534	2803	13301	728	405	12543	1821	222	8	4878	2266	5470	99	808	2643	2036	267	2224	105	212	2659	3464
Increase 1906	—	243	149	1521	253	—	—	—	3089	359	—	439	557	20	643	555	539	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	467	—	—	—	—	134	468	111	—	—	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1906	2286	3405	2340	865	147	2426	736	4883	11228	410	461	10941	643	144	29	1330	546	3842	7	551	4481	3618	—	331	120	714	766	1035
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 24th Sept., 1905	2912	2101	3199	240	84	2455	672	900	12566	358	395	9950	487	50	14	1453	879	4422	—	651	5091	3490	—	478	193	554	965	1173
Increase 1906	—	1304	—	625	63	—	64	3983	—	52	156	191	156	94	15	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	626	—	850	—	—	29	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Stock has been adjusted by inspection.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN GOOD SELLING LINES: CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCO. APPLY TO J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

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**R. LOCKYER & Co.,****Cigarette  
Manufacturers,**12 & 14, BATH STREET,  
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E.C.Telephone: 9151, LONDON WALL.  
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AND  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
THE CELEBRATED

October, 1906.

**"Regal Oval."**

A choice oval Virginia Cigarette of the very highest grade! They are put up in "linen" Boxes of 100, 50, and 25, and retail at 6/- 100, 3/- 50, and 1/6 25. The "get up" is acknowledged to be both unique and artistic. Nothing to surpass it in the Trade. A splendid line for Christmas.

**"Ceres."**

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## OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Carreras Ltd., London, "Carreras Ovals Cigarettes"	236	Lockyer, R. & Co., London, "Cigarettes"	219 et seq.
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Bishop's Move"	Cover i.	Millhoff, J. & Co. Ltd., London, "De Reszke Cigarettes"	Cover ii.
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Royal Navy Blend"	218	Muratti, B. Sons & Co. Ltd., Manchester, "High-Class Cigarettes"	220
Custance, J. H., Putney, "Asthore Cigarettes"	Cover i.	Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham, "Mixed Parcels"	220
Eldons & Co., London, "Subadar Cigars"	219	Standard Lines	220
Elkin, Adolph & Co., London, "Specialities"	220	Taddy & Co., "Specialities"	220
Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London, "High-Class Tobaccos"	Cover i.	Teofani & Co., London, "High-class Cigarettes"	220
Goodbody, T. P. & R., Dublin, "Donore Castle Cigarettes"	223	The British Sigaretera, Ltd., London, "Cigarette Machine"	220
Hammond Typewriter Co., London, E.C.	Cover ii.	The French Cigarette Paper Co., London, "Cigarette Paper"	217
Havana Cigar Co., Congleton, "Marsuma Cigarettes"	Cover iv.	The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London, "Mixed Parcels"	217

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3

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

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