

# Park Drive Cigarettes

**A Huge Success!**

Splendid Value—10 for 2d.—Strong Advertising—Good Profits.

GALLAHER LTD.—THE INDEPENDENT FIRM—BELFAST AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1896.

## The CIGARETTE WORLD & TOBACCO NEWS.

THE ORGAN OF THE INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS.

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

*Published on the 15th of every Month.*

WRITE TO

112, Commercial Street, London, E.

FOR

**GODFREY PHILLIPS & SONS**

LATEST PRICES OF

# Tobaccos & Cigarettes,

IN PACKETS AND BY WEIGHT.

# 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.,

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

PURVEYORS TO THE FRENCH RÉGIE.

LEADING BRANDS:—

## ARISTON AND NEB-KA

(Pure Dubec.)

(Finest Turkish.)

THE DEMAND FOR THESE HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES CONTINUES TO INCREASE, AND THEY GIVE THE RETAILER A HANDSOME PROFIT.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION,

Kiosk No. 95,

ELITE GARDENS (close to band stand).

FOR

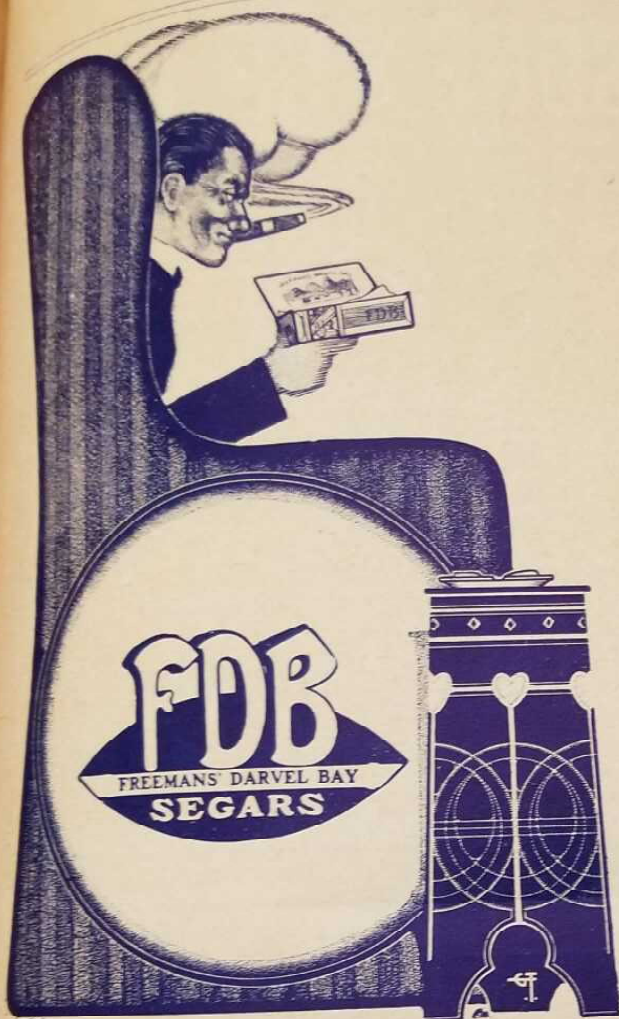
# Asthore Cigarettes

APPLY TO

J. H. CUSTANCE,

Sole Agent for the United Kingdom. . . Putney, S.W.





"THESE SEGARS  
ARE DISTINCTLY  
ENJOYABLE."

THE FULLEST SATISFACTION

IS ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM

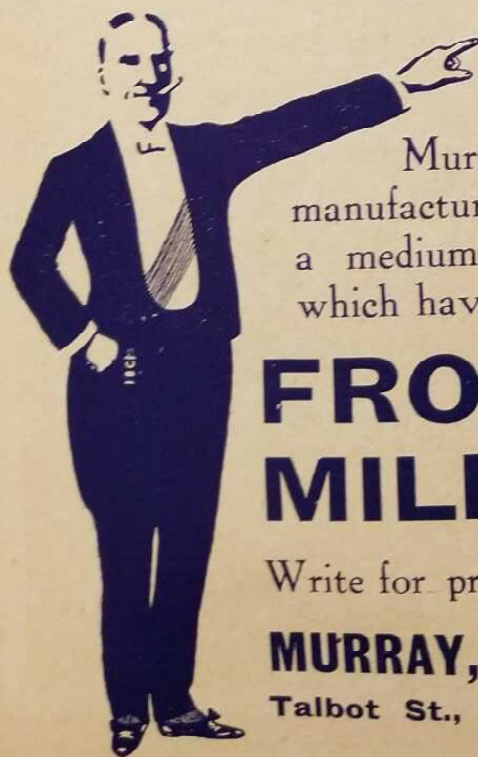
"FREEMANS" DARVEL BAYS.

THEY { ARE FULL IN QUALITY.  
ARE MODERATE IN PRICE.  
PROVIDE THE FULLEST SMOKING  
ENJOYMENT.

Every Segar can be sold with the utmost confidence.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS WRITE:

**J. R. FREEMAN & SON,**  
LONDON, N.,  
And GRANGETOWN, CARDIFF.



**IMPORTANT!**

Murray, Sons & Co., Ltd., are now manufacturing "Front-Bench" Cigarettes in a medium strength, in addition to the mild which have already proved so great a success.

**FRONT-BENCH  
MILD & MEDIUM**

Write for prices and particulars of new strength.

**MURRAY, SONS & CO., LTD., BELFAST.**

Talbot St., DUBLIN; Glassford St., GLASGOW.



# OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

## "Cigarette World" Post Cards.

**I**N order to save our readers trouble, we have printed a number of Post Cards which they can send to Advertisers. We shall be pleased to supply them free on application. They are in the following form and will be found most convenient:—

*Please send me Price List and Particulars of  
your Specialities as advertised in "The Cigarette  
World and Tobacco News."*

Name .....

Address .....

*These Cards will usually be supplied to Annual Subscribers only, but a few will be sent out by our Agents, so that readers who buy the Journal through them may have the same advantages.*

ADDRESS— MANAGER, Cigarette World and Tobacco News,  
32, Broadway, WIMBLEDON, S.W.

OUR LA

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With Co

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14s.

Less Disc

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NATIONAL SHA



OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

SWEET  
GRAPES

5 a 1<sup>d</sup>

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. G,

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

Who are not connected with any  
Trust or Combine.

## The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

AUGUST 15th, 1908.

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.

### SOME NEW DEPARTURES.



In our last issue we ventured to ask our readers for help in various directions, and we beg to thank those who have kindly written us, not only for the appreciation they have expressed of our efforts but also for much useful information, which we have carefully noted. The response to our offer of a free subscription for 12 months to all tobacconists who are giving independent manufacturers a fair show has been rather disappointing, but we have advertised in the daily Press and shall continue to do so at intervals, and we doubt not that we shall rapidly fill up our list of 1,000; the offer will remain open till September 25th. Our September number will be published on September 15th as usual, but after that the Journal will be published on the first of each month. Alteration in the date of publication always involves considerable trouble, so we will ask in advance for our readers' kindly indulgence for any imperfections which may result at first. We hope to improve the Journal in many particulars, and not only to

"NATIONAL SHAG," PACKED IN 1/32, 1/16, 4s. 6d. per lb.—THE PRIZE MEDAL SHAG FOR QUALITY.  
W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



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:**

**45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.**



increase our ordinary circulation but to rapidly develop a special circulation among those members of the trade who are in sympathy with our policy. In short, the manufacturer who is outside the Trust will find that he is serving his best interests by extending his support to us. We would remind our advertisers that just in proportion to the assistance they give us, so shall we be able to increase our influence and thus effectively counteract the tactics of the Trust. We would simply ask the question, is it not worth your while to encourage the only independent Journal in the trade? We do not ask you to "boycott" our contemporaries; we have no desire whatever to attack any of them. What we do say is that we should have at least the same patronage as they receive from independent manufacturers, because we can do much more useful service, for the very simple reason that not being burdened with Trust advertisements, we can give our whole energies to those outside the ring.

We intend, under the heading of "What Independent Manufacturers are Doing," to publish from time to time interesting information as to brands, &c., and we invite all such manufacturers to help us by sending information regularly, and also by sending us samples and designs for show cards, &c. We believe that there are many business matters which are interesting to every business man, no matter in what trade he may be, and we have arranged for a series of page articles by a well-known expert; the first will appear next month and the subject is "The Business Man and His Banker." We hope as time goes on to provide other new features, and we may repeat that we cordially invite writers on all subjects connected with the trade to submit articles or items of news. We undertake to deal promptly with every article sent in, and payment will always be made immediately after publication. There are many of our readers who may not have time to write articles but yet may hear of information likely to be of use; if so, we shall be pleased to pay for it. We are anxious to push our advertisers' interests in every direction, but in order to do so we must have their co-operation, and we must have early information as to their doings; if, therefore, instructions are given that this information shall be sent in periodically, it will much facilitate our work. Blocks illustrating new brands, show cards, leaflets, and particulars of coupon schemes, should be sent as early as possible, and our motto will be first come first served. We have various advertising schemes suitable to different advertisers, and a representative will at any time be pleased to call and advise. More especially do we call attention to our scheme of advertising by means of illustrated interviews. This has proved most successful, and we make no charge for the interview, except when blocks have to be made, in which case we charge cost price to us. We rely for our profit on the order for advertising, and we utilise our ordinary pages to give such an account of the articles advertised as will create interest among the trade and lead to business. It is extremely important that we should have in all cases price lists before us, so that we can demonstrate to retailers the fact that they can earn much higher profits by stocking

and pushing the brands of those outside the Trust. Manufacturers should, if possible, be prepared to arrange for window dressing for large customers. This branch has not been attended to in the way it should have been, with the result that the Trust is gaining splendid advertisements all over the country. We make frequent journeys round London and the suburbs, and our experience shows us that a good window display is worth any number of posters. The public must not only see the brand which it is desired to push advertised, but they must see it in the shop window, for when the smoker looks into the window before entering the shop, he is just in the mood when a new article, tastefully displayed and attractively boxed, will catch him.

## FRONT-BENCH CIGARETTES.

A NEW STRENGTH.

Messrs. MURRAY, SONS & CO. LIMITED have, in consequence of the great success of their popular Front-Bench Cigarettes, which up till now have been manufactured in a mild blend, introduced a new blend of medium strength. The medium packet bears a red band, while the mild has a striped green band; it will thus be easy to handle these lines without any chance of mistake. The firm have made every effort to insure an enormous sale, as they have not only reduced the price to 2½d. per packet of 10, but have also spent large sums in striking newspaper advertisements, and have issued particularly effective show cards. We have carefully tested the new line and find that the cigarettes are manufactured from choice Virginia tobacco, with an agreeably full and rather nutty flavour.



It is claimed that these cigarettes are peculiarly suitable for inhalation, and though the practice is well-known to be injurious, nevertheless it is unfortunately true that it is indulged in by a great number of smokers, and it is therefore all the more important that the cigarettes they use should be quite free from dust and made from the purest tobacco. Each packet contains one of a splendid series of photographs of well-known members of Parliament, in consequence of the very great success of the same series issued with the mild blend. Retailers should send for Messrs. Murray and Co.'s price list and ask for samples, for we feel confident that the new line will have a very large sale, indeed we understand that orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. As usual, retailers will find that they are allowed a very liberal margin of profit.



# Trade News and Notes.

**FREDK. WRIGHT'S GIGANTIC CIGAR BOX** occupied a conspicuous position at the Olympian Henley Regatta, where both he and his well-known specialities were well to the fore. His celebrated "My Own Mixture" found an ever increasing circle of consumers, together with "Flower of Cuba" (British cigars, the title of which is undisputed by the Association) and Mexdolla, the latter being a very fine brand of specially imported Mexicans, which have created a large sale for themselves.

**TOBACCO WAR OUTRAGES.**—Serious concern is aroused by recent reports of the increasing lawlessness of the tobacco-growing section of Kentucky, where the conditions throughout an area the size of England, arising from the war of the growers against the powerful Tobacco Trust, are getting steadily worse. Warehouse-burnings, crop-destroying, whippings, and murders are perpetrated daily by the "night-riders." On Wednesday night, July 22nd, three parties of masked farmers on horseback raided the Illinois Central Railway and burned three stations, with their freight wagons and postal vans, because the railway had permitted the Militia to camp on its land. The stationmasters were bound to trees and compelled helplessly to witness the destruction of the property.

**CIGARETTES A MILE LONG.**—Proceedings at the Franco-British Exhibition are now in full swing, and each day sees very large crowds of people in all the numerous interesting sections of the "White City." A number of British manufacturers have fitted up model workshops, in which their special lines are exhibited. One of the most attractive exhibits of this class is a building devoted to Messrs. Godfrey Phillips and Sons, in which several departments of the tobacco industry are at work. As the "walls" are all of glass, thousands of people stand outside every day, watching the machinery. One of the machines is devised for making cigarettes, of which it turns out 100,000 per day of eight hours. At least, what it does is to make five cigarettes, each a mile long, and cut them into regulation lengths.

**NO MORE "PHOSSY JAW." USE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS FORBIDDEN IN MATCH MANUFACTURE.**—By a Bill which was issued on August 1st, backed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Samuel, it is proposed to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches in this country. To those who personally come in touch with the horrible disease of necrosis of the jaw, or, as it is popularly known, "phossy jaw," this will be good news. Although the use of this poisonous compound has considerably decreased since the *Daily Chronicle* and other papers drew attention to the agony and misery resulting from its use, the Bill, if enacted, will once and for ever prevent other and less scrupulous manufacturers from resorting to its use. "Phossy jaw" is a disease which renders the victims almost as offensive to others as leprosy

does, and in its worst stages it is excruciatingly painful. Surgical treatment is necessary to cure it, but the poor women workers were too often forbidden to go to public hospitals and infirmaries, in order to avoid publicity, and the disease often ravaged their faces for years before death brought a welcome release. In addition to prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in manufacture, the Bill forbids the sale of matches containing it.

## Foreign.

**TARIFF CHANGES. AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**—A copy has been received by the Board of Trade of a Customs circular issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, giving further details respecting the percentages that may be conceded over or under the contents printed or stamped on boxes of matches imported into the Commonwealth, under Item 79 E of the tariff. The details are as follows:—

### WAX MATCHES.

Boxes marked to contain 100 or a less number, 6 per cent.

Viz.:—Ordinary plaids (40 to 45) not more than three matches.

Ordinary flats (80) not more than five matches.

Ordinary large plaids (94) not more than six matches.

Tins or boxes containing over 100, but under 200, 4 per cent.

Viz.:—Tins (150) six matches.

Tins and boxes containing 200 and over, but not exceeding 400, 3 per cent.

Tins and boxes containing over 400 matches, 2 per cent.

Viz.:—Tins marked to contain 600, not more than 12 matches.

### SAFETY MATCHES (WOOD).

Boxes marked to contain not more than 100 matches, 10 per cent.

**PORTUGUESE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.**—Something like a rumpus has been caused in Lisbon by the accounts presented to the shareholders of the Tobacco Monopoly Company. Although prices have been put up, the profits have fallen off, the sales having, last year, reached only 8,865 contos of reis, compared with 9,923 contos in 1906. This poor result is attributed to the institution of the weekly day of rest, and to the increase of smuggling, the directors consequently deciding to pass the dividend. This proceeding did not meet with the approval of the shareholders, who, after three stormy meetings, consented to pass the accounts only on the condition that they should be called together again at an early date to receive the declaration of a dividend. The derivation of same is nebulous, but the bilateral opposition appropriately ends in smoke. The principal business of the Portuguese Cortes, which are expected to adjourn without considering the Budget, is at present the discussion of the payment of members and of the enhancement of Ministerial salaries.

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

# TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES. LTD.

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. Ltd., LONDON.**

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

**LINES THAT SELL:—"NILO" EGYPTIAN BLEND CIGARETTES, 5s. 6d. lb.; "GOOD TACK" (32), 3s. 6d. lb. "SPECIAL STRAIGHT CUT, No. 5," 5s. 6d. lb.; "LOLAH" TURKISH CIGARETTES, 5s. 6d. lb.; "DOTS" VIRGINIA (40), 5s. 6d. lb.—W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.**



**MATCH INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.**—The match industry in Japan appears to have suffered most of all from the depression of trade with China consequent upon the decline of silver and the monetary stringency, and the industry is now reduced to a most trying and critical position. Since December last some of the match factories in Kobe have had to suspend operations. But the leading factories have continued to work in order to give employment to the operatives, in view of the importance of the industry in relation to the general prosperity of Kobe, thousands of the poorer people being dependent upon it. The manufacturers, it is now stated, can no longer afford to run their factories from altruistic motives, for under present conditions they declare they are losing money daily, the match market becoming worse and worse. A proposal has at last been made among the manufacturers in Kobe and Osaka to suspend work altogether. Already not a few of them have greatly reduced their output, and yet the stocks remaining in the godowns are estimated at about 30,000 cases. The export of matches has shown some increase in quantity of late, but the goods have been sold at very low prices and at no profit. It is stated that the relentless attitude adopted by bankers in collecting advances has aggravated the difficulties of the match manufacturers. We may add, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that the operatives at present employed in the match factories of Kobe number not less than 6,000, while over 10,000 poor people outside the factories are earning their living by making matchboxes, &c. If the work of the factories is suspended all these people will be thrown out of employment.

**OPIUM CONSUMPTION IN CHINA.**—The report on the foreign trade of China in 1907, which is just to hand from the Inspectorate-General of Customs at Shanghai, contains an interesting passage on the opium question. Last year the consumption of foreign opium amounted to 54,584 piculs (a picul equals about 133 lbs.), an increase of 47 piculs on the consumption of 1906. The northern ports took only 535 piculs, or little more than half their consumption in 1906. Shanghai took 214 piculs less than in the previous year, and the southern ports 941 piculs less; but against these reductions has to be set an increase of over 2,000 piculs in the consumption of the ports on the Yangtze and in Chekiang. Moreover, the quantities of native opium passing down the Yangtze through the Native and Foreign Customs at Ichang continued to increase in a marked degree. In 1902 the amount was 22,000 piculs; in 1906 it had increased to nearly 42,000 piculs; and last year a further advance was recorded to 47,670 piculs. Considered in conjunction with the increased quantities of foreign opium arriving in the Yangtze these figures appear to indicate that the anti-opium measures in China have not as yet borne fruit in diminished consumption of the drug. But Mr. J. L. Chalmers, the Acting Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who has drawn up the report for last year, points out that this conclusion needs considerable qualification. The production and circulation of the native drug are shrouded in obscurity which prevents any reliable conclusion being formed as to the progress made in the suppression of opium smoking. Vigorous and practical steps, the effects of which he thinks must be felt sooner or later, have been very generally taken to enforce the Imperial Edict on the subject. As to the increased returns, Mr. Chalmers suggests that among the immediate effects of the reform measures may very well have been a sudden desire on the part of wealthy smokers to lay in supplies of opium against a day when it may be more difficult to obtain the drug, and a corresponding eagerness on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks at low prices.

## Law.

**THE HABANA CIGAR CASE.**—Leopold Ernest Butcher appealed against his conviction.—Mr. Hulme

Williams, K.C., for the appellant, said he was indicted under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 for having sold certain boxes of cigars having attached to them what was alleged to be a false trade description. The case was tried at the Old Bailey before the Common Serjeant and a jury on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June, and the prisoner was convicted and was fined £50 or one month's imprisonment. The appeal was on a question of law. The cigars, said counsel, consisted to a considerable extent of Habana tobacco, but not wholly. Prisoner was a retail tobacconist in Gracechurch Street. The prosecution said that the general get-up of the boxes amounted to an indication, direct or indirect, that the goods were made in Havana. That was said to be a false trade description, because admittedly, they were not made in Havana. For the defence, a great deal of evidence was called to show that a get-up similar to that on the particular boxes had been in use for 30 or 40 years in this country. The wording on the boxes, contended counsel, really intimated the origin of tobacco.—Mr. Justice Darling thought there was a good deal more than that. There were the words, "Fabrica des Cigarros," and that was not an indication that tobacco came from Cuba. If anything, it was an indication that the cigar was made by a Spaniard somewhere. Looking at the other wording his lordship said it looked like a man who could not write English or speak English, trying to tell people where he made the cigars. Later, he added: "I remember a quotation, 'The united voice of millions cannot render true that which is false.' That is from Goldsmith."—Mr. Hulme Williams: I accept it from Goldsmith or from your lordship.—Without calling upon Mr. Horace Avery, K.C., the Court dismissed the appeal.

**CLAIM BY A TRAVELLER.**—Mr. S. C. Towler, commercial traveller, sued Mr. A. J. Nathan, of New Bridge Street, London, tobacconist, &c., for damages for wrongful dismissal. The defendant counterclaimed for the return of commission overpaid. Mr. Jones (instructed by Mr. Searl) was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bartley (instructed by Mr. Fisher) for the defendant.—The plaintiff's case was that in December he entered the defendant's employment as a traveller under a five years' agreement. He was to be remunerated upon a commission basis. At that time the plaintiff possessed an agency in tobacconists' novelties, and that he took to the defendant. His duties were to obtain orders for novelties and goods of the defendant's manufacture. While in the service of the defendant he obtained good results considering the fact that he had to open new ground and place samples. After being in the defendant's employment for a little while he was summarily dismissed. While in the defendant's service he drew £3 a week against his commission. The defendant had said that he had been guilty of misconduct, but that he denied. Had he been allowed to continue under his agreement with the defendant, the position would have been worth at least £9 or £10 a week.—For the defence it was said that the plaintiff's agreement was terminable if misbehaviour took place. At first the plaintiff was considered a good man for the position he was offered, but as his prospects increased his behaviour became insolent. Upon being spoken to he had said he was on commission, and could attend to business when he liked. The plaintiff's conduct was such that he would demoralise the office, and therefore he was dismissed.—Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £75 for wrongful dismissal, and for the defendant on the counterclaim for £10.

**THE SALE OF A CIGARETTE-MAKING MACHINE.**—Myers Berson, wholesale tobacconist, of Leeds, sought to recover from Messrs. Golds, Ltd., of Birmingham, damages for breach of contract in the sale of a second-hand cigarette-making machine. The defendants denied the breach of contract. Mr. A. W. Bairstow, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Marshall were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Frank Newbould was for the defendants.—Mr. Bairstow stated that the plaintiff was a cigarette maker in a small way of business in Leeds, and the defendants were a limited company

"NATIONAL WEIGHTS," 5 FOR 1d., WITH COUPONS, 3s. 2d. PER BOX. SELLING WELL EVERYWHERE. CUSTOMERS PLEASSED. RETAILERS PLEASSED.—W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS RD., LONDON, S.E.



carrying on a similar business at Birmingham. In June last the plaintiff received a letter from the defendants stating that they had a cigarette-making machine to dispose of, and the plaintiff replied inquiring if the machine was in good order. The defendants stated that the machine originally cost £800. The trial was unsatisfactory, as the cigarettes which the machine turned out were sticky and un-saleable, although it was being worked by the mechanic who was accustomed to work it. Eventually the plaintiff bought the machine for £45, and it was set up in Leeds. The man who had been employed by the defendants was engaged to endeavour to make it produce saleable cigarettes. However, it never did produce saleable cigarettes, and when examined it was found that the whole of the working parts were practically worn out. As a cigarette-making machine it was now worth nothing. The plaintiff had paid £15 on account, and he now asked for the return of that amount, together with damages.—The plaintiff, in his evidence, stated that the defendants had told him that the machine would make his fortune in time.—His Lordship: What do you consider a fortune? £50,000, say?—Witness (promptly): Oh, rather.—His Lordship: Mr. Bairstow, you have not made enough of this case. You ought to have claimed a fortune.—For the defence it was contended that the machine could still be worked with satisfactory results if it were properly looked after. The machine was in a good condition when sold, but the plaintiff had fixed it up in a bad position.—The jury found for the plaintiff for £30 on the claim and for the defendants for £30 on a counter claim. Judgment was given accordingly.

## Police.

**A BIG HAUL.**—For smuggling 57 lbs. of Cavendish tobacco and 5½ lbs. of cigars on board the steamship "Veghotrom," at Bristol, a Dutch seaman, Johann Brommett (39), and Fredk. Slikker (37), were, on July 15th, each fined £25. It appeared that after the arrival of the vessel at the port on Monday, Customs officials searched the engine-room, and beneath the iron floor found the tobacco referred to enclosed in four tins and covered with wet ashes.

**TOBACCO STEALING IN BELFAST. MANUFACTURERS VICTIMISED.**—At the Belfast Custody Court, on Saturday, August 1st, a young woman named Annie Nelson, of 48, Raleigh Street, was charged by Detective-Sergeant Wm. Baird with the larceny of a quantity of tobacco, the property of Messrs. Murray, Sons, and Co. Ltd. Mr. D. F. Spiller prosecuted, and Mr. J. Graham defended.—Mr. Spiller, when the case was called, said Messrs. Murray were not anxious to prosecute any of their employees, but they had several hundred girls in their employment, and as cautions and warnings had not any effect in the past, he had been instructed to ask for a penalty in that case, so as to be an example to others.—Mr. Henry Scott, assistant

manager, said Messrs. Murray employed 700 hands. Pilfering of tobacco had been going on for some time, and a few employees were prosecuted and a few threatened, without much effect. On Friday, in consequence of what he was informed about the prisoner, he sent for the police. In cross-examination by Mr. Graham, witness said accused worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and was paid 6s. 6d. per week. She would have been paid more if she was a satisfactory worker.—Sergeant Baird said he was called to Messrs. Murray's factory at Boyne Bridge, and prisoner, when she was brought into the office by Mr. Scott, was asked a few questions by witness, and she then produced a couple of sticks of tobacco. Witness at once arrested her, and subsequently he got a third bar of tobacco from her.—To Mr. Graham: Witness had previously been given information regarding tobacco, which it was alleged was disposed of by a friend of the accused.—Mr. Wm. Whaley, a department

manager, said the value of the tobacco was 1s. 7d. The girl had been in the firm's employment for only a month.—Mr. Graham called prisoner's mother for the defence, and addressing their Worships he stated that the girl was not twenty years of age, was one of a family of thirteen, and in her employment had been given characters for honesty. That was her first offence, and he thought the case was one to be dealt with under the First Offenders Act. He begged the magistrates not to send her to jail.—Accused pleaded guilty.—The magistrates said the case was a very serious one, but allowed her out under the First Offenders Act.

### THE SALE OF STAMPS.

—A prosecution under the Sale of Stamps Regulation Act (54 and 55 Vic. cap. 38), in which the informations were laid by the Inland Revenue, came before Mr. Cluer on July 20th, the defendant being Edward Whitear, keeping a tobacconist and news vendor's shop at Banner Street, St. Luke's. Mr. A. K. Shaw appeared for the Excise authorities, and as the defendant elected to have the four summonses

against him (relating to different dates) heard separately, opened the case of a sale of stamps at defendant's shop on June 12th. A youth, employed by Mr. Cope, Excise Officer, was sent to the shop and bought a penny stamp and two halfpenny ones. The defendant held no license to sell stamps but did for tobacco.—Mr. Cluer remarked that the Revenue was not injured by such sales, and it was a very common thing for a customer to ask a publican for a stamp. He himself had "obliged a friend" who would insist on leaving the id. Was he, the magistrate, liable?—Mr. Shaw relied on the wording of the section "deal" in.—Mr. Cluer thought it misleading; one "dealt" with a stamp when affixing it to a letter.—Mr. Shaw, proceeding with his opening statement, said that Mr. Cope and Mr. Davis, Preventive Inspectors of Excise, had a conversation with the defendant, who then produced from a small box in his till seven penny and one halfpenny stamp, all of which, like the three previously sold,

## GOLD MEDALS

Were awarded at the Brewer's  
Exhibition, 1907, to Messrs.

Hemming & Edwards for

**EL SOLANIA - - 2d.**

**PEARL MAIDEN - 3d.**

as the most suitable Cigars for  
the trade.

Write for Lists to

**HEMMING & EDWARDS,**

**42, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.**

**W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.—THE BEST HOUSE FOR MIXED PARCELS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.**

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**W. T. OSBO**



were perforated with the initials of a firm. The defendant then made a statement as to where his sons were employed.—Mr. Cluer refused to allow such a statement to be given. The defendant was not cautioned that his statement would be used against him.—Evidence was given as to the purchase on the date named, and the defendant, who said he only sold "to oblige," called his son Herbert, aged 20, who said he was employed by a firm at Holborn Viaduct, and he admitted he had been in the habit of taking stamps from the office for his personal use, "intending to replace them."—Mr. Cluer asked if they had been replaced.—The witness said "Yes," and that he had confessed the matter to his employers, who had not dismissed him.—Mr. Cluer thought the explanation of "personal use" inconsistent with the fact that the stamps were being sold from time to time by the father. He thought the son not free from blame, and the father's behaviour very reprehensible. He fined him £10 and three guineas costs on one case, the other three cases being withdrawn.

**SMART CAPTURE BY A DETECTIVE.**—Henri Sondre (25), a French subject, described as a hairdresser, was charged, before Mr. Fordham, with stealing £9 10s. in gold and £1 2s. in silver, the money of Richard Watt, hairdresser and tobacconist, of 9, The Broadway, Highbury Park. The prosecutor said that the prisoner had been in his employment as manager for the past seven months. On Sunday he was left alone on the premises, and the witness prior to going out at 10 a.m. saw the money mentioned in the charge, safe in the till. He returned about 10.20 a.m., and missed the money from the till. The prisoner had also disappeared. The witness took a motor omnibus to Upper Street Police Station, and there saw Detective Hall. Acting on the detective's suggestion they proceeded to Holborn Viaduct railway station, and searched the 11 a.m. Continental train. The witness saw the prisoner seated in one of the carriages, and pointed him out to the detective, who took him into custody. The prisoner had on him a ticket for Calais and the balance of the £10 12s., which sum was made up when the ticket was returned to the booking clerk. But for the alertness of the detective, the prosecutor added, the prisoner would have got clear away.—Mr. Fordham: He was very smart.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months in Division II.

**THEFT FROM TOBACCO FACTORY. LABOURER PROSECUTED IN NOTTINGHAM.**—At the Nottingham Guildhall, on July 29th, a bricklayer's labourer named Thomas Goodall, living at 16, Thurman Street, was charged with stealing a quantity of twist tobacco, valued at £2, from the factory of Messrs. Player & Sons, on Radford Boulevard.—The facts as related by Mr. C. E. W. Lucas, who prosecuted, were that the prisoner was in the employ of a builder who was doing certain work at Players' factory, and had access to the spinning department. Here two boys were working, and they would tell the magistrates that they saw the prisoner go to a basket in the room and take away tobacco. They did not say anything to their employers, however, because they were frightened of the man. On July 20th, Police-constable Thomas found the man in a public-house and asked him if he had any tobacco, and Goodall replied "No," but on searching him the officer found on him 3½ ounces, and he attempted to throw some more away on the road to the police station. When charged with having the tobacco in his possession Goodall first said he had bought it, and then that he took it from a skep in the woodyard; but when charged he replied, "I know nothing about it."—The two boys mentioned by Mr. Lucas gave evidence, and a couple of men also spoke to the prisoner offering to sell them tobacco.—Goodall was defended by Mr. Clayton, who said this was the first time he had been charged. He had good characters both from the army and from his employers, and although he did not dispute taking a quantity of the tobacco his plea was that he thought it was waste.—The magistrates fined Goodall £2 or a month's imprisonment.

**PRESENTING A REVOLVER. AN EXTRA-ORDINARY CASE.**—John Nicholson was charged with assaulting Edith Field, with intent to steal the moneys of Messrs. Leuria, Limited, on the 4th June last.—Miss Field said she was in charge of the shop on the Antrim Road, Belfast. On the morning referred to he entered the shop and asked for a packet of cigarettes. He went out and subsequently returned in company with another man. Prisoner presented a revolver at her, caught her by the throat, and said "Hands up." The other man was at the till. Witness escaped at the rear, and went to Mrs. Crawford, next door. Nothing was missed from the till.—Miss Margaret Crawford also gave evidence.—A lad named Andrew Adams deposed to seeing prisoner and another man on the day in question in the vicinity of the shop. He saw them enter the shop subsequently. Prisoner caught Miss Field by the throat and presented a revolver at her. Going up Cliftonville Road he saw prisoner later on hand the revolver to M'Kenna, and he also saw M'Kenna, who was with the prisoner, conceal himself behind some bushes. He afterwards informed two constables.—Dr. D. H. Tweedie, Antrim Road, stated that on the 4th June, about 10.20 a.m., he was cycling down the Antrim Road. He saw Miss Crawford and Miss Field, and in the distance two men running. Miss Crawford directed his attention to the two men, and made a complaint. Witness followed the two men to the corner of Brookhill Avenue. When he got to the top of the avenue one of the men got out of his sight. The other man got down as far as Eia Street. He then turned round. It was the prisoner Nicholson. Later on witness pointed out the prisoner's whereabouts to Sergeant Orr, who arrested him.—William Morehead also deposed to seeing prisoner running up the Cliftonville Road.—Sergeant Orr deposed to seeing prisoner on Cliftonville Road after the alleged occurrence. Prisoner jumped over Dr. Whitaker's gate and attempted to conceal himself under the bushes. Witness arrested him. Before this witness heard a revolver shot from the direction of Brookhill Avenue.—Edmund M'Kenna, called by the prisoner, stated that Nicholson had not the revolver in his possession. Witness owned the revolver. It never left his possession. Replying to Mr. Gordon, witness stated that he had not seen the prisoner in Leuria's, because witness was not there himself. Witness did not know the prisoner prior to seeing him when arrested.—Prisoner, in a statement to the jury, said he had not presented a revolver at the complainant on the occasion. He had not a revolver in his possession. In summing up, his Lordship said the case was an extraordinary one, and not of the usual character which juries were called upon to try. The jury should pay particular attention to the evidence as to what occurred in the shop. Commenting on the subsequent events, his Lordship said Dr. Tweedie had acted very well on the occasion. The boy Andrew Adams had given his evidence very intelligently. Prisoner was accused of presenting a revolver to Miss Field, and using a phrase which was more associated with stories of bush-rangers than anything that occurred in Belfast.—The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty.—Sentence was deferred.

## Public Companies.

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.—INCREASE IN THE HALF-YEAR'S PROFITS.**—The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company have declared for the half-year ended April 30th an interim dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares, payable on August 1st, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the preferred ordinary shares, payable on September 1st. The directors state that the result of the half-year's trading shows a satisfactory increase upon the profits of the corresponding period of last year.



**E. G. BARNARD & CO. LIMITED.**—Registered July 20th, by Jordan & Sons, Limited, 116-17, Chancery Lane, W.C. Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale and retail tobacconist carried on by E. G. Barnard, at 18, Mary-le-port Street, and 10, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol, as E. G. Barnard & Co. Private company. E. G. Barnard is the first director. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 18, Mary-le-port Street, E.C.

**BRYANT & MAY.**—The net profits of the business during the year, added to the balance brought forward from last account, after providing for interest on debentures, directors' remuneration, expenses of management, maintenance of premises, plant and machinery, and all other expenses, amount to £128,736. The directors recommend the payment of a further dividend on the deferred shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months. £25,000 is placed to the credit of general reserve, and £12,536 is carried forward. The directors have already commenced an extension of the Liverpool works, which will involve an outlay in building and equipment of about £20,000, and they have also determined to rebuild the works on the company's freehold at Bow. It was contemplated last year that a separate company might be formed to take over the California business belonging to the Diamond Match Company of America and this company, but this proved impracticable, and after much negotiation the directors have, since the date of this account, entered into an agreement with the Diamond Match Company of America, under which the half share belonging to this company has been sold to that company. The terms of sale will realise for this company an amount larger than the cost to date as appearing in the present balance sheet (£413,423), and the excess realised will be duly brought into account. Payment of the purchase money will be spread over a series of years, during which the company's debenture stock (£250,000) will be paid off.

## TOBACCO TRADE A.A. MEETING.

A FINE afternoon favoured the fifth annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade A.A. held at the Crystal Palace track on Saturday, July 11th, and there was a capital attendance, the stands being well filled, while an additional space was railed off in the centre of the track for ladies and friends of the Committee. A very full programme was provided of varied interest, and some interesting finishes were witnessed. A. J. Hawkes (H. Archer & Co.) won the Abdulla Challenge Cup for the scratch 100 yards for the third time in succession and took it away as his own property. E. J. Webb, the seven-mile walking champion, accomplished a good performance in the two-mile walk, passing the field from scratch in fine style and winning with comparative ease. Another outstanding performance was the win of A. E. Herbert in the mile handicap from scratch, the last five yards deciding it in his favour. The chief officials were: Referee, Mr. J. C. Custance; Judges, Messrs. R. Ansell, E. J. Lambert, A. S. F. More, H. A. Mears, P. Nix, J. A. Cottrell, R. MacGeorge, D. Merritt, W. Nichol, A. Pittman, W. H. Abercrombie, and H. Brookman; Starter, Mr. Matt. Wells; Timekeepers, Messrs. L. Finn and H. Stanley; Press Steward, Mr. F. J. Drew. Details:—

**One Mile Bicycle Handicap.**—Heat 1: A. H. Sandell (W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol), 50 yards start, 1; W. Goillan (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 66, 2; won by two lengths. Time, 2 min. 34 sec. Heat 2: J. Jackin (A. Baker & Co.), 50 yards start, 1; G. W. Sims (W. D. & H. O. Wills, London), 120, 2; won by a length. Time, 2 min. 30 sec. Heat 3: P. W. Chamberlain (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 40 yards start, 1; F. G. Hemmings (B. Morris & Son), 50, 2; an easy win. Time, 2 min. 33 sec. Final heat: P. W. Chamberlain, 40 yards start, 1; A. H. Sandell, 50, 2; F. G. Hemmings, 50, 3; won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 22 sec.

**100 Yards Handicap.**—Second Round—Heat 1: S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 8 yards start, 1; E. F. Rogers (W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol), scratch, 2; W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 2½, 3; won by four yards; a yard between second and third. Time, 10 3-5 sec. Heat 2: J. J. Collins (J. Taddy & Co.), 14 yards start, 1; W. Cooper (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 7½, 2; T. J. Gascoine (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), by a yard; rather more between second and third. Time, 10 3-5 sec. Final heat: J. J. Collins, 14 yards start, 1; S. C. Garrett, 8, 2; E. F. Rogers, scratch, 3; won by inches; three yards between second and third. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

**100 Yards Handicap (Boys).**—Final heat: A. Asher (B. Morris and Sons), scratch, 1; L. Chinn (Imperial Tobacco Co.), 18 yards start, 2; S. Sharland (Lambert & Butler), 6, 3; won by two yards. Time, 12 sec.

**Three Mile Bicycle Handicap.**—Heat 1: P. W. Chamberlain (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 100 yards start, 1; A. H. Sandell (W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol), 120, 2; A. England (Lambert & Butler), scratch, 3; won by half a wheel. Time, 8 min. 17 sec. Heat 2: T. Truss (J. J. Carreras, Ltd.), 146 yards start, 1; G. W. Greenfield (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 120, 2; G. W. Sims (W. D. & H. O. Wills, London), 300, 3; won easily. Time, 8 min. 2 sec. Final heat: A. H. Sandell, 120 yards start, 1; P. W. Chamberlain, 100, 2; A. England, scratch, 3; good finish, won by a length; forty yards between second and third. Time, 7 min. 46 sec.

**120 Yards Hurdle Race (for the Martins, Ltd., Challenge Cup).**—Final heat: A. Partridge (Martins, Ltd.), 1; H. R. Bran (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 2; S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 3; won by ten yards; half that distance between second and third. Time, 20 sec.

**100 Yards Handicap (Veterans).**—Final heat: R. J. Roberts (R. & J. Hill), 10 yards start, 1; J. Stirling (Lambert & Butler), 14, 2; J. W. Loveridge (W. Clark & Son, Liverpool), 8, 3; won by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time, 12 sec.

**Quarter-mile Handicap.**—Final heat: S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 22 yards start, 1; F. A. Macmin (British-American Tobacco Co., London), 18, 2; E. F. G. Rogers (W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol), scratch, 3; E. Walker (J. Taddy & Co.), 9, 4; won by two yards. Time, 55 sec.

**100 Yards Scratch Race (for the Abdulla Challenge Cup).**—Heat 1: W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), and E. J. G. Rogers (W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol), w.o. Heat 2: A. J. Hawkes (holder, H. Archer & Co.), 1; E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 2; won by five yards. Time, 10 4-5 sec. Final heat: A. J. Hawkes (holder), 1; E. Beardsell, 2; E. J. G. Rogers, 3; won by a yard; half a yard between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

**Two Mile Walking Handicap.**—E. J. Webb (holder Seven Mile Championship, W. & F. Faulkner), scratch, 1; H. Lane (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 230 yards start, 2; W. S. Ryan (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 360, 3; a good win of fifty yards; poor third. Time, 14 min. 8 sec.

**One Mile Handicap.**—A. E. Herbert (British American Tobacco Co., Bristol), scratch, 1; C. Craig (Lambert & Butler), 25 yards start, 2; C. C. Vale (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 50, 3; J. C. Butler (W. D. & H. O. Wills, London), 90, 4; won five yards from the post by a good yard; ten yards between second and third. Time, 4 min. 40 sec.

**100 Yards Race (Ladies).**—Fanny Adolphus (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; Maud Thompson (J. J. Carreras, Ltd.), 2; Maud Cuthbertson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 3.

**Half Mile Team Race.**—Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road (H. Lane, W. Page, J. Smith, and J. Gascoine), 1; J. Taddy & Co. (R. Morgan, E. E. Walker, F. J. Merritt, and J. Chopping), 2. The prize for the first man home went to E. E. Walker (Taddy & Co.).—*Sportsman.*

**TOBACCO AS NERVE-SOOTHER.**—When the Tsaritsa first went to Russia, she had no idea of what the taste of tobacco was like. Soon, however, in accordance with the custom of the Russian Court, she took to smoking cigarettes, and now consumes no inconsiderable number each day. Her Majesty is not an inveterate smoker, like the Dowager-Empress, for she can discontinue the habit at will. The Queen of Roumania avers that she has never thought out an idea for a story or a poem without a cigarette between her lips; Her Majesty considers nothing could be more efficacious for soothing her nerves, and "Carmen Sylva" possesses a particularly nervous temperament. The Dowager-Queen of Spain is a firm believer in the soothing powers of tobacco, and in its use as an aid to clear and reasoned thinking. In the days of the regency Her Majesty decided most of her intricate problems of State with the help of a dainty cigarette.—*M.A.P.*

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# From the "London Gazette."

## Receiving Orders.

**BROUGHTON, WILLIAM EDWARD**, tobacconist, &c., 28, Church Street, Burnley, previously 894, Hyde Road, Gorton, 248, Waterloo Road, Manchester, 292, Oldham Road, Failsworth, and 8, Cross Street, Nelson, Lancs. Date of order, July 14th, 1908.

**GAY, GEORGE**, tobacco dealer, Regent Street, and Ferndale, Honey Hill, Kingswood, Gloucester. Date of order, July 17th, 1908.

**SAMUELSON, CHARLES E.**, tobacco merchant, 5 and 6, Hart Street, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Date of order, June 25th, 1908.

## First Meeting and Public Examination.

**BROUGHTON, WILLIAM EDWARD**, tobacconist, &c., 28, Church Street, Burnley, previously 894, Hyde Road, Gorton, 248, Waterloo Road, Manchester, 292, Oldham Road, Failsworth, and 8, Cross Street, Nelson, Lancs. First meeting at 13, Winckley Street, Preston, August 1st, 1908, at 11.15. Public examination at County Court, Bankhouse Street, Burnley, August 28th, 1908, at 10.30.

## Adjudications.

**BROUGHTON, WILLIAM EDWARD**, tobacconist, &c., 28, Church Street, Burnley, previously 894, Hyde Road, Gorton, 248, Waterloo Road, Manchester, 292, Oldham Road, Failsworth, and 8, Cross Street, Nelson, Lancs. Date of order, July 14th, 1908.

**GAY, GEORGE**, tobacco dealer, Regent Street, and of Ferndale, Honey Hill, Kingswood. Date of order, July 22nd, 1908.

**MURPHY, NICHOLAS**, tobacconist, 84, North Main Street, Wexford. Date of order, June 29th, 1908.

**SAMUELSON, CHARLES EYTON** (described in the Receiving Order as Charles E. Samuelson), tobacco merchant, 5 and 6, Hart Street, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Date of order, July 4th, 1908.

## Notices of Intended Dividends.

**HIRST, JOHN** (the elder), and **JOHN HIRST** (the younger), (trading in co-partnership under the style of J. Hirst), tobacconists, 45, Sadlergate, Derby. Last day for proofs, August 8th, 1908. Trustee, F. Stone, 47, Full Street, Derby.

**SMITH, FRANCIS EDWARD**, tobacconist, &c., 101, Pershore Road, Stinchley, King's Norton, Worcester. Last day for proofs, August 4th, 1908. Trustee, A. S. Cully, 191, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

## Notices of Dividends.

**BODDY, JANE**, tobacconist, &c., 27, Eastborough, and 1 and 3, Huntriss Row, Scarborough. First of 6s., at Railway Chambers, Scarborough.

**CANDLER, GEORGE JAMES**, tobacconist, 10, Maidman Street, Mile End, formerly 489, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London. First and final of 2½d., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

**FARMER, HARRY**, tobacconist, &c., 55, George Street, Walsall, formerly 59, King Street, Darlaston. First and final of 5½d., at Official Receiver's Office, Wolverhampton.

**POOLE, ALFRED ERNEST EDWARD CLAY**, tobacconist, &c., 9, The Crescent, and Midland Studio, Northumberland Street, Morecambe. First and final of 3s. 6d., at 13, Winckley Street, Preston.

**WATTS, SAMUEL**, tobacco dealer, 125, Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester. First and final of 1rd., at Official Receiver's Office, Byrom Street, Manchester.

## Order made on application for Discharge.

**FIELD, HENRY ROBERT**, tobacconist, &c., 76, Henderson Road, East Ham, lately 2 and 2B, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E. Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from July 2nd, 1910.

## Notice of Release of Trustees.

**CATER, GEORGE HERBERT**, tobacconist, &c., New Road, Great Wakering, Essex. Trustee, C. Mercer, 14, Bedford Row, London, W.C. Date of order, June 9th, 1908.

**DAVIES, FRANK HENRY**, tobacco dealer, 168, Cowley Rd., Oxford. Trustee, G. Mallam, 1, St. Aldate Street, Oxford. Date of order, June 9th, 1908.

**DENNE, ANNIE MARIA**, tobacconist, &c., 21A, High Street, lately 39, High Street, Sandgate. Trustee, J. O. Morris, 68A, Castle Street, Canterbury. Date of order, April 27th, 1908.

**FISHER, WILLIAM HENRY**, tobacconist, &c., 9, Exchange Street, Crewe. Trustee, F. T. Halcomb, King Street, Newcastle, Staffs. Date of order, May 4th, 1908.

**PETERS, ALFRED**, tobacconist and tea dealer, 75, New Road East, Copnor, Portsmouth. Trustee, W. F. J. Hunt, Cambridge Junction, High Street, Portsmouth. Date of order, June 15th, 1908.

**SCHIFF, SEYMOUR**, tobacco dealer, 5, Ilderton Road, South Bermondsey, London, S.E. Trustee, E. S. Grey, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, May 25th, 1908.

**SCOTT, JAMES**, tobacconist, &c., 15, Fore Street, Bodmin, Cornwall. Trustee, G. A. Jenkins, Boscawen Street, Truro. Date of order, June 9th, 1908.

**WESTBROOK, HENRY**, tobacconist, &c., 144A, Northenden Road, Sale, Chester. Trustee, J. G. Gibson, Byrom Street, Manchester. Date of order, May 20th, 1908.

**WOOD, ENOCH**, tobacconist, &c., Thorncroft House, Slackside, Wibsey, Mann's Court, Bradford, and Peel Place, and Wibsey, Bradford. Trustee, W. Durrance, 29, Manor Row, Bradford. Date of order, April 27th, 1908.

**YATES, FREDERICK THEODORE**, tobacconist, lately 18, Granville Terrace, and 11A, Warrington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. Trustee, J. G. Gibson, Byrom Street, Manchester. Date of order, May 20th, 1908.

# VAFIADIS

## Cairo 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)



## IRISH GROWN "WEED."

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S VIEWS.

### REPLY TO A DEPUTATION.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, on July 23rd, received a deputation from the Irish Tobacco Growers' Association, composed of the Earl of Dunraven, Col. Everard, Capt. Otway Cuffe, Mr. G. Taffe, and Mr. E. Doyle, Wexford. These were introduced by Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., who was accompanied by the following M.P.'s:—Messrs. S. Gwynn, W. Kavanagh, V. Kennedy, Pat O'Brien, J. Hayden, T. Harrington, P. Ffrench, J. Nannetti, Waldron, and Joyce.

Mr. Redmond pointed out that the concessions which had been made were not sufficient to enable the growers to carry out on a large scale the improvements which they wished to see tried. He incidentally mentioned that Mr. Walter Long had told him that he was in entire sympathy with those who were endeavouring to revive the industry.

The Earl of Dunraven showed that the expenses of production varied in proportion to the output, and contended that if the experiment was to be a commercial success the area of cultivation would have to be enlarged.

In his lordship's opinion the grant of £6,000 in lieu of the rebate of 1s. in the £ would not justify an increase of the area of cultivation, and he believed that the Excise allowance of 2d. in the £ would not meet the expense involved. He wanted to know whether, apart from grants and rebates, he could grow as much tobacco in Ireland as he wished, and he would like to be reassured that the Inland Revenue would place no vexatious restrictions on those who were trying to promote the industry in Ireland, and that the grant would be equitably allocated.

Colonel Everard thanked Mr. Lloyd George for his sympathy, but regretted that the Government could not continue the system of refund to the extent required. He suggested that the example of John Stuart Mill, who modified his Free Trade principles to assist new industries, might be followed. He showed that owing to the smallness of the area under cultivation the cost of apparatus was excessive, and suggested that if the Excise allowance of 2d. in the £ could not be increased, the tobacco, at least, should be assessed on a moisture basis. At present the Government were making considerable profit on the water in the tobacco. He complained of having to remove the tobacco to bond, and that small parcels were subjected to the same charge as large parcels. He asked the Chancellor to instruct the Inland Revenue authorities not to too rigidly apply their regulations during the experimental period.

Messrs. Taffe and Captain Otway Cuffe gave expression to similar views.

Mr. Boyle, representing the farmers of Wexford, enlarged on the progress that had been made in tobacco cultivation in that county, and expressed the opinion that with sympathetic encouragement the farmers would make a success of the experiment. Like other speakers, he bore testimony to the beneficial effect the growth of the industry was having on the industry of the country, and showed how the employment given to young people in consequence was restricting the drain of emigration.

Mr. Lloyd George reiterated his sympathy with the experiment and said that when touring Ireland some years ago he was appalled at the drain emigration was making on the country. In consequence, he fully sympathised with them, and had given expression to that sympathy by following up the action taken by his predecessors in response to Mr. Redmond's efforts.

He would, he said, give every consideration to the views put before him. He would consult the officials, and bear in mind all that had been said with regard to the moisture basis. He would also see what could be done to meet the wishes of the deputation with reference to the other matters.

On the question of bondage he said the Department of Agriculture was now appointing experts to consult with and advise, in the erection of barns, and he would inquire how far it would be possible to carry out the other suggestions made by the deputation.

The following circular has been issued to the trade by Mr. P. Teofani:—

18, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe,  
London, E.C., July, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to the increased demand for my cigarettes, not only in the United Kingdom but all over the world, I have formed my business into a private Limited Company.

As regards the quality of "Teofani" Cigarettes, I can assure you that they will remain the standard article which at all times it has been my personal ambition to supply to my clients. The supervision of the manufacture as in the past will be entirely under my personal control. I hold at my warehouses in Turkey, as well as in London, large stocks of the finest crops of Turkish tobaccos, and will myself continue to select and purchase, in Turkey, the tobaccos employed in the factory, thus enabling me at all times to maintain the high standard of quality which has made the reputation and position of the "Teofani" manufacture.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for past favours and trusting to receive the continuance of your valued support.—I am, yours faithfully,

TEOFANI & CO. LTD.,

P. Teofani, *Governing Director.*

We venture to wish Messrs. Teofani & Co. Ltd. every success, and we feel certain that under the management of Mr. Teofani the firm will continue to gain the support of discriminating smokers all over the world. Our illustration is to be seen at the Restaurant Paillard at the Franco-British Exhibition.



FOR EVERY VARIETY OF WALKING STICKS WRITE TO THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD—HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., 180, OLD STREET, E.C.



# TOBACCO IN THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.



THE report of the Principal Chemist upon the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ended March 31st last, states as follows:—

Over 3,000 samples were examined in connection with the tobacco revenue. Unmanufactured tobacco normally contains more than 10 per cent. of moisture, and is not sampled for test unless the officers have reason to suspect that it has been dried below the 10 per cent. limit. If found to contain less than 10 per cent. of moisture, the tobacco becomes liable to an additional duty of 4d. per lb., as compared with the duty on tobacco containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture.

Samples of manufactured tobacco from factories in bond are tested to ascertain that they do not contain more than 32 per cent. of moisture, the maximum limit allowed by law for manufactured tobacco going into home consumption, and in the case of both manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco it is necessary to determine the exact percentage of moisture for the purpose of making up the periodical stock accounts of the officers supervising the tobacco factories.

Drawback is paid on waste or offal tobacco resulting from the manufacture of tobacco which has paid duty, provided the offal tobacco is found on examination in the laboratory to be genuine and unadulterated.

Much of this offal is used for the manufacture of nicotine, which is extensively used as the active ingredient of sheep dips, insecticides, &c. The nicotine is also tested to ensure that it is sufficiently pure to preclude its fraudulent use as tobacco extract.

Before delivery from Customs charge all offal tobacco must be denatured by the addition of suitable chemicals, &c., and samples of the denaturing agents, as well as of the denatured product after the operation is complete, are submitted in order to ensure that the revenue is adequately protected. Subject to similar safeguards, tobacco extract (though formerly prohibited) is now permitted to be used for the manufacture of sheep dips and similar preparations, thus encouraging the use of preparations having nicotine as their active principle (in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to investigate the subject of the dipping and treatment of sheep) instead of the arsenical products formerly so much in vogue.

In the Tobacco Department at Clement's Inn Laboratory work is performed for both Revenue Boards. For the Board of Customs samples are examined of—

(1) Manufactured tobacco, and commercial snuff exported on drawback.

(2) Offal tobacco—shorts, smalls, snuff, and stalks of tobacco deposited on drawback for denaturing, abandonment, or for exportation.

(3) Original leaf and stalks, import tobacco for rating. For the Board of Inland Revenue samples are examined of—

(4) Manufactured tobacco for controlling the amounts of moisture and oil.

(5) Tobacco and snuff for adulteration, tobacco from Cavendish factories or Excise warehouses for moisture, and miscellaneous articles cognate to tobacco and its manufacture.

(1) Manufactured tobacco and commercial snuff examined for drawback under the standing regulations.—The following table shows the number of samples and the weight of manufactured tobacco and of commercial snuff exported as merchandise, or deposited in warehouse, or forwarded

direct to ships as ships' stores, analysed during the year ended March 31st, 1908:—

## MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND COMMERCIAL SNUFF.

Description.	No. of Samples.	Lbs. weight.
Tobacco—		
Cut ... ..	1,397	136,485
Roll ... ..	159	35,164
Cake and Plug ... ..	14	1,097
Cigars ... ..	486	17,463
Cigarettes ... ..	5,189	408,376
Snuff—		
Rappee ... ..	87	2,451
Scotch ... ..	97	7,895
Total ... ..	7,429	608,931

The total number of samples analysed was approximately the same as in the previous year. As regards weight, there were increases of 28,874 lbs. of cut tobacco and of 22,572 lbs. of roll tobacco, but a decrease of 172,452 lbs. of cigarettes exported, as compared with the weights exported during the year ended March 31st, 1907.

(2) Offal tobacco—shorts, smalls, snuff, and stalks—examined for drawback under the standing regulations during the year ended March 31st, 1908.—The regulations under which offal tobacco is presented for repayment of duty have again worked satisfactorily.

They are based on the provisions of the Finance Act, 1904, and manufacturers are permitted to present their refuse of tobacco either for abandonment or for denaturing, or for exportation on drawback in various forms, viz.: (1) "Stalks," that is to say, the midrib of tobacco leaves; (2) "Shorts" or "smalls"; (3) "Snuff."

Some of the snuff had been ground from tobacco, but large quantities are only technically snuff, being merely the siftings of tobacco of such fineness as to pass through the meshes of the official standard sieve.

In addition to the samples of tobacco stalks drawn expressly for the purpose of assessing the amount of drawback, additional or preliminary samples are drawn, concurrently therewith, in order to ascertain whether the stalks deposited are sufficiently uniform in condition as regards moisture to ensure that the drawback samples from the same deposit may be accepted as being fair alike to the manufacturer and the Revenue.

The following table shows the number of samples taken from refuse tobacco deposited on drawback for denaturing, abandonment, or for exportation, and examined during the year:—

For drawback—Tobacco, shorts and smalls	1,358
" Snuff, offal ... ..	1,130
" Tobacco stalks ... ..	10,567
For preliminary test—Tobacco stalks	35,873
Total ... ..	48,928

Compared with the number of samples dealt with under these heads in the year ended March 31st, 1907, this total shows an increase of 13,737 samples.

Of the foregoing samples, 162 of the samples of manufactured tobacco and 95 of the samples of offal tobacco were also tested for the amount of added oil they contained, which by the Oil in Tobacco Act, 1900 (63 and 64 Vict., c. 35), is restricted to 4 per cent. With the exception of



A sample of each sort, all the samples in question, were found to contain oil within the legal limit.

(2) Other samples examined by the Board of Customs—

Original leaf and stalks	884
Import tobacco for manufacturing into duty	32
Residues	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>

The sample of original leaf and stalks were taken from the stocks of various manufacturers in connection with tobacco—manufactured and leaf—found to contain impure matter or sand beyond the limits laid down in the Act, 20 Vict., c. 7, and the Finance Act of 1904. These samples are taken and examined by the Board of Customs in exercising the discretion conferred upon them by Section 9 of the Act, 20 and 26 Vict., c. 25, as to the payment of drawback on such tobacco.

Of the samples examined for rate of duty, one was found to be free from tobacco, two could not be legally imported, eight were required to be entered as "Cavendish," and the remainder as "tobacco and cigarettes, other sorts."

Total number of samples examined for the Board of Customs—

	YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st.	
	1907.	1906.
Manufactured tobacco and snuff	7,429	7,394
Leaf tobacco and snuff	49,928	35,192
Leaf, import tobacco, &c.	953	682
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,270</b>	<b>43,264</b>

(4) Examination of manufactured tobacco for moisture and oil.—By the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vict., c. 25, s. 4), as amended by the Finance Act, 1904, the amount of moisture which may be present in manufactured tobacco is restricted to 32 per cent. By the Oil in Tobacco Act, 1900 (63 and 64 Vict., c. 35), the amount of oil is restricted to 4 per cent.

For controlling the amounts of moisture and oil under these Acts, 10,517 "general" samples and 1,000 "special" samples from the premises of manufacturers, and 540 "special" samples from the stocks of dealers, were examined at the Government Laboratory, and 6,625 "general" samples by the Laboratory officers at the local chemical stations, for their moisture content.

Of these samples 4,240 were also examined either at the Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn Passage, or at the chemical stations, for the amount of oil they contained.

As regards excess of moisture, in 104 cases the attention of the manufacturer or dealer was called to the fact that the tobacco did not strictly comply with the requirements of the law, and in 21 instances when the excess of moisture was not large the trader was warned by the proper supervisor. Ten traders were cautioned by the Board of Inland Revenue, and in 51 cases penalties were recovered.

As regards tobacco found to contain excess of oil, in nine cases the trader was informed that the tobacco contained oil slightly in excess of the legal limit, two traders were warned by the supervisor of the district, and three were cautioned by the Board of Inland Revenue. In nine cases penalties were imposed.

(5) Tobacco in which adulteration was suspected:—

Tobacco found to contain liquorice	...	...	7
Tobacco found to contain glycerine	...	...	1
Tobacco found to be genuine	...	...	3
Tobacco for moisture—			
From Cavendish factories	...	...	32
From Excise warehouses	...	...	21
Snuff (Commercial)—			
Genuine	...	...	103
Illegal	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	72
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>244</b>

The samples of tobacco found to contain liquorice or glycerine were either of cut Cavendish, being exposed for sale by persons duly licensed as tobacco dealers. The tobacco had been in some cases apparently unsmoked, but the package is sold, had either been removed or broken by the retailer. The offenders were either cautioned or taken to gaol.

None of the samples of commercial snuff found to be genuine, in that they were free from ingredients specifically prohibited by law, and that the amounts of legal ingredients were within the limits laid down by law, contained, nevertheless, excessive amounts of tobacco sand. Five of the samples of commercial snuff were found to contain percentages of alkaline salts in excess of that allowed by law.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TO CIGARETTE MAKERS and CIGARETTE MACHINE MAKERS.

The owner of British Patent No. 5386, of 1900, relating to "An apparatus for charging paper cigarette tubes with tobacco," is desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more British firms for the exploitation of the above patent, either by the sale of the patent rights or by grant of licenses to manufacture under royalty.

Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel & Imray, Chartered Patent Agents, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The owner of the Patent No. 1328/06, relating to Cigarette Wrapper Charging Machines wishes to negotiate with manufacturers and users with a view of granting licenses under it on reasonable terms.

For information apply Messrs. Lloyd, Wise & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

The Proprietor of the Patent No. 25,007 of 1895, for "Improvements in Machines for making All-tobacco Cigarettes," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country. All communications should be addressed in the first instance to:—Haseltine, Lake & Co., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 7 and 8, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The owner of British Patent No. 16,204, of 1903, relating to "Improvements in the manufacture of cigarette tubes and mouthpieces and in machinery therefor," is desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more British firms for the exploitation of the above patent, either by the sale of the patent rights or by the grant of licenses to manufacture under Royalty. Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel & Imray, Chartered Patent Agents, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

**THE CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES** in Great Britain has attained gigantic proportions. The manager of a leading tobacco firm recently remarked that if, as it is said, one half of the tobacco consumed at present is vapourised in cigarettes, the mark will probably not be overstepped if 16,512,000,000 is taken as the approximating figure, which would put about 384 cigarettes into the mouth of each unit of the population in a year. Some idea is thus given as to what the little paper-covered roll of tobacco has attained in popularity. The cigarette was introduced into England after the Crimean War.

**FOR CHOICE PRESENTS WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF WALKING STICKS TO HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., MANUFACTURERS, 180, OLD STREET, E.C.**



## Smoking 75,000,000 Cigarettes every day.

### MARVELS OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.

SEVENTY-FIVE million cigarettes are smoked in the United Kingdom every day! This amazing total, which represents about four cigarettes per day for every male person in the British Isles, means that over 100 tons of tobacco, in the form of cigarettes, is consumed in this country alone in twenty-four hours. To look at the total from another point of view—nearly £94,000 per day, or over £34,000,000 per year, is spent solely on cigarettes by the people of the United Kingdom.

#### HOW THE SUPPLY IS KEPT UP.

Naturally, the question arises, how is the supply of cigarettes kept up to the demand? In other words, how is it possible to turn out 75,000,000 cigarettes per day? It would not be possible were it not for some wonderful automatic cigarette-making machines used in the tobacco trade, which cut the paper, print it, gum its edge, measure out the proper quantity of tobacco, wrap it up, make the gummed edge adhere, cut the ends, and turn out the cigarette absolutely complete ready for packing.

Some of the finest of these machines are possessed by Messrs. Godfrey Phillips & Sons, the manufacturers of the famous "B.D.V." and "Grand Cut" tobaccos. In fact, Messrs. Phillips possess a machine which automatically packs 50 oz. per minute of "B.D.V." tobacco in foil packets, and which is the only one of its kind in the country. This machine took six years to perfect, the main difficulty to be overcome being the devising of means whereby the dead weight of the foil could be lessened to enable the machine to work quickly and easily without stoppages.

#### CIGARETTE-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

This machine is included amongst others which Messrs. Godfrey Phillips are showing at the Franco-British Exhibition. Probably, however, the machines—there are two of them—which each turn out 100,000 cigarettes in eight hours, or at the rate of about three per second, create the most interest. And one of these machines needs the attention of only one man and two girls.

#### AN EXHIBITION WONDER.

Cigarettes of any size and weight can be made with these machines by the mere manipulation of cogs. Over 300 lb. of tobacco and close upon five miles of cigarette paper—which is fitted into the machine in mile rolls—are used up by one machine every day, and the smoothness and rapidity with which it works is a never-failing source of wonder to Exhibition visitors.

#### A MARVEL OF INGENUITY.

Seven girls and two men are required to attend to the machine which packs the "B.D.V." tobacco. At one end of the machine are four girls busily engaged in weighing the tobacco, and dropping each ounce into receptacles in revolving tables. The bottoms of these receptacles work on hinges, and at each revolution of the table the tobacco is automatically dropped into little troughs, affixed to an endless chain, which carry the weed to a funnel in the centre of the machine.

The tobacco is shot down this funnel, and meets the foil and wrapper, which has been placed on a travelling table at the other end of the machine. A plunger knocks the foil and wrapper into shape, another plunger shapes the tobacco, a series of uncanny-looking mechanical claws close the ends of the packets with a dexterity and precision which human fingers could not equal, and hey, presto! the packets are ready for the outside label. To watch this machine is a fascinating lesson in mechanical ingenuity.

#### TOBACCO IMPROVES WITH AGE.

Equally interesting are two other machines which turn out "Grand Cut" tobacco ready for smoking. In the blending of this tobacco some eight or ten different growths are employed. And here it might be mentioned, as in the case of tea, much depends upon the buying and blending of tobacco. It is only some years after the tobacco leaf has been despatched from the fields of Virginia to England that it is fit for the processes of manufacture. Tobacco, like wine, improves with age, and some of the leaf used by Messrs. Phillips is kept maturing for twelve years before it is blended and made up for the smoker.

#### TWO THOUSAND TONS OF TOBACCO.

When Messrs. Phillips's buyers in Virginia have purchased the best leaf they can procure, it is shipped to England in huge hogsheads containing 1,000 lb. to 1,200 lb. of leaf, pressed hydraulically into the smallest possible compass. Sometimes as many as 3,000 of these, representing close upon 2,000 tons of tobacco, will be shipped by the buyer at one time. According to the maturity of the leaf and the needs of the moment, the hogsheads are broken open and the leaf separated from the stalks by a staff of girls. The blender then gives instructions as to the quantity of leaf to be weighed out from the different hogsheads and combined together, after it has been carefully opened out from its compressed state. The leaf is then sprayed with water, which is allowed to evaporate to a certain extent, after which the tobacco is carefully shaken in order to rid it of dust, which is harmful to the smoker's throat.

#### AN INTERESTING PROCESS.

To get "Grand Cut" into the form in which the smokers use it, the leaves are put into a mould between specially-prepared sheets of paper to prevent the leaf sticking, and a pressure of two tons to the square inch is hydraulically applied. From this press the tobacco (now in the form of slabs weighing 20 lb. each) goes into what are known as store presses, where they remain for from five to fifteen days, or perhaps more, under more hydraulic pressure. The tobacco slabs are now ready for cutting into "flakes"—an operation which is performed at the rate of 400 cuts per minute, the machine dealing with 200 lb. of tobacco per hour.

#### AIR-TIGHT PACKING.

The method of packing "Grand Cut" in air-tight tins also possesses some very interesting features. The tobacco is first weighed into tins and given to girls, who solder on the lids. There is, of course, an amount of air present, which has to be excluded for the perfect preservation of the tobacco. To achieve this the tins are placed in a hot chamber, 10 feet long, through which it takes them half an hour to travel. The air in the tins is expanded by this process, and they are taken by girls as they come through. The lids are stabbed quickly to let the air out, and the puncture is quickly soldered to retain the vacuum.

#### BRITISH-MADE HAVANAS.

Altogether Messrs. Phillips manufacture about 200 different kinds of tobacco, between 40 and 50 brands of cigarettes, and 100 brands of cigars. Each of the latter passes through nearly thirty different processes before being finished, and it is a curious fact that people in this country are only just beginning to realise that we can make as good a cigar as can be turned out even by the natives of Havana. The same tobacco is brought over here, and, as the skill of workmen employed by responsible firms like Messrs. Phillips is quite equal to that of the natives of the country where the best cigars are said to be made, the British-made Havana is now winning the popularity it well deserves.—*Tit-Bits.*

BUY HIGH-CLASS WALKING STICKS FROM HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., MANUFACTURERS,  
180, OLD STREET, E.C.



## The Weed as a Companion.

WHAT!—we fancy we hear the faddist exclaim—the filthy weed a companion? As well talk about the companionship of the brandy bottle!

“Such fumes must rank with witchery,  
And the arch enemy's fell aim  
To blight the human race, and bring  
A with'ring curse and lasting shame,  
Such incense ne'er the limpid air  
To heaven bare.

“Tobacco—captivating weed,  
Your fumes the atmosphere defile;  
Thy breath is poison everywhere,  
Foolish the victims you beguile:  
Each slave to thee we fain would free,  
Eternally.”

Yes, despite all the musings of prigs, the fact remains that in tobacco consumed according to his taste, or, perchance, according to his mood, in the shape of the dainty and seductive cigarette, the fragrant cigar, or the satisfying pipe, the smoker has a companion which lightens his toil, soothes his pains, and adds to the sum total of his happiness, which, in short, like woman in the immortal words of Thackeray's "Commercial Traveller,"

“Doubles his joys and divides his sorrows.”

Do not feel hurt, gentle ladies, that we apply a description which so aptly and correctly describes your influence upon our happiness, to tobacco, nor fear that its charms can ever compare with yours, but rather reflect upon the unhappy lot of the solitary man unblessed by your society, and rejoice with us that he has, not indeed compensation, but consolation in the divine anodyne. In the first place, in these days it is easy to choose your tobacco, but not so easy to choose a human companion; you can take with you a tin of your 'avourite blend with the calm certainty that it will not vary, and that each pipe will give you the same even measure of delight; but can you say of even the best of your friends that his general amiability may not give way to snappishness, or that you may not find the merry quips which so oft have charmed you replaced by dismal looks and pessimistic growlings? Is he not a man, and has he not a liver? When that organ goes on strike it must be humoured, since its work cannot be done by blackleg labour. Even the dog, "the friend of man," like his master, has "moods that vary mostly for the worse," and is too often a source of more worry than pleasure, when he seeks to fasten on the calf of the flying cyclist, or, oblivious of the sound of the whistle, indulges in lengthy and sometimes acrimonious interviews with members of his species by the roadside. It is true that the careless man who does not look after his pipe may find it troublesome company, and may, indeed, be tempted to profanity by its failure to draw, but then he deserves no sympathy, since a very little trouble would prevent all such vexations.

When the smoker leaves behind him the dusty town, and escapes from the hum of city life to the green fields to seek the magic influence of Nature to give freshness to his intellect and health to his jaded body, then does he realise to the fullest extent the joy of tobacco's companionship. Seated by some babbling brook or beneath the shade of some storm-battered giant of the forest, he sends blue clouds of incense softly floating up towards the azure vault. Dreamily the hours pass by, while the lark pours forth his joyous song, till the sun-god sinks to rest and there steals over hill and dale that inexpressibly soothing calm of evening. Who that knows the enchantment of country life does not love the sunset hour, betokening the close of labour and the beginning of well-earned rest. The rustic ceases his weary task, and wends his way home across the fragrant fields enjoying his pipe of shag with keener zest than the pleasure-seeker finds in his Havannah smoked in the fetid atmosphere of town.

But tobacco is not only a companion when you play, it is a real help to work, an aid to concentration of thought, and after the task is done, it calms the nerves, and thus ensures recuperating rest. Aristotle thought that contemplation was the highest virtue, since the gods could not be supposed to do anything but contemplate, and had he been supposed enough to have lived in an age when the weed was in use, we should no doubt have found him an ardent smoker, and have read much useful advice to the student of philosophy on the advantage of smoking when hard thinking was necessary. Indeed, we are of opinion that the good old philosopher would have probably been able to have made some of his teaching a little clearer.

We have thus seen that the weed, in its various forms, is most helpful to the worker—from the artist to the labourer—and also, that it adds to the joy of life. The foolish charges made by ignorant bigots against smoking have been so often investigated that they demand no further consideration. The fact is that, provided the golden mean is observed smoking is no more injurious than eating, though over-smoking, like over-eating, must naturally injure both body and mind. Therefore let the smoker wend his way in calm content, enjoying the comradeship of the divine weed, and ever keeping a tender remembrance of good Sir Walter.

## Tobacco Companies' Results.

THE fortunes of tobacco producing and manufacturing companies are dependent upon so many varying conditions that it is almost impossible to forecast from year to year how the different concerns will fare, and shareholders are at all times liable to receive surprises, both pleasant and the reverse. The results for the year to the end of December last, most of which have now come to hand, furnish a good illustration of this. The season commenced under very favourable auspices, and at the annual meetings a year ago the opinion expressed in most cases was that the record of 1906—an unusually good year—was likely to be eclipsed by its successor. As it turned out, however, these hopes were not altogether realised, and, while some of the companies succeeded in maintaining or improving their position, others, owing to special causes, did not do so well, and, in two instances, sharp set-backs were experienced. In the following table we show the comparative results of seven companies, of which two operate in Cuba, two in Borneo, and one in Sumatra, while the remaining two are manufacturers and distributors:—

COMPANY.	Net profit (after allowing for depreciation but not Debenture interest).		To reserves and balance forward.		Ordinary dividend.	
	1907. £	1906. £	1907. £	1906. £	1907 %	1906 %
Havana Cigar and Tobacco .....	41,500	38,600	nil	nil	nil	nil
Henry Clay and Bock .....	19,200	79,200	4,400	14,000	nil	30
*Imperial Tobacco Co. ....	1,972,100	1,711,100	656,500	529,700	12†	10†
B Morris & Sons .....	8,100	6,600	2,700	2,600	6	5½
New Darvel Bay Borneo .....	15,100	24,600	6,500	14,700	10†	10†
New London Borneo .....	23,300	19,000	2,300	2,100	12½	12½
*United Lankat Plantations .....	108,200	111,500	56,600	37,900	40	40

\* Year ended 31st October. † On Deferred Ordinary.  
‡ On nominal capital of £1 shares, on which only 18s. is paid up.

In point of magnitude the Imperial Tobacco Company overshadows all the others, and the steady progress of this mammoth combine is one of the outstanding features of the trade. Since it was formed under the threat of the American invasion in 1902, the profits have advanced year by year, until they have been practically doubled, and the additional £260,000 earned last year was more than sufficient to provide for the extra 2 per cent. declared on the Deferred Ordinary stock, which raised the distribution from 10 to

THE FIRST AND ONLY "GRAND PRIX" EVER AWARDED FOR WALKING STICKS WAS GIVEN AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION IN 1900 TO HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., 180, OLD STREET, E.C.



## The Making of Matches.

Or the manufacture of matches, whether of those which are traditionally said to be made in heaven or those which by their sulphurous odour seem as if originating in the other place, there is apparently no end. It seems in this modern day and generation a far cry from the time when there were no such means for ready production of fire as now exist, and when coals were carefully covered with ashes at night to preserve them alive or fire was carried from one house to another, or in lieu of these methods resort was had to flint and steel. Yet it is less than the span of two lifetimes, for persons not yet old have heard their parents and grandparents talk of the days antecedent to the general use of matches.

That such a necessary article to modern civilisation should have been lacking to the world for more than eighteen hundred years after the Christian era began appears almost incredible, and yet it was not until 1827 that the lucifer match, the pioneer of friction matches, was produced by human ingenuity. Fire was first made known to man by its direct descent from heaven, doubtless, in the form of lightning, which caused dry leaves or tinder to burn. How to produce it artificially was a problem in savage days, and this was solved by the laborious method of friction, by rubbing two sticks together until they burst into flame, and later by the bow-drill, by which the process was shortened. With the advance of civilisation began the use of flint and steel to strike sparks, which were caught in tinder and ignited it. From this grew up the first form of a match. This was a thin strip of wood, one end of which was dipped in melted sulphur. When this was presented to the spark caused by striking flint and steel together it burst into flame. But this process was cumbrous and costly.

The first improvement, about a century ago, was the construction of what was called an instantaneous light box. The device consisted of a bottle with sulphuric acid, into which were dipped splinters of wood, one end of which had been covered with sulphur and over this a paste spread made of chocolate or potash, loaf sugar powdered, gum arabic, and a little colouring matter, so that the end to dip could be extinguished. While they ignited instantly there was danger in the use of so powerful a poison as sulphuric acid, and it absorbed moisture so as soon to lose its usefulness unless carefully corked. Out of this grew the lucifers made with an inflammable mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony placed over the sulphur, and which would ignite on sandpaper. They were first made by John Walker in England.

The fact that sulphur and phosphorus would ignite by friction was discovered in 1680 by a German chemist, but no practical use of the fact was made until a century and a half later, when phosphorus friction matches were made in Vienna. About the same time Walker began to use phosphorus in his matches. The first improved friction matches were made in America at Springfield, Mass., by Alonzo Phillips in 1836. A score of years later the so-called safety matches were devised to obviate the difficulty caused by the use of the ordinary lucifer match, part of the compound, the phosphorus, being left off the match head and put with the sand on the outside of the box, on which the match must be rubbed for ignition. The detestable odour of the ordinary sulphur match was obviated by the discovery of the so-called parlour match, in which no sulphur is used. But the danger in its use, from the readiness of ignition by stepping on or friction in one's pocket, has led in a large degree to the substitution of the safety match, also free from the odour of sulphur, but which cannot be ignited on any ordinary surface. Besides the prepared surface of the box on which safety matches may be struck, it is also possible to strike them on a pane of glass or other smooth, highly-polished surfaces.

The size of the undertaking and its splendid organisation render it, to some extent, immune from the ordinary trade fluctuations, and, as the bulk of its supplies are bought and imported from the United States, it is only indirectly concerned in the difficulties of the growers. Nevertheless, the prosperity experienced by this concern is a good indication that there was no falling off in the consumption of the weed, and that the distributing trade was in a flourishing condition. This conclusion is borne out, too, by the fact that the independent concern of B. Morris and Sons also did very well and was able to increase its dividend from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The producing companies, however, were not so generally successful. In this section the very sharp decline in the profits of Henry Clay and Bock is the outstanding feature. The set-back was almost entirely due to labour troubles, which began in February and ended in July, the factories being closed for about five and a half months. Added to this the crop in Cuba was a small one, and the cost of the leaf consequently extremely high, so that it is probable that in any event the year would not have proved so satisfactory as the preceding one. The strike was, however, the main cause, and the Ordinary shareholders, who this time have to go without a dividend, have the consolation that the circumstances were exceptional. The Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, which is a subsidiary concern, evidently profited to some extent from the temporary stoppage of Henry Clay and Bock, thus benefiting by the misfortunes of its parent; and the increased profits thus realised enabled it to repay practically the whole of the sum advanced by the latter to meet the previous deficiencies of Preference interest, leaving the Ordinary shareholders, who have received nothing since 1901, with the prospect of once more enjoying a dividend. Of the East Indian companies, only one, the New London Borneo, was able to improve upon its last year's record, showing a profit of £23,300, as against £19,000. The improvement was entirely due to the high price obtained for the crop, which realised 1s. 5d. per lb., as compared with 1s. 2½d. The New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations, on the other hand, did not do so well as had been anticipated, calculations being upset by the fact that some of the tobacco from one particular estate turned out to be rather bad, having what is known in the trade as "rot." This depreciated the value of the crop to such an extent that the average price dropped from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., making a difference of £10,000, and it was only by cutting down the allocation to reserve that the Directors were able to maintain the dividend at 10 per cent. In the case of the United Lankat Plantations, which operates in Sumatra also, the profits were also not quite up to the record of 1906, but the decline was small, and a big increase is shown as against the figures for 1905, which totalled only £56,300. The Company has steadily increased its distributions from 10 per cent. in 1904 to the present level of 40 per cent., and even this does not fully absorb the available earnings, as is shown by the increase in the amounts placed to reserve and carried forward. It is now extending its scope to include rubber cultivation, and has some 80,000 trees planted, so that in a few years' time it will have a second string to its bow.

Meantime the prospects for the current year for this and other East Indian companies are reported to be good, so far as the crop itself is concerned, but prices have so far ruled lower than before. In the case of the Cuban companies there has been no renewal of the exceptional difficulties which occurred last year, but here again the question of price has to be considered, as well as the probability that there will be some restriction in the consumption of good cigars, owing to the hard times prevailing. The outlook is therefore, on the whole, not quite so promising as it was a year ago, but as the hopes then indulged in were to some extent falsified, it is quite possible that the reverse may be the case this time, and 1908 prove a good year after all.—*Financial Times.*

When you play, it is not of thought, and thus ensures that contemplation is not to be supposed. It has been fortunate to have made a weed was in use, a prudent smoker, and a good philosophy. I think that the good old time to have made

various forms, is to the labourer. The foolish smoking have been further considered. It is observed, though over-judicious both body and mind, in calm vine weed, and Sir Walter.

### Results.

manufacturing conditions year to year. Shareholders are pleased and of December furnish a good under very against £19,000. The record of to be eclipsed, these hopes of the com- their position. well, and, in ced. In the ults of seven o in Borneo, o are manu-

	Ordinary dividend.
1906.	100%
1907.	100%
1908.	100%
£	nil
1000	nil
700	12½
600	6
700	10½
100	12½
900	40

Ordinary. is paid up. Company press of this features of the ated year d, and the sufficient Deferred om 10 to

AT THE



Match making may be classed among the great industries of the world, for so many are made and the variety of machines employed is so great that the labour of many hands and minds is employed. An estimate of the use of matches in America places it at five a day on an average for each of the 90,000,000 people, or a total of about 165,000,000 a year. But as one machine has been known to turn out 177,026,400 matches in a single day, all boxed ready for use, there is little danger of a lack in the supply. In some countries match making is a Government monopoly, but in America it is largely in the nature of a private monopoly, one company doing most of the manufacturing.

The amount of wood consumed in making matches is something enormous, as it must be straight grained pine in order to be used. But the portions of the lumber not used for matches find other uses. An almost infinite variety of machines make the different sorts of matches. Each company has its own patented devices and special secrets of manufacture. Round matches, those most in use, are made in that shape by softening the wood by steam and forcing it through dies. In Japan matches are made from paper, but as this is made from wood the match material is the same. But with the exhaustion of the supply of proper timber it will be left to the inventive genius of the future to discover a substitute for wood in matches. The general introduction of electric lighting should reduce the consumption of matches perceptibly.

## A CONSTANTINOPLE CIGARETTE FACTORY.

MR. SYDNEY CARSTONE has the following interesting article in the *Belfast Northern Whig* :—

The tobacco factory was a large building not in the least like our stiff ugly blocks, but resembling a large private house with pretty garden.

M. Georgiadi, the manager, took us all over the various departments. It is very large, and a little railway runs the full length of the factory for the trucks.

In the first room were a number of women and girls, separating the leaves of tobacco, which arrive in a compact block. The small leaves, without any fibres to speak of, are the best. The women work deftly and quickly, throwing the different qualities of leaves into separate wooden boxes before them, and never throwing one of the wrong quality in with the others. I wondered at this as I did later at the same dexterity and judgment shown in sorting the figs.

In another room men were mixing the different leaves together, which were piled up in the floor brown and dry for all the world like the ground of a forest in late autumn.

Further on, a man was cutting tobacco with a little hand machine. This is only done to the very best quality. The bulk is cut by machinery—all made in England—and these machines work with extraordinary rapidity, cutting as many as 600 kilos, in a day of ten hours. The cutting knives require constant sharpening, and an adjoining room was devoted to this purpose, and fitted with millstones at which the men filed down the edges of the knives.

As a rule the men in the Regie earn three francs a day, and the women half that sum, but the cigarette makers earn much more. This is a good wage in a country where money is not spent on drink, and where food is so cheap, beef about 3d. per lb., and where things are sold by the oka, or three pounds.

In a very large room women were making the tobacco into little packets, and I never saw anything done so quickly. It made me dizzy to watch them. Six girls were seated at each table—one weighing out the tobacco for each packet. So accurately did she gauge this that she had scarcely ever to add to or take from the amount she had placed in the scale. She threw it into a sort of scoop before each worker who had a metal funnel with the bottom the

exact size and shape of the packet. The first step was to flatten a piece of pink paper round this, then the funnel was turned upside down, and the end covered with the paper; the tobacco was poured down the funnel, which was thrown aside, leaving the tobacco in the paper. It was pushed up by a movement of the foot, and a strip of gummed paper put round it, and, behold, a firm neat packet was evolved in what seemed only a few seconds. Little girls were attending upon the workers, keeping them supplied with trays on which were gum, slips of paper, and anything else they might require. All was done at lightning speed, as may be imagined when a skilled hand can make as many as 3,000 packets a day. As all is piecework, she earns in proportion to her skill, which is encouraging. When the packets are finished they are put on the little trays which are set before each girl, and emptied when filled. They are then carried to another room and left to dry for a day and a night, then packed and sent off. Close by, men were busy mixing up the contraband tobacco, of which there is always a good supply. Activity evidently reigns in that particular branch of the Turkish Customs. If we had been amazed at the quickness pervading the other departments, we were simply bewildered by the terrific speed at which the cigarette-making machines fizzed along. At one end a girl was feeding the machine with the tobacco, while miles of white paper, about two inches wide, were being whisked along underneath. The tobacco got itself into the paper some way or other, both were cut into cigarette lengths *en route*, and pitched out as cigarettes at the other end, where a girl awaited their arrival and took them off. A second machine was making the tubes of paper ready for the tobacco. Another room was occupied by girls filling these pieces of paper. They rolled the tobacco up in a bit of paper, inserted the end in the tube of prepared covering, pushed it down with a piece of stick, withdrew the first paper, which was used over and over again. Other girls with big scissors like shears trimmed off the ends of the cigarettes, and had their thumbs protected by a wad of paper. Experts can turn out as many as 4,000 cigarettes a day, and still live to tell the tale, and even have the energy left to decorate their benches gaily with pictures. We learned that at Smyrna, as at home, many women work for a time, just to make a little pocket-money. A strong smell of sealing wax announced our approach to the final stage of the cigarettes, and we entered the finishing-room, where piles of cigarettes were being made up ready for their voyages to sundry parts of the earth. About 350 women and 150 men are employed at the Regie, and, as far as we could see, they worked *con amore* and were cheerful and comfortable. A pretty girl had coquettishly fastened a dark rose in her black hair, and was perfectly conscious when we admired her, smiling back honestly and brightly at us, and nodding her head. After looking at everything that we could, Mr. Georgiadi took us to his office, and coffee and delicious preserved oranges were served. On the tray were glasses filled with water, and Mr. Lawson explained to us that etiquette demanded that we should make the one mouthful of the orange—providentially small—and put the spoon used into the glass of water. On the way back two Turkish women got into the tram, and immediately the conductor extracted a black silk curtain from the rack and hung it up between the women and the rest of the passengers, screening them from the profane gaze of man. Thus East and West met in the up-to-date tram and the Zenana curtain, and we had the satisfaction of feeling that, even amid commonplace surroundings, Smyrna had something of romance in store for us.

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All communications to be addressed as follows: "The Editors, 'Cigarette World,' 32, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W."

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