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**The Cigarette World
AND TOBACCO NEWS.**

JANUARY 15th, 1905.

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

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

" OUGHTS AND CROSSES."



OUR readers will find elsewhere a report of the judgment of the Registrar of Trade Marks in the case of Adolph Mosenthal and Co., of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, a firm who had made application for the registration of a trade mark consisting of a plain white label, in the centre of which is a blue Geneva Cross, the representation and words being encircled by a plain thick black lined border. The British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., objected to the registration on the grounds that the mark resembled a mark which they had already registered in a way calculated to deceive and cause confusion. The mark which the British-American Tobacco Company had registered consisted of a label bearing the words "Golden Cross" at the top portion, and at the bottom portion a representation of a Maltese Cross with the words "Golden Cross" underneath. Two crossed keys appear in the interior of the representation of the Maltese Cross, and the whole of the matter is enclosed in a scrolled double shield. Such are the facts, and upon this flimsy foundation

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45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

the "combine" based their case, and sought to persuade the Registrar that there was such a similarity between the two marks as to justify him in refusing to grant Messrs. Mosenthal registration. They actually went so far as to argue that since the word "Golden" was in common use in the trade, the distinctive portion of the title was "Cross." Anything more preposterous can hardly be imagined, and even the lay mind can readily understand the feebleness of the suggestion. The suggestion that the public were used to the representation of a cross on the opponents' goods, and that therefore the use of the word "Cross" by another firm was calculated to deceive, is really too ridiculous for words, and would be giving the opponents, because they called their goods "Golden Cross," the right to prevent anyone from registering a mark with a representation of a cross, or from calling their brands "Black Cross," or "Red Cross," or in fact from using the word "Cross" at all. The final argument, if argument it can be called, was that, since the registration of a trade mark in any colour gives the right to use the mark in any other colour, the applicants might issue goods under their mark printed in gold, and so lead the public to think they were sold by the opponents. The Registrar wisely pointed out the absurdity of the supposition that Messrs. Mosenthal would call their goods "Blue Cross" and then sell them with the cross coloured golden, and dismissed the application with costs.

We should have thought that the ridiculous fiasco of the "red band" would have taught the Trust a lesson, yet here we find an even more absurd attempt to interfere with other traders. It seems as if those at the head of affairs are under the impression that no one else has any rights at all. However, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the lawyers have reaped a rich harvest. The only moral we care to draw is that these proceedings admirably show the policy which will be pursued in the future, namely to harass trade rivals as much as possible, and to ride roughshod over everybody. "Appetite grows on what it feeds on," and the more retailers allow themselves to be made the subservient tools of the big "combine" the heavier will be the burden laid upon them. Already over 55 per cent. of the trade of the country is in the hands of the Imperial, and should they succeed in getting the complete control it is not hard to predict the consequences. Therefore the position should be faced now, before it is too late. Our policy has always been to induce retailers to support independent manufacturers, and to obtain for themselves better profits and more reasonable conditions. It is obvious that in order that they should be able to attain a strong and sound position they must not unduly favour any particular combination of manufacturers, but must place their orders with well selected firms, who have not only the necessary energy to make their specialities go, but who recognise that it is really their best policy to deal liberally with the trade. There are very many such firms, happily, and most of them have made praiseworthy efforts to allow good profits and to prevent "cutting."

Let the policy for the New Year be to extend your purchases from such firms, and you will thus give a useful stimulus to legitimate trading and also find that you are earning more money.

Last month we published under the heading of "Solicitors' Costs" a report of a case heard before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., at the City of London Court, on November 17th. It was therein stated that Mr. W. J. Smith, solicitor, of 17, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., sued Messrs. Fraenkel & Co., cigarette manufacturers, of Houndsditch, for £3 10s. for professional services rendered, and that judgment was given against Leon Fraenkel. We learn from the solicitor to Messrs. Fraenkel & Co., the wholesale firm carrying on business in Houndsditch, that the report in question does not refer to their clients, who have been caused considerable annoyance by its publication, inasmuch as their name is the only one so spelt in the Directory. We take the first opportunity of making it clear that the case in question had nothing to do with Messrs. Fraenkel & Co., 129, 130, and 130a, Houndsditch, and we regret exceedingly that the report, which came to us in the usual way, should have appeared in our columns.

As this is our first number for 1905 we must conclude our editorial by wishing all our readers a very happy and prosperous New Year. Last year brought many fresh troubles and worries to the tobacco trade, which, indeed, had enough to bear without new burdens, but it is gratifying to note that perhaps never before was so much zeal displayed in grappling with difficulties, or so much unity shown by retailers. We are glad to be able to say this, because in the past we have frequently felt it our duty to condemn the apathy shown all over the country, and to point out that only organisation and persevering effort could bring about any improvement in trade conditions. The lesson has been taken to heart, and we believe that brighter days are in store, though it is not wise to expect too much all at once. As to ourselves, we have to thank both manufacturers and supporters for much valued sympathy and encouragement, especially since we have had to face the hostility of the big "combine." For a trade journal to have a mind of its own and to express its views openly is perhaps rather a novelty, but we have every reason to believe that, in the end, the straightforward policy of supporting what is the best for the trade, irrespective of temporary considerations, will commend itself to all fair-minded men, while even those who may at the time have blamed us will come to see that we have acted honestly and to the best of our ability in order to defend and protect those interests which this journal was founded to serve. As to the future, it is, perhaps, even more difficult than usual to venture upon predictions, but it does seem as if a general improvement were in sight. For the first time for many years there has been an increase, though a small one, in the value of all gilt-edged securities, and the opinion is expressed in the best-informed circles that this increase will continue, and that from Consols downwards steady

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appreciation may be looked for. We fear we cannot say much to encourage that patient beast of burden the taxpayer, for it is almost certain that the income-tax will not be lowered; indeed, it is quite on the cards that another penny may be added. Tea and tobacco will probably be left as they are, though it is probable that the Chancellor may take steps to remedy the blunder he made in his last Budget over the latter. Doubtless he will be urged to this course by independent deputations, and we think he will certainly yield, if not because he thinks the claim just at least because he will desire as much support as possible at the forthcoming General Election.

TOBACCO: THE SOOTHING WEED.

NEXT to the love of those we hold most dear, perhaps the greatest comfort granted unto man, to ease his sorrows and allay the mental pain that earthly worries bring, is that fragrant and soothing weed—tobacco. Fair woman's love may often fickle prove; as Shakespeare says, she is "uncertain, coy, and hard to please." 'Tis then, like ministering angel, comes My Lady Nicotine, ever constant and true. As Kipling says—

"A woman is only a woman,
But a good cigar is a smoke."

The children that we love so well can change, and ofttime leave the rooftree where sweet life began; and troubles chase each other till they leave us doubting if this life's worth while. But even as the sky is overcast a rift appears among the darkest clouds; there is one consolation that is ever ours—the weed divine. And when a man is sitting by his own fireside, with his pipe and a good book, he must be hard to please indeed who cannot throw all troubles to the winds.

And many men still go their listless way, not knowing of the solace or the cheer that hides in that brown leaf that God has sent to them. Our pity should go out to them indeed. I have known such men to show symptoms of envy at the enjoyment I get out of my cigar, and perhaps sorrow that they couldn't join me in one. But we have told them that it is "never too late to learn."

What is more cheering on a long ocean voyage, for instance, than a pipe of tobacco or a good cigar? That is a time when almost everything else palls on a man, and even the pleasure we usually take in reading soon loses its charm. The long-drawn out days, the enforced idleness, the never-changing view of sea and sky, that greets us day by day, all tire us by the repetition of the thing, and make us think our pipe the one true friend in all the world. In these "times that try men's souls," it is our last refuge and only solace. Many a confirmed enemy of the weed has changed his mind on just such an occasion as this, and seen the error of his ways.

It is well known what comfort tobacco is to the soldier in the field. We have all read our share of the stories on this subject. In the present war in the East the Japs and Russians often run the risk of death or capture in an effort to exchange some trifle for a bit of tobacco or a cigarette. Verily, the love of tobacco makes the whole world kin. And during the late war in South Africa we heard how much Tommy Atkins at the front enjoyed and treasured the little briar pipe and tobacco pouch his beloved Queen had sent him. Tales true as life are these, and they go to show that the weed is to the warrior as helpful as food and drink.

In many European countries even the women enjoy their smoke. In the smart set it may be done behind closed doors, not having the seal of approval in some fashionable quarters. But in the homes of the humble

folk many a good wife enjoys her pipe just as much as "the old man." This is particularly true of some parts of England and Wales—notably in the colliery districts. And it is not unusual in some Irish villages to see an old dame puffing away at her clay pipe. We can call to mind a certain old granny of perhaps eighty, who never seemed to be without her long clay pipe. And what a picture she would have made for an artist! With her kindly old face, and the expression of blissful content that always rested upon it, which it was plainly to be seen was due in no small measure to the consolation she got from her old duceen.

The ravings of the anti-tobacco leagues and other semi-religious maniacs against tobacco only add to the gaiety of nations; and they can't bolster up their case even when they cite statistics. For the other side can show statistics also, which would lead one to infer that statistics prove nothing. Tobacco needs no defence, and, if it required any, its almost universal use should be a very good argument in its favour. In fact, the man who doesn't use it in some form or other nowadays is almost an oddity. Perhaps the most beautiful tribute ever paid to the weed is the following, entitled, "The Sacred Leaves," by the late Robert G. Ingersoll.

"These leaves make friends, and celebrate with gentle rites the vows of peace. They have given consolation to the world. They are the companions of the lonely—the friends of the imprisoned, of the exiled, of workers in mines, of fellers of forests, of sailors on the desolate seas. They are the givers of strength and calm to the vexed and wearied minds of those who build with thought and dream the temples of the soul. They tell of hope and rest. They smooth the wrinkled brows of pain—drive fears and strange misshapen dreads from out the mind, and fill the heart with rest and peace. Within their magic warp and woof some potent gracious spell imprisoned lies, that, when released by fire, doth softly steal within the fortress of the brain and bind in sleep the captured sentinels of care and grief. These leaves are the friends of the fireside, and their smoke, like incense, rises from myriads of happy homes."

Sacred leaves, indeed. These noble and poetic words of the great agnostic are worthy of the Bard of Avon himself. They leave little to be said. They are the song and story of tobacco and its benefit to man. And they should be framed and given an honoured place in the "den" of every lover of the weed.—WILLIAM L. DOOLEY.

THE TOBACCO DUTY. PROPOSED AMERICAN RETALIATION.—An American tobacco trade journal states that Representative Stanley will introduce a Bill into Congress for the benefit of the Owensboro, Henderson, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky, stemmeries, forbidding the exportation of leaf tobacco to be stemmed abroad. This is proposed by way of retaliation upon Great Britain for imposing an increased duty upon stripped tobacco, at the instance of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.—Cigar and pipe ashes are an excellent dentifrice. They clean the teeth perfectly, and cannot injure the enamel. They contain enough alkali to loosen the fatty particles adhering to the teeth and gums, and enough empyreumatic matter to serve as a germicide. The same qualities make them useful for polishing gold and silver. The ashes are valuable fertilisers, giving the soil the potash and diffusible silica it requires so much. Where flies and mosquitoes are abundant a handful of tobacco leaves tied in a bunch and suspended from the ceiling of a room are said to greatly abate the nuisance. In warm countries a layer of tobacco leaves between the mattresses will keep away many of the insect tribes which make life miserable. The rank oil which accumulates in pipes and is called nicotine by careless people, is a mixture of creosote and other pungent fluids. It is unpleasant to all animals, and especially to rodents. A few drops placed in a rat or mouse runaway will frighten away these creatures for several months, and a large quantity will cause them to desert their quarters for good.

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The most perfect Cigarettes ever produced to sell at 10 for 3d. In quality and make they excel all other Cigarettes sold at the same price, and are as good as others on the market at 10 for 6d.

"BLACK CAT" VIRGINIA Cigarettes (Mild) are made up in packets of 10's, and in boxes of 50's and 100's, to sell at 3d. for 10, 1/3 for 50, and 2/6 for 100; also in airtight tins of 50 to sell at 1/3½.

Every Tobacconist should stock CARRERAS' "BLACK CAT" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES (MILD). They command a ready sale, and are consequently a boon to Tobacconists.

Each Packet and Cigarette is stamped with our Hall Mark for purity—the "BLACK CAT."

IMPORTANT! A good profit for the Tobacconist is our first consideration.

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The New "Black Cat" VIRGINIA Cigarettes

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Our Smoking Mixture.

BISHOP'S CIGARETTE.—Speaking recently at a smoking concert at St. Mary's Churchmen's Club at Scarborough, the Bishop of Hull humorously referred to the fact that he is a non-smoker, and that his wife accused him of smoking when he went home from the Mayor's banquet the other night. He assured Mrs. Blunt that he had not indulged. He, however, sat next to the Mayor, who smoked a big cigar, and "there was thus some ground for Mrs. Blunt's suspicions," added the Bishop amid laughter. The Bishop frankly confessed that he once smoked three-parts of a cigarette. This experience had lived in his memory. He should never smoke again unless his doctor ordered him to; then he should regard it as a nasty medicine.

A CIGAR END TRAGEDY.—The ranks of the collectors of discarded cigar ends have lately been increased, with the inevitable result that there has been a great deal of poaching on each other's preserves. The special hunting-ground of Michael Warzer, better known as the "Pope," was the Place de la Bourse, a fruitful field for cigar ends, because the financiers on leaving the "Temple of Mammon" invariably throw away their *megols*. The "Pope" had in the past done very well here; in reality, he held a monopoly of this ground of operations. Recently, however, a competitor appeared in the person of Zepherin Richard, who rejoices in the soubriquet of "Coconas." The "Pope" said nothing at first, thinking that there would be a sufficient harvest for both. With his crook in his hand he stood at the corner of the Rue Vivienne. A gentleman came along and dropped the end of a superb cigar. Immediately he stretched forth his crook for the prize, but his rival "Coconas," who was more agile, took it from under his nose. The "Pope" naturally became angry. This poacher and thief "Coconas" must be taught a lesson, he argued with himself, and forthwith struck him in the face with his crook. The blow was a violent one. "Coconas" lost a great deal of blood, and had to be taken to the Charity Hospital. The "Pope" is now in the lock-up.

A QUEER BLUE LAW.—In 1738-39 the Connecticut towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield passed the following law:—"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in and committed by the frequent taking of tobacco, it is ordered by the authority of this court that no person under the age of twenty-one years nor any other that hath not already accustomed himselfe to the use thereof shall take any tobacco until hee hath bought a certificate under the hands of some one who are approved for knowledge and skill in physicks that it is useful for him and also that hee hath received a lycense from the courts for the same. And for the regulating of those who either by their former taking it have, to their apprehensions, made it necessary to them or upon due advice are persuaded to the use thereof, it is ordered that no man within this colonye after the publication hereof shall take any tobacco publicly in the streets, highways, or any barnyards or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of sixpence for each offense against this order in any of the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainsaying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness—that is, without just exception—before any one magistrate. And the constables in the several towns are required to make presentment to each particular court of such as they do understand and can convict to be transgressors of this order."

DEAN SWIFT'S SNUFF-BOX.—Recently, at Gloucester, several snuff-boxes, the property of the late Mrs. Evans, of Cheltenham, with interesting associations, were

sold. A snuff-box associated with Dean Swift, a flat, oblong, metal gilt box, engraved with an Irish wolfhound and an oak tree, has inside the lid the following doggerel lines:—

CELER AD FERVENDUM.

From Churchman scribbler wit, a wit's a fool
To a Lord: *recte dictum*, if such the rule:
When Peerages to men are given,
Few like yours would appertain to Heaven;
Concordia discors I have written,
But with a *cacoethes scribendi* I am smitten;
The box may be metal's basest dross;
If you lose it, the less the loss;
And though new it now appears,
D—L—Y's mother used it many years.

The Swiftish Latin of the title stands for "Swift to Boyle" (boil), the author's friend, John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, and the allusion in lines 3 and 4 to peerages appertaining to heaven is because an Orrery represents the heavenly bodies. It was Dr. Delany's mother who for many years used the box of "metal's basest dross," pinch-beck. An oval snuff-box of finely marked Egyptian agate, taken from the earth by Murat just after the battle of the Pyramids, was by him presented to Napoleon on the day when he married the First Consul's youngest sister, Caroline; another box has a miniature of Charles James Fox, who was staying with Sir Charles Barrow when it was presented to him.

TOBACCO PIPE COLLECTIONS.—The race of collectors, or curiosity hunters, have not neglected pipes. Many will recollect the amazing assortment which Mr. Wareham exhibited twenty years ago at his shop in Castle Street, Leicester Square, so famous among antiquaries and lovers of bric-a-brac in that era. The price asked was a good many thousands of pounds—not unreasonable in a sense, for surely all the apparatus that human ingenuity has devised for consuming tobacco was represented there. But for some of us the show was most striking, because it demonstrated the inability of mankind at large to make a pipe which shall be a work of art. There were carvings of every sort in great variety of material, many beautiful in themselves, of course. But they were mere adjuncts; the pipe itself remained hopelessly inelegant. But if pipes are not beautiful, there is a certain interest in glancing over a collection of ancient specimens such as may be seen at Salisbury. That is an appropriate place for it, since the oldest manufactory of pipes known in England was at Amesbury, near by. "The best of them," says Fuller in his "Worthies of Wiltshire," "were made by Gauntlet, who marks the heele of them with a gauntlet, whence they are called gauntlet pipes. They may be called chimneys portable in pockets." Trade marks were pirated in those days as now, and gauntlet pipes are extant which were not made at Amesbury; in one case, we are told, the forger was prosecuted, but he escaped by pointing out that his was a left-hand gauntlet, whilst plaintiff's was a right-hand. One finds a mild comfort in observing that the oldest shapes are the ugliest; a "Broseley," dated 1600, is the most ungraceful of all perhaps. But they must have been comparatively expensive, for many were scraped into form after being fired. There is one odd shape in which the bowl rises with a curve instead of an angle, and the "heel" is scarcely perceptible. This has been found at several places in a line across the South of England. Some thoughtful observer noted that each of these spots was occupied by the Dutch troops who accompanied William of Orange. And on reference it appears that the shape was usual in Holland at the time.—*Hobbies.*

T. VAFIADIS & CO.'S EGYPTIANS

leave a good margin of profit to the Retailer, and are not cut.

(MELBOURNE, HART & Co., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.)

Trade News and Notes.

FAMOUS TOBACCO-BOX.—The safe under the staircase in the basement of Caxton Hall, where the City of Westminster's famous and valuable municipal tobacco-box is kept, proves to be damp. It has therefore been decided to set aside a portion of the civic strong-room for the reception of the box, which, with all its associations, and the additions made to it by various benefactors, possesses much historic interest.

A TOBACCONIST DROWNED.—At Blackpool, on December 10th, an inquest was held on Thomas Rimmer, tobacconist, whose body was found floating face upwards in a pit near Manchester Road at noon on Sunday. John Hesketh, who, along with Constable Warren, dragged the body out, said his attention was first drawn to the pit by the howling of Rimmer's white bulldog, which ran about excitedly. The animal helped the men to take the deceased from the water. The evidence showed that Rimmer had probably had a fit while on his customary Sunday morning walk, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

SALE OF INTERESTING SNUFF-BOXES.—At Messrs. Sotheby's, on December 10th, there was an interesting sale of works of art, including a number of old Scottish snuff mulls. They included a Mauchline snuff-box made from the wood of the tree under which John Knox preached, and "The Burns Box" on which are small paintings of scenes in the Burns country and a portrait of the poet. The latter was sold for £3 10s. A quagh made from the bell of an old iron church which was burned to the ground by the Hell Fire Club was sold for 17s.

CHRYSANTHEMUM TOBACCO.—Dr. A. W. Martin, Medical Officer of Health for Gorton, suggests that those to whom tobacco-smoking is harmful to either nerves or eyesight may find solace in a floral substitute. The petals of chrysanthemum flowers dried in an oven, Dr. Martin suggests as almost identical in flavour to tobacco, especially when mixed with a small quantity of cascurilla bark. Old smokers who have adopted this mixture now use it in preference to tobacco, and so far no bad results have been detected, even when it is smoked continually in large quantities.

COMING RHODESIAN TOBACCO COMPANY.—Considerable interest has naturally been evinced in the possibilities of Rhodesia as a tobacco growing country, and soon we are to have a company, the British South Africa Tobacco Plantations, Ltd., which proposes to exploit the industry. The company, it is proposed, is to acquire a concession of about 20,000 acres of land near Salisbury, granted by the British South Africa Company to the Kaffirs Consolidated Investment and Land Company for the purpose of developing the land for the cultivation and curing of tobacco on a commercial scale. The Kaffirs Consolidated Company is, as is well known, closely connected with the London and Paris Exchange, and in a letter addressed by the Chartered Company to Mr. Robert Warner it is stated that the Chartered Board confirms the offer made by its Surveyor General to Mr. Mandeville,

and that it will grant an extension of time to January 31st, 1905, for the selection and survey of the land. The Chartered Company's expert writes that it should be possible to grow several hundred acres of tobacco annually similar to that grown in South Carolina; that the yield per acre would be 700 lb. to 800 lb. of leaf; that the cost of production in fields of from 40 acres upwards would be about £10 per acre; and that there would always be a ready market.

Fires.

FIRE AT A NOTTINGHAM CIGAR STORES.—In response to a call shortly after 8 p.m. on December 22nd, from the Exchange fire alarm, a hose carriage and horse fire-escape, with a complement of men, were despatched in charge of Superintendent Breaks to Messrs. Gauntley's cigar stores in Long Row, in the basement of which a slight outbreak of fire had occurred in a quantity of tobacco goods stored there. Messrs. Gauntley's employees, assisted by Police-constable Sandy, who was on duty at the junction of King Street, were engaged in efforts to extinguish the fire, and with difficulty, owing to the smoke caused. These efforts proved successful. Owing to the nature of the goods the damage, though of small extent, will be considerable. Fortunately it is covered by insurance. The supposed cause of the outbreak was that a candle fell over while being used by one of the assistants, who was fetching some goods from the cellar.

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

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HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



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GOLD MEDALS, CROIX BIJOUX, CROIX D'HONNEURS,
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Foreign.

THE STRIKES IN THE CAUCASUS.—The strikes are spreading. Work is at a standstill in the shops of the Orient and Nadeschda Companies and in the tobacco factory. Meetings have been held near Bibi Eybat and Balachany, one of which was attended by nearly 3,000 workmen. The demonstrators scattered on the arrival of the police, and returned in groups to Balachany, smashing the windows of a passing train with stones on the way. A number of persons were arrested, but all, with the exception of 14, were ultimately released.

CUBAN TOBACCO.—Commenting on the tobacco and cotton growing industries in Cuba, His Majesty's Minister at Havana (Mr. Lionel Carden), in his annual report on the trade of the island, says the tobacco crop, though not unusually large, was of excellent quality, affording a good proportion of wrappers. Opinions differ somewhat about the advisability of growing tobacco under shelter. There seems to be no doubt that the texture of the leaf is improved, and that a larger proportion of wrappers is obtained in this way, but shippers complain that tobacco so grown is

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

deficient in point of flavour. The combination of the Henry Clay and Bock Company with the Havana Commercial Company, an American organisation, has had the effect of bringing almost all the oldest established and best known brands under one control. Many buyers are of opinion that the effect of this will be to reduce the distinctive characteristics of the cigars of these brands to one dead level, but however this may be, it has certainly caused an increased demand for the cigars of the independent factories.

TOBACCO IN GREECE.—No industry has made such strides in Greece of recent years as the culture of tobacco. Till quite lately the tobacco grown in Greece was only smoked in the kingdom itself, but last year it began to take its place in the European markets, thanks to the greater care taken in the choice of plants and in their cultivation, and also to the monopoly which has caused such a rise in the price of Turkish tobacco. In Greece there is no tax whatever on the growth of tobacco, and there is no monopoly, so that no restraint is placed on the cultivation of the plant. But on the other hand tobacco can only be cut up, and cigarettes can only be made in the State manufactories, where, however, the merchants are allowed to use their own machinery. A tax and a stamp duty has to be paid, which comes to rather less than half a crown per pound of tobacco. The State also reserves the right of manufacturing cigarette papers, and from this and from the duty on tobacco Greece last year realised over half a million sterling. The cultivation of tobacco has been greatly stimulated, and to-day Greece produces four times as much as she needs for her own consumption. The leaf has not got the peculiar and delicate aroma which distinguishes the very best Turkish, but it is quite as good as the ordinary tobacco of Macedonia and Albania, much of which has long been sold in the European markets.

GERMAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.—The Department of Commerce and Labour, U.S.A., is in receipt of a report of the Royal Statistical Bureau at Berlin upon the production and value of leaf tobacco in the German Empire during the calendar year 1903 as compared with 1902. A falling off of more than ten per cent. is noted in both quantity and value, although a slight increase in the average price of the product is recorded. The total production of the year was 33,074,993 kilograms (kilogram equals 2·2 lbs.), and the aggregate value is given as 27,303,792 marks (mark equals 24 cents). The production of 1902 amounted to 37,697,509 kilograms, valued at 31,130,968 marks, a loss of 4,622,516 kilograms and 3,827,176 marks. The bulk of the product in 1903 was grown in Baden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Alsace-Lorraine, Baden leading with a total of 13,030,609 kilograms, valued at 11,124,920 marks. Prussia came next with a production of 9,465,995 kilograms, valued at 7,389,254 marks, while the output of Bavaria was 4,984,545 kilograms, valued at 4,040,502 marks, and of Alsace-Lorraine 3,542,857 kilograms, valued at 3,027,034 marks. The production of Baden in 1902 was 16,191,342 kilograms, from which it appears that about 75 per cent. of the loss in 1903 was due to the shortage in this State. The loss in Prussia in 1903 was only 529,613 kilograms, and in Bavaria the decline was 440,226 kilograms. Thus it

will be seen that the total decline for the year is accounted for in the loss in the three leading States. The following table shows the production and value by States:—

	Kilograms.	Marks.
Prussia	9,465,995	7,389,254
Bavaria	4,984,545	4,040,502
Saxony	545	452
Wurtenburg	659,638	559,090
Baden	13,030,609	11,124,920
Hesse	717,798	640,394
Mecklenburg	249,087	178,251
Thuringen	234,572	189,685
Brunswick	67,278	47,201
Anhalt	122,071	106,956
Alsace-Lorraine	3,542,857	3,027,034
Luxemburg	58	44
Total, 1903	33,074,993	27,303,792
Total, 1902	37,697,509	31,130,968
Loss 1903	4,622,516	3,827,176

The range of prices for the German crop was from 70·16 marks per metric ton (2,200 pounds) to 89·22 marks. The lowest price was obtained for the crop in Thuringen and the highest for the leaf raised in Hesse. The large product of Baden brought 85·38 marks per metric ton, while that of Prussia commanded an average price of 78·06 marks.

Law.

A TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE.—At the Liverpool Assizes last month the case of the Atlas Engineering Co. Ltd. v. Salomon was heard. In this case the plaintiff company, whose works are in Virginia Street, Southport, claimed the sum of £268 14s. 10d., for work done and material supplied to the defendant, Frederick Salomon, at his request. Mr. Overend Evans (instructed by Messrs. Brighthouse, Jones & Co.) was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Greer (instructed by Messrs. Ayrton, Radcliffe, and Wright) was for the defendant.—Mr. Evans at the outset stated that the defence alleged that the prices charged were not the agreed prices and were excessive, and alleged that the defendant requested the plaintiffs, through the managing director, to reconstruct for him new machinery on sound mechanical principles, and according to certain models. Plaintiffs contracted to do the work, and complete the machinery in a skilful and workmanlike manner within a definite time. One of the machines, although not entirely satisfactory, was in the main in accordance with the contract, and the defendant was willing to accept and allow plaintiffs the sum of £80. The other part of the work, however, the defendant alleged, had not been carried out in accordance with the contract, and was incomplete. Plaintiffs' reply to this was that the work done for the defendant was experimental and tentative, with the view of producing a machine that the defendant might patent, and that the defendant's instructions for the work were not, as alleged in the statement of defence, given on one occasion, but were given from time to time as the work proceeded. They denied that the work was unskilfully done, and said that if it was incomplete it was not through

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**SUGGESTIONS
WANTED**

for .

**New
Competition.**

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

any fault of theirs, but because defendant gave instructions which stopped the work. The plaintiffs' charge for labour was £393 14s. 10d., and of that the defendant had paid £125, leaving a balance of £268 14s. 10d., which was now claimed for. There was a counterclaim for the £125, or alternatively, if the machine referred to was delivered to the defendant, for £45. Counsel then entered into particulars of the case, stating that the defendant had had considerable experience in the tobacco business, and in 1903 he was residing in Southport, where the plaintiffs carried on business as engineers. Early in 1903 he saw the managing director of the company (Mr. Pollitt), and asked him if he could make some experimental machinery for him. Mr. Pollitt said he could, and in February the plaintiff took in hand the planning and producing of three machines. Defendant called frequently at the engineering works, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with how the work was going on, and the way it had been conducted from first to last. As an appreciation of what the workmen were doing he occasionally made a present to them. At one period the defendant mentioned the idea of buying the Atlas Works in order to supply the new machines to the trade, and he brought a draft agreement between himself and Mr. Pollitt whereby the latter was to have the position of works manager, and was to have some reward for having assisted the defendant to carry out his ideas. The machine was discussed between them on numerous evenings, and the company put other work on one side to give preference to the defendant, and that he might secure his patent as early as he could. Defendant paid £95 up to the 15th July, 1903, when he was one of the injured in the Waterloo railway accident. The designing for the machines had by this time mostly been done, and the experimental stage well reached. Defendant, however, gave over going to the works after the accident, but his son went and took away two models and some drawings for the purpose of taking them to the patent agent. Defendant, acting on the advice of his medical man, went to France on the 1st August, 1903, but before he left he sent a cheque for £30 to the plaintiffs on account of work done. He made no complaint, but gave instructions for the work to be pushed on. In December of that year he went to the works, and, without making any complaint, he told Mr. Pollitt to stop the work and he would see to the account being settled. Counsel remarked that it seemed that the defendant's ideas had been anticipated, and apparently that came to defendant's knowledge, because he brought an action at the last July Assizes against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for damages for personal injuries. Mr. Pickford, K.C., was his counsel on that occasion, and in his opening speech mentioned that the defendant had this patent work going on, but said that his client had not been able to complete his machine because an ingenious American had already got hold of a similar idea, and launched it on the market. Mr. Evans, proceeding, said that as a matter of fact two patents had been taken out which anticipated the defendant's idea. The whole of the labour expended on this idea had been absolutely thrown away and was useless.—Mr. Greer pointed out that the defendant had in fact patented the machine, and was erecting a building to make it in.—Mr. Evans, proceeding, said that there was no guarantee that the machines should be successful, there was no stipulation as to their being finished in a reasonable time, and that the plaintiffs simply collaborated with the defendant in making an experiment. Plaintiffs contended that the engagement was for work and labour, and not for the deliverance of a specific machine.—Nicholas Thomas Pollitt, mechanical engineer, said he was at the time managing director of the plaintiffs' company, Southport. He bore out counsel's statement, denying that the work was badly

done. There were no complaints by the defendant.—Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Greer as to an alleged defect in one of the parts, and as to whether he had charged in the bill the whole of the cost of putting right that defect. Witness said he had charged for it.—So, if it is your mistake, that amount ought to come off?—I don't say it is my mistake, but it ought not to come off even if it was my mistake. We were experimenting.—I suggest that anyone who knew anything of the ABC of mechanics would see that it would not possibly do?—I have had a large experience in mechanics, and it is a little beyond the ABC.—By his Lordship: We had to do something to prevent the edge of the tobacco leaves getting in the wheels. Further cross-examined.—He did not say to defendant before he went to Paris that if he would give him £30 there would be very little more to do on one of the machines, and that he would find it perfect, but defendant mentioned that plaintiff should try to get it finished by the time he returned. It was a fact that the works were now closed. Questioned as to the arrangement of fingers in one of the machines, witness denied that the defendant said it had evidently been turned out by a tinker. He made no real complaint. Witness told him they had had a lot of trouble to get the fingers straight.—Isn't it impossible for this machine to do its work until entirely new and stronger fingers are put in to make it more rigid?—I don't admit that.—His Lordship: Have you made a mistake in selecting too soft brass?—I don't think so.—Edwin Thornley, who was at the time foreman for the Atlas Engineering Co., said it was a common thing for the defendant to come into the workshop and remark "That is a very good job," and was pleased with the work. Witness admitted that the fingers were defective, and he told the defendant so; they ought to have been of harder metal.—Wilmot Hodge, solicitor, Southport, produced a draft agreement as between the defendant and the plaintiff. Further evidence having been given on behalf of the plaintiffs to show that the work, having regard to its experimental character, had been satisfactorily done, and had not been overcharged for, Mr. Greer, for the defence, said that his client was still in a position to have his patent granted. Counsel submitted that his client had been grossly overcharged, and he ought not to have to pay anything for the second machine, because it had not been constructed with reasonable mechanical skill.—The defendant, Frederick Salomon, gave evidence, and explained in what respects the machinery failed to give him satisfaction. He said that the plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Pollitt, on one occasion admitted having committed a mechanical error. Witness, replying to questions from Mr. Evans, said he made the first statement in regard to the invention about May, 1903, and since then he had had it protected. He had not filed his final specification yet. In his statement of claim on the occasion of the hearing of the action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, it was alleged that he had suffered from loss of memory in consequence of the accident.—Mr. Evans: I suggest that probably your memory as to conversations which took place between you and Mr. Pollitt is even now playing you false?—That is quite possible, but it is not likely that I should forget the exact object of my machine.—W. Martin Davy, consulting engineer, estimated the total cost of constructing two machines such as had been turned out by the plaintiffs at £162 11s. 10d., as against £370 charged by the plaintiffs. The £162 would include fifteen guineas for drawings and designing and 10 per cent. as remuneration to Mr. Pollitt. He considered that £73 for the first machine and £89 11s. 10d. for the second machine were ample allowances for the making of the machines. Plaintiffs had charged decidedly too many hours for the work.—Mr. Pollitt, recalled, said the charges made to the defendant were the same as those made to any other customers.—His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £300, less £125 already paid them by the defendant, with costs.

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

Police.

TOBACCONIST ASSAULTS AN ACTOR.—At the West London Police Court, on January 3rd, Alexander Good, aged 40, a tobacconist, of 768, Fulham Road, was charged before Mr. Rose with assaulting Emil Lawson, an actor, living at 578, Fulham Park Gardens. Mr. John Haynes prosecuted, and described the assault as an absolutely inexplicable one. The two men were slightly acquainted with each other, Mr. Lawson having made purchases at the defendant's shop, and on occasions taken drink with him in his shop parlour. On a recent Friday night the defendant called at the prosecutor's flat, and, on the door being opened by Mr. Lawson himself, suddenly and without any provocation made a violent attack on him, knocked him to the ground, and, kneeling on his chest, pommelled him about his head and body. Mrs. Lawson went to her husband's assistance, and received a blow on the arm from the defendant. Then the prosecutor managed to wrench himself away, and rushed upstairs to the flat above. The defendant followed, broke open the door, and finding that Mr. Lawson had gone down again, descended and burst the door of the Lawsons' flat. Finally the police were fetched, and, seeing Mr. Lawson's collapsed condition, took the defendant into custody. Evidence was given by the prosecutor, who stated that there was no reason whatever for the assault except that the defendant had been drinking heavily lately.—The defendant, a big, burly man, who spoke quite rationally, said he admitted the charge, and could only say he acted under a complete misapprehension. He had had a blow on the head, and hadn't been quite aware what he was doing lately.—Mr. Haynes: I should think he had better be remanded for medical examination.—Defendant: I would sooner have the case settled now. I have promised not to go to the flat again. The magistrate imposed a fine of 40s., or one month's hard labour.

THE TELEPHONE IN A FRAUDULENT SYSTEM. ALLEGED RESETTERS.—At a pleading diet of the Sheriff Criminal Court at Glasgow, on January 6th, a youth of 18, named James Gentles, pleaded guilty to seven charges of fraud, whereby he obtained several parcels consisting altogether of upwards of 50 lbs. of tobacco and 30,000 cigarettes. Gentles telephoned to firms of tobacco manufacturers asking them to send parcels to certain customers. After delivery he called on the customers and explained that there had been a mistake, and he had been sent to take back the parcels. This was the method adopted in each of the frauds. An agent said the case was an extraordinary one. The accused had never been in trouble before. A month ago he was married to a girl younger than himself against the advice of his and her parents. He was then out of work, and, failing to obtain any, and in desperation to raise money, he had succumbed to temptation. The agent suggested that the case might be dealt with under the First Offenders Act. The prosecutor, however, protested that the Act could not be meant to apply to a case where considerable ingenuity had been shown, where there were seven charges, and where property to the value of £33 had been obtained. Sheriff Fyle said that was exactly the kind of offence which in a commercial city like Glasgow could not be regarded otherwise than as most serious. It was deeply regrettable that there were possibilities in the city of Glasgow for disposing of such property, and he was glad to understand that those who had assisted the accused in getting rid of the tobacco and cigarettes would have to answer later for their share in the transaction. The sentence could not be less than six months.

CIGAR FORGERIES. TOBACCO COMPANY PROSECUTES AT NEWCASTLE.—A seagoing fireman named Jas. Routledge was charged at Newcastle on January 3rd

with having, on 29th March last, sold several boxes of cigars to which a certain forged trade mark, the trade mark of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., of Great Britain and Ireland, was applied, and further with having sold the boxes to which a false trade mark, Marcella, was applied. Mr. W. J. Ward, on behalf of Routledge, pleaded guilty.—Mr. E. Meynell, prosecuting, recalled the fact that last year 5,000 forged Marcellas were seized in Newcastle and Gateshead. They were very inferior to the genuine article, and had been sold for 7s. or 8s. per 100, whereas the genuine cigars were sold at 14s. 3d. On 29th March accused sold 4,000 cigars to Mr. John Angus, auctioneer, of Newcastle, at 8s. per 100. The cigars were not all Marcellas. The company wished to find out how the fraud was committed. If the defendant could give any information as to where the cigars came from the company would not press the case against him.—Mr. Angus spoke to having bought the cigars from defendant. He denied having asked the defendant to get the cigars for him. Defendant mentioned them first.—Defendant averred that Mr. Angus asked him to get the cigars, and said that he would take a cartload. He got 4,000 at Rotterdam, 1,000 of which were marked Marcella. He paid about £6 15s. When he arrived in the Tyne the Customs officials "looked the wrong way" into his bag to see the cigars. (Laughter.) They did not look the right way, at all events. (Laughter.)—Mrs. Routledge stated that she heard Mr. Angus ask her husband to get the cigars for him. The money defendant got for the cigars he spent in drink. As it was discovered that the defendant was drunk in Court, he was remanded in custody until Friday, Sir Chas. Hamond (Chairman) remarking that defendant had grossly insulted the magistrates by coming to the Court in such a beastly state of drunkenness.

REGENT STREET BURGLARY.—At the Clerkenwell Sessions, on January 3rd, before Mr. M'Connell, K.C., Alfred Wilson (32), bricklayer, an old criminal with a long list of previous convictions, was ordered 21 months' hard labour for breaking and entering the warehouse of Sandorides & Co. Ltd., of Foubert's Place, Regent Street, and stealing a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes, value £60. The prisoner and another man broke into the premises from the rear, having forced their way through some adjoining premises, which were vacant. They were loading the goods on to a barrow when the police surprised them. The companion escaped.

SMUGGLING AT GRIMSBY. CIGARS PACKED IN PARCELS OF CANE. CUSTOMS OFFICER DISGUISES HIMSELF AS A DRAYMAN.—Karl Fritzsche, a gentlemanly-looking young German, residing at No. 18, Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham, appeared at the Grimsby Borough Police Court, on January 4th, to answer two charges preferred against him by the Custom House authorities, to wit, being concerned in carrying uncustomed goods, i.e., 4 lbs. 11 ozs. cigars, on the 19th December, and being concerned in the enshipment of certain goods, i.e., 4 lbs. 11 ozs. cigars.—Mr. Theodore H. Ward, of the Solicitors' Department of H.M. Customs, explained to the magistrates that defendant acted as manager at Nottingham for Mr. Riegner, of Berlin. They carried on business as cane merchants. It appeared that Riegner thought it would be nice to give his customers in England a Christmas present, but, unfortunately, at the expense of the British taxpayer. When Mr. Fritzsche encountered Mr. Beard, a Customs officer, on the matter, he said, "It is no matter to me; Mr. Riegner will have to pay." Mr. Riegner did not come within their jurisdiction, but he submitted that for the purposes of this prosecution the principal and his employee, the defendant, were the same. The Commissioners regarded the matter seriously, and he hoped the magistrates would take the same view, and impose a heavy penalty.—George Henry Glover, an officer of Customs, described how he found nine boxes of cigars in two parcels of special unbleached canes, sent over to make cricket bat handles. The vessel they came on was the

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

City of Leeds, from Hamburg. The parcels were produced in Court. They were about four yards long, the cane being well packed with brown harden cloth. The cigars, said witness, had been entered by the agent as free goods. He re-packed the parcels, and they were put in charge of E. S. Sullivan, another officer.—David George Sullivan, the officer referred to, was the next witness. When they were delivered over to him, he said, he delivered them to Mr. Karl Fritzsche, attending the drayman at Nottingham to the house. He was dressed as a drayman. Mrs. Fritzsche signed the way bill. Later he went to the house with Mr. Beard, another Customs officer, who asked Mr. Fritzsche to open the packages. Mr. Fritzsche did so, and the cigars were disclosed. Mr. Beard asked what account Mr. Fritzsche could give of the cigars, and he said they had been sent by Mr. Riegner, of Berlin. That was the name outside the premises where defendant lived in the Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham.—Mr. Barker, of Grimsby, who defended, asked this witness if Fritzsche told him that he had had a letter from Mr. Riegner saying that he was sending the cigars, and that he (defendant) had sent a postcard asking him not to do so?—Witness replied that Mr. Fritzsche had said he had written telling Mr. Riegner not to send them, as the Customs were getting hold of some of the goods. (Laughter).—Sidney Tawn, a carter in the employ of the Great Central Railway Company, stationed at Nottingham, spoke to delivering the two parcels on the 21st of last month. He was accompanied by Mr. Sullivan. He was in the habit of taking that class of goods to Mr. Fritzsche only in Nottingham. He went almost weekly.—Mr. John Beard, Customs Officer, said that when he asked Fritzsche what explanation he had to offer, he said "These were sent by S. Riegner, of Berlin." They went over his house at his invitation.—Cross-examined, Mr. Beard said the duty and value of the cigars was £3 14s. 11d., the net duty being £1 8s. 1d.—Defendant, on being called as a witness, said he had been the English manager at Nottingham for eight years for Mr. Riegner. On the 14th December he received a letter from his employer stating that he was sending cigars for presentation as Christmas gifts to several customers whom he named. He (witness) sent a postcard next morning telling him not to send them, as the Custom Officers went through the bales. He received a letter in reply to this from Mr. Riegner, saying he had ordered the bales back. Notwithstanding this they arrived. "I never had such a quick consignment as this one has been," said Mr. Fritzsche, ruefully, amid loud laughter.—Mr. Ward, cross-examining, asked "Were you concerned in the enshipment of these cigars?" "No," was the reply.—"Were you knowingly concerned in removing or concealing them?" "No."—"These cigars were for you, and"—with a smile—"you were glad to receive them?" "No," answered defendant, with conviction; "I was ever so sorry." (Laughter).—"I think you said the Customs had been opening some parcels like that before?" "Yes."—"And when you found they had been opening them you wrote to Mr. Riegner asking him not to put the cigars in the bales because the Customs had been opening them?" Defendant hesitated in his reply. Then he said slowly, "I am a business man."—"You are," was Mr. Ward's comment; "there is no doubt about that. But please answer my question." "I did," said defendant, almost viciously.—"Why did you write that postcard?" "In answer to this letter—read it."—Mr. Ward glanced at it and shrugged his shoulders. It was written in German. "Go on, read it," cried defendant, excitedly.—"No; I want to know why you wrote the postcard." "Because," said defendant at last, "I knew there was a duty on cigars. He did not know it was wrong. I did."—The solicitor's face was wreathed in smiles. He bowed elegantly. "I really don't think I will ask you anything more," he said, and swept the magisterial bench with a meaning look.—Mr. Barker, addressing the magistrates for the defence, submitted that defendant had no knowledge whatever that

the cigars were in the bales, and that neither he nor Mr. Riegner were gaining anything much financially, as the cigars were being given away. There were only nine boxes, eight containing 50 cigars and one containing 25 cigars. The total value altogether was only £2 6s. 10d., and the duty £1 8s. 1d. He submitted there was a doubt in the case, and defendant should have the benefit of it.—The magistrates deliberated in private. Whilst they were away defendant burst into tears. On their return the magistrates announced that they were unanimous in their judgment. Defendant would be fined ten guineas, including costs, in the first case, and the second case would be dismissed.—Mr. Fritzsche promised to send a cheque for the amount within four days.

Public Companies.

A. AND S. HENRY & CO.—The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended November 30th last at the rate of 8 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, a distribution of 7 per cent. for the past year, or an increase of 1 per cent., £20,000 being placed to reserve and £27,233 carried forward.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY. THE ORDINARY AND DEFERRED SHARES.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on January 4th at the offices, Drury Lane, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought desirable, confirming a resolution passed at a meeting of the company on the 13th of last month at Bristol, having reference to the Articles of Association, which it is proposed to alter in so far as they refer to certain shares, participation in dividends, the right of voting at and attending meetings, restraints upon transfers, &c. The proceedings occupied a comparatively short time, and were strictly private. The responsible officials declined to make any communication as to what had transpired.

TOBACCO KING'S MARRIAGE.—New York is greatly excited concerning the marital affairs of Mr. Brodie Duke, half-brother of Mr. James Duke, head of the American Tobacco Company, whose name is equally well known in England. On the complaint of his relatives Mr. Brodie Duke, who is sixty years of age, was sent to a lunatic asylum recently. His marriage three weeks before with his present wife will probably form the subject of a legal proceeding, his relatives alleging that he acted when he was practically insane. Before marriage his wife, who is fifty years old, was known as Miss Alice Webb. She promoted companies, and has been a stockbroker. Apparently she won the confidence of many small bankers. The wife is naturally furious, and threatens the direst revenge. She declares that her husband is perfectly sane and still competent to manage his large tobacco interests, together with his half-brother. She asserts that the removal of Mr. Brodie Duke to an asylum is a wicked plot to get rid of her.

ELDER BAILEY'S FISH STORY.

Elder Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, is a great believer in water when he has a hook and line in it, and when he is at one end and a fish at the other. One of his favourite resorts is Myatt's pond, a few miles south of Raleigh, N.C.

About the pond he tells one of the best fish stories of the year. Elder Bailey says that he had an intense desire to catch a black bass and tried live bait, without effect.

Someone in the boat with him finally said the fish simply wouldn't bite, and put a chew of tobacco on the hook.

No sooner was the hook thrown out with this queer bait than a good-sized fish was taken, and Elder Bailey went ashore thoroughly contented.

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

HARTLEY, SUSAN, lately tobacconist, 50, Mill Road, Cambridge. Date of order, January 4th, 1905.

GUEST, JARVIS, lately newsagent and tobacconist, Aberford, Yorks. Date of order, December 10th, 1904.

SHANNOCK, NATHAN, tobacco dealer, 21, Gower Street, and 209, High Street, Swansea. Date of order, December 10th, 1904.

WALSH, MILES SMITHSON (trading as Smithson and Co.), formerly cigar merchant, now auctioneer and cigar broker, formerly 28, Roundhay Mount, Leeds, and Churwell, near Leeds, afterwards 5, Grove Road, Harrogate, now trading at 30, Nevill Street, Southport, under the style of Smithson & Co. Date of order, December 6th, 1904.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

GUEST, JARVIS, lately newsagent and tobacconist, Aberford, Yorks. Public examination at Courts of Justice, York, January 6th, 1905, at 11.

WALSH, MILES SMITHSON (trading as Smithson & Co.), formerly cigar merchant, now auctioneer and cigar broker, formerly 28, Roundhay Mount, Leeds, and Churwell, near Leeds, afterwards 5, Grove Road, Harrogate, now trading at 30, Nevill Street, Southport, under the style of Smithson & Co. Public examination, Court House, Government Buildings, Victoria Street, Liverpool, January 5th, 1905, at 11.

Adjudications.

GUEST, JARVIS, lately newsagent and tobacconist, Aberford, Yorks. Date of order, December 10th, 1904.

SHANNOCK, NATHAN, tobacco dealer, 21, Gower Street, and 209, High Street, Swansea. Date of order, December 20th, 1904.

SPAUL, JAMES ARTHUR (trading as A. Spaul & Co.), hairdresser and tobacconist, 7, Prince's Parade, Finchley, Middlesex. Date of order, December 19th, 1904.

Notices of Dividends.

BENTLEY, WILLIAM, late stationer and tobacconist, 9, Gladstone Road, Margate, lately Cornwall Road, Lower Walmer, Kent. First and final of 3s. 3d., at Official Receiver's Office, 68, Castle Street, Canterbury.

CALLAWAY, CHARLES, tobacconist, 35, Sadler Gate, Derby. First and final of 2s. 7d., at Official Receiver's Office, 47, Full Street, Derby.

LUSTED, HENRY LEWIS WHITCOMBE, cycle agent and tobacconist, Alresford, Hants. First and final of 3s., at Official Receiver's Office, Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Southampton.

JONES, CHARLES FENEMORE, cigar and cigarette merchant, 6, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C. (late at 2, Penford Street, Camberwell, London, S.E.). First and final of 1s. 1d., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

BRADBURY, JOHN WILLIAM, clerk, tobacconist, &c., 300, Radford Road, late 7, Church Street, Old Basford, Nottingham, formerly 1a, High Street, and 28, Station Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire. First and final of 9d., at Official Receiver's Office, 4, Castle Place, Park Street, Nottingham.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

DAVIES, JULIUS LIONEL, cigar merchant, Wensley Bank, Thornbury, Bradford. Trustee, G. B. Ingham, 15, Kirkgate, Bradford. Date of release, December 15th, 1904.

BENSON, H. & CO., wholesale tobacconists, 17, Wintown Street, Leeds. Trustee, John Bowling, Official Receiver, 22, Park Row, Leeds. Date of release, November 24th, 1904.

THOMAS, FRED HENRY, tea and cigar dealer, "The Old Shop," Maescwimmer, Monmouth. Trustee, G. H. Llewellyn, Official Receiver, Newport, Mon. Date of release, November 28th, 1904.

Order made on

Application for Discharge.

ELKAN, ALEXANDER ELKAN (described as A. E. Elkan, trading as Charles Elkan & Co.), cigar manufacturer, 6, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W., and residing at 132, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, London, N.W. Discharge suspended for three years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from November 3rd, 1907.

In the Matter of

HENRY WESTON, JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMES, AND ERNEST HENRY WESTON.—At the Leicester Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday morning, December 21st, before Mr. Registrar Deane, Henry Weston, of Leicester Road, Syston; Joseph George Holmes, Ullswater Street, Leicester; and Ernest Henry Weston, of Leicester Road,

Syston, attended for public examination. Debtors, it appeared, formerly carried on business at 28, Dover Street, Leicester, as Weston, Holmes & Co., cigar and tobacco merchants. The liabilities were put at £749 14s. 7d. and assets £450 2s. 8d.—Questioned by the Official Receiver (Mr. Burgess), the debtor Henry Weston said he had been in the business all his life. He commenced on his own account in 1860, and continued up to 1899, when he made a deed of assignment, and paid 17s. 6d. in the £. Then with others he entered the employ of another firm, and subsequently, in October, 1902, he set up with the other debtors. Debtor was questioned as to why he had not included a Mrs. Hart as a creditor in his schedule, and he said he thought he could pay her without, because his wife was insured for the benefit of Mrs. Hart, the policy being taken out about nine years ago. Mrs. Hart took proceedings for the recovery of her money, but he could not say whether it was since the date of the partnership. He was first pressed by trade creditors in respect of the

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Adolph Elkin & Co.,

Wholesale Tobacconists,

140 and 140a, Houndsditch,

LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES.

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

ALL MANUFACTURERS' PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

At absolutely the Lowest Prices.

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partnership about the middle of last October, and he disposed of the business on October 31st to the Midland Cigar Company.—The Official Receiver: Tell the Court how that sale came to pass.—Debtor: It was through a brother of mine. On the 28th October he came to Dover Street and said, "I believe Mr. Holmes' partnership expires to-night." I said, "Yes." He said, "I have a good thing for you if you meet me to-morrow morning." I met him, and went to 17, St. Nicholas Square, and met a Mr. Parratt, who said he understood that Mr. Holmes' partnership had expired, and asked if we would agree to sell the business, as they were forming a new company, and would agree to take it over if it could be arranged, the stock and book debts, and pay 20s. in the £ to the creditors. I said I could not do anything myself, as Mr. Holmes was not there. I said I would see him, and see them again on Monday morning. Further questioned, debtor said on October 31st the document for the transfer of the business to the company was signed by him in the presence of Mr. Holmes, Mr. Parratt, and Mr. Luker, an accountant, who drew up the agreement. It was at this interview that the terms were fixed.—The Registrar: Had you got out a statement of liabilities and assets at that time?—Debtor: On the Saturday I did, after I had seen Mr. Parratt.—In reply to other questions, debtor said the terms of the sale were that the company was to take over the stock and book debts at valuation and the goodwill, and discharge the creditors at 20s. in the £.—The Official Receiver: Was that bargain ever put down upon paper?—Debtor: Not that I am aware of.—Then why was not the original bargain carried out?—Debtor: That I can't say.—Debtor added that the agreement as to the payment of the creditors was only a verbal one, and was made before Messrs. Parratt and Luker had seen the list of creditors.—The Official Receiver read a copy of the agreement for the transfer of the business to the company, and both Mr. Weston and Mr. Holmes admitted that they signed it.—The Official Receiver: Did you know at that time that there was no such company as the Midland Cigar Company?—Mr. Weston: I didn't know.—Did you believe there was such a company?—Debtor: I thought it was true.—The Registrar: You see now that you were parting with everything and taking in return preferential shares of a company that did not exist?—Debtor: I was not aware of that.—Replying to further questions, debtor said before the Saturday he had not seen Mr. Parratt or Mr. Luker, both being absolute strangers to him. At the time he was being pressed, but the object of selling the business was not to relieve himself from the pressure of his creditors.—The Official Receiver: Will you explain why you signed a document like this for payment of your creditors?—Debtor: Because they said they would pay them.—Is there anything in this document about paying your creditors in full?—Debtor: No.—Then how could you expect to pay your creditors in full upon a statement like that?—Debtor: Because I thought they were all right. Debtor added that Mr. Luker took the cash (about £19) out of the bank, debtor giving him a blank cheque to fill in when he found out the amount.—Why did you trust an absolute stranger with a blank cheque?—Debtor: I thought it was right.—That is no answer. What were you driving at?—Debtor: I was not driving at anything.—Debtor was questioned as to a circular sent to the creditors, and signed by Mr. Luker, to the effect that the debts of the firm would be met by bills. Debtor said the circular was sent out entirely without his authority.—Mr. Holmes was questioned on the same point, and said he was not consulted about the matter, and gave no authority.—Mr. Weston, further examined, said he could not say in whose handwriting the bills (produced) were made out. Debtor was questioned by Mr. Dale (Birmingham) and Mr. J. C. Bulman for creditors, and the Official Receiver then applied for an adjournment. The Registrar said it was a somewhat remarkable story, and there might, of course, be further investigation. As far as one could judge, debtor seemed to have permitted himself and the creditors to be deprived of every farthing. The examination would be adjourned for a month.

QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

THE IMPERIAL DEFEATED.

BEFORE THE REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS,
8TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

IN THE MATTER of an application for registration of a Trade Mark (No. 1,383) in the name of ADOLPH MOSENTHAL AND COMPANY, of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and

IN THE MATTER of the opposition thereto entered by Mr. DAVID NIMMO on behalf of the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, of Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, England.

JUDGMENT.

THIS was an application made by Messrs. REES AND JOUBERT, Solicitors, of Pretoria, on behalf of Messrs. ADOLPH MOSENTHAL & COMPANY, of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, for registration of a Trade Mark (No. 1,383) in respect of, *inter alia*, tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, in Class 45. The Application was filed in the Trade Marks Office on the 6th January, 1904, and was duly advertised in the *Government Gazette*.

On the 21st March, 1904, an Opposition was entered by Mr. David Nimmo, Solicitor, of Johannesburg, on behalf of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, England.

Evidence upon affidavit was filed by both parties, and the case came up for hearing on the 8th November, 1904. Mr. J. B. Williamson, instructed by Messrs. Rees and Joubert, appeared for the applicants, and Mr. David Nimmo for the opponents. The mark for which the applicants are seeking registration consists of a plain white label in the centre of which is placed a large blue Geneva Cross. On the left of this Cross is the word "Blue" and on the right the word "Cross." The representation and the words are encircled by a plain thick black lined border.

The opponents object to the registration of this mark on the ground that they are the proprietors of Trade Mark No. 808, registered in Class 45, in respect of tobacco and cigarettes, and that the mark for which the applicants are seeking registration resembles this registered Trade Mark in a manner calculated to cause deception and confusion. This registered mark, No. 808, consists, so far as is material in the present case, of a label bearing at the top portion in permanent letters the words "Golden Cross," and at the lower portion a representation of a Maltese Cross, with the words "Golden Cross" beneath. Two crossed keys appear in the interior of the representation of the cross, and the whole of the previously described matter is empannelled upon a sort of somewhat elaborately scrolled double shield. The essential particulars of this mark are stated in the application to be the words "Golden Cross" and the combination of devices. In accepting the applicant's mark for registration I was, of course, aware of the presence upon the Register of Trade Mark No. 808, and, in the absence of actual evidence as to the liability of confusion between the two, I should have thought that there could have been no chance whatever of possible deception. It is therefore necessary to examine closely the contentions which are brought forward by the opponents upon this point. Mr. J. W. Page, the Assistant Secretary of the opponent company, in the 5th paragraph of his affidavit, states that the word "Golden" is a term in common use in the trade, and that consequently the really distinctive portion of the title "Golden Cross" is the latter of the two words. It is doubtless true that the word "Golden," in combination with another word or words, is freely used by tobacconists, and on the Transvaal Register several such instances to Trade Marks occur, such as "Golden Rain," "Golden Flaked Cavendish," "Golden Cloud," and "Golden Magnet," but I do not consider that for that reason it is possible to disregard the presence of the word "Golden" in this mark as an

integral and essential feature. It should also be observed in this connection that, in the application itself, the words "Golden Cross" are stated to be one of the essential particulars of the mark, and it is noticeable that Mr. Page himself, as well as two other deponents (Mr. Holt and Mr. Gillespie) speak in their affidavits and refer to the mark as the "Golden Cross" mark, and not as the "Cross" mark. I am therefore of the opinion that, in consideration of this case, the word "Golden" cannot be disregarded. Mr. Page, however, states that the public are accustomed to the representation of a cross upon the opponent company's goods, and that the use by another manufacturer of the representation of a cross and the word "Cross" would be injurious to his company's trade. Now although there is some difference in appearance between the representation of a Geneva and a Maltese Cross, it is quite clear that the applicants' position would have been very different if the pictorial representations had had to be compared, but it must be remembered that the mark which the applicants propose to use consists not, as stated by Mr. Page, of a cross and the word "Cross," but is composed of a cross and the words "Blue Cross," whilst the opponent's mark similarly consists of a cross and the words "Golden Cross." On this point of possible confusion the affidavits of Mr. Holt and Mr. Gillespie support Mr. Page's views, and it is of course very necessary that full weight should be given to their evidence. I am bound to say that after giving my most careful consideration to this point I am unable to adopt the views of these gentlemen, and I cannot think that a member of the public desirous of purchasing goods sold under the opponents' well-known Trade Mark "Golden Cross" could be deceived or confused into purchasing goods sold under the applicants' "Blue Cross" brand.

The last point with which I have to deal in this matter is put forward by Mr. Page in his evidence, and was ingeniously argued by Mr. Nimmo. Mr. Page contends that, as registration of a Trade Mark confers the exclusive right to the proprietor of user of his mark in any colour, the opponents by virtue of the possession of their registered mark would be entitled, if they so chose, to issue their goods under their mark printed in blue; and he further states that such a practice, if adopted by the opponents, would only indicate to the public that the goods sold under the mark in which the representation of the cross was printed in blue were of a different grade to those sold under their mark when printed in gold; and further, that in a similar way the registration of the applicants' mark would confer upon the applicants the right to use their mark in any colour they choose, and, even if the applicants invariably used their mark in blue, the public would still look upon goods sold under that mark as a variety of the goods sold by the opponents. Pressing this view further Mr. Nimmo argues that if the applicants chose to issue their goods under their mark printed in gold, an action would lie at the suit of the opponents for an attempt on the applicants' part to pass off their goods as those of the British-American Company, and that if such case, i.e. if such an action would lie, the present application should not be on those grounds favourably entertained. Now, although it is true that registration of a Trade Mark in any colour gives the right to the proprietors to use the mark in any other colour, such right is only granted subject to the other provisions of the Trade Marks Law, and, in a comparison of marks, for the purpose of considering the question of possible deception, regard must be taken not only to their form and appearance on the register, but also to that which they present in actual use when fairly and honestly used, whilst an obviously fraudulent or absurd user of the marks under comparison which might conceivably be adopted should not and must not be contemplated. In his affidavit in support of the application, Mr. W. T. Mattingly, the general manager of the applicant firm, points out that for the applicants to colour their cross golden, and to sell their goods with the representation of a cross in gold and the words "Blue Cross" would seem a senseless proceeding, and with this view I find

myself in agreement. The mode of user of the mark of the British-American Tobacco Company is shown by the label exhibited to the affidavit of Mr. Gillespie; whilst the mode of user of the applicants' mark is shown in their application. The rights of the British-American Tobacco Company in their mark are protected, in my opinion, both by their registration and by the Common Law against any fraudulent user of the applicants' mark. Taking the whole case into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that registration of the applicants' mark should be allowed. I shall therefore proceed to register the mark, and dismiss the opposition with costs.

(Signed) JOHN A. BUCKNILL,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

NEW LINES.

We have received from Messrs. W. J. Harris & Son, 984, Commercial Road, E., samples of their Black and White Mixture and Black and White Cigarettes. The former is a really delicious blend of choice tobaccos and smokes cool and fragrant. It is proving very popular, and an extended trial convinces us that its popularity is well deserved. The mixture is sold in ounce packets at 5d. and 2 oz. tins at 10d. Black and White Cigarettes are put up in neat cases of 10, and we find them of very agreeable flavour, and well suited to cigarette smokers who like a mild Virginia. In quality both "lines" are very hard to beat, and we would advise retailers to write for samples and terms, as they will find themselves very liberally dealt with, and will be sure to sell the goods quickly.

Messrs. FRAENKEL BROS.—A Regrettable Error.

We have pleasure in publishing the following letter, and have further referred to the matter in our editorial columns:—

17, GT. WINCHESTER STREET,
LONDON, E.C., 29th December, 1904.

The Editors,
The Cigarette World,
Barnes, S.W.

GENTLEMEN,

We have been consulted by our clients, Messrs. Fraenkel Bros., of Empire House, Houndsditch, with regard to the report of an action by a solicitor against Messrs. Fraenkel & Co., Cigarette Manufacturers, Houndsditch, which appeared in your issue of the 15th instant, under the heading of "Solicitor's Costs." As our clients are well known in the tobacco world and are the only firm in London named "Fraenkel" spelt as in your report, and have in addition been established in Houndsditch for a quarter of a century, the report in question can only be taken to refer to them, and, as a matter of fact, we are in possession of evidence that several people have actually been led to this conclusion. Moreover, there is no firm in Houndsditch whose name is in any way similar. The report is the more serious as from the nature of the defence set up, it would lead people who excusably took it to refer to our clients, to believe that there has been a change in the constitution of our client's firm, whereas the firm has not changed its membership since it was first established. We feel sure that on drawing your attention to the mistake that has occurred you will at once correct the error which has inadvertently "crept" into your columns.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
RUSSELL & ARNHOLZ.

Smokers and the Weed.

HOW or when tobacco first came to be used it is impossible to say, but undoubtedly the countless millions of smokers in the world to-day owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the two humble sailors of Columbus's crew, sent ashore on the coast of Cuba in November, 1492, who first saw, and announced to their master that they had seen, the natives puffing out great volumes of smoke from their mouths and noses. Though this was the first smoking exhibition, and was an extraordinary surprise to European eyes, it had long been a practice among the Indians of the North American Continent. The tobacco plant grew in a wild state, and it was used both as a ceremonial and as a kind of intoxicant, and, according to the statements of the natives, produced drowsiness and relieved them from the feeling of fatigue and hunger. It is asserted that tobacco was first brought into Spain in 1558 by Fernandez, a physician who had been sent by Philip II. to investigate the products of Mexico. It next reached Portugal, was soon introduced into France by the French ambassador, Jean Nicot, who presented some of the seed and leaves to Queen Catherine de Medici, and the scientific name of the plant was thereafter designated nicotine in his honour.

HOW TOBACCO WAS FIRST REGARDED IN ENGLAND.

Tobacco met with a most popular reception, and its marvellous soothing and medicinal qualities were loudly proclaimed, especially in England, where it produced a public sensation among all classes, and opened up a new and profitable article of commerce for the tradespeople. It is unnecessary nowadays to tell the average reader that it was Sir Walter Raleigh who first introduced tobacco into England, in 1586. The first exhibition and soiree of smoking which he gave to the courtiers of Queen Elizabeth and the various social lions of the period was a memorable function. Fair princesses and ladies-in-waiting lionised and applauded the progressive cavalier who had brought them the mysterious and fragrant method of entertainment. The Queen herself took several puffs, much to the surprise and amusement of the royal assemblage. Having thus been introduced and accepted at Court, society in general followed suit, and smoking became the great fad and pastime of the day. The beginning of the 17th century was the golden age of tobacco. Poets sang its praises, and books were written about the wonderful medicinal and other mysterious qualities of the plant. It became such a rage in England that a crusade was started to suppress the use of it by James I. In 1603 he issued his famous "counterblast," in which tobacco was described as "loathsome to the eye, hurtful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black stinking fume thereof as nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoke of the bottomless pit." The same revulsion against tobacco also spread in other parts of Europe, and some of the penalties were most severe for its use. For just taking a whiff or so the nose was cut off, and Pope Urban VIII. sought to have excommunicated every one who smoked from a pipe or put a piece of tobacco in his mouth. The Sultan of Turkey even declared smoking a crime punishable by death, but these drastic decrees only had the effect of increasing the use of tobacco. There was a strong revulsion the other way, and the wonderful miracle-like properties of the new herb began to be talked about. It was regarded as a great friend to the physician, the very smoke of it being held to be a great antidote for pestilent diseases. To puff out the smoke was said to be the best way to cure rheumatism. It was said to abate hunger, yet it was excellent to provoke

a man's appetite. "It is," says one writer, "a fit companion for mirth or melancholy. It will make one sleep who wants rest, yet it will keep a scholar working in his study and a soldier on his guard. It puts physicians to a non plus, for it agrees with all ages, sexes, and tempers."

WHEN PEOPLE SMOKED IN CHURCH.

Tobacco has played an important part in controlling the destinies of nations, and there is no knowing what might have happened but for its use. It is an innocent solace, conducive to sober thought and calm reflection, and so soothing to high-strung nerves and keen-edged tempers that it has justly been termed "the pipe of peace." There are few rulers or statesmen of any importance who do not smoke. King Edward is seldom without a cigar in his mouth. At least three of the more recent Presidents of the French Republic have been addicted to pipes, while King Carlos, who is at present on a visit to this country, is alone said to consume as many as 40 cigars in a day. The only European monarch who does not smoke is Abdul, the Sultan of Turkey. Popes of past ages have been amongst the biggest smokers and snuff-takers in the world, and churches of nearly every denomination have given their countenance to the fragrant weed. It may seem strange to the present generation, but it is nevertheless a fact, that during the eighteenth century smoking was freely permitted both by the Anglicans and the Presbyterians during divine service, and so thoroughly alive were the preachers to the advantages of tobacco that pipes were invariably placed beside the Bible in the pulpit. It kept the congregation in an amiable and reflective frame of mind, and as such more ready to take to heart the doctrines and recommendations of the preacher. It is on record that Launcelot Blackburn, Archbishop of York, and Primate of England in the reign of Queen Anne and George I., interrupted his sermon at a confirmation service in Nottingham to order the churchwardens to bring up fresh pipes and a supply of tobacco to the pulpit. Dean Swift used to smoke throughout his sermon, occasionally refreshing himself with a glass of port; while Bishop Duncan, of Dundee, is described as having been so avaricious that he made a practice of going to church without his tobacco pouch, and then, after ascending the pulpit, of inquiring who among the congregation would be willing to accommodate him with their's. It is from these days that date the old-fashioned pews in some English country churches, filled up with curtains, cushions, fire-places, pokers and tongs, where the squires puffed away at their pipes throughout the entire sermon. In those free and easy days nobody complained about the length of the sermon. It was the golden age of ecclesiastical oratory, and the patience of the congregation was remarkable. A great change has come over the Christian churches in this country since then, but in other parts of the world a good deal of licence is still permitted. In the Mohammedan mosques of Egypt and Turkey, and in the temples of the various faiths of Asia, the priest aims to attract the people into becoming listeners and frequenters of the sacred fane by permitting smoking. Archdeacon Wilberforce's father was quite as fond of a cigar as that great master of pulpit eloquence, Charles Spurgeon, who once described tobacco as a subject for devout gratitude to Providence. Churchwarden pipes derived their name at a time when smoking was a common practice in church. One is tempted to ask what would be the effect of smoking in places of worship to-day? All kinds of devices have been resorted to for attracting men to worship, but so far no one has been bold enough to announce that smoking would be allowed during service. That there is nothing

inconsistent about the use of tobacco is proved by its early association with religion. Why doesn't some minister adopt the experiment in his efforts to reach the lapsed masses?

ITS INFLUENCE IN POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY.

But if tobacco has been banished from the sacred precincts of the church, experience shows that in politics and diplomacy it could ill be spared. For the last 200 years its influence upon the course of public events has been almost invariably of a beneficial character. Not only have its narcotic properties tended to sooth the angry passions of those entrusted with the conduct of international relations, but its use has afforded them time to think before they spoke, and everybody knows that in statecraft, at any rate, second thoughts are best. The "pipe of peace" is no empty or meaningless term, as the use of the pipe or the soothing fragrant weed in some other form has often turned the scales on the side of peace. It is a mistake to suppose that the use of tobacco has always been peculiar to men; for it is a remarkable fact that most women who have achieved fame in diplomacy have all been inveterate consumers of cigarettes, the use of which, besides soothing the nerves, has allowed them time to think before speaking upon any delicate question at issue. As a rule the tendency with women is the other way. Whether it is with the object of developing the art of second thinking before speaking among professed feminine diplomats it is impossible to say, but certain it is that several of the governments of Continental Europe are encouraging the use of tobacco among the fair sex by providing smoking apartments for women on all State railroads. The easiest-tempered women in the world are those of the Orient, who smoke all day long, and the same may be said of the women of Southern Europe. With the exception of the Czarina of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and the Queen of Holland, nearly all the women of the reigning houses of Europe smoke. The Court of Denmark during the lifetime of the late Queen Louise was one of the most strict on the score of etiquette and propriety, yet most of the royal and imperial ladies who assemble there each summer at Freudensborg smoke, not only within the precincts of the palace, but even in public. In Austria, Archduchess Mathilde met with her death through her muslin dress catching fire from her cigarette. Many titled English ladies smoke, and on summer nights it is a common spectacle to see ladies sitting in full evening dress out on the riverside terrace of the House of Commons puffing away at their post prandial cigarette.

SOME REMARKABLE PIPES.

With the widespread dissemination of the use of tobacco the making of pipes sprang into prominence, and their construction became a medium for the play of much inventive ingenuity among the various peoples. Pipes assumed certain characteristics and features in different localities, having in many instances a peculiar symbolic and religious significance when used in connection with a ceremonial performance by particular tribes. In the past, and even to-day to a limited degree, smoking is most intimately associated with the life history of the Indian, not only as a pastime, but as a necessary function in all ceremonies both of the individual and the tribe. It was regarded as a sort of flag of truce, and also as an evidence of friendship. All the Sioux pipes are made from soft redstone called catlinite, and some of the most ancient pipes are the heavy birdstone types, weighing several pounds, found in aboriginal burial mounds. The lords of Mexico are said to have put the tobacco leaf into a tubular pipe of wood or reed, but pipes with bowl and stem are rarely met with. When the archaeologist does come across one of this kind he regards it as an unusually valuable find and such a one is now in existence in an American museum, which was found deep down in the debris of an old gold mine which had been worked by the Indians prior to the advent of the Spaniards. It is five inches long, and it is made of dark grey slate. Stone pipes play an important

part in the industrial life of the mound builders in America. Two hundred of these were found in one mound, having been deposited on an altar of burnt clay. On the north-west coast the Haidas produce some extremely fanciful and grotesque carved pipes, the mythological tales and ancestral traditions of the tribe being rudely represented on their pipes. The Alaskan Esquimaux make pipes of walrus ivory ingeniously decorated with etchings and carvings depicting hunting and fishing scenes of daily life. One of the most showy pipes in existence once belonged to the chief of the Makaloio tribe in south-eastern Africa. The pipe is about a foot high, carved out of black ebony wood, and was evidently smoked on a table or some elevation, a long tube or stem being used. The Chinese mandarin and members of the refined and well-to-do classes in China use a combination water and tobacco pipe, drawing the smoke through the water, which, it is claimed, produces a milder aroma. The Yakuts, the largest of all Siberian tribes, are great smokers, and their pipes are noted for the lavish adornment of silver. The Yakut lights his pipe from a spark, which ignites a piece of fungus grown on the birch tree. This is gathered and soaked in water, which renders it soft, and when dried it is highly inflammable. A wad of this fungus is always carried in the tobacco pouch. It would be difficult to find any part of the world, civilised or uncivilised, where the use of tobacco is not known. There are many wonderful pipes, and more wonderful stories of the healing and curative properties of the fragrant weed. It has been found, for example, that the smoke of tobacco in some cases destroys, and in others retards, the development of micro organisms. The bacilli of Asiatic cholera and pneumonia can, for instance, be destroyed by tobacco smoke. The general conclusion is that used in excess and by young persons it is often injurious; but taken in reason by adults it is one of the best friends that a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon the human race.—*Manchester Weekly Times.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES TOBACCO CROP FOR 1903 AND 1904.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.

The following table shows the average yield per acre, and condition of the crop as viewed November 1st, 1903 and 1904:—

State.	Average yield per acre.		Quality.	
	1903. Pounds.	1904. Pounds.	1903. Per cent.	1904. Per cent.
New Hampshire	1,590	1,610	95	100
Vermont	1,800	1,685	90	98
Massachusetts	1,400	1,690	84	110
Connecticut	1,600	1,685	84	110
New York	1,125	1,145	89	93
Pennsylvania	1,416	1,280	91	87
Maryland	650	621	89	92
Virginia	745	725	88	83
North Carolina	627	685	80	81
South Carolina	610	703	72	82
Georgia	640	650	90	89
Florida	700	815	90	91
Alabama	405	379	85	85
Mississippi	502	408	68	89
Louisiana	375	438	100	99
Texas	650	600	77	84
Arkansas	646	565	85	87
Tennessee	700	730	89	98
West Virginia	640	710	87	89
Kentucky	790	827	86	91
Ohio	845	849	87	93
Michigan	750	675	86	85
Indiana	783	691	85	86
Illinois	655	670	87	87
Wisconsin	1,350	1,282	93	92
Missouri	698	626	85	88
United States	786.3	819	85.9	89.5

Death of Mr. R. W. Murray, J.P.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Wallace Murray, J.P., which took place rather suddenly at his residence, Enniskeen, Newcastle, on Saturday, December 24th. For some time past Mr. Murray, who was 68 years of age, had been in rather delicate health. He suffered from a heart complaint (angina pectoris), the periodic attacks of which became more and more severe. He was able, however, to come to town and attend to business as late as Friday. Early on Saturday morning he was seized while at home with a very severe attack of his old and terrible complaint. Dr. Bell, of Newcastle, was at once in attendance, and did all that medical skill could devise to relieve the patient, but, as the attack seemed more serious than usual, Dr. Brice Smith was sent for. However, before he arrived Mr. Murray's sufferings had ended: shortly before one o'clock he breathed his last.

In recent years Mr. Murray was less prominent than formerly as a public man, for, though he still took a strong interest in city affairs, his removal some five years ago to Newcastle to reside made him less in touch with them, while the trouble caused by his ailment sapped the quick energy which was once a distinguishing feature of his character. A dozen years ago he was one of the most active as he was always one of the most respected of Belfast's citizens. As a member of the Harbour Trust, he took a prominent part in the forward policy which culminated in the great harbour improvement works, such as the reconstruction of Donegall Quay, the making of the straight channel, the Alexandra Graving Dock, and the deep-water dock, known as the York. He had a good knowledge of harbour affairs; no one foresaw more accurately the possibilities of the port, or had a stronger belief in its future, and his opinion at the Board always carried weight with his fellow-members during the many years he was associated with the Trust. He resigned his seat at the Board about eight or nine years ago.

Mr. Murray, as was only to be expected from one who as a young man had fought with rifle and bayonet against what he believed to be oppressive Conservatism in the great Republic, was a strong Liberal in Ireland. When the pinch came on the Home Rule question, however, he, like nearly all the other Ulster Liberals, declined to go the length of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, remaining a Liberal Unionist to the end. But he was strong enough in his Liberalism at the General Election of 1895 to seek the votes of the electors of East Belfast on that platform. The attempt, it is almost unnecessary to say—having regard to the pronounced Conservatism of the constituency—was unsuccessful, notwithstanding that there was a split in the Conservative ranks, causing two rival Tory candidates to take the field. When the Reform Club was founded Mr. Murray was one of the original members, and continued his membership up to the last. He was a member of the committee of the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association. He held the Commission of the Peace for the city of Belfast as well as for the county of Down.

In Belfast he was best known—apart from his identity as a Harbour Commissioner and a member of the firm of Murray, Sons & Co.—in connection with philanthropic work. He was a deeply religious man, and imbued with a genuine desire to do good to his fellow-man. For some years he acted as hon. secretary of the Royal Hospital, and up to the last continued to show a deep interest in its welfare and development. To many other local institutions he also gave personal assistance. He was chairman for a time of the committee of the Industrial School at Balmoral, and was a good friend to every scheme

for the reclamation of erring humanity or for the protection and elevation of the young.

Mr. Murray's Christian faith was as broad as were his politics and his charity. While resident at Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, he was an honoured member of Fortwilliam congregation. The Presbyterian was the faith of his fathers, but he always displayed the widest sympathy with every other Christian denomination. While living in Waringstown, before he came to Belfast, he attended the Congregational Church there; in fact, all evangelical Churches claimed his esteem, and he knew no sectarian barriers. At Newcastle he belonged to the local Presbyterian congregation, and no member was more enthusiastic and generous in regard to encouraging missionary effort and church work generally. Though his strong religious feeling was associated with no narrowness, he was a convinced opponent of Darwinism, though he admired the great scientist immensely. He was an exceedingly well-read and well-informed man; his tastes were refined, and he had a great love for literature and art. His library at Newcastle was an exceedingly fine one, and in it a great deal of his leisure during recent years was spent.

Integrity and high-mindedness were prominent features of Robert Murray's character. In ordinary intercourse he was somewhat reserved. He did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, but when he made a friendship it was usually a warm and lasting one, and his friendship was well worth having. There was sometimes a suggestion of transatlantic "downrightness" and emphasis in his manner of conveying his opinions, but everybody knew that when he said a thing he believed it and meant it. Thus both in public and in private his views commanded attention and respect.

Mr. Murray's position in the local manufacturing world was of course a matter of notoriety. His firm—Murray, Sons & Co.—is one of the two tobacco factories still remaining in Belfast, and maintaining an independent rivalry to the gigantic combines across Channel. The firm is an old one—one of the oldest in the city—but the deceased only came into it at a comparatively recent date, he having previously been engaged in another line of business—that of steel wire and rope manufacturing at Warrington, in England. After he became one of the principals, however, the business progressed and developed greatly, a result due in no small degree to his business shrewdness and personal knowledge of the leading tobacco-growing State of America. The firm was turned into a private limited company, with the deceased as chairman, and four years ago, the business having more than doubled its output in a few years, was transferred from the old premises in Callender Street to the much larger and finer factory known as Whitehall Buildings.

Mr. Murray was born an American citizen, and, although the greater portion of his life was spent in Ulster, perhaps the most eventful part of it passed before he came to live in the home of his forefathers. He was born in Virginia in 1836, being one of four brothers, sons of a member of an Ulster family who had settled in the State. One of the brothers became an eminent minister of the American Presbyterian Church. This gentleman is still living, and paid a visit to Enniskeen as recently as two years ago. Another brother entered the medical profession, in which he attained a high reputation. The deceased of his own choice selected a commercial career, and received his business training in his native State. When the Civil War broke out he caught the prevalent enthusiasm that fired "old Virginny" perhaps more than any other of the Southern States. He joined the Confederate army, under General Lee, and participated in some of those brilliant dashes which made the Southern commander and his

lieutenants famous in the earlier stages of the war. He took part in the memorable raid "on that pleasant morn of the early fall when Lee burst over the mountain wall, over the mountains winding down, horse and foot into Frederickstown." Only a few years ago he embodied in a lecture some of the experiences of his campaign with Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. It was suggested to him then that the story would be worth telling in a fuller and more detailed form, but Mr. Murray only smiled sarcastically, and said the war "had been written out."

After the death of his father he left Virginia and came to England, the main object of his visit being to look after some property claimed by his family. He decided, however, to settle on this side of the Atlantic, and became connected with the steel and wire rope making industry at Warrington, in which he continued with success for many years; in fact, until he married the daughter of Mr. John Murray,

and, acquiring an interest in the firm of Murray, Sons and Co., came to live in Belfast. This was his second marriage, his first wife having been a Miss Workman.

Besides his connection with the firm of Murray, Sons and Co., Mr. Murray had other important business interests in Belfast, among them being the Belfast Ropeworks, of which he was one of the directors.

The deceased gentleman leaves no family, but with his widow the sincerest sympathy will be felt in her bereavement.

In Newcastle the news of Mr. Murray's death was received with keen regret, for his kindness and benevolence had made him esteemed and valued throughout the neighbourhood. Sympathetic references were made in both the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, and impressive tributes to his unaffected piety and broad charity were made.—*Northern Whig*.

THE SOOTHING WEED.

HISTORY shows, says the *Canadian Tobacco Journal*, that the use of cigarettes is not confined alone to dudes and shoeblacks, but refined women, not only in continental countries, but in old England, take great comfort in a post-prandial cigarette. But

fancy one of our good Bishops or worthy Presbyterian divines having pipes and tobacco placed by the Bible on the pulpit while they preached, in order that they might take a whiff now and then to keep company with the members of the congregation who sit back in the pews and enjoy a smoke during the sermon. Dean Swift used to smoke during the entire preaching of his sermon, occasionally refreshing himself with a glass of port wine. The idea, though, might be worth a thought. Possibly more men would attend the Sunday sermons if they could only keep awake long enough to listen to them. Probably a pipe or good cigar might act as an eye-opener. We would hardly like to recommend the idea, but just to throw out the idea as a suggestion.

Widespread objection will be taken to the assertion of Dr. Seaver, the physical director at Yale, based on his experience at the University, that "smoking has a deteriorating influence upon both body and mind," and that "men addicted to tobacco are, as a rule, inferior in physique and intellect to those who abstain therefrom." While, of course, over-indulgence in this, as in everything else, is to be condemned, there is no doubt that, used in moderation, far from proving deleterious to the adult, it is an innocent solace, conducive to sober thought and calm reflection, and so soothing to high-strung nerves and keen-edged tempers that it has justly been named the "herb of peace." To such an extent is this the case that there is no knowing what might happen were tobacco to be withheld from those who control the destinies of the nations of the world.

There are few rulers or statesmen of any importance who do not smoke. Most of the chief magistrates of the United States and Canada have found enjoyment either in snuff or cigars. At least three of the more recent Presidents of the French Republic have been addicted to pipes, and while King Carlos of Portugal is alone said to consume as many as 40 cigars a day, the only one of his fellow monarchs in Europe that does not smoke is the Sultan of Turkey. And more is the pity. For his nerves are overwrought, and were he occasionally to indulge in some of the excellent tobacco grown in his dominions it probably would have the effect of tranquilising his haunting fears of assassination, and of thus enabling him to devote his mind to reforming the misgovernment of his empire.

Even the Pope smokes. True, he is the first of the occupants of the chair of St. Peter to find enjoyment in a cigar, which owes its name to the similarity of the shape to the cylindrical body of the insect known in Spain as the "cigarra." But both Leo XII. and Pius IX. used snuff, and churches of nearly every denomination have given their countenance to the herb of peace. In fact, during the eighteenth century smoking was freely permitted by both the Anglicans and the Presbyterians during divine service, and so thoroughly alive were the preachers to the advantage of the *herba nicotina* from a religious point of view, keeping, as it did, the congregation in an amiable and reflective frame of mind, and as such more ready to take to heart the doctrines and recommendations of the exhorter, that pipes were invariably placed besides the Bible in the pulpit.

Thus Launcelot Blackburn, Archbishop of York and Primate of England in the reign of good Queen Anne and of George I., is on record as having interrupted his sermon on the occasion of his holding a confirmation at St. Mary's, Nottingham, to order the churchwarden to bring up fresh pipes and a supply of tobacco to the pulpit. Dean Swift used to smoke throughout his entire sermon, occasionally refreshing himself with a glass of port, while Bishop Duncan, of Dundee, is described as having been so avaricious that he was wont to make a practice of coming to church without his tobacco pouch, and then, after ascending the pulpit, of inquiring who among the congregation would be willing to accommodate him with theirs. It is from those days, too, that date those delightful, old-fashioned pews of the English country churches, filled up with curtains, cushions, fireplaces, pokers, and tongs, where the squires puffed away at their pipes throughout the entire sermon. No one complained of the length of the latter in that golden age of ecclesiastical oratory, nor took exception to the number of times that the preacher turned upside down the hour-glasses that figured on every pulpit for the purpose of enabling the divine to calculate the length of the different portions of his discourse, a new argument being inaugurated each time that the sand had run out, prefaced with the words, "Brethren, another glass."

The soothing influence of tobacco, inviting calm meditations and good temper, rendered the members of the congregations far more ready to lend an ear, and to follow his arguments with a patient attention that few even among the most devoutly inclined are disposed to accord to a lengthy sermon in these days, when smoking is no longer sanctioned in Christian churches. Other creeds display a greater liberality in this respect.

Glasgow Tobacco Trade in 1904.



THE tobacco trade has not been so undisturbed during the past year as in the previous twelve months. The tobacco trade of the world is well-nigh dominated by the two great combines, the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and the American Tobacco Company, which after their fight for the British trade shook hands and calmly proceeded to parcel out the rest of the world's markets between them. Leaf growers complain that they cannot obtain remunerative prices owing to the want of competition among buyers, who refrain from bidding against each other. Brokers find their occupation gone, because the great combines have no longer need of their services. Outside manufacturers exist, as it were, on sufferance, dreading the next move, which may possibly crush them at any moment. The retailer has, so far, suffered least of all; the only thing that he has lost being a certain degree of his independence.

A NERVOUS MARKET.

Our market throughout the past year has been in a continuous state of nervous apprehension, which reduced the volume of business, particularly in American tobaccos, to one of the smallest on record for many years. In examining the present complicated situation one can but hope that in the interest of the entire British tobacco trade the Anglo-American Tobacco Combination may not by its tactics force matters to an issue which might call the very existence of a free tobacco trade in this country into question. The dangers of the situation have certainly not been lessened by the events of the year. A number of the independent manufacturers, many of them established for many years, have been constrained to give up business and to quit a trade so surrounded with difficulties. The policy of the two great combines with regard to foreign trade has been assiduously furthered on the lines previously laid down, and the latest development is the formation of the United Tobacco Companies, Ltd., to handle the South African trade. The company amalgamated the manufacturing interests of the British Tobacco Company (South Africa), Ltd., with those of Holt & Holt, Ltd., and has a capital of £800,000.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

The event of the year, and the one which affected the whole trade, was the alteration of the duty by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject was so thoroughly thrashed out at the time that it requires no more than a passing reference here, but nevertheless it must be put down as the chief event of the year, and one which did the trade no little harm by entirely disorganising it. In Scotland the new increase in duty fell most heavily on roll and twist tobaccos, which constitute the working man's pipe. Fortunately some relief was obtained by the Chancellor's rebate of 50 per cent. on the two years' supply of strips in bond, but the fact remained that the wholesale price had been raised with the prospect of a further rise. The question was, who was to bear the increased impost? The manufacturers contended that the increase in the duty of 4d. per lb. in 1900 had come mainly out of their pockets, and that, failing the public, the retailers would have to bear this new burden. The retailers, with prices already cut to a level showing the minimum margin of profit, naturally turned to the public to shoulder the burden. The working man's smoke in some quarters was raised to 3½d. per ounce, but, as was expected, this has been found impracticable, and the price is again down to 3d. per ounce. Hence, in the cheap varieties of tobacco at least, the extra

duty has fallen entirely on the unfortunate tobacconist, or the consumer is being supplied with an inferior quality of tobacco.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.

The report of the Commissioners of Customs for the year ended 31st March last showed that the revenue derived £12,627,059 from the tobacco duties, an increase of £175,586, or 1·4 per cent., which is somewhat greater than the rate of increase in the population. The amount actually consumed in 1903-4 was greater than in any preceding year. The following are the figures of the consumption for the past four years:—

	Pounds Weight.
1901	83,561,083
1902	68,595,176
1903	81,132,874
1904	92,507,776

THE RETAIL TRADE.

The Scotch retail trade has not had a particularly good year. The number of licensed dealers in tobacco in Scotland, according to the latest available returns, is over 33,000, an increase during the year of close on 700. In former years retail prices were maintained by organisation—in other parts of Scotland more than in Glasgow—at a level which showed a reasonable margin of profit, but the organisation is now non-existent in Scotland. The retail, like other branches of the trade, is undergoing great changes, and the advent of the big English "cutting" firms is revolutionising the trade. The whole tendency is towards packet goods, making the retailer little more than a machine, and more vulnerable to modern "cutting" tactics.

LEAF IMPORTS.

So far as the Scotch leaf import trade is concerned, a much more active year, at least latterly, has been experienced, with more elasticity both in transactions and prices. For purposes of comparison the figures with regard to the Glasgow warehouse for the last three completed years are given below:—

	Receipts.		Deliveries.		Stocks, Dec. 31st.	
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Hhds.	Tierces.
1903	2400	3014	3162	2064	5175	3974
1902	3914	3587	3199	1879	5958	3022
1901	3452	1910	3251	2015	5250	1302

Sampling of the new import at the end of 1903 showed tobacco of fine quality, but in some cases defective in colour.

The year opened quietly, with a slight improvement in the demand, prices, however, in many cases being below cost. February was another exceedingly quiet month, and as it was reported from America that the crop was a very ordinary one there was no anxiety to do business. During March the continued absence of any active demand had a depressing influence on prices, which in some directions gave way. The receipts were confined to tierces, which numbered 361, while the deliveries amounted to 230 hogsheads 164 tierces. April, being Budget month, saw much excitement in trade circles. The Scotch manufacturers had not anticipated a rise in the duty any more than their English confreres, and the clearances therefore were only normal. The leaf market was galvanised out of its previous state of lethargy, but owing to the innovations embodied in the duty alterations the buying was of a spasmodic and undecided character. Quotations were practically unchanged for the time being pending the result of strong trade representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Little change took place in the position during May, busi-

ness being exceedingly dull at late rates. Business was at a complete standstill during June pending the final adjustment of the tobacco duties for the year. The discussion in the House of Commons was anxiously followed by the trade, and the backs of holders of strips were stiffened by the hope that the new duty would be remitted on the stocks in hand. The second half of the year opened better, business being stimulated by the Chancellor's concession of a rebate of 1½d. per lb. on the strips in hand. That meant a loss of £200,000 to the revenue, and, of course, a corresponding saving to holders.

A GOOD MONTH.

August witnessed a considerable improvement in the demand, and practically for the first time for months the business transacted could be described as good. Though prices were at a temptingly low level, buyers were constrained to hold back in view of the slowness of the consumptive demand, which was not reassuring. Otherwise an even better business would have been done. The improvement inaugurated in the previous month was well maintained throughout September, and a good business was done, with, however, a tendency to ease off towards

the end of the month. Buyers bought strips much more freely, with the view of getting the advantage of the Chancellor's rebate, and the transactions included some really big lines. October was another good month, the demand being well maintained. The independent manufacturers, or those outside of the "combine," seem to have plucked up more courage, and bought in the open market in a way not witnessed for months previously. A large business was done in Western strips, the outside manufacturers having come to realise the smallness of the supplies that were at their disposal. During November the market continued firm, a large business again being put through. All grades of strips were in good demand, the dwindling of the stocks being more and more appreciated as time went on. There was no material alteration in quotations, but the tendency was towards a higher level of prices, and holders here and there showed their confidence in the future by withdrawing what they had on offer. The stock in bond at the end of the month was 6,198 hogsheads 4,547 tierces, as against 5,345 hogsheads 3,873 tierces at the corresponding period of last year. The better feeling all round is maintained, and the year closes in the leaf market much more cheerfully than it opened.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Belfast Tobacco Trade in 1904.

ALTHOUGH there are only two firms now manufacturing tobacco in Belfast—Messrs. Murray, Sons & Co. and Messrs. Gallaher—the trade is an important one to the city, both industrially and in its influence upon Belfast as a revenue-producing port. Both the local firms are operating upon extensive lines, and both are independent of the huge combine which has created a monopoly in the United Kingdom. They have had to meet the keenest competition, but up to the present they have fairly held their own, and made it apparent that Irish manufacture of tobacco is not to be wiped out by any trade methods.

There has been a large output during the year from the Belfast factories, but, owing to the competition already referred to, which made it impossible for them to realise a profit upon certain classes of their goods, owing also to the increase on the duty of the raw material, the year's work has been by no means as satisfactory as could have been wished. Certain classes of tobacco, such as the various kinds of roll and cake, have been produced on competition lines and marketed at rates which barely covered cost. On the other hand, however, the fancy tobacco and cigarette trade of the local factories has largely increased, and in these branches a margin of profit has been secured. It is gratifying to know that this end of the Belfast market is increasing rapidly in all parts of the world—a sure sign of the quality of the goods, and an indication, too, of a desire to support home industry against a combine worked upon American Trust lines (which are very different from those of ordinary British trade). During the last few days the announcement has been made that the trading methods of the American Tobacco Trust are to be the subject of inquiry in the United States Law Courts. This shows that even in the home of trusts the public are rising in revolt against them, and shows the impossibility of any permanent success attending their methods on this side of the Atlantic.

With regard to the trade generally, we may mention that it has occupied an extraordinary amount of public attention during the year just closed. This was largely caused by the change made in the duty on the raw leaf when the Budget was passed in the House of Commons in the spring, and when the new principle of a differential duty between leaf and strips was introduced for the first time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, and eventually

carried his proposal, that leaf tobacco from which the stalk had been removed previous to importation into Great Britain should be assessed at an increase in duty amounting to 3d. per lb. The matter was the subject of much debate and opposition in the House of Commons, as a result of which the Chancellor modified his original proposals by allowing a rebate of 1½d. per lb. on stocks of stemmed leaf (otherwise known as strips) already in bond in the United Kingdom at that date. The reason the Chancellor of the Exchequer assigned for his new proposal as regards a differential duty on stemmed tobacco was his wish to encourage the stemming to be done at home instead of abroad, thereby increasing the amount of labour necessary in connection with the manufacture of tobacco in Great Britain. What his motives were did not matter very much to the tobacco manufacturers throughout the United Kingdom, as they were more concerned with the proposal to increase the tax on tobacco, which was still the war duty, and a disorganisation of the trade continued between one and two months while the Finance Bill was being passed through the House of Commons. Anyone not handling an article subject to duty has no idea what this state of affairs means to a trade.

The Harbour Commissioners' returns of imports of raw tobacco and exports of manufactured goods show that a very large volume of trade has passed through the port during the year, and it is almost unnecessary to add that Belfast-manufactured tobacco finds its way to every part of the world.

One of the two local firms—Messrs. Murray, Sons & Co.—has sustained a deep loss just at the close of the year with the death of its Chairman, Mr. R. W. Murray, J.P., whose personal energy and enterprise had much to do with the wonderful development of the firm's business during the last few years.—*Northern Whig.*

WHY HE STOPPED BUYING CIGARS.

- "Got a cigar about you?"
- "No; I've given up buying cigars."
- "What on earth put that into your head?"
- "Oh, I want to break you of the habit of smoking."

Annual Report of the Leaf-Tobacco Market.

Messrs. W. O. MULLER & CO., 70, Mark Lane, London, E.C., have just published the following admirable and interesting report:—The leaf tobacco market in this country during the past twelve months continued to labour under adverse influences of Trusts abroad and kindred combinations at home. With the exception of a short interval, during which a fair business in certain grades of substitutes was transacted in consequence of the change in the tobacco duties, the past year, like its predecessor, yields little cause for satisfaction. The concluding months of the year brought, as usual, more inquiries, independent manufacturers replenishing somewhat their stocks; but the volume of business contracted on their behalf remained below the average reached in years when the field of competition had not been reduced to its present limits. About one-half of the cutting-tobacco trade is in the hands of a powerful company connected with the American Trusts, who, to a certain extent, also control some of the leaf tobaccos used in Great Britain and Ireland. The remaining and less profitable part of this trade is so far left to the "independents," if this term can under present circumstances be considered appropriate. The limitation of its sphere of activity places this independent section of the trade in a position almost purely defensive in character, in which there is but little room for healthy development of enterprise.

Cigar leaf, the position of which is of secondary importance in our market, was only sparingly dealt in. The less favourable economical conditions arising from the general commercial depression appear to have caused a decrease in the consumption of cigars, hence manufacturers showed some reluctance in purchasing raw material beyond what is usually termed immediate requirements. The cigar industry, in which the modern system of acquiring business chiefly through advertising seems to have less attraction for the credulity of the public, does not lend itself easily to a successful exploitation by Trusts, hence its independence is not likely to be jeopardised.

Under the above prevailing conditions, the outlook of the leaf market is somewhat obscure; therefore any report dealing separately with the position and prospects of the various growths of tobacco consumed in this country could only be of an academic character, serving no useful purpose. The only real information available on the above subject is contained in the statistics, which show to what extent the different grades of tobacco participated in last year's trade.

An event which will be memorable in the records of the British tobacco trade is the introduction of a differential duty on stripped leaf. This measure, coming at a time when an unusually large quantity of strips were accumulated in this country, caused a good deal of perturbation among the firms engaged in the importation of stripped Kentucky and Virginia leaf. However, subsequent representations, endeavouring to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the hardships inflicted on holders of stripped tobaccos, for which there exists no other market but Great Britain, received a benevolent consideration from H.M. Government, who decided to allow all strips imported on or before the 10th of April last to pass at a reduced duty of 3s. 1½d. per pound, thereby preventing unstripped leaf gaining an undue advantage at the expense of old strips.

The extra impost of 3d. per lb. on stripped and butted leaf led to somewhat heated debates in the House of Commons, from which the less initiated might gain an impression

that Protectionist tendencies were underlying this differential duty. A careful, unprejudiced survey of this measure, from a commercial as well as from a fiscal point of view, would, however, show that it tends to work in an opposite direction. It may, therefore, be opportune at the present juncture to take a retrospective view of the effects which the various changes in the duty on leaf tobacco have had during the past 25 years on the general development of the tobacco trade in this country.

When, in 1878, the duty was increased from 3s. and 5 per cent. to 3s. 6d. per lb., it soon became apparent that to recover this additional impost of 4d. per lb. from the consumer by a corresponding increase in price of ¼d. per ounce was not practical. The question arose, how would it be possible to continue with this higher duty to supply the working classes with a smoking tobacco at 3d. per ounce at a profit to manufacturers and retailers? The problem was solved by using a larger proportion of tobaccos capable of easily absorbing a high percentage of moisture in the manufacturing process, which meant less real tobacco to the consumer, and, in turn, proportionately less revenue to the Exchequer. The increase of moisture in the manufactured tobaccos kept pace with the increase of competition among manufacturers and retailers, until in 1887 the Government found it expedient, while reducing the duty to 3s. 2d., to limit the moisture in the manufactured article to 35 per cent., thereby causing a proportionately larger quantity of tobacco to be consumed. The restriction of moisture, although of advantage to the Exchequer, and in some degree to the consumer, placed, however, many manufacturers whose trade was chiefly in shag, other kinds of loose tobaccos, and twist, in a less favourable position by causing the manufacture of cheap tobaccos to be diverted more into the hands of large firms. The consumption of certain grades of tobacco known under the name of "substitutes," particularly those of superior flavour, suffered for the time a great diminution, while the imports of artificially-dried strips and of butted, dry, low-class substitute leaf increased. When manufacturers had succeeded in overcoming the difficulties caused by the legal regulation of moisture, substitutes recovered to a certain degree their former position in the market; it became, however, apparent that manufactured tobaccos in packets, i.e., proprietary brands, were to some extent displacing the better grades of loose tobaccos, and consequently the smaller manufacturers would have an arduous task to hold their own. The agitation for a lower duty, which the above grievances produced, probably induced the Government in 1898 to reduce the tax to 2s. 8d., with a diminution of the moisture to 30 per cent. The consumers of cheap smoking tobaccos did, however, not benefit by this lower duty; they received a still dryer, but in most instances also a still inferior, tobacco without any concession in price! In the year 1900 the Government raised the duty to 3s., but maintained the 30 per cent. moisture limit. This higher duty, without a corresponding increase in the moisture limit, gave a further impetus to a certain tobacco manipulating and drying industry abroad, which for years had existed and prospered mainly at the expense of the National Exchequer of Great Britain, by drying out the initial moisture of tobaccos to a very low percentage, and sending such tobaccos, which are not merchantable in any other markets, to this country for the purpose of enabling the manufacturer who uses these tobaccos to gain an advantage in the duty.

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In 1oz. and 2oz. Packets, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

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"BLACK AND WHITE."

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Usual Trade Discounts.

MAJOR DRAPKIN & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS,

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. Shows Retailer over 25 per cent., usual trade discounts.

"NIRVANA" 3d. per Packet of 10.

EGYPTIAN BLEND CIGARETTES. Shows Retailer over 25 per cent., usual trade discounts.

L. DACHOT, (Established
 1835.)

Telephone—
 3795 Gerrard. ALGIERS.

London Office: 7, SOHO SQ., W.

ALGERIAN CIGARETTES.
"SOLEIL."

These Cigarettes are sold in their well-known BLUE PACKETS of 10 and 20.

TRADE PRICE per 1,000.

10's } 18s. 9d.
 20's }

SELLING PRICE per Packet.

10's 3d. } Retailer's
 20's 6d. } Profit, 25 per cent.

Usual Trade Discounts.

Further particulars to be had of the SECRETARY, UNITED KINGDOM TOBACCO DEALERS'
 ALLIANCE, 74, YORK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

SMOKE
B.D.V.
THE KING
. OF .
TOBACCOES.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS REMAINING IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSES (not including Haydon Sq. Warehouse), LONDON, 30th November, 1904.

	Virginia Stemmed	Virginia Unstemmed	Kentucky Stemmed	Kentucky Unstemmed	Ohio	Australian	Negro Head and Cavendish	Dutch and German	Hungarian	Havana, Cuba, Yara, and Jamaica	Java, Sumatra, and Borneo	Paraguay	Columbian	Turkey	Greek	Malina	East India	China	Japan	Florida or Seed	Latakia	Havana Cigars	St. Domingo	South American and Mexican	Reserve	Brazil	Malina Cigars	Other Sorts	Cigarettes
Stock 1st Jan., 1904 ..	10,962	4,982	13,919	217	243	22	2,004	1,635	707	2,481	21,137	377	383	17,898	1,758	221	7	5,804	1,813	2,821	5,955	1,131	266	1,916	84	362	2,569	3,291	377
Imported during 1904, 11 months	3,252	2,019	1,278	1,113	38	—	12,329	1,044	484	1,423	16,131	1,319	449	15,500	538	280	11	1,120	594	5,085	6,955	4,879	—	395	64	299	784	1,070	1,067
Delivered do. do.	3,957	1,765	4,873	50	113	4	2,363	1,031	824	1,080	14,720	710	124	11,016	871	29	2	1,968	1,074	3,274	4,108	4,690	—	633	64	310	1,212	1,450	1,671
Stock remaining in Warehouses 30th November, 1904	10,258	5,236	10,324	1,280	168	18	12,170	1,648	367	2,824	22,548	986	708	22,382	1,425	472	16	4,956	1,333	2,662	8,712	1,320	266	1,678	84	261	2,141	2,911	373

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS OF HOGSHEADS AND TIERCES IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, LIVERPOOL, 30th November, 1904.

	Virginia Leaf.	Virginia Strips	Kentucky Leaf.	Kentucky Strips.	Other Sorts.	Total.
Stock 1st January, 1904	19,830	41,936	7,651	43,538	309	113,264
Imported 11 months to 30th November	25,316	14,069	16,558	4,282	329	61,154
Delivered 11 months to 30th November	7,504	17,975	6,091	17,544	235	49,349
Stock 30th November, 1904—						
Hogsheads ..	5,684	3,957	17,443	30,257	297	57,638
Tierces ..	31,958	34,673	675	19	106	67,431
	37,642	38,630	18,118	30,276	403	125,069

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER EACH YEAR.					
	Imported.			Exported.		
	Unmanufactured, lbs.	Manufactured, lbs.	Total, lbs.	Unmanufactured, lbs.	Manufactured, lbs.	Total, lbs.
1894 ..	83,633,478	3,447,460	6,140,487	2,010,947	2,506,141	139,207,914
1895 ..	68,660,543	3,877,233	5,966,933	2,565,236	2,633,197	139,375,297
1896 ..	76,441,138	4,536,173	5,651,529	2,088,021	3,112,333	143,201,708
1897 ..	73,036,973	4,205,685	3,550,575	632,066	3,018,322	142,730,369
1898 ..	71,322,085	4,055,762	7,647,842	702,370	3,065,710	134,445,000
1899 ..	112,688,852	4,309,341	7,579,921	702,370	65,681,958	160,677,000
1900 ..	91,335,719	5,946,231	5,744,440	1,798,485	68,967,328	178,399,000
1901 ..	79,740,099	6,689,263	4,555,737	1,212,991	2,972,210	173,134,000
1902 ..	115,775,464	5,178,054	6,207,724	338,324	2,987,523	1,985,000
1903 ..	74,072,700	4,634,614	5,072,704	692,865	2,886,146	2,016,880,000
1904 ..	98,307,600	3,871,408	4,127,683	644,032	2,568,409	205,401,000
				75,911,879	2,271,771	

Approximate weight of Tobacco remaining in the bonded warehouses on the last day of November each year.

Unmanufactured, lbs.	Manufactured, lbs.
139,207,914	2,177,738
139,375,297	2,344,067
143,201,708	2,840,038
142,730,369	2,640,175
134,445,000	2,225,000
160,677,000	1,890,000
178,399,000	3,441,000
173,134,000	1,985,000
201,688,000	2,320,000
192,739,000	3,139,000
205,401,000	2,959,000

"ANTI Times has the anti- by some in Edinb of discus which be totalism, Causes. its effort sex; not ever wit who ung gifts of done to so much men, tea point, t rises up as it see is a pois much g prepared bad stu Professo logic is anti-tob the stat to the e downfal hands. that wi moderat apt to v smoker extrav "Anti," Union,

B. L.

"ANTI" EXTRAVAGANCE.—The *Glasgow Evening Times* has the following excellent article on the vagaries of the anti-tobacco "faddists":—"Anti-tobacconists, to judge by some of the statements made at their recent conference in Edinburgh, when juvenile smoking was the chief topic of discussion, seem prone to that intemperance of speech which besets advocates of Prohibition, Local Veto, Teetotalism, Vegetarianism, Agressive Patriotism, and other Causes. We have every sympathy with the society in its efforts to put down smoking among infants of either sex; none the less so because we have no sympathy whatever with the general purpose of the anti-tobacconists, who ungratefully or ignorantly repudiate one of the best gifts of providence to mankind. But the injury that is done to the rising generation by precocious smoking is so much a matter of general acknowledgment among medical men, teachers, and others capable of judgment upon the point, that it is the more regrettable when a Professor rises up and damages the anti-tobacconist cause, in so far as it serves a useful purpose, by asserting that tobacco is a poison, that he did not know that smoking was of very much good to older people, and that while he was not prepared to say that all smokers among his students were bad students, all bad students were smokers. Whatever Professor A. R. Simpson may teach his students, evidently logic is not included in the course of lectures. Another anti-tobacconist quoted with evident belief and approval the statement of the Superintendent of a Reformatory, to the effect that smoking had been the beginning of the downfall of 90 per cent. of the boys who passed through his hands. A person who can accept such a statement as that will believe anything—even that adult smoking in moderation is injurious. Clearly the anti-tobacconists are apt to weaken their efforts for the reclamation of the infant smoker by indulging in the "pernicious practice" of extravagant statement which is one of the marks of the "Anti," whether the object of his detestation be Church Union, butcher meat, or the ice-cream trade.

THE JOY OF A GOOD CIGAR.

Oh, 'tis well enough
 A whiff or a puff
 From the heart of a pipe to get,
 And a dainty maid
 Or a budding blade
 May toy with the cigarette;
 But the man when the time of a glorious prime
 Dawns forth like a morning star,
 Wants the dark brown bloom
 And the sweet perfume
 That go with a good cigar.
 To lazily float
 In a painted boat
 On a shimmering morning sea,
 Or to flirt with a maid
 In the afternoon shade
 Seems good enough sport to be;
 But the evening hour
 With its subtle power
 Is sweeter and better far
 If joined to the joy
 Devoid of alloy
 That lurks in a good cigar.
 When a blanket wet
 Is solidly set
 O'er hopes prematurely grown;
 When ambition is tame
 And energy lame
 And the bloom from the fruit is blown,
 When to dance and dine
 With women and wine
 Past poverty's pleasures are—
 A man's not bereft
 Of all peace, if there's left
 The joy of a good cigar.

MURATTI'S

WORLD-RENOUNDED

HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LEADING BRANDS . . .

"ARISTON," Gold Tipped	-	100's, 50's and 20's
"ARISTON," No. 10	- - -	100's, 50's and 25's
"ARISTON," No. 6	- - -	100's, 50's and 20's
"NEB-KA," No. 2	- - -	100's, 50's, 20's and 10's
"NEB-KA," No. 3	- - -	100's, 50's and 25's

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. Ltd., PURVEYORS to the FRENCH GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

OUR LEADING BRANDS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM ANY FIRST-CLASS TOBACCONISTS THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

Head Office and Factory: 54, Whitworth Street, Manchester; London Office and Sale Rooms: 5, Creed Lane, E.C.; Branches at Berlin, Brussels, and Constantinople.

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. FRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of January 2nd, 1905:—

There has been a considerable amount of business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, more especially in the cheaper grades of Western Strips, stocks of which in first hands being much reduced.

The December Imports were:—702 Hhds.; Deliveries 987 Hhds.; the present Stock being 20,981 Hhds., against 30,323 Hhds. in 1903; 38,189 Hhds. in 1902; 36,791 Hhds. in 1901; 38,278 Hhds. in 1900; 33,297 Hhds. in 1899, and 26,484 Hhds. in 1898.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—A fairly large business. The Navy took 900 to 1,000 casks.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fairly large sales of Strips. Leaf rather neglected.

JAPAN.—Business restricted owing to small stocks on hand.

DUTCH.—Business restricted owing to small stocks on hand.

JAVA.—Some good parcels on hand.

CHINA.—Some good parcels on hand.

LATAKIA.—In fair demand.

TURKEY.—In fair demand.

CAVENDISH.—As usual.

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

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

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR DECEMBER, 1904:—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars, other sorts.
Stock, 24th November, 1904	10255	5236	10324	10280	168	12170	1643	2824	22546	986	708	22382	1425	472	16	4956	4333	2662	18	307	2712	1320	266	1678	84	261	2141	2911
Landed since	8	541	17	20	34	130	73	174	740	—	78	1240	189	6	—	—	—	300	—	105	2973	540	—	12	25	5	49	250
Total Stock	10263	5777	10341	10300	202	12300	1713	2998	23286	986	786	23622	1614	478	16	4956	4333	2962	18	412	11087	1860	266	1690	100	266	2190	3167
Exported	—	3	—	—	1	—	101	—	—	—	11	—	—	171	29	—	—	—	2	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	16
Banded	99	88	95	4	1	67	26	6	452	11	—	130	15	—	—	49	12	31	—	59	257	24	—	3	—	1	15	2
Duty Paid	273	118	287	11	7	8	68	95	1171	59	38	600	41	3	—	121	89	400	—	52	225	655	—	35	4	35	54	226
Deliveries	372	209	382	15	9	179	94	101	1634	79	38	959	85	3	—	170	103	443	—	111	482	687	—	38	4	36	87	244
1904	9294	5568	9950	1347	213	12144	1639	2897	21654	916	748	23613	1529	475	16	4786	1230	2519	18	361	1198	1179	266	1659	105	230	2103	2923
1903	10962	4982	13919	217	241	2604	1635	2481	21187	377	383	17868	1758	221	7	5804	1813	2851	22	797	5955	1131	266	1916	84	362	2599	3291
1902	13218	5260	18737	307	58	1535	2099	2808	19395	624	407	12993	1868	253	16	4949	2289	5161	37	749	4253	1474	266	2137	88	215	2599	3590
1901	15220	6382	13860	1213	49	1269	3080	2665	19082	362	385	15750	1094	235	4	4451	533	5361	174	485	1108	976	265	1513	131	160	1785	2769
1900	16281	6123	14561	1261	138	1584	2937	1978	19892	62	421	14546	857	329	893	5555	1627	6622	123	390	1460	985	265	1702	663	20	1097	2728
Imports from Jan. 1st to 22nd Dec., 1904	3261	2460	1995	1195	92	12979	1116	1507	16891	1315	597	14740	777	286	11	11300	594	5385	—	890	9930	5495	—	407	89	214	813	1396
1903	3997	1822	1131	16	278	4427	774	892	13942	218	2	28637	879	35	20	4553	1155	4349	—	767	4786	5432	2	325	72	456	1418	1671
Increase 1904	—	638	164	1185	—	8252	345	705	2929	1101	525	—	—	251	—	—	—	1936	—	5144	—	—	182	17	—	—	—	—
Decrease	736	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	3917	152	—	—	9	3433	501	—	178	—	7	2	—	—	242	585	343
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 22nd Dec., 1904	4329	1974	5255	65	122	2539	1125	1181	13350	786	162	12005	956	32	2	2138	1177	5717	4	935	4080	5377	—	671	68	346	1301	1694
1903	6352	2799	3949	100	93	4958	1428	1210	12339	475	26	10662	1019	67	29	3398	1556	7159	15	809	3049	3775	2	456	76	366	1449	1970
Increase 1904	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	1120	305	136	1343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	1631	—	—	215	—	40	—	—
Decrease	2025	735	694	35	—	1419	913	38	—	—	—	—	63	35	27	1266	379	1412	11	—	—	398	2	—	2	—	148	276

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended November 30th.

TOBACCO.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	7,070,628	7,136,186	670,476
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	207,449	264,431	109,838
Total Imports	7,278,077	7,400,617	780,314
,, Home Consumption	4,990,033	5,173,249	4,721,438
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	2,514,749	1,309,413	10,410,758
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	662,074	1,273,838	1,149,941
Total Imports	3,176,823	2,583,251	11,560,699
,, Home Consumption	1,462,920	1,587,621	2,623,870
Total (from U.S.A.)	9,585,377	8,445,599	11,081,234
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	869,523	1,538,269	1,259,779
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,454,900	9,983,868	12,341,013
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	6,452,962	6,760,870	7,345,317

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, eleven months ended November 30th.

TOBACCO.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	88,090,888	45,679,816	28,818,431
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	2,512,054	1,817,833	1,658,770
Total Imports	90,602,942	47,497,649	30,477,201
,, Home Consumption	57,997,285	56,724,593	53,495,864
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	18,103,906	19,007,964	58,163,910
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	7,068,616	7,567,087	9,666,489
Total Imports	25,172,522	26,575,051	67,830,399
,, Home Consumption	14,972,344	17,366,169	22,446,915
Total (from U.S.A.)	106,194,794	64,687,780	86,982,341
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	9,580,670	9,384,920	11,325,259
TOTAL IMPORTS	115,775,464	74,072,700	98,307,600
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	72,939,629	74,090,672	75,911,879

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended November 30th.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	201,638,000	192,690,000	205,401,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	2,320,000	3,060,000	2,959,000

26% **PROFIT** on a good selling Line.

ALL TOBACCO DEALERS SHOULD STOCK

MURRAY'S

"MELLOW SMOKING MIXTURE"

Which is now in universal demand, and generally recognised as
the standard Smoking Mixture of the United Kingdom.

THE MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE GIVES A PROFIT OF **26%**

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OUR MIS-SPELT WORD COMPETITION

WILL BE SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

Competitors are requested to write us and make suggestions
for a **NEW COMPETITION**, or state that they would prefer the
old one.

A **COPY** of the "Cigarette World" will be sent post free
for 12 months to all whose letters contain good suggestions,
whether we adopt them or not.

STANDARD LINES.

... FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALLIANCE BRANDS United Kingdom Alliance, London.	BLACK CAT <i>Cigarettes.</i> Carreras Limited, London.	GRAND CUT VIRGINIA Godfrey Phillips & Co., London.	TURKISH CIGARETTES Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
ANASTASSIADIS <i>Highest Class Turkish Cigarettes.</i> The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.	CIGARETTE PAPER The French Cigarette Paper Co., London.	KINGMAKER Dobie, Geo. & Sons. Paisley.	VAFIADIS <i>Cigarettes.</i> Melbourne, Hart & Co., 19, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
ARISTON <i>Turkish Cigarettes, &c.</i> B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	CIGARETTES Kriegsfeld, B. & Co., Manchester.	LLOYD'S TOBACCOS <i>and Cigarettes.</i> Richard Lloyd & Sons. London.	ZEMINDAR <i>Mild Indian Cigars</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St. Within, London.
ASTHORE <i>Cigarettes and Cigars.</i> J. H. Custance, Putney, S.W.	EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES Salonica Cigarette Co., London.	MARSUMA <i>Cigars.</i> Havanna Cigar Co., Congleton.	
BISHOP'S MOVE Cohen, Weenen & Co. 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	GAINSBOROUGH <i>Cigarettes.</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	MYRTLE GROVE <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Minories, London, E.	
BLACK AND WHITE <i>Cigarettes.</i> Harris, W. J. & Son, London.	GENERAL SUPPLIES Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.	TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES Adolph Elkin & Co., London.	

OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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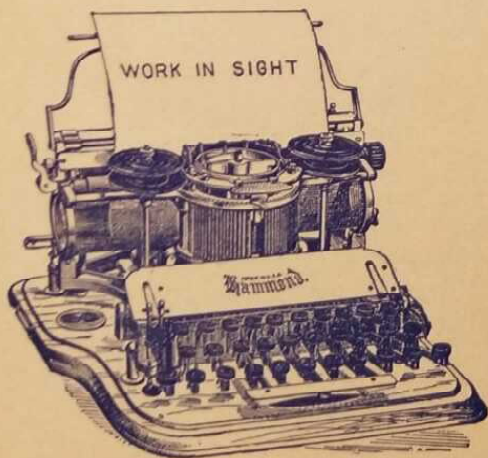
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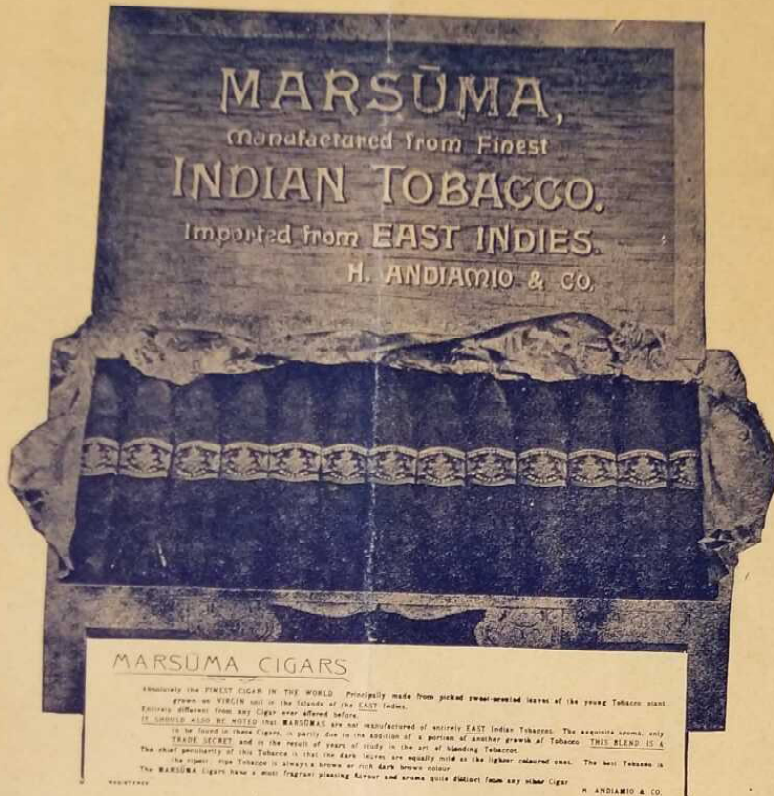
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CIGAR
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England
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P. KEMP FORRESTER, Esq., Charlton House,
Danbury, Nr. Chelmsford, Essex, writes of
MARSUMA :—

**“Although an old smoker
I have only now discovered
what is really good.”**

Our Price Lists are a work of art. A postcard with address on
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