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ESTABLISHED 1896.

The CIGARETTE WORLD THE RETAILER'S JOURNAL & TOBACCO NEWS.

ONE PENNY MONTHLY, ONE SHILLING PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

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The Premier House for MIXED PARCELS.

All brands of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Pouches,
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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.

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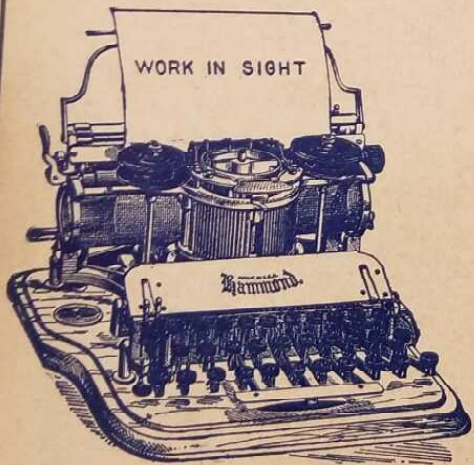
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 "EGYPTIAN BLEND" in 20's only.
 CIGARETTES (by weight) TURKISH, VIRGINIA, and
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Our **£5** MIXED PARCELS are now one of the leading and most useful lines in the trade.

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

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

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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.

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TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

(Founded 1860).

President:

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Trustees:

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Yield 40% on List.

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Who are not connected with any
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The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

AUGUST 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.

THE TRUST QUESTION IN AMERICA.



WE have spent weary months waiting for the
summer which came not, and now that the
sun has at last resumed work after a long
absence, we could have wished to bask in
his beams for a too brief space unvexed by
trusts at home or abroad, but alas, it was not to be, it
would seem that the trust question, like the poor, is always
with us. Just as we were meditating upon our subject
for this month came the revelations of how our American
cousins were dealing, or trying to deal, with the monopolists
who have too long been battenning upon the public, and
acquiring enormous fortunes by methods which would be
accounted infamous by the lowest class of convicts to be
found in American gaols. An organised system carefully
planned and carried out with remarkable tenacity and

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

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

PACKET SHAGS, PACKET BIRD'S EYE, &c.
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superlative effrontery, has enabled the various trusts to get a tremendous hold upon America, and we fear that the terrible consequences which the apathy of the public and the lack of courage of the authorities have brought about can never be effaced. Indeed, despite all that is now being attempted, we incline to think that the forces of corruption will again prove too strong for the legislature. The plain revelations which have gradually filtered through to the Press of this country have shocked even the most callous and unscrupulous believers in money as against every other consideration, while the more intelligent members of the reading public are beginning to realise what a state of things might come to pass in Great Britain if American methods gained a sufficient backing here. Bribery or attempted bribery of members of various legislatures has been quite common in America, corruption, intimidation, the employment of spies to learn trade secrets, selling goods under cost prices till rivals are driven out of business, imitation of trade marks, coercion of retailers, and other forms of rascality have become mere every-day incidents, while stock exchange operations involving millions of money have been carried through successfully, and honest men have daily been systematically plundered by every means which perverted ingenuity could suggest. This is but a brief summary of what has taken place, and is taking place, and volumes might be filled with details of the abominable deeds of the hordes of adventurers who have made America a by-word. It may safely be said that there is no conduct too dishonourable, no deed too foul for these men and their parasites.

Since our last issue the Standard Oil Company have been fined a little trifle of £5,000,000 sterling for various nefarious practices, and upon other indictments may have to pay as much again—of course they have appealed and have, moreover, threatened to raise the price of petroleum by 25 per cent., so as to make the public pay their fines, but still the decision, if sustained, will have a far-reaching effect.

Our readers are also aware that proceedings have been taken against the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial. We do not envy the latter the advertisement they are getting as to their close connection with the American Tobacco Company, since that trust have the reputation of being the worst in existence; at the same time we confess to having little hope that the proceedings will have much effect. The position is admirably summed up in the following remarks from our clever contemporary *John Bull*, which is devoting close attention to the doings of the tobacco trust:—

"The United States Government proceeds under the Sherman Act of July 2nd, 1890, which provides that the court may restrain and prevent the operations of a combination to create a monopoly. James C. McReynolds (the special Government attorney), who brought the action, claims that while an injunction is asked, if the court finds that the appointment of receivers is necessary to prevent operations of this combination, it may appoint them. The alternative is within the discretion of the court. If an

injunction alone were asked and granted it might prevent the purchase of tobacco by the combination, but if receivers are appointed the business would be continued, the public would not be embarrassed by inability to purchase tobacco, and the receiver might sell the various factories to independent concerns, thus effectively destroying the combination. This, in a few words, shows the far-reaching possibilities of the movement which, it is said, will be vigorously prosecuted. The public is accustomed to hear the Tobacco Trust spoken of as a great combination formed for the control of prices both of the raw product and the manufactured article, in the same category with the Steel Trust and the Oil Trust, organised for a similar purpose. But comparatively few are aware of the magnitude of this organisation, the large amount of capital which it represents, and the unjust effect it has upon the agriculturists who raise the staple, to say nothing of the increased cost of the manufactured article to the consumer. Sixty-five corporations connected with the Tobacco Trust and twenty-nine individuals are named as defendants in the petition filed. This instrument shows that the American Tobacco Company was organised in 1890 to acquire five competing cigarette manufactories, with joint assets of less than \$25,000,000 and an annual consumption of nearly 15,000,000 lbs. of tobacco. Within less than two decades its total assets have increased until they now exceed \$275,000,000. It also shows that by the absorption and elimination of competitors, the destruction of formidable opposition, and the entry of the trust into various departments of manufacture and trade, domestic and foreign, in tobacco products, it has practically succeeded in monopolising or controlling the trade in its own interest. It charges that the members of the combination have divided up the business of the world among them; that they annually purchase 475,000,000 lbs. of domestic leaf, and of the total product in the United States manufacture, sell, and distribute tobacco of the value of more than \$280,000,000, 80 per cent. of the smoking and plug tobacco, 95 per cent. of the snuff, 80 per cent. of the cigarettes, and 75 per cent. of the small cigars, and at an early day, unless prevented, will completely monopolise the entire industry.

"It is not only the traders who complain. The growers were equally at the mercy of the trust until (anyway, in Kentucky) they formed associations pledged not to sell direct to the trust, but to hold their crops for fair and remunerative prices, under control of the association. By this means the price of tobacco to the producer has been enhanced by a form of combination which does not come under the prohibition of the Sherman Law. If the proceedings which have been instituted against the Trust prove successful there will be no further need of resort to such means by the producers, as the price will then be regulated by the natural law of supply and demand. The principle of both forms of combination is objectionable, as leading to abuses in one as the other. Formerly when there were independent factories there was competition between the buyers, as in wheat or other products, and their crops brought fair prices. There was competitive buying both from the planters direct and from the city warehouses,

but the Trust, being the chief purchaser, has been able, in great measure, to fix the price far below its real value measured by the sale of the product.

"Whether it is practicable to put a Receiver in control for a long period," as is said to be the present intention of the Government, may well be doubted. And how the injunction asked for to restrain the Imperial Tobacco Company from trading in the United States can be put into effect remains to be demonstrated. Anyway, past experience of American practice warrants the prediction that it will take a long time to bring about the changes aimed at by the American Government, if they can be brought about at all."

SNUFF-BOXES.

To the fastidious taste of to-day there is something shocking and extremely repugnant in "snuff-taking." It is the rarest matter to come across a "snuff-taker." When found we cannot help making a note of it. To see what is termed "a snuffy old man" taking snuff, and liberally besprinkling himself and the lapels of his coat in the process, is certainly not an edifying spectacle; yet, for many years it was considered an elegant and courtly thing to offer a friend the temporary use of your snuff-box. The dandies, or "Macaronies," as they were then called of long ago, vied with each other in the art and grace of snuff-taking. Though to us it seems like the difference between "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee," yet mighty disputes rose about the respective merits of "Rappee," "Prince's Mixture," "Lord Petersham's Mixture," &c.

HOW TO "OFFER" SNUFF!!

It was considered also of equal importance to be able to offer the snuff-box with exact marks of profound respect, as to be able to step a minuet gracefully. The body must be held at a certain angle, the elegant silk-stockinged leg carefully bent and advanced, the ringed fingers daintily displayed. Add to this the satin knee-breeches, the long embroidered waistcoat and coat, the powdered hair, and you have a picture of the elegant gentleman whose dress equalled that of his womankind, if not exceeded it. There was no possibility of a guest being mistaken for a waiter, as is so frequently the case in these dull days of black evening dress suits. Those were not the days of rush and speed. Men and women had time to live their lives gracefully, generously, and with surroundings of cultured, leisured elegance. We can scarcely imagine the possibility of snatching the requisite five minutes or more necessary for the courtesy of "snuff-taking" between friends on the Stock Exchange, for instance. It was a general habit amongst men of the eighteenth century to take snuff, both as a trick of fashion and a fillip to the bored existence. Actually it was not unknown among women. We suppose it was one whit less shocking to their compeers than it is to us to see a young and beautiful woman with a cigarette. We can scarcely accuse the eminently respectable, not to say dowdy, Queen Caroline, wife of George III., of being a great follower of fashion; yet there are authentic records of seeing the tip of her extremely top-tilted nose covered liberally with her favourite snuff. She left a fine collection of snuff-boxes at her death. The great Napoleon did not trouble to carry his jewelled box; he carried his snuff, as I have seen old farmers in the North Countree, in his side pocket. We can scarcely imagine that such an ideal actress as Sarah Siddons, whose portraits seem too soulful for words, could have been addicted to the habit, yet such was

the case. It is told of the great Sir Joshua Reynolds that he carried it about with him in such quantities that he literally shed snuff—even in his paints. The collecting of snuff-boxes is a fashionable fad of the day. They are not simply elegant trifles for the silver table or curio cupboard, but can be used as bonbonnières, puff-boxes, or as toilet-boxes for the dressing-table, and so forth. It is seldom that the costly Louis boxes come into the market now, but there is no scarcity of the gold and silver boxes of the Georgian period. They may be bought from £2 upwards, and are well worth collecting. The presentation of a snuff-box has for long been a mark of Royal favour. Usually they had the portrait of the monarch on the lid, or failing that, his cypher in diamonds. Snuff-taking was at its height in the time of the Regency. Beau Brummel was at its pastmaster in the art of gracefully offering or taking it. Many boxes of this period remain with the Prince Regent, or afterwards his portrait or George IV. on the lid, or even his profile cut in cameo. George IV. himself was a very moderate snuff taker, but he presented a vast number of boxes as marks of his personal esteem. This monarch was called the "First Gentleman in Europe," and in his youth was familiarly dubbed "Prince Florizel." Like most handsome people, his vanity was immense, so that the presentation of portrait snuff boxes was an easy way of perpetuating his somewhat florid style of beauty. The most common snuff boxes are in gold, paradoxical as this may seem, because the box of the wealthy has always been an article of elegance, as well as use; therefore the most costly materials have been used where possible.—*Daily Report.*

FILIPINO FAMILY CIGAR.—"I like a good cigar," said a man recently returned from the Philippines. "The family cigar of the islands is a good cigar, good in material, in make and in size, but the Filipino family cigar I never could enjoy. It is from 15 inches to a foot and a half long and is somewhat more than an inch in diameter. When not in use it is thrust into a hole in one of the upright bamboo posts of the dwelling. The hole is not so far above the floor that the youngest walking members of the family cannot reach it. When any member of the household, the old man or his four-year-old daughter, feels like taking a smoke the family cigar is dragged from its hole in the post and fired up. When the cigar gets too short for comfortable smoking another takes its place. It is a queer sight to see a Filipino infant puffing away at a big black cigar about a third as long as the child is, and so large around that it distorts the little yellow face into which it is inserted. The family cigar is not taken away from the residence; it remains always at hand as a vehicle of hospitable expression. When a visitor calls, the family cigar, if it is not in use, is withdrawn from its hole in the post and offered to the guest with a gracious gesture. If the cigar happens to be in use, perhaps by a little girl squatted back in a corner, the person doing the honours snatches it from the mouth of the smoker and proffers it to the guest without delay. To decline this offer of hospitality is not considered good form in Filipino society; in fact, it amounts to scorn of friendly intention. Knowing the career of the average family cigar, it is not easy to accept and smoke it with an appearance of enjoyment when it is taken from its hole in the post, but it is considerably harder to receive it from the mouth of some member of the not overneat looking family, and Europeans and Americans frequently balk at this stage of the call. "There is a queer thing about the etiquette of smoking in the Philippines," the traveller added, "for which I have never been able to find any explanation. It is this: If a Filipino asks you for a light from your cigar you must not flick off the ashes, as we do almost invariably in this country, before handing it to him. To do so is regarded as an affront that no degree of gracious manner in extending the weed to him can atone for. I never found anyone who could suggest an explanation."

REVENUE
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Trade News and Notes.

REVENUE FROM TOBACCO.—In a printed reply to Mr. H. C. Lea, M.P., Mr. Asquith states that the gross and net tobacco revenue and the amount estimated for in the financial year 1906-7 is as follows: Gross revenue (£14,507,640), net revenue (£13,295,803), estimated revenue (£13,550,000).

Mr. A. G. WISE, Secretary to the St. Helena Committee, states that a measure rendering cigarette smoking amongst boys illegal and a punishable offence, will very shortly be introduced into the Executive Council of St. Helena by the Governor, Lieut.-Col. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has done much to improve the moral and material condition of the inhabitants since his tenure of office.

TOBACCO PRESIDENT MARRIES.—Mr. James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, was married at Brooklyn, on July 25th, to Mrs. Nannaline Holt Inman. Among the few witnesses, says the *New York Herald*, were the bride's mother and twelve-year-old son. Last month Mr. Duke obtained the confirmation of his decree of divorce from his first wife, formerly Mrs. Lillian B. McCredy, who had obtained a divorce from her first husband.

A FATAL CIGARETTE.
—An old lady, named Boileau, who had a partiality for smoking cigarettes, has just met her death in a tragic fashion at Liège. Mme. Boileau lived alone, and spent her evenings in smoking. One night the neighbours saw smoke issuing beneath the door of her flat. They forced an entrance, and found the old lady seated on a chair. The clothes were burnt off her body, and her chest, hands, and neck were carbonised. A doctor stated that she had died from suffocation as well as from burns.

4,000,000,000 CIGARETTES A YEAR.—The Treasury Department has decided that cigarette dealers who pay a tax of 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cigarettes shall be required to make affidavit that they do not contract to sell one firm's goods to the exclusion of all others—in other words, that they are not a "tied" house. By such exclusive agreements, it is alleged, has the American Tobacco Company built up its control of the cigarette trade. Last year the Tobacco Trust turned out four thousand millions of cigarettes.

POSTAL CONCESSION.—In the new postal regulations introduced last year a condition was inserted necessitating the use of "Printed Order Forms" for "Trade Orders" transmitted through the halfpenny packet post. This restriction having caused irritation in trade circles, the Wholesale Tobacconists' Protection Association (Ltd.) brought the matter under the notice of the Postal Authorities, with the result that the Postmaster-General has consented to accept for transmission by the halfpenny packet post in future all "orders for goods" written upon invoices or statement of account forms, provided that they are otherwise in conformity with the regulations.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.—Mr. Field, in a written question in the House of Commons, asked whether the President of the Board of Trade had seen the suit brought against the Imperial Tobacco Company at Washington for agreements in restraint of trade with the American Tobacco Trust, and whether he would watch the same with a view to bringing in legislation against trusts of a similar character to that proposed in America. Mr. Kearley replied that the Board of Trade are aware of the case to which Mr. Field referred. As at present advised, they can hold out no hope of the introduction of legislation on the lines suggested.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE TOBACCONISTS' ASSOCIATION held their annual excursion last month, when they paid a visit to Hadley Bowling Green, a pleasure resort a few miles from the city. They were favoured with brilliant weather, and the party, about 20 in number, passed a pleasant afternoon and evening, the drive to and fro being 'delightful,' and bowling on the green very enjoyable. A "sweep," in which all the members competed, was won by Mr. J. Osborne, Mr. G. Large being second, and Mr. F. T. Price (Hon. Sec.) third. Mr. W. Spalding is the newly-elected President, and Messrs. T. Lebon and Price respectively continue in the offices of Hon. Treasurer and Secretary. After the dinner Councillor E. A. Burgess, the retiring President (who has held the office for four years), proposed the health of Mr. Spalding, and wished him and the Association continued success, especially in discountenancing "cutting." Mr. Spalding replied, and said he would endeavour to increase the membership. Mr. G. Large proposed the health of the visitors, for whom Messrs. H. Waldron, J. Osborne, and R. Haughton responded. In the cool of

the evening an *al fresco* concert was held, songs being contributed by Messrs. H. and G. Large, F. Lightowler, W. Spalding, and R. Haughton, who, with a few other members of the party, also sang some glees and part songs in fine style.

BIRMINGHAM TOBACCONISTS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.—At a general meeting of the Birmingham and District Tobacconists' Association, held at the Colonnade Hotel, Birmingham, last month, the President (Mr. L. P. Ashcroft) urged that action should be taken to suppress abuses which he declared were seriously undermining the position of the retailer in the trade. He particularised a practice which, he said, had assumed considerable proportions, of groups of bank clerks, shop assistants, and others obtaining pipe tobaccos and cigarettes from wholesale houses at wholesale prices. Another grievance was the selling of tobacco in factories, and he suggested that investigation would show this was often done without a license. Mr. J. E. Margoschis complained of the policy pursued by the Imperial Tobacco Company, which, he maintained, had for its ultimate object the creation of an unchallenged monopoly by the crushing or absorption of all independent manufacturers, and the usurpation of the

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 WHOLESALERS HOUSES, OR FROM
TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

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legitimate position of the distributor in the trade. He moved that the attention of local Members of Parliament be called to the grave difficulties under which the trade was suffering from the formation of the combine, and that they be asked to use their best efforts by Imperial legislation to prevent an extension of the evil. Mr. E. H. Mann seconded. Several members dissented from the strong expressions in which Mr. Margoschis had characterised the methods of the Imperial Company. They held that the combine had done a good deal to safeguard the profits of the retailer by fixing minimum selling prices for their goods. Eventually the debate was adjourned to a meeting to be subsequently called.

Mr. ADAM JOHN EWAN PRINGLE has commenced business as a Tobacco Broker and Merchant at Jewry Chambers, 37, Jewry Street, London, E.C., under the style of JOHN PRINGLE & CO., and will be assisted by his father, Mr. Charles Pringle, of the late firm of Pringle Bros., and Mr. Ernest W. Nevill, who was also associated with that firm.

During the night of August 8th the lock-up premises of Mr. TRURAN, tobacconist, adjoining the Lockyer Hotel, Plymouth, were broken into and a quantity of tobacco, valued at about £5, was stolen.

Fires.

FIRE AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—Considerable damage was done to the stock in a tobacconist's shop in Station Road, South Shields, by a fire which broke out at a late hour on July 29th. Owing to the heat the plate glass windows were forced into the street, and Constable Watson, a member of the fire brigade, had one of his hands somewhat badly cut by the falling glass. With the aid of a jet and the chemical extinguisher the brigade put out the fire in about half-an-hour.

On August 6th an alarming fire broke out on the premises, in the Lincoln High Street, of Mr. W. E. West, tobacconist and cycle maker. One of Mr. West's sons was in the motor repairing shop, mending a motor tricycle, when an electric spark flew out and fell on the petrol tank. There was an explosion, and instantly the premises were ablaze. The flames spread with terrible speed, and before the fire brigade, which was immediately summoned, could come to hand-grips with it the stock, both of the cycle premises and of the tobacconist's shop, was totally destroyed. Damage was done to something like £1,500. A pathetic incident of the occurrence arose in the fact that Mr. West himself, who has been ill for over a month, was in the household premises, which were seriously threatened by the fire. He was removed to a place of safety by Dr. Jagger, his medical attendant, who lives next door.

Foreign.

TURKEY. EXPORTATION OF TOBACCO SEED PROHIBITED.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of tobacco seed from the Ottoman Empire has been prohibited in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers, sanctioned by Imperial Trade.

THE GERMAN AND HIS TOBACCO.—The British Consul-General at Frankfort writes:—Cigars and cigarettes in Germany are the poor man's smoke. The traditional and cumbersome porcelain pipe has been abandoned, and the briar pipe has never become popular. In June, 1906,

a new Excise duty was put upon cigarettes and cigarette tobacco, by which the wholesale price of the manufactured article has been raised by from 25 to 30 per cent. The tax has fallen particularly heavily upon the cheaper articles, increased cost. In the case of the better brands there has been some compensation in the fact that foreign imports have been reduced, because the increased tax practically coincided with the increased Customs rate provided by the new Customs tariff. This increase amounts to 2 marks 70 pf. for the kilo. of cigarettes and 1 mark 80 pf. for the kilo. of tobacco—both amounting now to 7 marks. On the other hand, already several foreign firms—and among them two British—have started branch factories in Germany. The revenue of the new cigarette tax was estimated to yield 15,000,000 marks. As far as can be estimated, this figure is actually reached, but the system by which the tax is collected is so complicated, in consequence of the nature of the article taxed, that it is said to absorb 45 per cent. of the total receipts.

TOBACCO CROP PROSPECTS IN GREECE.—In forwarding a report on the prospects of the Greek tobacco crop for 1907, H.M. Consul at Piræus (Mr. E. MacDonnell) remarks that though a considerable amount of tobacco is grown in the Piræus district, the larger portion of the crop comes from Thessaly and other parts of Greece. The tobacco grown in the Lamia district is of good quality and is largely consumed locally. When unblended and used in its pure condition it has a strong and harsh flavour. As regards the 1907 crop prospects, Mr. MacDonnell reports that, owing to the severe winter and subsequent drought, the plantations will probably be of smaller producing area than last year, while the yield will depend on the temperature and climatic conditions between now and September. Whatever these may be, however, it is not expected that the crop will reach half of last year's, which was itself poor and unequal to the demand. The insufficiency of last year's crop was not, however, greatly felt owing to the fact that a large stock was held over from the heavy crop of 1905, with which the demand was met. This stock has now been used up, and the 1907 crop will be put on a denuded market. The present valuation and estimates place the Thessaly and Lamia crops at 1,000,000 kilos.

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Obituary.

The death has just occurred of Mr. CHARLES KIPPING, newsagent and tobacconist, of Haggerston Road, Hackney.

Police.

SMUGGLED TROUBLE.—Got the G.E.R. Comp Harwich, last mo of cigars, and 1 Hook boat (Vier Amsterdam, called a cloak on his art carrying in his fir manteau, which c nothing but ciga weight. On being said that had got also contained 20 for, and in the it was searched, and tobacco, in "O.S." tobacco. when the case wa fined £40, and co

INCORRIGIB

Arthur Brook (1 Stansfield (17), Mitchell (17), mi charged at the H 2nd, with having the property of Aspley. Prosect Monday morning came into the sl they were suppli of them called and she reached same time keepi of them in the a the counter, an The youth replie Brook and the o outside. She th missing from t police, and the Brook at the I other youths. positively ident were the youth Police-constable in the street. cigarettes they had bought the At the police s a packet of "W "Cinderella" ci In reply to the it; we all took I am not going as guilty as me, field said, "W that's now to Mitchell said, " pleaded guilty. In reply to the could not get

The death of M Boston, took place 35 years ago, pro meller and slave place.

The death of Mr. FREDERICK CLAYPOOLE, late of Boston, took place at his residence in Leeds on July 16th. Deceased, who was 65 years of age, left Boston about 15 years ago, prior to which he carried on business as a jeweller and silversmith and tobacconist in the Market-place.

Police.

SMUGGLED CIGARS. A G.E.R. CLERK IN TROUBLE.—Gotthibe Pratzka, a clerk in the employ of the G.E.R. Company at Liverpool Street, was charged, at Harwich, last month, with having smuggled 24 lbs. 1 oz. of cigars, and 1 lb. of tobacco, single value and duty, 19s. 3d., at Parkeston Quay. On the arrival of the Hook boat (Vienna), prisoner, who was a passenger from Amsterdam, called at the baggage shed. He was carrying a cloak on his arm, and had a box of 50 cigars on a string carrying in his finger. He was also carrying a large port-manteau, which on being examined was found to contain nothing but cigars. In all there were 18 lbs. 5 ozs. net weight. On being questioned about another bag, prisoner said that had gone to London, but he admitted that that also contained 200 or 300 cigars. The bag was telegraphed for, and in the presence of the Surveyor at Parkeston it was searched, and found to contain nothing but cigars and tobacco, in all 5 lbs. 12 ozs. of cigars, and 1 lb. of "O.S." tobacco. Prisoner was remanded till Thursday, when the case was thoroughly gone into, and the defendant fined £40, and costs £1 6s. 10d., or three months.

INCORRIGIBLE YOUTHS SENT TO PRISON.—Arthur Brook (18), labourer, Springdale Avenue; Harold Stansfield (17), millhand, 17, South Parade; and Fred Mitchell (17), millhand, 35, Church Street, Paddock, were charged at the Huddersfield Borough Police Court, on August 2nd, with having stolen a quantity of cigarettes, value 1d., the property of Elizabeth Calvert, 3, Melbourne Place, Aspley. Prosecutrix stated that about ten o'clock on Monday morning the prisoner Brook and two other youths came into the shop for a packet of cigarettes, with which they were supplied. Later the same boys came in, and one of them called for a half-pennyworth of butter nuggets, and she reached into the window for the bottle, at the same time keeping her eyes on the youths. She saw one of them in the act of withdrawing his hand from a box by the counter, and said "You have taken some 'cigs.'" The youth replied, "No, I haven't," and then left the shop. Brook and the other youth purchased sweets, and also went outside. She then found out that a packet of cigarettes was missing from the counter, and communicated with the police, and the same afternoon identified the prisoner Brook at the police station from amongst a number of other youths. The other two prisoners she could not positively identify, although she felt satisfied that they were the youths who were with Brook in the shop.—Police-constable Senior said that he accosted the prisoners in the street. He asked them where they had got the cigarettes they were smoking, and they replied that they had bought them, and denied having been at Shorehead. At the police station Mitchell and Brook each produced a packet of "Woodbine" cigarettes, and part of a packet of "Cinderella" cigarettes. Stansfield had only one cigarette. In reply to the charge Brook said, "We were all three in it; we all took some. The others are just as guilty as I am. I am not going to take it all on myself when they are all as guilty as me." When told what Brook had said, Stansfield said, "We were all three there right enough, but that's nowt to do with it. She has not identified us." Mitchell said, "No, she has not identified us."—Brook now pleaded guilty, and Stansfield and Mitchell not guilty.—In reply to the Mayor, Brook said he was out of work, and could not get a situation, and somebody was constantly

telling his employers his character.—Stansfield said he had nothing to do with the theft. He would drop dead if he had.—Mitchell said he worked till last Thursday, when Detective Whitehead went and got him sacked.—The Chief Constable said that that statement was absolutely false. He was informed that this youth would make this charge, and he had investigated it and found that it was absolutely false from beginning to end. A long list of previous convictions against Brook and Stansfield for theft was read out, and Mitchell had also been bound over under the First Offenders Act for stealing. Brook and Stansfield were committed for trial on Friday, July 26th, on a charge of office breaking. The Mayor said the magistrates had decided to commit the prisoners to six weeks' hard labour. It was very deplorable indeed to find youths like them guilty of this conduct so repeatedly. He hoped they would take this as a lesson, and try to turn over a new leaf.

Public Companies.

BRITISH - AMERICAN MACHINERY COMPANY (1907), LTD. (London).—A debenture, dated 29th July, 1907, to secure £15,000, has been registered. Property charged—The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd. No trustees.

LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.—Registered 1st August. Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (300 deferred). Objects: To carry on the business of planters and growers of tobacco, manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matchlights, pipes and smokers' requisites, &c, and to adopt agreements with L. Bauer and L. V. Bauer. No initial public issue.

TOBACCO TRUST DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., have declared, for the half year ending 13th of April last, an interim dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon preference shares, payable on the 1st of August, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon preference ordinaries, payable on the 1st of September. The directors state that the result of the half-year's trading shows a satisfactory increase upon the proceeds of the corresponding period of last year.

BRYANT & MAY.—Mr. W. Alex Smith presided on August 8th over the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Bryant & May (Limited), at Cannon Street Hotel. In submitting the report, the chairman said that in his judgment it was the very best that had ever been presented to the shareholders since the company was formed. For the first time since their large investment in California a substantial profit had been realised and carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. The Debenture interest had been paid, and a substantial balance was left over for the profit of the company this year. The depreciation account had been dealt with on very sound lines. The general reserve fund had been credited with a similar sum to that which they placed to the account last year—£25,000—and the balance carried forward would be somewhat larger than that of last year—£12,223, against £11,566. He concluded by proposing that a dividend of 7s. per share on Preferred shares, and of 6 per cent. on the Deferred shares be declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 1907. The report was adopted.

NATIONAL MATCH FACTORY OF BOLIVIA, LTD.—Registered 12th July by Francis Voules & Welch, 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. Capital £80,000, in £1 shares (30,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of match manufacturers, importers, exporters

and salesmen, timber growers and merchants, sawmill proprietors, &c., in Bolivia or elsewhere. The signatories are:—

A. Rickman, 29, Manor Road, Romford, managing clerk	I
M. Ross, 43, Deronda Road, Herne Hill, S.E., clerk	I
E. Grierson, 8, Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N., clerk	I
D. H. C. Cory, 67, Cavendish Road, Finsbury Park, N., secretary	I
T. M. C. Steuart, 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., secretary	I
A. R. Bennett, 16, Digby Road, Brownswood Park, N., clerk	I
W. Postlethwaite, 119, Mildmay Road, N., clerk	I

No initial public issue. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification, two shares. Remuneration (except managing director), £150 each per annum, and 10 per cent. of any distributed profits remaining after paying 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

SAN PAULO MATCH FACTORY.—The first ordinary general meeting was held last month at the offices, Queen Victoria Street. Colonel W. J. Alt, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. He stated that the company's factory was the only important undertaking of its kind in the State of San Paulo. There was no doubt, that they could hold their own against any competition which might arise. The sales were increasing, and with improved prices the profits should leave nothing to be desired. Notwithstanding the fact that the convention for regulating prices came to an end in July, there was a profit for the year of £18,495. After placing to special reserve sums of £4,566 and £1,699, allocating to a reserve account for depreciation £1,505, and writing off on account of preliminary expenses and charges on debenture issue, nearly £1,000, there remained £8,384. After paying debenture interest and redemption money, £3,568 was left, which could be applied to dividend, but which the directors thought it advisable to carry forward. In March last, in accordance with the deed of trust securing the mortgage debentures, there was drawn for redemption an amount of £1,900, and out of the special reserve alluded to they had further redeemed an amount of £2,100, leaving of these debentures £96,000 outstanding. In all the circumstances the board ventured to think that the first year's working was not unsatisfactory. Mr. Buchanan seconded the motion, which was adopted.

MESSRS. MURRAY, SONS & CO. — ANNUAL EXCURSION.—The 3rd inst. was the occasion of the annual holiday of the employees of Messrs. Murray, Sons, and Co. Ltd., tobacco manufacturers, of Belfast, Dublin, and Glasgow. This year's outing took the form of an excursion to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway, and proved as great a success as any holiday recorded in the annals of this old-established firm. Assembling at 8.45 at the York Street terminus of the Midland Railway Company, the party, numbering upwards of 500, entered a special train engaged for the day by the firm, and after a pleasant run reached Portrush at 10.45. The day was exceptionally fine, and the country was looking its best. Most of the party wended their way to the tramway office, where by the courtesy of the tramway company, tickets to and from the Causeway, per electric tram, were sold at specially reduced prices. The party divided into groups, and went off pleasure-seeking in different directions. Some who had previously seen the wonders of the Causeway were content to stroll around the town, or to disport themselves on the fine stretches of sand, for which Portrush is famous. Others of more aquatic habits took to the water in some secluded spot, but the majority visited the Causeway, where they found much to admire and wonder at. The ride from Portrush to the Causeway on the open cars was perhaps one of the most enjoyable features of the day, the exhilarating breeze and magnificent scenery combining to make the experience an ideal one. A little before seven o'clock the party re-assembled at Portrush Railway Station,

and entrained for Belfast, which was reached in quick time, soon after nine o'clock. On all sides the opinion was expressed that a more enjoyable day's holiday could not have been wished for. The catering, both at Portrush and at the Causeway, was in every way excellent.

Dublin Exhibition.

We recently had another look round the Dublin Exhibition, which still continues to attract large crowds. Messrs. Gallaher & Co.'s splendid stall is more popular than ever, and large business continues to be done. Messrs. T. P. Goodbody & Co., to whose plucky venture in the cigar trade we recently alluded, are much encouraged by the success of their new departure, and moreover report excellent sales in their other departments. Messrs. Murray & Co., of Belfast, are also going exceedingly strong, and their numerous specialities are as usual finding favour. The firm are much pleased with the results of trade at their stall. The Ardath Tobacco Company, though they have not a stall, have spent large sums in advertising their renowned "State Express" Cigarette at the Kiosks and in other positions in the Exhibition, and they also have a flash-light which is most effective.

NEW CIGARETTE DANGER.—French cigarette smokers are in revolt against the quality of the goods supplied to them through the Government monopoly. A member of the staff of the *Débats* broke one of his teeth recently with a cigarette which contained half a hairpin. Matches, bits of wood, wire, and horsehair are frequently found in the alleged "pure" cigarettes which the Government sell.

CANADIANS AS SMOKERS.—Returns to hand show that 331,972,137 cigarettes were consumed in Canada during the past year, being an increase of one-third as compared with the preceding twelve months, and almost quadrupling the consumption of ten years ago. As showing the enormous growth in the smoking habit in Canada during recent years, it is stated that the consumption of tobacco amounts to nearly 3 lb. per head of the population. This represents the largest record in the history of the Dominion.—*The Tribune*.

PONTIFICAL ATTACHE'S CIGARS.—One of the papers tells an interesting story concerning a young attaché of a Pontifical Nunciature. He presented himself at a French Customs Office carrying a bag which attracted the attention of the official. The latter was not in the least intimidated by the episcopal appearance of the young prelate. "Open your bag," he said. In a sweet and musical voice the attaché murmured: "Diplomatic bag; attaché at the nunciature." "Amen!" said the Customs officer, bursting into laughter. "I do not know any nunciatures. Open your bag, or I will open it for you." The bag was opened. It was found to contain several hundred excellent cigars. They were confiscated, and a summons was issued against the attaché.

HINTS FOR THE PIPE DEPARTMENT.

Amber-mounted pipes should not be kept near heat, or they will cease to fit at the joints and will need repairing before sale.

It is a good plan to let people know that you have a variety, but when the extremes are shown side by side, the contrast makes the cheap ones look too cheap.

If you show a window full of high-priced pipes, put the price on a showcard, and say at the bottom of the card, "All other grade pipes at the proper prices."

BURRINGT
46, Station Front
July 8th, 1907.
DAVIES, FR.

Road, Oxford.
GOLDBERG,
Road, Penarth, I
formerly Silver
order, July 3rd,
JOSEPH, EL
Street, Pontypri
MARSHALL,
Embankment, a
Date of order, J

First Meeting Exami

DAVIES, FR
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MARSHALL
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Court House, Br
ton-on-Tees, Au
at 10.30.

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BURRINGT
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DAVIES, FR
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GOLDBERG,
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Penarth, lately
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order, July 3rd,
JOSEPH, EL
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MARSHALL,
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Date of order, J

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79, Muswell Ro
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Noti

BEEVERS, (C
Bevers & Co.),
Hyde Park, 101
Doddsworth Cou
1907. Trustee

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

BURRINGTON, GEORGE LINGLARD, tobacconist, 46, Station Front, Eastleigh, Southampton. Date of order, July 8th, 1907.

DAVIES, FRANK HENRY, tobacco dealer, 168, Cowley Road, Oxford. Date of order, July 17th, 1907.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC, formerly tobacconist, 125, Windsor Road, Penarth, lately 19, Clifton Road, Weston-super-Mare, formerly Silver Street, Edmonton, London, N. Date of order, July 3rd, 1907.

JOSEPH, ELI, tobacconist, 3, Gas Road, and 14, Bridge Street, Pontypridd. Date of order, July 1st, 1907.

MARSHALL, HERBERT, tobacconist, 23, Victoria Embankment, and lately 17, High Northgate, Darlington. Date of order, July 22nd, 1907.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

DAVIES, FRANK HENRY, tobacco dealer, 168, Cowley Road, Oxford. First meeting at 1, St. Aldate Street, Oxford, August 9th, 1907, at 12. Public examination at County Hall, Oxford, August 21st, 1907, at 11.30.

MARSHALL, HERBERT, tobacconist, &c., 23, Victoria Embankment, lately 17, High Northgate, Darlington. First meeting at 8, Albert Road, Middlesbrough, August 7th, 1907, at 12. Public examination at Court House, Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, August 14th, 1907, at 10.30.

Adjudications.

BURRINGTON, GEORGE LINGLARD, tobacconist, 46, Station Front, Eastleigh, Southampton. Date of order, July 8th, 1907.

DAVIES, FRANK HENRY, tobacco dealer, 168, Cowley Road, Oxford. Date of order, July 27th, 1907.

GOLDBERG, ISSAC, formerly tobacconist, 125, Windsor Road, Penarth, lately 19, Clifton Road, Weston-super-Mare, formerly Silver Street, Edmonton, London, N. Date of order, July 3rd, 1907.

JOSEPH, ELI, tobacconist, 3, Gas Road, and 14, Bridge Street, Pontypridd. Date of order, July 1st, 1907.

MARSHALL, HERBERT, tobacconist, 23, Victoria Embankment, and lately 17, High Northgate, Darlington. Date of order, July 22nd, 1907.

O'BRIEN, ALICE, tobacconist, 17a, Grand Parade, and 70, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, late 22, Porteous Road, Paddington, London, W. Date of order, July 3rd, 1907.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

BEEVERS, CHARLES HENRY (trading as C. H. Beevers & Co.), cigar merchant, &c., 17, Glossop Terrace, Hyde Park, formerly 10, White Horse Street, lately 4, Dodsworth Court, Leeds. Last day for proofs, August 13th, 1907. Trustee, J. Bowling, 22, Park Row, Leeds.

JONES, JOHN ATTERBURY, and HERBERT LUCAS JONES (trading as Jones Bros.), tobacconists, &c., 31, Cricklade Road, Bishopston, 67a, Gloucester Road, Horfield, and 86, Stokes Croft, Bristol. Last day for proofs, August 14th, 1907. Trustees, C. A. Tricks and A. Collins, 18, Nicholas Street, Bristol.

STORMONT, ROBERT, tobacconist and cigar merchant, 40, Hampden Road, Park Lane, and 520, High Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. Last day for proofs, August 8th, 1907. Trustee, C. Mercer, 14, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Notices of Dividends.

CHESHIRE, ERNEST ALBERT, tobacconist, &c., 3, Lansdowne Street, and 33, Manchester Road, Burnley. First of 4s. 6d., at 14, Chapel Street, Preston.

CLEGG, JOHN EDWARD, tobacconist, 10, Sherwood Street, and 167, Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton. First and final of 13s., at Official Receiver's Office, Wolverhampton.

DART, ALBERT ERNEST, tobacconist, 34, Fore Street, and 7, Home Close Terrace, Brixham, Devon. First and final of 2s. 11d., at 7, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, Chester, and 59, Market Street, Hoylake. First and final of 4s. 0½d., at 22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

LLOYD, EDWARD MORGAN, tobacco dealer, 52, Wind Street, Swansea. First and final of 3s. 1½d., at 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

RAYNER, THOMAS, tobacco and cigar merchant, 138, High Street, Poole, Dorset. Supplemental of 2s. 4d., at office of Official Receiver, Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Southampton.

WRATHALL, HARRY, formerly tobacconist, &c., 15, Regent Street, lately 164, High Street, Cheltenham. First and final of 2s. 7d., at Official Receiver's Office, Station Road, Gloucester.

Application for Debtor's Discharge.

BRAVO, BARNETT, tobacconist, 17, Henley Road, Ilford Lane, Ilford, and 91, High Street, Ilford, Essex. At Shire Hall, Chelmsford, September 23rd, 1907, at 11.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

WOOLF, MAURICE ALVAN, pipe merchant and moulder, 16, Wheathill Road, Anerley, Kent, and 1, Hanover Court, Milton Street, London, E.C. Discharge suspended for five years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from June 4th, 1912.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

BERZYNSKI, AARON (described as Henry Benson), lately tobacco merchant, lately 132, Harewood Street, and 9, Bond Street, Bradford. Trustee, E. L. Hough, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, July 8th, 1907.

Important

Notice.

The "Cigarette World"

is now published at

32, BROADWAY,

WIMBLEDON, S.W.,

To which address all communications should be sent.

AMIO

THE SENSATION OF THE CIGARETTE TRADE.

IMPORTERS HAVANA, MEXICAN
AND ALL
FOREIGN CIGARS.
TURKISH VIRGINIAN
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
British Cigars a Speciality

NAT. TELEPHONE NOS { 859. OFFICE
417. PRIVATE RESIDENCE..

~~Street~~
36a Granby St. (Opposite Post Office)
Leicester.

July 23rd 1907

Gentlemen

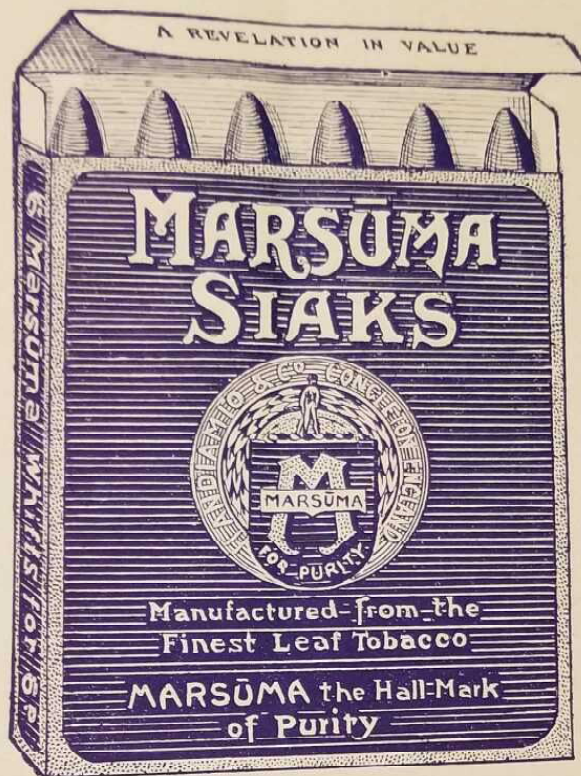
Please send us
a quarter of a million (250,000)
"Amio" Cigarettes in 50.
They are selling well, and
have undoubtedly come to stay
Let me have at any rate
100,000 this week as we have
sold 50,000 today.

I am returning 120 Cops.
Please send us the 3,000 Cigarettes
they represent.

Yours truly
Smith, Harding &
C. H.

For full Particulars
.. apply to the

MARSUMA COMPANY, CONGLETON.



THE GREATEST VALUE TO-DAY IN WHIFFS.

These are now put up in Packets of 6 and 12 to sell at 6d. and 1s.

We defy any manufacturer of Whiffs sold at 10s. or 12s. to prove that the first cost is greater than Siaks, which can be sold for 8s. per 100, and are the greatest value in Whiffs in England.

The pretty brown packets make a very good Window Show. They attract Customers.

They are not on sale at your worst enemies, the
Trust Subsidised Shops.

For Showcards and Advertising Matter write direct to the

MARSUMA Company,

Head Office—**CONGLETON** (Cheshire).

TELEGRAMS: "Havanna, Congleton." TELEPHONES—For all Trunk Line calls No. 28 Congleton. Also No. 16 Congleton.

London and District Offices—**22, Minories, London, E.C.**

TELEGRAMS: "Lusby, London."

TELEPHONE—No. 1599 Avenue.

Manchester—**25, Gravel Lane, Manchester.**

EISISKI, SIMON NEHEMIAH (carrying on business as S. Eisiski), tobacconist and cigar merchant, 175, Wellington Road, 15, High Street, Queen's Arcade, 15, Bodfor Street, 30a and 31, Queen Street, Ryhl; 18, Station Road, Colwyn Bay; and 15, Eastgate Street, Chester. Trustee, W. F. Small, 3, Hunter Street, Chester. Date of order, June 20th, 1907.

FRANK, HENRY ALFONSE (described as H. Frank), tobacco dealer, 62, Sutton Street, Shadwell, London. Trustee, E. L. Hough, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, July 8th, 1907.

HARRIS, ERNEST (described as Harris, Frankfort and Co.), cigar and cigarette importer, 9, St. Phillip's Road, Dalston, London, N. Trustee, G. W. Chapman, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, June 21st, 1907.

MILLER, PERCY (trading as Percy Miller & Co.), tobacconist, 94, Lake Road, Portsmouth. Trustee, H. B. Morris, 20, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth. Date of order, June 25th, 1907.

ROWSON, GEORGE HARRY, tobacconist, &c., 176, Legsby Avenue, and 75, Pasture Street, Great Grimsby. Trustee, J. F. Wintringham, St. Mary's Chambers, Great Grimsby. Date of order, July 5th, 1907.

WILSON, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 26, Shaw Street, and 2, Liberal Club Buildings, Holderness Road, Hull. Trustee, C. H. King, Trinity House Lane, Hull. Date of order, July 5th, 1907.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.

BAVEY, HENRY GEORGE, and LOUIS WILLIAM BAVEY, tobacconists, 116, Regent Street, Cambridge. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Henry George Bavey, who continues such business in his own name.

DRAKE, FREDERICK WILLIAM COATES, and AUGUST ALTOFER, tobacconists, &c., 7, Station Square, Harrogate, under the style of Drake & Altofer.

FIRST MEERSCHAUM PIPE.

Kavol Kowates, a Pesth shoemaker, invented the meerschaum pipe. He died in 1764, and there is talk among Pesth smokers of erecting a statue to his memory.

A large piece of meerschaum was brought to Pesth by Count Andrassy in 1723. It had been given to the Count in Turkey. He fetched it home because, as a piece of white clay of extraordinary light specific gravity, it pleased him.

Kavol Kowates was noted in Pesth for his skill in carving, and Count Andrassy took his chunk of light, white clay to him, and said:—

"Make, fellow, something pretty out of this."

The ingenious Kavol, a great smoker, thought that the porousness of the white clay adapted it well for pipes, and accordingly he made two from it—one for himself and one for Count Andrassy.

The pipes were charming, and they smoked superbly. The fame of them spread. In course of time meerschaum mining and meerschaum-pipe making became two of the recognised industries of the world.

The original Kavol Kowates pipe, the world's first meerschaum, is still preserved in the Pesth Museum.—*Weekly Budget.*

6,500,000 ACRES FOR TOBACCO.—According to statistics compiled by an American tobacco merchant, 6,500,000 acres of ground are now required to grow the world's tobacco crop.

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Mr. Roosevelt takes action against the Tobacco Trust.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE ASKS FOR APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER TO TAKE CHARGE OF BUSINESS.



THE Government has taken up a new weapon with which to carry on its campaign against the trusts in applying for the appointment of a receiver for the American Tobacco Company. The complaint filed by the representative of the Government with the clerk of the District Court of the Southern District of New York, asked for an injunction to restrain the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary companies, as a monopoly, from engaging in inter-State business, and asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the business until the combination shall have been dissolved and the business brought into conformity with the law. As your readers have already been informed by cable, in due course other suits will be filed, including the Powder Trust and the Harvester Trust.

The news of the action by the Government came as a great disappointment to the financial interests, who had hoped that Mr. Roosevelt's anti-Trust activities had subsided. Yesterday's action, which is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was far-reaching, taking in specifically the American Tobacco Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, the Imperial Tobacco Company, the American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, United States Cigars, and 59 other corporations and 29 individuals connected with them. The corporations and persons named in the petition will be subpoenaed to appear in court on the first Monday in August. In showing the growth of the trust since its organisation in 1890, the conclusion is reached that at an early date, unless prevented, it would completely monopolise the entire tobacco industry. The Government presents the following summary, showing in round figures the total tobacco products manufactured in the United States during 1906; the same year the combined output of defendants, including that of the British-American Tobacco Company:—

	1906. Total United States, Pounds.	1906. Defendants' Output, Pounds.
Manufactured tobacco, plug and smoking	363,000,000 ..	282,000,000
Snuff	23,660,000 ..	22,500,000
Cigarettes	6,328,000,000 ..	4,900,000,000
Small cigars	995,000,000 ..	905,000,000
Cigars, stogies, &c.	7,375,000,000 ..	747,135,000

The Government asks that the existing combinations, conspiracies, and monopolies be enjoined, and that each of the defendant companies be restrained from holding or controlling stock in any other. It is asked, further, that the Imperial Tobacco Company be enjoined from doing business within the jurisdiction of the United States until it shall cease to observe the terms of its agreement with American companies, that certain of the defendants be declared combinations in restraint of trade and be enjoined from engaging in inter-State and foreign trade and commerce or that a receiver be appointed to take charge of their affairs and administer them so as to bring about conditions in harmony with the law.

The organisation of the Tobacco Trust, according to the petition, dates from the formation of the American Tobacco Company, in 1890, to acquire five competing cigarette manufacturers with joint assets of much less than

\$25,000,000 and an annual consumption of leaf under 15,000,000 lbs. The petition shows the subsequent history, development and growth of that company until its total assets now exceed \$275,000,000, and likewise the origin and manipulation of scores of created, acquired, and controlled corporations, utilised as agencies to accomplish the general design; the progressive absorption and elimination of competitors and destruction of formidable opposition; and the entry by defendants into various departments of manufacture and trade, domestic and foreign, in tobacco products, with intent to monopolise. The allegation is made that the members of the combination have divided up the tobacco business of the world, assigning to some special territory for unmolested exploitation. The operations of the monopoly, according to the petition, have been along this general plan: To acquire through one of the confederated companies the business of successful opponents, taking from owners and managers agreements not thereafter to engage in the tobacco business; to drive out other opponents by destructive competition; to deter any who might wish to engage in the trade, and, finally, to gain control of the agencies through which tobacco products were distributed. After reciting the bitter trade war between American and English concerns, the petition shows how the combinations in these countries, wearying of competition, in 1902 entered into written agreements each not to interfere with the other along certain well-defined lines, and together forming the Imperial Tobacco Company, to carry on the trade and commerce in other countries without competition.

The Government declares that this division of the world has ever since been strictly observed, and the three companies, with their allies and associates, have all been operated in concert and harmony. The British companies are mentioned specifically in Sections 4 and 5 of the Government's petition, as follows: (4) That the Imperial Tobacco Company, its officers, agents, and servants be enjoined from engaging in inter-State or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States until it shall cease to observe or act in pursuance of said agreements, contracts, combinations, and conspiracies entered into by it and other defendants on or about September 27th, 1902, and thereafter, and evidenced, among other things, by the contracts of that date. (5) That the British-American Tobacco Company be adjudged an unlawful instrumentality, created solely for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of said contract, combination, and conspiracy entered into on or about September 27th, 1902, and thereafter, and that it be enjoined from engaging in inter-State or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States.

An interesting chapter of the petition is devoted to methods of distributing tobacco products. The American Tobacco Company in 1901, the petition states, secretly acquired control of the United Cigar Stores Company (for a long time thereafter denied), and, through it, retail tobacco stores are established in the large cities, which, by reason of the powerful support and influence of the combination, quickly secured a dominating position in the trade and destroyed competitors. The defendants, it is alleged, have been able, by enormous resources and power in combination, to manipulate markets and the prices for leaf tobacco to their own advantage, to break down existing

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opposition, and render success in opposition to them hopeless. They have secured control of many—and are diligently seeking to extend it to all others—of the ordinary agencies through which manufactured tobacco and its products, as a part of inter-State and foreign commerce, are distributed—jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers; among other ways, by acquiring outright ownership, by allowing special confidential commissions, by advancing large sums of money, giving unusual credit and otherwise financing them, and by threats to withhold the goods of the combination unless given special treatment and preference, and if the goods of other manufacturers are dealt in.—*Financial News.*

The World of Smoke.

It has been said that the "dainty unsubstantial, airy cigarette is the natural smoke of the Latin peoples." This may well be the case, but it would seem that the cigarette, not content with its undisputed sovereignty over the affection of the Latin races, has now almost entirely captured the smoking public of the United Kingdom. Yet the use of the cigarette in this country does not date back more than fifty years.

In the year 1845 a writer remarked that foreign visitors were smoking what were called cigarettes, or more commonly, "paper cigars," but it was not until the Crimean war, fully ten years later, that our military and naval officers acting as the pioneers of the cigarette in England, first began to introduce the custom into English club life. It was during the Crimea that the English officers, suffering from want of food and tobacco, and unable to obtain their own cherished cigars, first acquired a liking for the cigarette, that was at once a companion and solace to their Turkish and French allies.

It is recorded that the first man of fashion who made no disguise of smoking cigarettes in Mayfair, at that time, was Oliphant, who made his own cigarettes, as did all other cigarette smokers. But about 1866 or 1867 the demand had risen to such proportions that manufacturers began to employ a Polish, or Russian, cigarette-maker, whose business it was to turn out cigarettes on order for customers.

To-day the demand for cigarettes has become all but universal, and is still steadily increasing. They are turned out now by machines of marvellous ingenuity at the rate of 200 to 400 a minute. These machines are practically all of American invention. They are of two classes. In one class an endless roll of tobacco is wrapped by what looks like an interminable ribbon of paper. The tobacco is then simply chopped into cigarette lengths. Machines working on the other principle take the tobacco separately, roll it, and then press it into its already-prepared paper socket. Cigarettes manufactured by these processes are mostly Virginian—the Russian and Turkish cigarette is still, and in all probability always will be, made by hand. It is interesting to know that the Virginian cigarette is fully maintaining its popularity. The explanation of this is perhaps to be found in the fact that the Virginian cigarette is made from the mildest tobacco on the market. It has also a wonderfully wide range of flavour, and can be suited to almost any palate. The flavourings in use to-day are innumerable, but the most popular are rose, geranium, vanilla bean, Tonka bean, and liquorice. A very excellent judge of cigarettes and of their respective qualities and flavourings is to be found in Mr. Balfour, who has been long known as a staunch cigarette smoker.

Pipe makers tell us this year that there has been a very steady and sustained recrudescence in the popularity of the meerschaum. The meerschaum will always be able to

make an appeal based on dual grounds to the taste of the fastidious and discriminating pipe smoker—an appeal on the ground of its natural sweetness and an appeal on the ground that no other pipe so lends itself to processes of decoration and ornament. A good colouring meerschaum is at once a hobby and a fetish with many men. The pipe is to them as sacred a possession as were those primitive pipes of brown porphyry to the first Indian smokers. The meerschaum sustains the traditions of the old brown porphyry inasmuch as it is the symbol of a cult, or, if one may call it so, a religious instrument. It appears quite probable that many a modern smoker would, if his inclinations were obeyed, be buried with his meerschaum, as were those Indian chieftains who rest in the grave mounds of the Mississippi Valley.

The meerschaum, as we know it to-day, owes its origin, like many another human institution, to the purest of quaint accidents. It appears that more than a century and a half ago there lived in Pesth a certain shoemaker, by name Kavol Kowates, who, it is said, earned a decent competency by making shoes and a handsome fortune by carving pipes. Among his many patrons was one Count Andrassy, who was despatched on a diplomatic mission to Turkey. Here the Count made himself so generally liked that he was the recipient of many presents. Among these was a huge lump of meerschaum. The Count at first conceived the meerschaum to be quite useless, but, considering its lightness and porousness, on his return to Pesth, he handed it to Kowates, the shoemaker, ordering him to experiment on the new material, and, if possible, fashion from it a pipe. Kowates, it appears, being a man of some resource, cut two pipes from the block and smoked one himself.

Now, the hands of the shoemaker were waxy, and the meerschaum became waxed here and there while Kowates smoked. He found after some little time that wherever the pipe had been waxed a spot of pale brown appeared like a stain. Still experimenting, he waxed the entire pipe, which now, after habitual smoking, grew to a most beautiful even brown. Incidentally, the pipe smoked sweeter than before. Meerschaum now sprang into immediate popularity, and has to this day retained its high place in the affections of the connoisseur. Kowates's pipe rests in a place of honourable distinction among the most highly-prized antiquities in the Pesth Museum. At one time as much as £500 is said to have been paid for a really fine specimen. When one remembers this, the present comparative cheapness and fine quality of meerschaums is all the more astonishing.—*The Tribune.*

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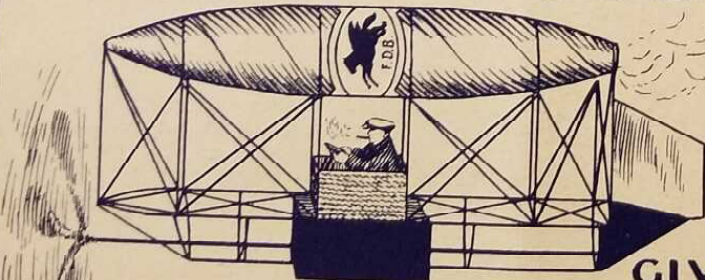
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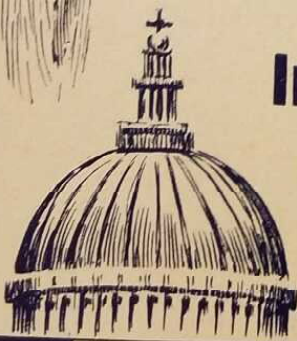
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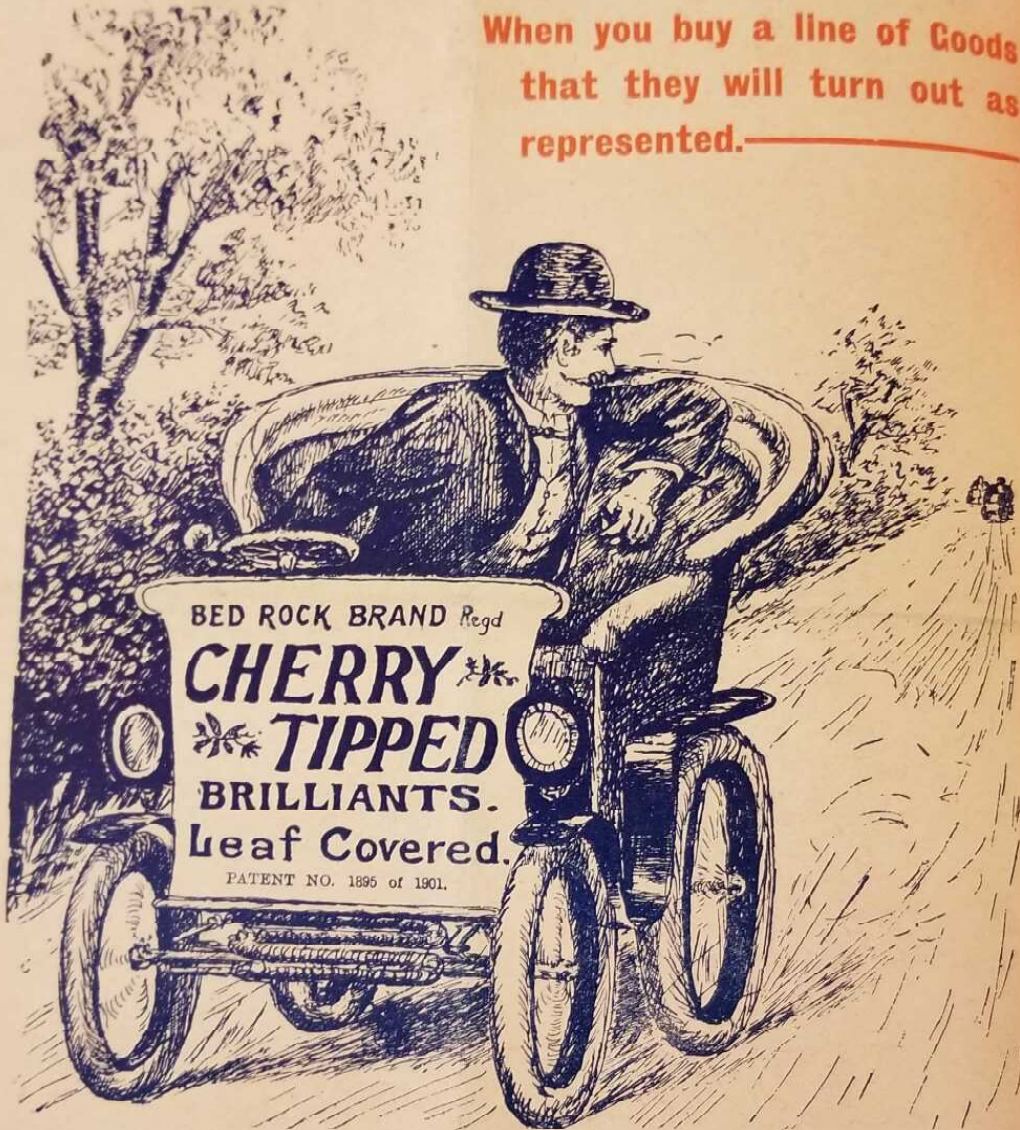
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