

VOL. XII. No. 10, OCTOBER, 1907.

All Tobacconists should Stock the High-Class Tobaccos and Cigarettes made by
GALLAHER LTD., BELFAST & LONDON,
Who belong to no Ring or Combine. Write for their New Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
**The CIGARETTE WORLD
& TOBACCO NEWS.**
THE RETAILERS JOURNAL.
ONE PENNY MONTHLY. ONE SHILLING PER ANNUM, POST FREE.
Published on the 15th of every Month.

W. R. DANIEL & CO.,
The Premier House for MIXED PARCELS.
All brands of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Pouches,
and Sundries at Rock Bottom Prices.
Prompt Delivery by our own Vans to all parts of London and Suburbs.
199, Borough High St., LONDON, S.E.,
London Depot for Wm. White & Son's "Allsorbo" and Glasgow Fancy
Colouring Clay Pipes. All shapes stocked in London.

Royal Navy
(Jamavana) Blend.
Packed in 1 oz. Packets and 2 oz. and 4 oz. Tins.
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.
COHEN, WEENEN & CO., London, E.

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. LTD.,

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
MANCHESTER, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

Leading Popular Brands.

"ARISTON" in several sizes.
 "NEBKA" in two sizes.
 "LABAN" in 20's, 50's, and 100's.
 "EGYPTIAN BLEND" in 20's only.
 CIGARETTES (by weight) TURKISH, VIRGINIA, and
 EGYPTIAN BLEND, in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes.

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. Ltd.,

Head Offices and Factory - - WHITWORTH STREET, MANCHESTER.
London Offices and Sale Rooms - 88, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1860.)

President:—WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Esq.
 Trustees:—BARON WINTERSTOKE of BLAGDON, J. S. GILLIATT, Esq.,
 CHAS. E. LAMBERT, Esq.
 Treasurer:—THOMAS DURBRIDGE, Esq.

Pensioners now receive £24 per annum. Temporary relief granted to necessitous Members of the Trade, their Widows and Orphans.

The work of the Association is carried on voluntarily, therefore practically without expense. DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the Honorary Collectors:

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| A. BAYMAN, Esq. | P. D. JARRETT, Esq. |
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C. VOGELSBERGER, Esq., 8, London St., E.C. (to whom all Communications should be addressed), and E. C. OSMAN, Esq.

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If your customers win prizes for themselves, they also win prizes for you, if you take care to write or stamp your name and address in the place provided on all entrance forms.



A Tobacconist

writes as follows:—

"Will you please forward 1,000 Football Competition forms per return. It may interest you to know that I have sold five times as many Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes during September on account of this competition."

Prizes for Tobacconists

Send a postcard to Football Office
No. 6, Carreras Limited, St. James'
Place, London, E.C., for a free supply
of Entrance Forms for your Customers' use and handsome coloured Window Bills announcing the 2nd of a series of Monthly

Football Competitions

IN CONNECTION WITH

Black Cat Cigarettes

PURE MATURED VIRGINIA 10 for 3d. 20 for 6d.

£105 in prizes during October

for Smokers and Tobacconists

This is the second of a series of monthly Football Competitions for smokers of Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes. Tobacconists are invited to keep a stock of entrance forms for their customers and to exhibit a handsome coloured window bill announcing the competitions. Full supplies of forms and window bills will be sent on application.

If you are the first tobacconist in your neighbourhood to take an interest in this competition, you will quickly attract to your shop all the local smokers interested in football—and you know that will mean a largely increased sale for everything you stock. Write or stamp your name and address on every entrance form, before giving it away. Tobacconists whose names and addresses appear on the winning entrance forms will be entitled to handsome prizes. Full particulars on application.

NOTE.—The result of the September competition will be announced in the DAILY MAIL on Monday, October 7th. The result of the October competition will be announced in the DAILY MAIL on November 13th.

SINGLETON & COLE LIMITED,

Besides being Manufacturers of Tobaccos, Cigars, and Cigarettes, &c., &c., claim to be the originators
 _____ of the _____

MIXED PARCEL SYSTEM.

Our **£5** MIXED PARCELS are now one of the leading and most useful lines in the trade.

We supply all goods and all makes in demand, on the best terms and at the lowest possible prices.

Why purchase in larger quantities oftentimes than you require, when you can get all you want weekly and fresh in a "Mixed Parcel" from us, and Carriage Paid?

We stock an almost endless variety of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Shop Fittings.

OPENING ORDERS are A SPECIALITY.

OUR REVISED GIGANTIC PRICE LIST will shortly be ready for distribution, and a postcard will bring a copy to you in due course. In the meantime, your inquiries for anything connected with the trade, imported or otherwise, will be highly appreciated.

We have a fine selection of BRITISH, MEXICAN, INDIAN, and MANILA CIGARS. If you are open to purchase, may we have the pleasure of quoting?

We strongly recommend you to stock "PASSION FLOWER" MIXTURE. The demand for it is increasing rapidly.

We study neither time nor trouble, and our sole aim is to please.

11-16, CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM.

41, PARADISE ST., LIVERPOOL. 7, MILL HILL, LEEDS.
 Also at SHREWSBURY, WALSALL, and WOLVERHAMPTON.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

SWEET
GRAPES

5 a 1^d.

With Coupon for Presents.

PRICE
14s. per 1,000.
Less Discount according to
Quantity.

STOCKED BY ALL
WHOLESALEERS.

Manufactured by
B. MORRIS & SONS, LTD.
LONDON, E.

40% PROFIT.

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

ADVERTISING MATTER SUPPLIED.

Write for List, Dept. C,

T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
DUBLIN,

Who are not connected with any
Trust or Combine.

The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

OCTOBER 15th, 1907.

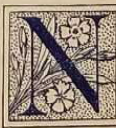
All Communications to be addressed to Offices of "Cigarette World," 32, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

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.

Advertisements of which proofs are required should reach us on the 8th of the month; samples can be dealt with up to the 10th.

HOW RETAILERS SHOULD ADVERTISE.

OW that things are comparatively quiet the wise retailer will lay his plans for the coming season, and consider whether he cannot make it in every way more profitable. With a view to assisting him we venture to make a few suggestions, which we believe to be well worth consideration.

In the first place we would point out, as we have frequently had occasion to do, that a great deal more might be done with the fancy trade by the exercise of more discrimination, and, shall we say, more intelligence. It appears to be customary in the trade to believe that the fancy department need only be taken in hand at Christmas, and accordingly spasmodic efforts are made to attract customers at that festive season, whereas a very little

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

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

.....

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

.....

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

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attention and a judiciously selected stock would ensure a volume of business throughout the year, which would be of great use in raising the average of profits. Of course there are many specialities which sell more readily at Christmas than at other times, and particulars of these can always be found in our advertising columns, but the point that we most insist upon is that more attention should be continuously given to developing business in this direction.

Turning from this to what is perhaps the most important of all, viz., the most effective means of advertising, the first thing that strikes us is that a good deal of the circularising which retailers go in for simply means money thrown away. It is obvious that it is no use to circularise people who live in poor neighbourhoods, because they have not got money to spend, and it is equally obvious that in order to approach a better class of customers special means must be devised. It is in our experience quite useless to send out to good class houses any communication whatever under the halfpenny rate of postage. Nowadays people are inundated by every post with large quantities of circulars of all kinds, and generally they are simply thrown at once unopened into the waste-paper basket. If, then, you want to get at the people who have money to spend, the first essential is to send your communication in a closed envelope with a penny stamp.

The next point is the attractiveness of your advertising matter, and we would say that it is no economy to save money either in printing or in stationery; buy the very best cards or paper you can afford, and have your printing done as artistically as possible, because it will then have much more chance of being considered. Every retailer should keep an indexed list of his customers, and every now and then should send to those who have not patronised his shop recently a list of some of his leading specialities, and it is judicious also occasionally to send in neatly got-up cardboard boxes free samples of cigarettes.

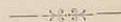
Undoubtedly all this costs money, but it is better to spend £10 and have a good chance of getting at the right people than to save half of it and run the risk of that half being completely wasted.

Next as to advertising in newspapers. Many retailers are too apt to think that inserting their advertisements in local newspapers is waste of money on account of their limited circulation. This in our opinion is a great mistake, because their circulation, if limited, is select, and if advertising in this class of journal is persistent it must in time produce effects, for, as we have often said, advertising to be useful must be persistent, systematic, and varied. The best course is to have a small permanent advertisement, and occasionally to take a large space. Not only should retailers patronise local journals, but they should not fail to insert carefully drawn advertisements in the programmes of sports, bazaars, and other such local affairs. In fact, it would be well for each retailer to regularly allocate every year a certain sum for this purpose, and, as far as possible, to note the results, so that he can alter his list if necessary another year.

We need not here again discuss the important question of window-dressing. Every business man by this time knows how vitally important it is to present his goods in the window in such a way as to compel the attention of passers by, but after all the point is as far as possible to push the sale of goods which are genuine value for money, and will bring repeat orders, and which at the same time will yield you a liberal rate of profit.

The law of supply and demand compels you to stock a large number of articles, upon many of which you are not allowed a living profit, but nothing compels you to push the sale of those articles. They should be carefully put out of sight, and only produced when asked for, but the goods upon which you can rely to give you a good return should alone be used both in your windows and upon your counters.

We want all retailers to lay these remarks to heart, and we should like to see the proprietary articles of independent manufacturers get a prominence this Christmas which they have never had before. There can be no doubt that the independent manufacturer gives often better, and always as good, value for money as the Imperial Tobacco-Company, whereas at the same time you make more money by selling his specialities. If you are wise, therefore, you will see that his interests are your interests.



Some months ago, in the course of an article with reference to certain trade investments, we expressed a favourable opinion of "Carreras Limited." This concern had, for three years, paid a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and we stated that, as far as our information went, the profits for the year ending 31st July, 1907, would in all probability exceed those for the corresponding period last year. In the report which will be found elsewhere it will be seen that this anticipation proved correct and that the Directors could, had they so desired, have paid 10 per cent. and yet carried over a substantial sum. The Board, however, decided to pay only 7½ per cent. and to carry forward the balance for reasons which were fully explained.

Mr. Bernhard Baron, the Chairman and Managing Director, whose services to the Company have proved so valuable, explained that it had always been his personal view that not more than 7½ per cent. should be paid until a considerable reserve fund was built up, which could be considered as a set-off against the large sum of £131,000 appearing in the balance sheet for goodwill.

Some of the shareholders were much dissatisfied with the reduced dividend, but these gentlemen were evidently holders who had purchased their shares more as a speculation than as an investment, and their views accordingly did not commend themselves to the general body of shareholders.

It will be obvious, we think, to all business men that the policy which Mr. Baron and his co-directors have pursued is the wisest and the best for the Company, because, if consistently carried out, as we have no doubt will be the

case, it will place the concern upon a firmer financial basis and thus must have the effect of increasing the value of the shares. It is far better to have 7½ per cent. dividend from a concern which is being run upon business lines and which is building up a reserve fund against possible bad times, than to have a 10 per cent. dividend which has been obtained by dividing the profits up to the hilt.

We have no hesitation in saying that the misfortunes which have attended very many limited companies are very often to be attributed to the desire to give fat dividends at all hazards. Fat dividends please the less intelligent amongst shareholders, because many of them, so long as they are getting a good return for their money, never think of providing for contingencies, and then when a bad time does come and they find themselves without a dividend at all they are the first to attack their directors.

Quite recently, in a concern in which we are personally interested—Furness-Withy & Co.—the profits were considerably more than last year; nevertheless the dividend, which for several years previously had been 15 per cent., was reduced to 10 per cent., the balance being placed to various reserve funds. At the meeting of the company not a single shareholder raised any objection to this course, because it was felt that the directors had acted in the best interests of the company, and that their policy would eventually raise the value of the shares considerably.

It should be observed that in the course taken by the directors of the Carreras Limited, Mr. Baron himself, being the largest shareholder, suffered the most, and we are of opinion that those interested in that concern would be well advised to place implicit confidence in that gentleman, because what he does not know about the tobacco trade is not worth knowing.

It is amusing to note that upon some unfavourable criticisms of the management being put forward at the meeting by a Mr. Levison, Mr. Baron at once offered to buy his holding of 800 shares at 17s. 6d. each, and the transaction was there and then completed. Another objector, Mr. Durrant, was actually offered £1 each for his shares, a price considerably in advance of the market value, and yet he refused to accept the price. We must confess we much admire Mr. Baron's simple method of dealing with hypercritical shareholders, and we can only wish that the managers of other concerns in which we are interested would act in the same way. It is, however, passing strange that a shareholder should object to the management of a company and then decline to sell his shares for 2s. 6d. per share over the market price. It certainly indicates one of two things; either that the shareholder in question has much greater confidence in the concern than might be inferred from his remarks, or that his criticism was quite unjustifiable.

In spite of these little incidents the meeting passed off amicably, and the shareholders left in the best of spirits and evidently impressed by the straightforwardness of their Chairman and the bright prospects which he held out to them.

NATION OF SMOKERS.

GROWTH AMONGST US OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

ARE we smoking too much? The United Kingdom, according to the American Consul at Cardiff, is undoubtedly the best market in the world for tobacco. In the past fifteen years the consumption of tobacco in Great Britain has increased 30 per cent.

"The pipe is seen everywhere," observes the Consul, "in the home, on the street and the sporting field, and in all lounging places, trains, boats, &c. The cigar is most noticeable among the professional, monied, and aristocratic classes; but the cigarette seems to be the special favourite of all classes, and is consumed in immense quantities. It may be seen in the hands of mere lads as young as eight years, and dealers report that there is a growing cigarette trade among women."

No one reason can be assigned for our advancement to the lead among tobacco-smoking nations. "Many," says the Consul, "seem to think that certain climatic conditions, such as the excessive moisture in the air and the attendant depressing conditions, prepare the people to feel the need of its stimulating or soothing influence. The steady exodus from the land to the industrial centres and the wonderful development of arena sports have undoubtedly contributed to the increase in the past fifteen years. The social habits of the people are another important element. Oddly enough, there is practically no crusade against its use by Church or State beyond the effort made by the Anti-Cigarette Leaguers to induce lads to abstain from the use of cigarettes until they reach the age of 21 years."

It happens that just now the National Hygienic League and Union for the Suppression of Cigarette Smoking by Juveniles is making a special effort to press forward on its campaign for the passing of an Act prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by anyone under the age of 16 years. Lord Charles Beresford holds that "there can be no doubt that smoking at an early age is detrimental to health, and, as it affects the nerves, a man without nerves is of no use in the hard-featured, practical struggles of life into which he should enter, provided he is to be of any use to his country," and he is president of the movement, which has a large and distinguished number of vice-presidents and supporters. An appeal is being made for financial assistance. Sir Ralph Littler, Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, has settled the draft of the Bill which Parliament is asked to pass.

It is expected that Lord Lonsdale (who has taken the late Sir William Broadbent's place among the vice-presidents), will introduce a deputation to the Prime Minister in October.

COMEDY OF CIGARS. STRANGE RESULT OF A GERMAN EDICT.—The recent edict against smoking in the dining cars of German trains, which is enforced only by individual States of the Empire, has produced conditions much resembling those which exist in America as a result of the varying liquor laws in different States. The prohibition issued by the Prussian Minister for Public Works, according to which there must be no second division for smokers in the dining cars of German trains, has now been assented to by Baden and Würtemberg, though Bavaria, which has a name for sturdy independence, still stands out against any such infringement of liberty. Accordingly passengers travelling, for instance, from Berlin to Stuttgart who are in the habit of smoking in the dining car are now obliged to put aside their cigars while passing through Baden and Würtemberg territory, though they may take them up again with impunity while crossing Bavarian soil. It is an open question how long this state of things will appear compatible with the rigid German ideas of consistency.—*Observer.*

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Trade News and Notes.

The average Russian smokes 150 cigarettes a week.

Mr. GEORGE ALFRED WARD, of Bradford Road, Dewsbury, tobacconist, who died at 13, Hartley Street, Dewsbury, on 28th June last, left estate valued at £473 gross.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The British-American Tobacco Company suspended production at its Melbourne works on August 12th. The cause is the uncertainty of the trade with the increase of duty and excise. Five hundred hands are affected.

The will of Mr. RALPH HOLDSWORTH, of Aridlaum, Frizinghall, Bradford, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Bayley & Holdsworth, tobacconists, Bradford, who died on the 25th May last, has been proved by the executors at £4,508 6s., including £2,610 12s. 6d. net estate.

A young Russian cigarette-maker named Reuben Fefer, residing at Southsea, while free-wheeling on a bicycle at great speed down Portsdown Hill, near Portsmouth, on September 22nd, ran into a dog and was thrown off his machine. He sustained terrible injuries, from which he died while being conveyed to hospital.

item 18. Items 19, 21 (c) and 22 (c) have been deleted; item 19 is now included in 18 and 20, 21 (c) in 21 (b), and 22 (c) in 22 (b). The rate of duty under items 18 and 20 has been altered to 3s. 6d. per lb. in both cases, 21 (a) to 1s. 6d., 21 (b) to 2s., 22 (a) to 2s. 6d., 22 (b) to 3s., and 24 to 7s. 6d. per lb. only, the *ad valorem* duty being abolished. Excise tariff.—Tobacco: The first item, "Tobacco cut fine for cigaretters," is deleted, and is included in the rates on [?] which are now:—Tobacco, manufactured, i.e., made in Australia, 1s. per lb.; hand-made strand, 9d. per lb.; cigars, machine-made, 9d. per lb.; hand-made, 3d. per lb. Hand-made tobacco means tobacco in the manufacture of which all operations are entirely carried on by hand without the aid of machine tools or machinery other than that used in pressing tobacco. Hand-made cigars mean cigars in the manufacture of which every operation is performed by hand, provided that moulds may be used.

AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.—The fourteenth sale of the year for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco was held on Saturday, September 21st, when 19,817 bales of the former and 597 of the latter leaf were offered to tender.

The market, however, showed no abatement in strength, but very little first-class tobacco was forthcoming. The highest price was obtained by the United Lankat Plantations, Ltd., which sold two parcels from its Tjermin Estate, aggregating 781 bales, at an average of 204 c., or 3s. 5d., per pound. Second honours fell to the Amsterdam Lankat Cie., who obtained 188 c., or 3s. 1½d., for a lot of 371 bales; while third place was taken by the Deli Batavia Maatschappij, who sold 585 bales at 180 c., or 3s. These three lots practically absorbed the whole of the first-class leaf, but a large quantity of the

second-class sold in the neighbourhood of 150 c., or 2s. 6d., and a rough analysis of the sale shows 12,935 bales sold at, or over, 100 c., or 1s. 8d.; 6,411 bales sold at, or over, 50 c., or 10d.; and the lowest price of the sale was 37 c., or 7½d. The Rimboen Tabak Maatschappij (formerly the British Deli and Lankat Tobacco Company, Ltd.) sold 741 bales at 143 c., or 2s. 4½d. The Serdang Tabak Maatschappij marketed 423 bales at 91 c., or 1s. 6d. The whole Borneo tobacco came from the estates of the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Ltd. A parcel of 248 from Bandau, valued at 43 c., sold for 59 c., or 1s.; and 259 bales from Klempang, valued at 51½ c., sold at 73 c., or 1s. 2½d.—*Financial News.*

Foreign.

Figures given out by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau show that there were 8,642,278,219 cigars and 5,151,862,130 cigarettes produced in the United States in the year ended July 1st, 1907. In spite of restrictive laws, the cigarette production shows an increase of 1,364,595,517 over the previous year.

MATCHES AND £3,000,000 LOAN.—The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) publishes the following from Constantinople:—"One of the leading members of the London

house of Rothschild is negotiating with Turkey to raise a loan of £3,200,000, the consideration for which is to be a monopoly of the sale of matches in Turkey. Austria has assented, and the agreement of Britain is now being sought."

TOBACCO IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.—The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of the "Solomon's (Customs) Regulation, 1907" (No. 2 of 1907), dated 18th February last, which was made by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in accordance with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council of 1893. The regulation provides for the imposition of a Customs import duty of 1s. per lb. upon all kinds of tobacco, and for the collection and management of the Customs revenue in the Solomon Islands Protectorate.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.—Captain R. Muirhead Collins, representative of the Commonwealth of Australia in London, has received a telegram from his Government notifying the following alterations in the customs and excise tariffs:—Division II.—Tobaccos and manufactures thereof: Items 17, 25, and 26 have been passed. The letters "N.E.I." have been deleted from

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

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

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

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

Law.

THE SALE OF A BUSINESS.—An action was brought in the Birmingham County Court, on October 4th, by Sarah Jane Bott, tobacconist, of Vauxhall Road, Birmingham, against Walter Steadman and his wife, Maud Steadman, hardware dealers, of 34, Great Barr Street, to recover

“WHO WANTS READY CASH INSTEAD OF OLD STOCK?”



If you are wanting to make room for your Christmas Goods and you want some ready cash, clear out your old stock and send it to J. B. DUNCAN & CO., 16, South Street, South Place, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

**All business done with us
is private and confidential.**

Cash is sent immediately on receipt of goods, no matter how large the parcel or how small, say, from £1 lots to £1,000. Should you wish us to telegraph you the money we will do so. We buy anything appertaining to the tobacco trade, such as cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fancy goods of all description, walking sticks; in fact, we would clear you out of all kinds of goods of these descriptions in a few hours.

Notice the
Address—

J. B. DUNCAN & CO.,

16, South St., South Place, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

When writing please name "Cigarette World and Tobacco News."

12 10s. balat
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£12 10s., balance due on the sale of a business. Mr. Ward (instructed by Mr. H. Mayhew) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Millward (instructed by Messrs. Philip Baker & Co.) for the defendants. The case was heard before a jury. —Mr. Ward said the plaintiff had a small business as a tobacconist, and opened another shop in Vauxhall Road for the sale of hardware. She stocked it and fitted it up, spending £15 or £16. After four or five months she found that two shops were too much for her to carry on, and decided to sell the hardware business. Mrs. Steadman, with whom she was friendly, agreed to buy it after stock had been taken, for £16 10s., to be paid in a sum of 10s. down and instalments of 10s. weekly. The payments were made for a few weeks, and then Mrs. Steadman said people told her she was paying too much for the business. Plaintiff went over the stock with defendants, and it was found that she had only overcharged three items, to the total amount of 10s. She agreed to forego this sum, and to be content with £16. Defendants appeared perfectly satisfied, and friendly relations between the Botts and the Steadmans continued for five weeks, the people going for cycle rides together on Sundays. The instalment due on August 24th, however, was not paid, and when plaintiff called to see about it Mrs. Steadman said she would not pay until she was compelled. A solicitor's letter was unanswered, and plaintiff instituted proceedings. She was then surprised to find a counter-claim entered for the amount of the claim on the grounds that the takings of the business were not as represented by plaintiff and that the stock was not worth the value placed upon it, much of it being in an unsaleable condition. It was alleged that plaintiff said the takings would be £1 15s. per week, and they amounted only to 7s. Against this plaintiff said she stated that her own takings had been £1 15s. in a week, but that the total takings during her conduct of the business averaged £1 weekly. —Plaintiff, in her evidence, said that when the takings fell off Mrs. Steadman asked for an explanation, and witness told her it was because she kept her hair in curlers and gossiped with the neighbours. —Mrs. Steadman, who said she could neither read nor write, declared that plaintiff represented the takings to be from £1 16s. to £1 18s. per week. When the stock was taken plaintiff kept the book, and neither witness nor her husband were satisfied. —A number of small articles were produced to show the jury the condition of the stock, half of which was described as damaged and unsaleable. —His Honour said the whole of the stock alleged to be damaged might as easily have been produced. —The jury, answering His Honour's questions, found that there had been no misrepresentation, and judgment was accordingly entered for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Police.

JUDGE'S SON FINED FOR ASSAULT.—Stated to be the son of a Greek judge, Achilles Sapountzakis, a student, living in Millman Street, W.C., was fined £3 and costs at Bow Street, on October 7th, for assaulting Even Kelos Nicholas Taranas, a cigarette dealer. The prosecutor called upon the defendant in the morning to collect an account for some cigarettes. He was shown into the defendant's bedroom, and, according to the evidence, the latter jumped out of bed and struck him on the eye with a clothes brush. —Counsel for the defence stated that the defendant's father was a Judge of Appeal in Athens, and had sent his son to London to learn the English language. The defendant was annoyed at the prosecutor coming into his bedroom and bothering him for money, and he struck him with his fist, not with a brush. —*Daily Mail.*

A VIOLENT STRUGGLE.—William Fullbrook, 39, Ontario Street, London Road, Southwark, tobacco operator, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and using ob-

scene language at Watts' Lane, Chislehurst. Police-constable 668 R deposed to seeing the prisoner very drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner. Witness requested him several times to go away, but he refused. He started struggling, and they both fell to the ground. While on the ground prisoner kicked him in the eye, but he did not think it was serious enough to charge him with assault. —The Chairman: I should think it was serious enough. I cannot understand why you have not charged him with it. You don't give us an opportunity to punish him properly. —Witness, continuing, said he blew his whistle, and with assistance got the prisoner to the police-station. Prisoner, who expressed his sorrow for what had occurred, was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs.

"LAUGHABLE CIGARS."—Robert Mortimer Henshaw, an elderly man, living in Whitechapel, was charged last month at Old Street under the Tobacco Act of 1842 with having in his possession certain substitutes for tobacco, whereby he had incurred a penalty of £200. In consequence of complaints of certain imitation cigars being hawked about at publichouses, inquiries were made, and an Inland Revenue official called at the defendant's address and asked his wife for some of the "laughable" cigars. She produced three, for which 3d. was paid. They were found to have an inner tube of paper, containing two or three percussion caps. Round these was a "buncher," and outside all a wrapper, which was stained the colour of tobacco but was really paper. The defendant said the thing was only a dummy. He only sold them after telling the buyers they were "joke cigars." Defendant saying he would never make any more, the summons was adjourned *sine die*.

SMART CAPTURE.—James Marchant (17), was charged on September 22nd, before Mr. Baggallay, with stealing two boxes of cigarettes, value 3s., from 191, Greenwich Road, the property of William Gorton. Adelaide Gorton, daughter of the prosecutor, said the prisoner went into the shop and asked for a light. After he had gone out she missed the cigarettes from a stand on the counter. Going to the door she saw the prisoner in custody of a detective. —Detective-sergeant Wilson said he saw the prisoner with two boxes and some loose cigarettes. He ran away, and Detective Goddard (who was with the witness) mounted his bicycle and went in pursuit. The prisoner turned into a bookseller's shop, where the witness found him trying to conceal the boxes behind some books. The prisoner's father said the lad had got into the company of bad boys. Mr. Baggallay suggested that perhaps the prisoner had led others astray, and committed him for ten days' hard labour.

HEAVY BETTING FINE.—Arthur Finch (35), a tobacconist, carrying on business at Portland Road, Notting Hill, was charged on remand, on September 19th, with keeping and using his premises for the purpose of betting. Mr. Barker (Wontner & Sons) prosecuted for the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Leslie Smith (Oswald Hanson and Smith) defended. Observation was kept on the shop by Police-constables Rogers and Pearce, who saw as many as 66 men in five days enter the shop and hand slips to the defendant. A raid was finally made on the premises by Sub-Divisional Inspector Stiles X, who found several betting slips under the counter, nearly £17 in the defendant's possession, and a number of envelopes bearing the printed addresses of "W. G. A. Smith, Buchanan Gardens, Willesden," and "W. R. & Co., Silchester Road, North Kensington." The defendant observed to the Inspector, "You can't call me a bookmaker. I send the slips to Richards." Mr. Leslie Smith said that he could not contest the evidence of the police, and all he could urge in mitigation was that the defendant's business was ruined by this prosecution, and that his client was afflicted with partial blindness, which his incarceration under remand in prison had aggravated. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £30, with £5 5s. costs, or two months' hard labour.

Have you seen 

DEXTER'S NEW LINE?

LITTLE DORRIT

WHIFFS.

In packets of **THREE** for 3d., and of **SIX** for 6d.

THESE are perfect little CIGAR WHIFFS, made entirely from CIGAR TOBACCOS of the highest quality, and contain neither PAPER nor CUT TOBACCO.

The BURNING, FLAVOUR and AROMA are all that can be desired, the PRICE brings them within the reach of everyone, the PACKING is just what is wanted for the vest pocket.

They are a line that will sell well all the year round.

There is a profit of *at least* 25 per cent. to the RETAILER on his *selling price*, in addition to his Cash discount, with further reductions for larger quantities.

On receipt of your printed MEMO., POST CARD, or BILL HEAD, addressed to

R. I. DEXTER & SONS,

Cigar Manufacturers,

NOTTINGHAM,

a specimen packet, with quotations and terms, will be sent post free.

SPECIAL TERMS to bona-fide **WHOLESALE**RS on application.

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UNLABELLED TOBACCO.—Albert Berdmann (37), license-holder of the Oddfellows' Arms, was summoned last month, at the South Shields Police Court, for having in his possession 2 lbs. of cavendish tobacco which contained liquorice, an ingredient prohibited by law, and further for having sold 7 ounces of the said tobacco, which was not labelled as required by law. Mr. J. Browning, collector of Customs, Newcastle, prosecuted, and Mr. G. Sims Marshall defended. Mr. W. T. Turpin, a Customs officer, said he visited the Oddfellows' Arms on August 26th in company with a man named Baldman, who asked for a shillingsworth of tobacco. Defendant supplied him with six cakes of cavendish tobacco, weighing about 7 ounces. It was not labelled. Similar evidence was given by a boilermaker named George Baldman. He said defendant took the tobacco from a drawer behind the bar.—Mr. Adam Boyce, Customs officer, said the total value of the tobacco produced, including duty, was 6s. 4d. per lb., so that it would have been impossible for defendant to have sold 7 ounces for a shilling had it been obtained in a legitimate way.—Mr. Shepherd, an analyst from the Customs Laboratory, London, spoke to analysing the sample of tobacco produced, which he found to contain liquorice.—Defendant gave evidence, and admitted having the tobacco on his premises, but denied having sold it. It had been given to him from time to time by sailors frequenting the house, and he had allowed it to accumulate. Evidence was then given in the other case, and Mr. Boyce spoke to searching the premises and finding 2 lbs. of cavendish tobacco, which was not labelled in any way. On being analysed it was found to contain liquorice. The magistrate imposed a fine of £10 to cover both cases, and defendant was also ordered to pay £4 towards the analyst's expenses, in addition to the costs of the Court.

SHOP WINDOW BREAKING. SOLDIERS CHARGED AT COLCHESTER.—At the Colchester Borough Police Court, last month, before Alderman Henry Goody (Deputy Mayor), Mr. W. G. Benham, Mr. R. Bultitude, and Mr. C. H. T. Marshall—John Bolger and Thomas Drake, privates in the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, were placed in the dock charged with breaking and entering the shop of Mr. Oscar J. Durrant, tobacconist, Head Street, and stealing two cigarette cases, a box of cigarettes, a box of wax vestas, and an empty cigarette box, of the total value of 16s. 1d., the goods and chattels of Mr. Durrant, early in the morning. Prosecutor, whose private house is in Maldon Road, said at 1.30 in the morning he was called by the police, and on going to his shop he found one of the plate-glass windows smashed sufficiently to admit a man's hand; and on examining his stock he noticed that the articles enumerated were missing. The damage done to the window witness estimated at 50s.—Police-sergeant Wynne deposed that whilst on duty near the General Post Office at 12.25 a.m. he saw two soldiers walking ahead of him. When they reached prosecutor's shop they commenced striking one of the windows with the butt-end of their riding whips, with the result that the glass was smashed. Bolger put his hand through the hole, and, having abstracted something from the window, placed it in his jacket pocket. Witness ran towards them, and they commenced walking away, but witness caught hold of Drake, who dropped the box of cigarettes. Turning to witness he said, "What do you want me for?" To which witness replied, "For breaking that window." Bolger then came back, and raising his whip in a threatening attitude said, "Let him go!" Witness retorted, "I shan't let him go, and if you attempt to use that whip I'll knock you down." Witness then blew his whistle, and Mr. Joseph Maberly, a clerk at the post-office, and several of his colleagues, came to his assistance, Mr. Maberly taking charge of Bolger, and at the same time picking up a dummy cigarette box which Drake had previously dropped. Police-constable Drane also arrived on the scene, and prisoners were conveyed to the station, where, on being charged, they made no reply. The cigarette case was found upon Bolger. Witness produced prisoners' riding whips, one

of which had the knob broken off, and bore evidences of ill-usage.—Police-constable Drane stated that whilst on duty in Balkerne Lane he heard the sergeant's whistle, and on going into Head Street saw the two prisoners in the custody of Police-sergeant Wynne and Mr. Maberly.—The Chairman said the Bench considered there was sufficient evidence, but they would reduce the charge of housebreaking to one of wilful damage. Prisoners elected to be dealt with summarily, and the Bench fined them each 10s., or seven days, for the theft; and £1, £1 5s. damage, and 4s. costs, or one month, for the damage, the terms of imprisonment to run consecutively.

NEW LINES.

LITTLE DORRIT WHIFFS.—Messrs. R. I. Dexter and Co. have forwarded us samples of this new line, and have also been good enough to send us specimens of the highly attractive and artistic show cards which they are sending out on application. Little Dorrit Whiffs are sold in packets of three or six at 3d. and 6d. respectively. They are not cigarettes and not cigars, "but that sweet calm which is just between." After a careful trial we can strongly recommend them to the trade, as their flavour and aroma are excellent, and they are sure to sell in large quantities. The firm give most liberal terms of profit, and retailers should write, mentioning this paper, for samples. We expect this line will prove very popular, and those who are already wisely considering their plan of campaign for Christmas should not fail to stock them.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Mr. H. MARLAND, of Carreras, Limited, has written the following interesting letter to the Editor of the *Daily Mail* :—

SIR,—Your interesting article on the above subject prompts me to give you the figures just issued by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the enormous increase in the consumption of cigarettes in that country during the last ten years.

The figures speak with great eloquence, for the simple reason that in no other country have such vigorous efforts been made by the anti-cigarette interests to stamp out the consumption of cigarettes. So determined were those efforts that many States enacted special laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes. Here are the figures showing the consumption of cigarettes in the United States during the last ten years :—

Year.	Number.	Inc. or Dec.
1898 ...	3,751,486,797	...
1899 ...	2,802,502,573	... - 948,984,224
1900 ...	2,635,451,393	... - 167,051,180
1901 ...	2,271,622,626	... - 363,828,767
1902 ...	2,642,961,944	... + 371,339,318
1903 ...	3,031,898,732	... + 388,931,788
1904 ...	3,226,682,261	... + 194,788,529
1905 ...	3,368,212,740	... + 141,530,379
1906 ...	3,783,266,213	... + 415,053,473
1907 ...	5,151,862,130	... + 1,368,595,917

You will notice that the twelve months from June, 1906, to June, 1907, show the gigantic increase of over one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight millions of cigarettes over the preceding year—an increase more than three times as great as that shown in the preceding year.

Those figures show that the efforts of the anti-cigarette party proved a gigantic advertisement for cigarettes, and they further show that in spite of all the diatribes against cigarettes the public knows what it wants and insists on having it.

H. MARLAND.
Carreras, Limited, Aldgate.

Smoking in Parliament.

THE CUSTOM IN SOME OTHER ASSEMBLIES.

THE innovation of members smoking in a Committee-room at Westminster opens up a wide field for speculation and discussion, says the *Westminster Gazette*. The virtues and soothing effects of "the weed" have been sung by poets and praised by many writers before and since Kingsley. But if the precedent created by the permission of Sir William Holland became the practice, it would not be without a strong protest from the non-smoking element in the august assembly. Smoking in Committee-rooms, they would argue, would be but a prelude to smoking within the sacred precincts of the Chamber itself, thus creating general discomfort, polluting the atmosphere, and lowering the tone of the House. The believers and advocates of Woman Suffrage would oppose the innovation on the plea that at no distant date women will be doing their share of the work on Select Committees in addition to their ordinary duties as members of Parliament. But the overwhelming majority—the devotees of the fragrant weed—have a strong and convincing case. The indulgence in the "noxious herb" as it is still quaintly called in University regulations, would, it may be anticipated, tend to the more harmonious and expeditious consideration of business and do something towards mitigating the twin evils of dullness and boredom. The soothing and beneficial effects of tobacco on politicians and diplomatists are matters of history. Did not Bismarck accomplish his master strokes with a cigar between his lips? And where, in the pages of Carlyle, does Frederick look more agreeable than as President of the "tobacco club"?

Mr. Jesse Collings, who again recently raised the question of smoking in Committee-rooms, when seen by a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* said: "I did so without giving the matter a moment's thought, because the Chairman, which is very unusual, was a few minutes late. I don't care to express an opinion about the practice generally of smoking in Select Committees, but I will suggest one improvement. Members on Committees are allowed only half an hour for luncheon, with the result that they are sometimes dilatory in coming up to time for the afternoon's sitting. I think it would be a distinct improvement, tending to punctuality, general good humour, and despatch of business, if those of us sitting on Committees were allowed to dally with our cigars for half an hour after our return from luncheon. This is about the only change as regards the topic I care to suggest."

The Colonial Assemblies, which so religiously copy the "Mother of Parliaments" on procedure and custom, are somewhat lax in observing its rules on the important question of smoking.

The Agent-General for Western Australia, the Hon. H. C. Rason, observed: "I have had considerable experience as Chairman, and I consider it proper that members should be permitted to smoke on Committees. Most of us

are smokers, and when we are forbidden to smoke we are liable to be irritable. At our public meetings in Australian Assemblies, including the Commonwealth Houses at Melbourne, are provided with billiard rooms."

The Hon. W. P. Reeves is a non-smoker, and takes a different view. During his nine years in the New Zealand Parliament he never witnessed smoking in Select Committees. "Seddon," he remarked, "was very fond of a cigar, and I don't think I am revealing any secret by saying One-third of the audience at our public meetings are women, so you may guess there is no smoking."

The Prime Minister of Natal, Mr. Moor, is an inveterate smoker, and in Natal there are no restrictions regarding the habit, outside the Chambers themselves. But in Cape Colony, according to Sir Thomas Fuller, "business is taken very gravely. No smoking is allowed in Committee-rooms, but there are rooms provided for the purpose, as well as a billiard room."

At the recent General Election in the Transvaal smoking was generally indulged in by Boer and Briton at the public meetings, and some of the speakers during the interruptions and applause took the opportunity of keeping their cigars going. It is on record that a well-known magnate, during the heat of the fray, tried in vain to address a hostile meeting in Johannesburg; but, although he doggedly persisted for three hours, he was not allowed to utter a consecutive sentence. He whiled away the time by smoking cigars and cigarettes, and when his supply of both became exhausted he yielded up the struggle.

In the United States they do things differently. At Washington, Senators not only smoke in Committee-rooms, but in the Senate itself. Often a Washington "orator" has been known to deliver a peripatetic speech, attending to his cigar at regular intervals, and followed by a crowd of reporters eagerly taking down his utterances.

NATION OF SMOKERS.—

According to statistics recently compiled, 98 per cent. of the male population of the United States over the age of sixteen, and 10 per cent. of the adult females use tobacco.

WOULD NOT LIVE WITHOUT TOBACCO.—Henri Falmont, a veteran soldier, committed suicide in Paris because his doctor advised him to give up his pipe if he wished to preserve his health.

THREE THOUSAND MINISTERS SHOCKED. AN ENGLISH DIVINE WHO LIKES THEATRES AND CIGARS.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the noted London divine, shocked three thousand ministers attending the Moody religious conference at East Northfield, Massachusetts, when he admitted that he likes good cigars and theatre-going. It was, he declared, a matter for a man's own conscience to decide, and he meant to continue smoking regardless of what people might say. Many of the ministers present were so shocked at what they characterise as worldly sentiments, that they have signified their intention of discontinuing to hold seats when he is due to speak. The reverend gentleman has arranged to preach at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

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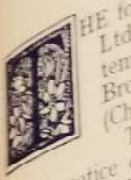
Cigarettes



Attract High-Class Trade.

Dummies for Window Display, Price List, and full particulars from
Theodoro Vafiadis & Co., 19, Basinghall St., London, E.C. (CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.)

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CARRERAS, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND REDUCTION EXPLAINED—DIRECTORS' POLICY APPROVED—MR. BARON DEALS WITH OBJECTORS—MR. BARON'S UNIQUE METHODS.



THE fourth annual general meeting of Carreras, Ltd., was held on Wednesday, 25th September, 1907, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Mr. Bernhard Baron (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. H. W. Danbury)

read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report. The following is the document referred to:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st July, 1907.

The amount to the credit of profit and loss, as shown by the account sent herewith, after writing off all advertising for the year and providing for all depreciations, bad debts, &c., is £28,146 18s., which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Dividend on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares to 19th June, 1907, already paid	2,964	0	0
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 2½ per cent. paid 18th February, 1907	3,275	3	6
To pay a further dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. (making 7½ per cent. for the year)	6,550	7	0
Balance of Income Tax not deducted from dividends To carry forward to next account, and to provide for accrued Dividend on Preference Shares	134	3	2
	15,223	4	4
	<u>£28,146</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

The business of the company continues to show satisfactory progress, and during the past year the directors have been obliged to acquire additional adjoining premises.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. Louis B. Baron retires, but being eligible offers himself for re-election as a director.

The auditors, Messrs. J. H. Champness, Corderoy & Co., also retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

H. W. DANBURY, Secretary.

CARRERAS, LIMITED.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, AUGUST 1ST, 1906, TO JULY 31ST, 1907.

	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses, including Managing Director's commission, Assistant Managing Director's salary, advertising, and provision for bad debts		9,464	11	0			
.. Interest		375	6	8			
.. Amounts written off Lease, Fixtures, Plant, Machinery, Cutting Agreement Compensation Account, &c.		896	0	6			
.. Net Profit carried down		18,099	3	2			
		<u>£28,835</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>			
To Dividends on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares to 19th June, 1907	2,964	0	0				
.. Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 2½ per cent. paid 18th February, 1907	3,275	3	6		6,239	3	6
.. Income Tax Schedule D.—Balance after crediting amount deducted from dividends		134	3	2			
.. Balance as per Balance Sheet		21,773	11	4			
		<u>£28,146</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>			
					£	s.	d.
By Gross Profits, including Transfer Fees and Dividends (less Tax) on Investments		28,835	1	4			
		<u>£28,835</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Net Profit for year brought down				18,099	3	2
.. Balance brought from last account	19,873	5	4			
Less Dividend payable thereout declared at last Ordinary General Meeting				9,825	10	6
				<u>10,047</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
				<u>£28,146</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31ST, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Share Capital—						
150,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, of which 131,007 have been issued and fully paid ..	131,007	0	0			
50,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of which 49,400 have been issued and fully paid	49,400	0	0			
				<u>180,407</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Amount received on Shares forfeited				250	0	0
Sundry Creditors				11,522	10	10
Unclaimed Dividends				15	19	8
Balance of Profit and Loss Account				21,773	11	4
				<u>£213,969</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bank (less Bank Loan)	4,004	19	6
Debtors (less Reserve)	14,238	10	6
Investments	16,664	0	0
Stock	37,595	7	5
Amount paid for cancellation of Cutting Agreement, less amount written off	1,103	2	6
Lease, Fixtures, Fittings, Plant and Machinery	8,454	13	2
Insurances unexpired, and other payments made in advance	649	6	9
Goodwill and Trade Marks	131,259	2	0
	<u>£213,969</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

(Signed) J. H. CHAMPNESS, CORDEROY & CO.,

103, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Chartered Accountants.

9th September, 1907.

The Chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I presume that, in accordance with the usual custom, you will take the report as read. Some of you will remember at last year's meeting I pointed out that if we had been content from the first to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent., instead of 10 per cent., the resources of our company would have been much increased. I personally was in favour of a 7½ per cent. dividend from the beginning, but in view of promises made at the time the company was formed, the directors deemed it best to distribute 10 per cent. in each of the first three years of the company's existence. If we had paid 7½ per cent.—which I claim is a very good return—instead of carrying forward this year £15,223, the carry forward would have been £25,000, and this, in my opinion, would not have been any too great a sum when it is remembered that the amount standing to goodwill is still £130,000. Personally I like to see the business of a company conducted on the same lines as that of an individual—that is, to lay away in prosperous times for a rainy day. I hope the rainy day will never come to Carreras, Ltd., but it is very good policy to have resources in case of need. I may

Front Bench CIGARETTES

—a new 10 for 3d. packet made by the manufacturers of that celebrated pipe-tobacco, Murray's Mellow Mixture. What better guarantee of their permanent success?

Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd., Belfast, Dublin & Glasgow. Estd. 1810.



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inform you that my cash investment in the company is larger than that of any other shareholder, and consequently I stand to lose by the reduction in the dividend a greater sum than any of you, but my object being to strengthen the position of the company I am satisfied we are following the proper course. I feel so strongly on this point that I will not let any outside influence interfere with the policy of your directors. As will be seen from the accounts, we are in the happy position of having made sufficient profit to pay the old rate of dividend and still show a substantial balance. I am convinced, however, that all of you will be satisfied that the present policy will ultimately prove to be the best in the interests of our business. I am pleased to report that our future prospects are brighter than ever, and I think we may all look forward to many years of increased prosperity. I now move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1907, be received and adopted, and that the dividend of 5 per cent. therein recommended be paid, which, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in February last, makes 7½ per cent. for the year." Should any shareholder wish to ask any question, the present is the proper time, and I will gladly reply to any queries to the best of my ability. Warrants for the dividend will be posted to-night.

Mr. William J. Yapp seconded the resolution.

Mr. Durrant said with reference to the accounts it might be interesting to some of the shareholders to know how much of the profits were derived from the interest the company had in the Carreras and Marcianus Cigarette Company. The foundation of the arrangement with that company was that this company had a £10,000 interest in it, and while the capital remained at £15,000, they had a two-thirds interest. He understood that their interest was now reduced to one-half, and would like to know if there was any danger of its being still further reduced.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the company's interest originally was as stated, but as it had become necessary for more money to be put into the Carreras and Marcianus Company their proportion of interest had become reduced. The Carreras and Marcianus Company had declared a dividend of 20 per cent., and the extra capital that had been required had not been found by Carreras, Ltd., because they had no more money for the purpose of such investment.

Mr. Rowse asked if they were likely to lose any further proportion of their interest in the Carreras and Marcianus Company.

The Chairman said he would do his best to guard against their interest being reduced to less than the half at which it now stood, and he would promise that if there was any chance of their proportion being further reduced he would ask the shareholders to subscribe to Carreras, Ltd., shares to enable that company to retain their half-interest.

Mr. Yapp said he hoped the shareholders would leave the business to Mr. Baron, upon whom so much depended.

The Chairman said he was doing his utmost for the company and they were building up a very large business.

Sir John Bamford-Slack said that, speaking for the executors of the late Mr. Crowle, he wished to say that they had every confidence in the management of the concern by Mr. Baron and the directors. He believed that Mr. Baron was largely interested, both personally as well as financially, in the future well-being of this company, and they were quite content to leave the destinies of the company in Mr. Baron's hands. He hoped that whenever there was any necessity for increasing the capital of the Carreras and Marcianus Cigarette Company the shareholders of Carreras, Ltd., would have an opportunity afforded them of subscribing. If that opportunity were afforded to them they would be perfectly content. They were grateful to Mr. Baron for the indefatigable zeal he had shown in conducting the company, and he repeated that they had every confidence in him.

The resolution was then put and was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Yapp, seconded by Mr. C. Kearton, Mr. Louis B. Baron was re-elected a director.

The Chairman said the next business was with regard to the remuneration of the directors other than himself and his son, Mr. Louis B. Baron. He himself was remunerated by a percentage of the profits and his son as assistant manager received a salary; but so far the other two directors had not received any remuneration. The Board considered that they should receive a sum of £150 per annum and that this should apply to the past year.

Sir John Bamford-Slack proposed that remuneration at the rate of £150 per annum as from the 1st August, 1906, should be paid to the directors other than the managing directors.

Mr. Durrant seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Waters, Messrs. J. H. Champness, Corderoy & Co. were re-elected auditors.

It should be mentioned that the Chairman offered to purchase for immediate cash the 800 shares held by one of the complainers, Mr. Levison, at 17s. 6d. each, and this transaction was forthwith carried out. The Chairman further offered to buy the shares held by Mr. Durrant, at £1 each, but this offer was declined.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held for the purpose of making certain amendments in the company's articles of association in order to comply with the requirements of the Stock Exchange, with a view to obtaining an official quotation of the company's shares.

The Chairman moved the resolution as follows:—That the articles of association be altered and added to in manner following, that is to say, that Articles 8, 30, 99, and 117 be cancelled and the following articles substituted therefor:

"8.—No part of the funds of the company shall be employed by the directors or the company in the purchase of or in loans upon the security of the company's shares."

"30.—The directors may decline to register the transfer of any share (not being a fully paid-up share) to any person whom they shall not approve as transferee. The directors may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien."

"99.—Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office only until the next following ordinary general meeting of the company and shall then be eligible for re-election."

"117.—A balance sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the company in general meeting. Every such balance sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state and condition of the company. A printed copy of the report, accompanied by the balance sheet and statement of accounts, shall, at least seven days previous to the general meeting, be delivered or sent by post to the registered address of every member, and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, the Stock Exchange, London."

The following article shall be inserted after Article 89, namely:—

"89a.—The directors may, from time to time, at their discretion raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the company in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the directors may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock of the company charged upon all or any part of the property of the company (both present and future), including its uncalled capital for the time being, but so that the amount at any one time owing in respect of moneys so raised, borrowed, or secured shall not without the sanction of a general meeting exceed the nominal amount of the capital. Nevertheless no lender or other person dealing with the company shall be concerned to see or inquire whether this limit is observed."

Mr. Rowse seconded the resolution which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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ON SMOKING.

SOMETHING will have to be done to put down the doctors, who may be described—to put it mildly—as pests of society. It is all very well to say they are harmless and necessary—like the domestic cat; harmless to disease and necessary to the undertakers they may be. It is all very well to say that they are educated, hard-working men, who mostly wear top-hats and pay income-tax; that they, like the British Army, are ready at a moment's notice to go anywhere, and do anything; that they are willing to get up in the night and cut you off an arm or a leg with cheerfulness and despatch; that though they kill many of their patients, they cure some of them; and that at any rate no self-respecting Briton of any standing in respectable society would wish to die without a doctor on one side of his bed and a parson on the other.

All these things may be perfectly true, and might be urged in mitigation of sentence—but they are no defence to the charge I make against the medical profession, which is that their blood-curdling stories of the variegated deaths that lurk in everything we eat, and drink, and smell, and breathe, and touch are driving most of the inhabitants of these islands into hopeless gloom and anxiety, and the rest into the canal.

Therefore I want a Bill passed by Parliament prohibiting doctors from lecturing, speaking, or writing on any subject connected with the public health, on pain of being compelled to take their own medicine, and to perform surgical operations upon each other. This, I think, would abate the nuisance, and so add to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the nation. And, besides, it would give some of us a chance of getting into the asylums, which are simply crowded to the doors at present with the good, innocent, dull, law-abiding people who haven't imagination enough to go mad in a hundred years without the aid of the medical miscreants I have been denouncing.

And what, you may ask, is the reason for this denunciation? Well, it is partly—for I would not deceive the gentle reader even if I knew how—to help me in filling space, and partly to introduce a discussion on "The effect of tobacco smoking on the health of the individual and the nation," which took place at a meeting of the British Medical Association at Exeter recently.

The doctor who introduced the subject shook my confidence, to begin with, by admitting he had made a special study of medical literature relating to the subject, and had come to the conclusion that smoking and chewing tobacco could not be defended on scientific grounds! Of course not. No national cussedness—even the common one of being born—can be defended on scientific grounds.

Why, the medical profession can't be defended on scientific grounds—for what does it amount to? Here are a lot of clever men who have had expensive educations as students of medicine—have dallied with cold pauper in the dissecting-room in the morning, have gone to Richmond or Greenwich in startling apparel (by favour of a trustful tailor) in the afternoon, have smoked dubious cigars and drank indifferent whisky at the "Pav." or the "Cri." or the "Tiv." of an evening; have cleared the bar, and romped with the police on Boat Race nights and other solemn festivals, have burnt holes in their lodging-house blankets through going to bed absent-mindedly with cigars in their mouths at night, and have waked up with a splitting headache, and a black eye or a cut ear they couldn't account for in the morning. And they have put themselves to this

trouble, and their fathers to great expense, that they might become qualified to prolong, if lucky, the lives of a lot of people who would be far better dead. Do you call those scientific or even sensible proceedings? But let us return to our doctor.

He attributes the practice of smoking amongst boys to the desire to emulate their elders, and says that in its beginnings their smoking habits are founded on sentiment. The doctor may know a lot about medicine, but he don't seem to know much about boys. Smoke on sentimental grounds, and to emulate their elders? Not much they don't. Is that why a boy tears his trousers on a glass-topped wall, to steal sour plums and get the stomach-ache? Is that why he puts cobbler's wax on the chair of an in-offensive stranger, or lets the sawdust run out of his sister's doll, or hangs by his toes from the hall bannisters, or walks on his hands when no one is looking at him? Emulate his elders, indeed; he does these things as he smokes, just to gratify his sinful desire to do the things he believes he ought not to do. Which is, of course, a boy's first duty to himself and his country.

And then the doctor says that tobacco is a poison, and that the youth of England learn to tolerate the qualms of this poison until in time the habit became a pleasure and a solace; at which point there were cries of "hear, hear," and laughter, which I think were quite justified.

It may be true that tobacco contains a deadly poison; but so, the doctors tell us, do other things, including air and water. It may be, as he said, that the public are fully alive to the dangers of juvenile smoking, and that the boys are killing themselves by hundreds and thousands through smoking alone. It may be true that smoking-carriages and public-house bars, which are redolent of tobacco smoke, are more infested by bacilli than other places.

These things may be true, of course, though other doctors deny them strenuously. And so there is nothing for it but to trust our own experience. Now what does experience say? Well, it tells us that if tobacco is a poison it is a very slow and rather pleasant one. Indeed, I know misguided wretches who have been taking that poison for forty, fifty, and even sixty years; who seem as yet unaware that their abominable habit will hurry them to an early grave. I have even told them of medical men who assert that smoking, by encouraging pernicious microbes in the system, leads to crime and insanity; and I have begged them to pause ere it is too late, and to hand over their vile tobacco and cigars to me—and they refuse.

I made such an appeal the other day to a man who, in other things, is quite sensible, and who had a large tin of good tobacco; and he said he didn't believe my harrowing tale! I don't believe it myself, but all the same I don't like a man who sneers and jeers at medical science, and declines to hand over his tobacco to a friend who would save him from its baleful effects.

I don't believe these things because I am a smoker myself, and have never what you would call really waded in crime; nor am I mad enough to attract the attention of the Lunacy Commissioners. But then, of course, though I have been a smoker for nearly forty years, I have only smoked in moderation; that is, I never smoke when I haven't any tobacco, nor do I smoke in bed even when I have.

And I am prepared to maintain that no man commits—though he may meditate—a crime with a pipe or a cigar in his mouth. Did you, for example, ever hear of a burglar going about his nocturnal occupation with a cigar in his

mouth; or a ruffian smoking a long clay while he committed a murder? Never, I feel sure. You may rely upon the stage villain with the top-hat and the light dust-coat, who smokes a cigarette while he robs the heavy father of his child, or directs the false accusation of the leading man. He smokes a cigarette with cool and scornful grace, and what is the consequence? That all his plots come to grief, and he is handed over to justice and retribution, to the delight of the gallery—who are nearly all smoking themselves.

So that if the stage villain proves anything—which by the way he never does—he would only prove that smoking is fatal to crime, and undoes the criminal who indulges in it, and your gun is spiked again.

Next let us consider the doctor's statement that microbes flourish in smoking cars and public-house bars; what does that prove? It seems to show that they like tobacco smoke, and that it does them good, or they wouldn't crowd into places where they can partake of it. I can't speak with confidence on this point, because I don't know any microbes, but midges like it, as I have good reasons for knowing. They like company, too, and I if go into the country solitudes, as I am fond of doing, they flock round and bite bits out of my hands and face with charming and well-bred ease, but without effusion. So soon as I begin to smoke, however—which is supposed to drive them away—they gallop round with their tails up, bite like tigers, and give every sign of genuine enjoyment.

No doubt the reason most people smoke is because they like it; but why they begin to smoke is not so clear. I used to smoke, on and off, before I was ten—but only puffed cane or dried clover. I don't know that we got much fun out of it, and if our Sunday School teacher hadn't told us it was "sinful" we shouldn't have got any fun out of it at all. But these were only the follies of childhood, and I didn't begin to smoke really until I was nearly one-and-twenty. That was most likely because my young friends smoked, and we used to have a cigar every Sunday after chapel. We bought them at a little shop, and I firmly believe smoked some of the vilest cigars ever sold in this world, and never seemed to be any the worse for it.

No. Smoking may be a bad habit, and a dirty one—a selfish and expensive one; and the fumes of tobacco must be very unpleasant to ladies and people who don't smoke—but that it acts upon the morals or the mind, that it will kill anybody or cure them, I don't at all believe. And as to its effect upon bacilli or microbes, well, all I can say is that if my personal microbes like it, they should be having a really opulent time; and if they don't, they must make the best of it—or remove.—*The Clarion.*

TOBACCO LEAVES.

THE CIGAR STORY.

WHETHER the cigar or the pipe was the original form of consuming tobacco has always been, and probably always will be, a somewhat vexed question. At any rate, we are assured that the cigar is of the most respectable antiquity, and, as we are living now in what was aptly called the other day "the cigar renaissance," a few facts in relation to one of the most fragrant and soothing forms of smoking should not be out of place.

We are told that the first smokers seen by Columbus were puffing rolls of tobacco. At this time it seems fairly certain that the pipe was only used on the mainland of North America. In the off-lying islands and in South America the tobacco leaves were rolled up and smoked in a cigar shape.

The word "cigar" (and incidentally the word "cigarette") is most probably derived from the Spanish word "cigarar," meaning to roll. In the countries of the New World occupied by the Spaniards the only form of smoking ever known was that of tobacco twisted in rolls. The Spaniards adopted this manner from the original inhabitants, and to this day smoke only cigars and cigarettes. The original cigar consisted of tobacco leaves wrapped in a leaf of maize. Owing to the exclusion of all foreigners from the Spanish colonies the practice of cigar smoking was practically confined, so far as Europe is concerned, to Spain and Portugal until the end of the eighteenth century. Since that time the other countries have made ample amends for their former neglect.

Not until 1790 were cigars introduced into Northern Europe, the first factory being established at Hamburg in 1796. The Peninsular War served to familiarise the officers in the French and English armies with the cigar, which they found to be the constant friend and invariable companion of all Spaniards.

The finest cigars in the world are probably those made from tobacco grown in the Vuelta Abajo, or lower valley, about five miles north-west of Havana. Here the natural conditions of the country are peculiarly propitious for tobacco-growing. No artificial fertilisers are needed. The land, which is a happy combination of all the essentials to the cultivation of the best tobacco, is only 100 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth. Tobacco has been grown here since 1580. As bearing directly upon the varying quality of Havana cigars, it may be of interest to note that there are four classes with numerous sub-divisions amongst the leaves of the plants. The finest quality is generally shown by the top leaves that have received the most sunshine and dew. The smaller leaves growing about the top are placed in an inferior class.

The excellence of the leaf varies from year to year, just as in the case of a vine. An estate one year will produce an excellent crop of fine texture and flavour, whilst from the same seed very inferior tobacco may be grown during the next season. One of the first factories in Havana turns out over 30,000,000 cigars a year. Spain, England, and the United States take 5,000,000 each. Nine millions are consumed in Cuba, whilst France and Germany take 3,000,000 apiece.

There is a legend that the finest cigars never leave Cuba, because the merchants are smokers before sellers of tobacco. The finest Havanas, as smoked by the Cubans, are of an even tint of rich dark brown. They are free from all stains and spots, and burn freely with a white or light brown ash, which remains intact until the cigar is three-quarters smoked. Very few smokers know how the light specks get on the wrapper of a cigar. These are produced by rain-drops, which, sprinkled on the leaves, act as lenses, and concentrate the sun's rays like a magnifying glass.

Of cigars not Havanas those manufactured of Mexican tobacco are rapidly gaining in popular favour. Cheroots (the word is frequently misapplied to cigars by the ignorant) are square at both ends, and are produced principally from Manila and Burma. The peculiar softness of the Manila tobacco is attributable to the fact that the leaf there is beaten between two flat stones. Indian cigars are now at last held high in the estimation of English smokers, who are thus following the example of Anglo-Indians.

It is popularly supposed that the King smokes the most expensive cigars, but it has been stated that he never pays more than 10s. 6d., often 4s., and even as low as 1s. 3d. for a cigar. The costliest ever known were those which Marshal Prim had manufactured to present to Napoleon II. Each cigar was made from the finest Havana leaf, was tipped with gold, and stamped with the Imperial "N" on gold. Each of 20,000 cigars cost exactly 30s.

It should be said that cigars are rarely, if ever, adulterated. All the stories about cabbage, rhubarb, and lettuce-leaf cigars may be dismissed as the veriest nonsense.—*The Tribune.*

Mr. ADAM P
reports as follows:
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GREEK.

THE FOLLOWING

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Columbian ...
Java ...
Turkey ...
Japan ...
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THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Mr. ADAM FRINGLE, of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., reports as follows under date of October 1st, 1907:—

The business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO has only been on a medium scale, but the new tobacco is now on the market and being sampled.

The September Imports were:—483 Hhds.; Deliveries, 940 Hhds.; the present Stock being 24,496 Hhds., against 25,173 Hhds. in 1906; 25,812 Hhds. in 1905; 20,734 Hhds. in 1904; 31,457 Hhds. in 1903; 30,000 Hhds. in 1902; and 36,879 Hhds. in 1901.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS. } Have sold to a moderate extent.
 VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS. }

CHINA, JAPAN, DUTCH, JAVA, LATAKIA.—Not much demand.

TURKEY.—Inquiries for good Tobacco.

SAMSOON. } Some good parcels on offer.
 THEBOSTON. }
 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.
Neguibend 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.
Samsoon	6d. ,, 5/-
Latakia	4d. ,, 4/6
Paraguay	4d. ,, 1/6
Greek	3½d. ,, 6d.
German and Dutch	4d. ,, 1/3
Manilla	5½d. ,, 2/6
Havana	1/- ,, 5/-
Yans and Cuba	1/3 ,, 3/6
Emeralda	2/-
Cigars	2/-
Cheerots and Cigars, Manilla	2/- ,, 4/-

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended August 31st.

TOBACCO.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	627,113	1,996,210	5,420,676
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	119,179	98,741	187,139
Total Imports	746,292	2,094,951	5,607,815
,, Home Consumption	3,767,493	3,390,858	2,743,851
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	6,938,888	11,155,796	2,809,930
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	804,126	581,536	329,087
Total Imports	7,743,014	11,737,332	3,139,017
,, Home Consumption	3,785,167	4,621,595	5,606,374
Total (from U.S.A.)	7,566,001	13,063,066	8,230,606
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	923,305	680,277	516,226
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,489,306	13,742,283	8,746,832
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	7,552,630	8,012,453	8,350,225

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, eight months ended August 31st.

TOBACCO.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	6,777,799	8,437,920	26,842,540
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	919,486	841,453	1,425,759
Total Imports	7,697,285	9,279,373	28,268,299
,, Home Consumption	31,034,809	24,439,738	21,824,794
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	32,552,840	48,716,273	22,180,280
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	5,911,104	6,220,198	6,598,113
Total Imports	38,463,944	54,936,471	28,778,393
,, Home Consumption	25,066,258	36,022,338	42,427,628
Total (from U.S.A.)	39,330,639	57,154,193	49,022,820
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	6,830,590	7,061,651	8,023,872
TOTAL IMPORTS	46,161,229	64,215,844	57,046,692
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	56,101,067	60,462,076	64,252,332

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended August 31st.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	186,996,000	184,088,000	184,753,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	2,731,000	2,369,000	1,838,000

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES AND STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1907:—

	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.	Varianes and South American	Emeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars, other sorts.	
Stock, 26th August, 1907	4530	10659	3844	5514	379	9870	950	1796	19532	570	539	26020	2180	300	1053	3983	1417	1602	14	904	7821	709	394	1692	236	567	1316	2705	
Loaded since	106	65	116	—	196	74	39	5	453	—	—	686	—	8	3	—	—	222	—	86	384	349	—	48	—	65	45	176	
Total Stock	4636	10724	3960	5514	575	9854	989	1801	19985	570	539	26706	2180	308	1056	3983	1417	1824	14	990	8205	1058	394	1740	236	632	1361	2881	
Exported	—	15	—	—	2	96	—	—	111	—	—	107	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	
Bonded	57	98	13	50	1	2909	16	5	251	21	—	231	21	—	5	18	5	12	—	4	165	17	—	—	—	4	9	11	
Duty Paid	137	393	134	116	14	—	3	58	80	887	44	20	791	32	5	34	90	61	278	—	76	230	314	—	30	11	102	44	93
Deliveries	194	416	147	166	17	3008	74	85	1249	63	20	1129	68	5	44	108	66	290	—	80	499	340	—	48	11	106	68	102	
1907	4442	10980	3813	5348	558	6840	915	1716	18736	505	519	25577	4112	393	1012	3875	1351	1534	14	910	7796	718	394	1692	225	526	1293	2759	
1906	4753	10221	4280	5605	208	10314	1031	2603	18362	1039	814	24276	2059	300	632	1204	1501	3198	14	691	7653	2329	265	2055	129	905	1397	2780	
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	
1904	10276	4726	10420	406	186	12423	1662	2016	23530	1171	644	19342	1495	216	8	5227	1320	3024	18	515	6915	1844	266	1705	89	334	2307	2943	
1903	10900	5144	15941	271	101	931	1781	2440	19742	413	396	14941	1746	241	21	5783	2077	3144	26	695	3647	1556	266	1979	102	416	2731	3422	
Imports from January 1st to 24th	1548	2363	1083	1211	271	2877	414	273	12346	105	119	7353	690	200	611	3161	573	2155	—	998	5269	2072	133	628	193	667	738	919	
Sept., 1907	245	4633	459	3261	268	1581	263	1029	12025	650	235	9754	1137	39	654	692	687	3258	3	700	1469	4398	—	729	8	921	626	894	
Increase 1907	1303	—	626	—	3	1296	151	756	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	2469	—	—	—	298	3800	—	133	—	185	—	112	28	
Decrease	—	2270	—	2050	—	—	—	—	279	545	116	2401	438	—	43	—	114	1103	3	—	—	2326	—	101	—	314	—	—	
Deliveries from January 1st to 24th	1859	4100	1584	6061	142	14165	629	799	11053	496	366	10483	688	123	266	1214	690	2800	—	780	4426	2882	6	881	74	863	783	942	
Sept., 1907	2226	3495	2349	865	147	2426	736	4883	11228	410	461	10941	643	144	29	1330	546	3842	7	551	4481	3618	—	331	129	714	766	1035	
Sept., 1906	—	—	—	—	—	11789	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	45	—	237	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	6	550	—	154	17	
Increase 1907	—	595	—	5166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decrease	430	—	765	—	5	—	107	4084	175	—	95	458	—	21	—	116	—	1033	7	—	55	726	—	—	55	—	—	93	

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OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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THE SALE OF THIS CIGARETTE IS
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THE CIGARETTE WORLD AND TOBACCO NEWS—OCTOBER, 1907.
No. 11, N
All Tobacconists

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