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# GALLAHER LTD., BELFAST & LONDON,

Who belong to no Ring or Combine. Write for their New Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

## The CIGARETTE WORLD THE RETAILERS JOURNAL. & TOBACCO NEWS.

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

*Published on the 15th of every Month.*

FOR

## Asthore Cigarettes

APPLY TO

**J. H. CUSTANCE,**

Sole Agent for the United Kingdom.

Putney, S.W.

## Royal Navy (Jamavana) Blend.

Packed in 1 oz. Packets and 2 oz. and 4 oz. Tins.

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

**COHEN, WEENEN & CO., London, E.**

# MURATTI'S WORLD-RENOWNED 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.

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**TOBACCONIST SUPPLY SYNDICATE,**  
**Manufacturers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes,**  
AND ALL GOODS REQUIRED BY THE TOBACCONIST.

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## **TIME AND MONEY SAVED.**

Our Prices are the lowest in the Trade.

The largest and most varied stock in London of Saleable Goods.

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**CARRIAGE.**—We pay carriage on all parcels in the London District which exceed £2 in value, and on £5 parcels to any part of the United Kingdom, the only exception to this being A.G. Cigarette Papers. In mixed parcels where these are items, the other goods must amount to the values stated.

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*Price Lists revised to date on application to*

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10, Long Lane, E.C.

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263, Portobello Road, W.

238, Gt. Portland Street, W.

115, Old Kent Road, S.E.

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### **FACTORY :**

**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Plum Tree Court, E.C.**

# Royal Navy

Jamavana            

Blend.            

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

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

**COHEN, WEENEN & CO.,**  
**LONDON.**

**THE BRITISH**  
**SIGARERA, Ltd.,**

33 & 35, Endell St., London,  
W.C.

*Tickner's Patent Automatic*

**CIGARETTE MACHINE.**

PERFECT IN FILLING.  
PERFECT IN LAP.  
PERFECT IN PRINT.  
PERFECT SIMPLICITY.  
PERFECT STRENGTH.

**400 Cigarettes per Minute,**

ROUND OR OVAL.  
PRINTS TWO COLOURS OR GILT.  
COST OF MAINTENANCE EXTREMELY LOW.

Also a new Patent Tobacco

**CUTTING MACHINE**

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

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO  
INSPECT THESE MACHINES AT THE OFFICES OF

**THE BRITISH**  
**SIGARERA, Ltd.,**

33 & 35, Endell St., London,  
W.C.

**40% PROFIT.**

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

ADVERTISING MATTER SUPPLIED.

Write for List, Dept. C,

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

Who are not connected with any  
Trust or Combine.

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

JANUARY 15th, 1907.

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

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

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

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

UNITY IS STRENGTH.



our report of the Ogden Bonus Dinner we referred to the splendid work done by Mr. H. J. Nathan and his committee, and expressed the wish that there were a few more such men who would take in hand the organisation of the trade. It is therefore with pleasant satisfaction that we have perused the circular recently issued by Mr. Nathan, which provides for an organisation which will embrace all concerned in the trade. It is true that we had in view more a strong organisation for retailers, who are rapidly getting completely under the thumb of the Trust, but the organisation now proposed will effect this purpose and do incalculable good, provided only that the Trust and all its branches are either entirely excluded

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., WRITES:—"THE FLAVOUR AND QUALITY OF THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE EXTREMELY GOOD."

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

**TADDY & CO.,**

Tobacco, Cigarette, and

Snuff Manufacturers,

and Cigar Importers.

.....  
PACKET SHAGS, PACKET BIRD'S EYE, &c.

ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.

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

.....  
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

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

or made to take back seats. We can see no advantage in having the firms now amalgamated in the Imperial as members of the new body; their policy is dictated from Bristol, they have no individual initiative and are entirely under the control of Anglo-American combination on the Board. It is true that they have not worked the Trust exactly as the Tobacco Trust is worked in America, but this is simply because they dare not do so, but nevertheless nothing whatever can be expected from them which is likely to help retailers, and if they have anything to say in the new concern they will prevent its success. When any question of increased profits came up, their answer would be an everlastingly negative and they would be completely impervious to argument.

On the other hand, a complete organisation of the trade in all its branches would soon be a very powerful assistance to the retailers who seek eagerly the opportunity of casting off the Trust shackles and enjoying independence once again. We heard many references at the Ogden Dinner to Mr. Nathan's courage, and this plan of his puts it beyond doubt, for he is undertaking a task in which many have failed though they devoted themselves to its performance with unsparing energy and devotion. The apathy of the tobacco trade has ever been as notorious as the activity of the licensed victualler's trade, and up till now the wit of man has not devised a scheme capable of arousing and uniting its members in the protection of their common interests. Petty jealousies, bickerings, and strife, and sometimes intrigues, have hitherto always wrecked such enterprises, and moreover the financial question has always been the trouble, for only those who have made the effort can realise the difficulty of extracting even a small subscription from hosts of small men who are struggling desperately to make a living. In our judgment the new body will stand or fall according to the support it receives from retailers; if they can be induced to come in in large numbers success is assured, but if they hold back, then no amount of support from other branches of the trade will avail. Mr. Nathan has many of the qualities necessary for the work, he is full of energy, patient, determined, and enthusiastic. We therefore earnestly wish him success, and can assure him that if he does succeed he will have accomplished a much more difficult task even than the Ogden Bonus settlement.

—\*—

We publish elsewhere an extract from an interesting article which appeared on January 1st in our contemporary, *The Belfast Northern Whig*. It has reference to the progress of the Trust campaign against Irish manufacturers, and we learn with great satisfaction that the output of the two great Belfast firms, Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., and Messrs. Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd., has largely increased, while their special proprietary brands have also gained greatly in popularity all over the world. Though the output of 1905 reached very large figures, both firms have done even better in 1906. Our contemporary goes on to say that the efforts of the Trust to capture the home trade have happily resulted in complete failure, and the two

firms mentioned have vigorously carried the war into the enemy's country and pushed their goods with great success in many quarters where previously the Trust held complete sway. Nevertheless profits have been considerably reduced owing to the necessity of lowering prices in order to meet the cutting methods which the Imperial still resorts to in order to drive out the Irish manufacturer. Our contemporary forcibly points out that the independent manufacturers are the only bulwark between the retailers and the consumers and the tyranny of the Trusts, and goes on to show that if the latter are allowed to get complete control they will soon bleed the retailers and the public alike.

These are wise words, and it is refreshing to read them in the columns of such an old-established and well-conducted journal as the *Northern Whig*. Only recently nearly every paper in the kingdom has been denouncing Trust methods when applied to the soap trade, but hardly one has thought fit to refer to the tactics of the Imperial Tobacco Co.; indeed, some journals have even held up that company to public admiration, and have urged that in their case the public have actually benefited by the amalgamation. This has not been done through ignorance, for the facts are well known. The truth is that large revenues from Trust advertisements have inspired the articles referred to. We must confess that it savours to us very much of hypocrisy to condemn in scathing terms the Soap Trust and to have no word of condemnation for the infamous war which the Imperial Tobacco Company have been waging with the avowed object of ruining Irish tobacco manufacturers by selling under cost price in order that they may be able, when they have attained their object, to force up prices against the consumer and add a few thousands to their ill-gotten gains. We have been practically alone in denouncing these methods, but we denounced them even when we had a considerable number of the Trust advertisements, though we well knew that by so doing our pockets would suffer.


Let those who prefer their pockets to the interests of the public which they profess to serve go on bolstering up the Trust. We, at least as long as we have strength, shall never cease exposing their un-English methods, and it may be that though at present we are but crying in the wilderness, yet in the future very shame may force our now silent contemporaries to join us.

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AN AUTOMATIC SMOKER.—The Department of Agriculture employs a machine to smoke cigars. It has four mouthpieces, in each of which a cigar is inserted. For ten seconds the smoke is drawn in, and is then puffed out, the process being repeated every half minute. While the "inhaling" is going on, the way in which the filling and the wrapper burn are carefully noted, the ash is examined and the odour of the burning tobacco observed. The plant from which each of the cigars is made is known, and the one that makes the best showing in the competition is selected for planting. The test is proving an aid to the American tobacco industry by teaching the farmers what kinds of tobacco to plant in order to receive the highest financial returns.

**"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.—POPULAR AND PROFITABLE.—WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST TO  
J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.**

**For DETAILS**  
OF  
**SPECIAL SCHEME OF ADVERTISING**  
APPLY  
**Manager, Cigarette World & Tobacco News,**  
32, BROADWAY, WIMBLEDON.

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

**MIXED PARCELS.**

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

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

Branch Distributing Depots—LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, WOLVERHAMPTON, WALSBALL

Factories—SHREWSBURY.

**The French Cigarette Paper Co.,** 120, CAMBERWELL  
ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.

**CIGARETTE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.**

22 CARAT GUARANTEED GOLD TIPPED PAPERS, CORK TIPPED, AMBER TIPPED,  
IMITATION GOLD TIPPED, ALUMINIUM TIPPED PAPERS,  
MAIZE TIPS, STRAW TIPS, CORK TIPS, &c., &c. CIGARETTE BOXES AND LABELS.

Telegraphic Address: "EMAILLE," LONDON.

A.B.C. Code 4th and 5th Editions.



Telephone Nos.: 994 and 1168 Hop.

Price List free on application.

**ADOLPH ELKIN & CO.,** Wholesale  
Tobacconists,  
140 and 140a, Houndsditch, LONDON, E.C.

**SPECIALITIES :**

"LA NIKLE," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.

"ZEALANDIA," 2d. " " "

"BRITISH PLUCK," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"SPORTSMAN," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"GLOSSY," Gold Flake Honey Dew.

"MY SWEET," Mixture.

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



# Trade News and Notes.

MR. GEORGE WILCOX, of 22, Stackton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, cigar merchant and tobacconist, left personal estate valued at £9,167.

**HOUSEBREAKING IN DUBLIN.**—On January 1st the premises of Mr. Whelan, tobacconist and stationer, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, were broken into and a quantity of goods abstracted. The thieves gained an entrance into the shop by breaking a thick plate-glass window. This is the third occurrence of the kind in the same locality within a very short time.

MR. THOMAS TOY FRAZER, of 53, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, and Moyle Lodge, Clontarf, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the city of Dublin. Mr. Frazer is well known in trade circles as the Editor of our bright contemporary the *Irish Tobacco Trade Journal*, which does so much to support trade interests in the "Green Isle." We heartily congratulate Mr. Frazer, and we have no doubt he will prove a very great acquisition to the Bench.

**STREET ACCIDENT AT LEWES.**—An accident, by which considerable damage was done, occurred near the Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 3rd. Mr. J. W. Bennett, a local tobacconist, was driving towards his shop in Cliffe High Street, at about four o'clock, when a heavy motor wagon, owned by the Lewes Portland Cement Company, coming from the railway goods yard, collided with the trap. The shafts were snapped off, liberating the pony, and Mr. Bennett was thrown out. He was severely bruised, but, fortunately, no bones were broken, and he was able to walk home. The pony was not injured in any way.

**FOUR THOUSAND MILLION CIGARETTES.**—Nearly four thousand million cigarettes were consumed in Austria last year, against some twelve hundred million cigars. The figures furnished by the Government Tobacco Monopoly show an enormous increase in the smoking of cigarettes. Thirty years ago 23 cigarettes was the average annual consumption per head. Cigars have decreased in the same period from 49.7 per head. Last year thirty-one million cigars less were smoked than in 1904, whilst cigarettes showed an increase. The country's smoke bill for the year was nearly £10,000,000, some £400,000 above that of the former year. The total quantity of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was less than in 1904, whilst the proceeds were more, showing that people had been smoking dearer tobaccos. The Tobacco Monopoly took in nearly £10,000,000, and its outgoing was about £3,750,000, leaving the very respectable surplus of over £6,000,000.

## Foreign.

**TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN ITALY.**—The following particulars of the tobacco industry of Italy are taken from

a report by the French Consul-General at Naples (M. L. de Lalande):—The cultivation of tobacco in Italy has been growing steadily for some years past, and has now assumed considerable dimensions, as will be seen from the annexed table:—

Province.	Area under Tobacco in 1905.
	Hectares.
Teramo	2'00
Avellino	III'69
Benevento	I,569'65
Caserta	207'52
Naples	20'23
Salerno	485'34
Lecce	I,270'40
Sicily	470'40
Sardinia	215'61
Other parts of Italy	I,959'07
Total	6,311'91

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

# TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS  
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

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

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM  
**TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.**  
Tel. Address—TEOFANI, LONDON. Tel. No. 2783 AVENUE.

The total amount of tobacco used by the Italian Monopoly in 1905 was 20,188,421 kilogs., viz., 5,103,399 kilogs. of indigenous leaves, and 15,085,022 kilogs. of foreign leaves. Although the area under tobacco is greater in Benevento than in any other province, the industry may be said to reach its highest point in Lecce, where a large amount of land is devoted to the growth of tobacco for export; several Dutch houses have established factories and warehouses in this province. One-fourth of the tobacco grown throughout Italy is indigenous. Of foreign

cigarette tobacco Yaka, a Macedonian variety, is most in demand. This variety has been adopted by the Lecce growers who are continually improving its production; it is already in keen demand on foreign as well as home markets. Among cigar tobaccos light Virginia, dark Virginia, and Kentucky are chiefly grown. The two last named varieties form nearly one-half of the total production of the country; as yet they compare unfavourably with American grown tobaccos of the same type, but in certain districts really excellent results have been obtained with these plants. In order to foster tobacco cultivation the Italian Government maintains an institution of the first order at Scafati, near Castellamare, where scientific and industrial experiments are carried out, and officials of the monopoly receive a thorough technical training; private individuals are allowed to attend for instruction. Moreover, 21 experimental plantations, where demonstrations are also given, are distributed throughout the country. Researches for fresh areas suitable for successful tobacco cultivation are continually being carried out, and every encouragement is given to private enterprise in this direction.

**SIR AUBREY DEAN PAUL, BART., THINKS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTE A MOST DELICIOUS TOBACCO IN EVERY WAY.**

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON EXPRESSES HIS GREAT APPRECIATION OF THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.**

# A GREAT NEW INDUSTRY for WOMEN.

## CIGARETTE MAKING.



The enormous increase in the consumption of Cigarettes of late years has produced an industry giving healthy and cleanly occupation to many thousands of girls and young women. Mr. Prout's characteristic drawing is taken at a typical factory almost in the heart of London, that of the State Express Works of the Ardath Tobacco Company at Finsbury, where everything is done to ensure the purity of the tobacco used in the manufacture and also the comfort of the employees.

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### Law

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## Fires.

The business premises of Mr. E. J. McKEOWN, stationer, tobacconist, and delph merchant, Market Street, Lurgan, were destroyed by fire on January 3rd. Adjoining premises were damaged.

## Law.

**GREAT WAKERING GROCER AND VILLAGE GOSSIP.**—At Chelmsford Bankruptcy Court last month George Herbert Cater, grocer, provision merchant, and tobacconist, of Great Wakering, appeared for his public examination. Debtor's statement showed liabilities £214 5s. 10d. and assets £220 7s. 5d., leaving a surplus of £15 1s. 7d. Debtor said he commenced business at Great Wakering in October, 1905, with a capital of £400. Previously he was an assistant in his father's employ. He purchased the good-will of the business from Mr. G. Tillbrook, of Shoe-buryness, for £130, and the stock at a valuation. Later he purchased the house, shop, and cottages of Mr. Tillbrook, the property being conveyed to him for £1,150. The negotiations between debtor, Mr. Tillbrook, and the Hearts of Oak Building Society, who advanced £850 on mortgage, were carried out by James Howlett, auctioneer, of Southchurch, "a gentleman now under lock and key." He did not think the property was worth £1,150; it wouldn't fetch £850.—The Receiver: Did Howlett suggest to you that the purchase price should be taken nominally at £1,150 for the purpose of putting that price before the Hearts of Oak Society in order to enable them to lend more? I believe there was something of that remark made. Debtor, continuing, said he attributed his position to misrepresentation when he purchased the business, giving undue credit, lack of capital, and being boycotted by residents owing to false accusations having been made against him. Mr. Tillbrook represented to him that the takings amounted to £50 per week, but the average he had taken was £28 9s. per week. He had £53 owing to him in book debts.—The Receiver: What were the false accusations brought against you? That I sold margarine as butter, and they went so far as to say that I had been convicted at Southend of the offence.—Had you been summoned? No, never.—Have you been cautioned by the local Inspector? No, never.—Who were the parties who brought the accusations against you? Ignorant village folk.—The common labourer? Yes, and his wife. An old woman there is a sort of witch, and if she suggests anything it goes broadcast everywhere.—Did you take any steps to stop these slanders? I threw out a challenge. I offered to give £20 to any local charity if it could be proved that the accusations were true. Debtor, continuing, said there was a clause in the agreement between himself and Mr. Tillbrook to the effect that the latter should not engage in a similar business within a radius of five miles for five years. He alleged that Mr. Tillbrook, who was a pork butcher, had sold goods of a character which came within the scope of his (debtor's) business.—Mr. Tillbrook: I will lay down my life.—The Receiver: I don't want that.—Mr. Tillbrook: I have not sold a pennyworth of grocery until after Mr. Cater was made bankrupt.—Debtor added that his wife did not claim the furniture. He filed his petition because he felt that things were going from bad to worse, and he thought it was impossible to recover. The examination was adjourned.

## Obituary.

Mr. THOMAS BENSON, late of 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, died on Sunday, December 30th, at his residence, Worthing. The deceased was a proprietor of the business carried on as Benson & Co., cigar merchants, formerly of 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, and now of Worthing.

**MELTON PRIOR WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' IS THE ONLY CIGARETTE I CARE FOR. MY FRIENDS SAY, 'AH! PRIOR HAS ALWAYS A GOOD CIGARETTE.'"**

**A. W. PINERO WRITES:—"FIND 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES EXCELLENT."**

## Police.

**SMOKING IN A COAL MINE.**—An unusual case came before the magistrates at Wakefield on December 10th, when David Fairley, a Rothwell youth, was charged with smoking in the Jane pit of the Robin Hood Colliery. On November 13th the lad was seen smoking a cigarette, and he had also some matches in his pocket. Fairley's excuse was that he did not know he had a cigarette until he got down the pit, and not knowing what to do with it, he smoked it! He was fined £1 and £1 2s. 6d. costs, or one month's imprisonment.

**BOOTBOY'S THEFTS. THE PERNICIOUS LITERATURE EVIL.**—Josiah James Hamilton (15), was charged on remand at the Torquay Police Court last month with stealing a silver-plated cigarette case, value 6/6, the property of Mr. E. Julyan, tobacconist, Fleet Street; a silver pocket knife, value 4/-, and a silver-plated match box, value 1/-, the property of Messrs. Davis & Co., stationers, &c., the Strand.—Mr. E. Hutchings defended.—Supt. Roberts said the police would proceed with only three of the many charges that could be preferred against the defendant. The thefts had been spread over a period of three months. The defendant seemed to have a perverted sense of morals as he had sent several of the stolen articles to his relatives as Christmas gifts. He had since given the police every aid in recovering the articles, and as he had borne a good character and was still young, he (Supt. Roberts) suggested that if the Bench were satisfied with the evidence they might bind the accused over under the First Offenders Act.—Edward Julyan, tobacconist, stated that on December 21st the defendant came into his shop and asked to see some cigarette cases at about 3/6. Witness went to the window to get some marked at 3/6 and then defendant asked to see some better ones. He picked out one at 6/6 and said: "I'll have that. Will you wrap it up for me, and I will call back for it in about half-an-hour's time, as I have to go to the station to meet some friends." He did not pay for the case. About two or three minutes after the defendant had left, witness missed the cigarette case (produced) from the counter. From the time he placed it on the counter, no one except the accused had come into the shop. Witness gave information to the police, and on the following Friday identified defendant from amongst a number of other lads.—In reply to Mr. Harrison, prosecutor said he had no desire to press the case.—William George Matthews, groom, employed at Primley House, Paignton, where accused was also in service, said about a week before his arrest, defendant came to him and said he had bought the case in question in Torquay for a shilling. He offered to sell it to witness for sixpence, saying he did not smoke. Witness bought it.—In reply to Mr. Hutchings, witness said defendant had always done his work well and behaved himself properly.—P.C. Parr repeated evidence previously given, and said defendant admitted having stolen in all 31 articles. He stated that he had read a number of books of the "penny dreadful" character and had striven to emulate the feats he had read of.—Mr. Hutchings said that statement proved that the lad had had no sinister motive in doing what he had done. It was only the spirit of bravado and wickedness which got into some young people's minds. He had a good home and a kind mistress at Paignton, and had no cause for his acts. The course suggested by the Superintendent was, he considered, the best that could be adopted. The lad would be sent back to Liverpool to his home.—Accused pleaded guilty and was bound over under the First Offenders Act to be of good behaviour for six months, Mrs. Whitley, his late employer, becoming a surety in the sum of £5.—The Chairman said the defendant ought to be grateful for what Supt. Roberts and Mrs. Whitley had done and profit by their kindness.—The other cases were not proceeded with, and an application by Supt. Roberts for the return of the goods to their owners was acceded to.

## From the "London Gazette."

### Receiving Orders.

ANDSLEY, HERBERT WILLIAM JOHN (lately trading as Douglas & Co.), tobacco dealer, &c., 23, Hartington Street, Moss Side, lately 55, Hawthorn Road, Chorltoncum-Hardy, Manchester. Date of order, November 22nd, 1906.

CATER, GEORGE HERBERT, tobacco dealer, &c., New Road, Great Wakering, Essex. Date of order, November 28th, 1906.

CHESHIRE, ERNEST ALBERT, tobacco dealer, &c., 3, Landsdowne Street, and 33, Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs. Date of order, December 10th, 1906.

DART, ALBERT ERNEST, tobacco dealer, 34, Fore Street, and 7, Holme Close Terrace, Brixham, Devon. Date of order, November 29th, 1906.

GODBEER, JOHN RIDGNELL, tobacco dealer, &c., 17, Fore Street, Seaton, Devonshire. Date of order, December 5th, 1906.

LEVENBURG, PHILLIP, tobacco dealer, 57, Leman Street, London, E. Date of order, December 12th, 1906.

MAJOR, HENRY (carrying on business under the style of Major Bros.), tobacco dealer, &c., 120, Foord Road, Folkestone. Date of order, December 6th, 1906.

PARTON, LEONARD, tobacco dealer, &c., 613, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol. Date of order, November 28th, 1906.

WILSON, JOHN, tobacco dealer, &c., 26, Shaw Street, and 2, Liberal Club Buildings, Holderness Road, Hull. Date of order, December 5th, 1906.

WOODALL, JOSEPH, tobacco dealer, 33, John Street, formerly 43, Church Street, and Hartland's Yard, King Street, Dudley. Date of order, December 18th, 1906.

WOOLF, MAURICE ALVAN, pipe merchant and moulder, 16, Wheathill Road, Anerley, Kent, and 1, Hanover Court, Milton Street, London, E.C. Date of order, December 24th, 1906.

### First Meetings and Public Examinations.

AMSTELL, A., tobacco dealer, &c., 94, Ley Street, Ilford, Essex. Public examination, January 2nd, 1907, at 10 a.m., at Shire Hall, Chelmsford.

ANDSLEY, HERBERT WILLIAM JOHN (lately trading as Douglas & Co.), tobacco dealer, &c., 23, Hartington Street, Moss Side, lately 55, Hawthorn Road, Chorltoncum-Hardy, near Manchester. First meeting at Official Receiver's Offices, Byrom Street, Manchester, December 12th, 1906, at 3 p.m. Public examination, January 8th, 1907, at 10.30 a.m., at Court House, Encombe Place, Salford.

LEVENBURG, PHILLIP, tobacco dealer, 57, Leman Street, London, E. First meeting, January 2nd, 1907, at 11 a.m.; public examination, February 1st, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London.

GEORGE ALEXANDER CONSIDERS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES OF EXCELLENT FLAVOUR.

FORBES ROBERTSON WRITES:—"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES ARE OF HIGH QUALITY AND PLEASANT TO THE TASTE."

MAJOR, HENRY (carrying on business under the style of Major Bros.), tobacco dealer, 120, Foord Road, Folkestone. First meeting at 68A, Castle Street, Canterbury, January 3rd, 1907, at 9.30 a.m. Public examination, January 3rd, 1907, at 10 a.m., at Guildhall, Canterbury.

PARTON, LEONARD, tobacco dealer, &c., 613, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol. Public examination, January 11th, 1907, at 12 noon, at Guildhall, Bristol.

WILSON, JOHN, tobacco dealer, &c., 26, Shaw Street, and 2, Liberal Club Buildings, Holderness Road, Hull. Public examination, January 21st, 1907, at 2 p.m., at Town Hall, Hull.

### Adjudications.

ANDSLEY, HERBERT WILLIAM JOHN (lately trading as Douglas & Co.), tobacco dealer, &c., 23, Hartington Street, Moss Side, lately 55, Hawthorn Road, Chorltoncum-Hardy, Manchester. Date of order, November 27th, 1906.

BATE, HANNAH ELIZABETH, tobacco dealer, 268, Camberwell Road, London, S.E. Date of order, November 27th, 1906.

CATER, GEORGE HERBERT, tobacco dealer, &c., New Road, Great Wakering, Essex. Date of order, November 28th, 1906.

CHESHIRE, ERNEST ALBERT, tobacco dealer, &c., 3, Landsdowne Street, and 33, Manchester Road, Burnley. Date of order, December 10th, 1906.

DART, ALBERT ERNEST, tobacco dealer, 34, Fore Street, and 7, Home Close Terrace, Brixham, Devon. Date of order, November 29th, 1906.

FRANK, HENRY ALFONSE, tobacco dealer, 62, Sutton Street, Shadwell, London, E. Date of order, November 30th, 1906.

GODBEER, JOHN RIDGNELL, tobacco dealer, &c., 17, Fore Street, Seaton, Devonshire. Date of order, December 5th, 1906.

LEVENBERG, PHILLIP, tobacco dealer, 57, Leman Street, London, E. Date of order, December 22nd, 1906.

MAJOR, HENRY, tobacco dealer, &c., 120, Foord Road, Folkestone. Date of order, December 6th, 1906.

PARTON, LEONARD, tobacco dealer, &c., 613, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol. Date of order, December 7th, 1906.

WILSON, JOHN, tobacco dealer, &c., 26, Shaw Street, and 2, Liberal Club Buildings, Holderness Road, Hull. Date of order, December 5th, 1906.

WOOLF, MAURICE ALVAN, pipe merchant and moulder, 16, Wheathill Road, Anerley, Kent, and 1, Hanover Court, Milton Street, London, E.C. Date of order, December 24th, 1906.

### Notices of Intended Dividends.

BOWERS, DANIEL, tobacco dealer, &c., 163, Utttoxeter Road, Normacot, recently at 49, Market Street, and 114, Stafford Street, Longton, Staffs. Last day for proofs, January 4th, 1907. Trustee, C. E. Bullock, 17, Albion Street, Hanley.

## Important Notice.

The "Cigarette World"

is now published at

32, BROADWAY,

WIMBLEDON, S.W.,

To which address all communications should be sent.

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FOUNTAIN, JOHN GEORGE, lately tobacconist, Ryelands Road, Beeston, lately 102, Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottingham. Last day for proofs, January 5th, 1907. Trustee, E. W. Humphreys, 4, Castle Place, Nottingham.

HARD, GEORGE, wholesale and retail tobacconist, 7, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea, 99, Western Road, Hove, 84, High Street, New Shoreham, and 9, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea. Last day for proofs, December 24th, 1906. Trustee, G. F. Hyde, 56, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

LITTLE, JOHN HARGRAVES, tobacconist, 17, Devon Avenue, Liscard, lately 114, Victoria Road, Seacombe, Cheshire. Last day for proofs, January 5th, 1907. Trustee, F. Gittins, 35, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

MILLER, PERCY (trading as Percy Miller & Co.), tobacconist, 94, Lake Road, Portsmouth. Last day for proofs, January 4th, 1907. Trustee, H. B. Morris, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth.

ROWSON, GEORGE HARRY, tobacconist, &c., 176, Legsbey Avenue, and 75, Pasture Street, Great Grimsby. Last day for proofs, December 27th, 1906. Trustee, J. E. Wintringham, St. Mary's Chambers, Great Grimsby.

WILSON, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 26, Shaw Street, and 2, Liberal Club Buildings, Holderness Road, both in Hull. Last day for proofs, January 12th, 1907. Trustee, C. H. King, Trinity House Lane, Hull.

#### Notices of Dividends.

CHILD, CEPHAS ORLANDO CHAPMAN, tobacconist' &c., 1, West Street, 11 and 41, Central Beach, Wellington Terrace, and Waverley Terrace, Blackpool. Second and final of 4d., at 25, Birley Street, Blackpool.

HILL, SYDNEY WALTER, tobacconist, 32, Silver Street, and 3, Corporation Street, Lincoln. First and final of 1s. 11d., at 31, Silver Street, Lincoln.

NEESAM, JOHN JAMES, tobacconist, &c., Northallerton. First and final of 1s., at 8, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

#### Application for Debtor's Discharge.

SELLERS, GEORGE (trading as G. Sellers & Co.), tobacconist, 84, West Street, and 1, Friday Road, Erith, Kent. January 16th, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., at Court House, Rochester.

#### Appointment of Trustee.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, and 59, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire. Trustee, C. H. Nelson, 22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

#### Notices of Release of Trustees.

GOODYEAR, THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., Castlegate, Knaresborough. Trustee, D. S. Mackay, The Red House, Duncombe Place, York. Date of order, October 24th, 1906.

METCALFE, EDITH HANNAH, tobacconist, 21, Hanson Lane, Halifax. Trustee, F. E. Deane, Town Hall Chambers, Halifax. Date of order, November 26th, 1906.

MOORE, THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 178, Heaton Road, Manningham, Bradford. Trustee, C. L. Atkinson, 29, Tyrrel Street, Bradford. Date of order, October 22nd, 1906.

SIBLEY, GEORGE OSLER (known as George Osler), tobacconist, &c., 42, Eden Street, lately at 14, Milton Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorks. Trustee, J. R. Stubbs, 8, Albert Road, Middlesbrough. Date of order, October 29th, 1906.

SMITH, WALKER, tobacconist, &c., 8, Legrams Lane, Bradford. Trustee, C. L. Atkinson, 29, Tyrrel Street, Bradford. Date of order, November 12th, 1906.

STEPHENSON, WILLIAM, tobacconist, 3, High Street, Spennymoor, Durham. Trustee, W. A. Ellis, 3, Manor Place, Sunderland. Date of order, November 28th, 1906.

SUTTON, ALFRED (trading as Sutton Bros.), tobacco salesman, 329, Kennington Road, Kennington, and 17 and 18, York Terrace, Clapham, late at the Fairy Archipelago, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, S.E. Trustee, E. S. Grey, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, November 26th, 1906.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

HALL, CHARLES BENJAMIN, and ARTHUR WALTER SIMMONDS, tobacconists, 37B, Robertson Street, Hastings, under the style of Hall & Simmonds. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Arthur Walter Simmonds.

## Irish Tobacco Trade.

FOR the last few years the tobacco manufacturing trade has been the subject of more exploiting in the way of trusts, syndicates, combines, &c., than perhaps any other, and the result, as usual, has not been satisfactory from any standpoint. There are only two manufacturing firms now in Belfast, and these have had throughout to contend against the always unscrupulous and often unfair methods of those organisations which would seek to control the trade of the United Kingdom and exterminate the independent manufacturing and trading elements altogether. In Great Britain many independent firms have had to go under, but some continue to fight the Trust bravely. Both the Belfast firms—Messrs. Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd. and Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd.—have from the first presented a firm front against the Trust methods, and, although their business in consequence of decidedly unfair competition has not been so remunerative as it should have been, the output of both firms has largely increased during the last few years, and their special brands of goods, owing to a wise care for high quality, have gained in popularity both at home and abroad. Since the formation of the English Tobacco Trust the attempt to freeze out the Irish independent manufacturers has been continued with unflinching persistence, but it is satisfactory to say with no shadow of prospect of success. During the last year there was a substantial increase in the volume of manufacture in Belfast, both firms topping their output of 1905, which was very heavy. The home trade was very vigorously sustained, and the efforts of the Trust to capture it from them have been a dismal failure thus far. Both in Great Britain and abroad, too, Belfast manufactured tobacco and cigarettes have been pushed with great success, and the Trust has been met and countered heavily at every move. But, as we pointed out in our review of the trade last year, the American methods which the Trusts have adopted, such as selling at or under cost wherever competition meets them, have reduced profits to a minimum. The independent manufacturers are, of course, the only bulwark between the retailers and consumers and the tyranny of the Trusts. Once let the latter get complete control, as they have done in the match trade, the wallpaper trade, and other industries, and prices are raised all round, so that the public have to pay smartly for the temporary advantage they enjoyed from Trust methods during the time the control was being established. It was the apprehension of such a state of affairs becoming prevalent in the soap trade that made the public and the independent traders offer such a strenuous resistance to the establishment of the proposed Trust, and which caused the ultimate failure of the scheme. Public feeling in Great Britain and Ireland is antagonistic to Trusts, and the increasing support given to the independent tobacco manufacturers leads to the belief that eventually the English Tobacco Trust will be broken up.—*Belfast Northern Whig.*

**MR. CYRIL MAUDE THINKS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES SO EXCELLENT THAT HE WILL HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THEM.**

# Proposed Tobacco Trades Council.

Mr. HENRY JERROLD NATHAN, 10, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C., Chairman of the Ogdon Bonus Association, has issued a circular in the following terms, dated January 1st, 1907:—

My attention has been forcibly directed by the history of the Ogdon Bonus Association to the vast power that lies in organisation. It is common knowledge how that body, consisting of a comparatively insignificant number of individual tobaccoists scattered throughout the United Kingdom, by combination and under the leadership of a small but strong committee, wrested from a gigantic and determined opponent rights which had been resolutely withheld, and in an unprecedented litigation gained victory where the tobacco trade in general had looked only for defeat. It is now my intention to endeavour to employ again that same force, with the assistance of all sections of the tobacco trade, to advance the interests of all members of that trade, by removing as far as possible all causes of friction between them, by doing away with all unfair and foolish competition, and by providing facilities which will materially reduce the expenses of their business. We hear on all hands bitter complaints that the tobacco trade is ruined by cut-throat competition, everyone endeavouring to undersell his neighbour, so that it is difficult for anyone to make a living profit. The evil consequence is friction between the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers ground against each other by the pressure of this competition, from which nobody derives any benefit but the public, and that only to an extent which it neither feels nor appreciates. To remove this unfair pressure, while preserving all healthy competition, is the proper work of organisation. To accomplish it without expense or less to any individual member there are necessary only the support of all those concerned to a body representative of the trade as a whole, and the substitution of orderly method in its dealings for an unreasoning struggle. The object which in common with every other member of the trade I have at heart is, I am certain, to be accomplished by the substitution of peace for war. To do this we must have a body representative of the whole trade, existing for the good of all divisions of it. When this has been formed, the rest will be a mere matter of arrangement. There are, moreover, a large number of other schemes proper to be performed by a trade organisation, in which at present the tobacco trade is singularly deficient to any useful extent. I append a list of the various objects which this Council will be formed to carry out, many of them beneficial to the trade generally, others to sections of the trade, and each in itself a sufficient reason for the subscription to the Council which will cover all. Amongst them are the establishment of a Benevolent Fund upon lines far larger than anything at present existing; the carrying on of all the work of a Trade Protection Society; the establishment of arbitration tribunals to deal with disputes between members, and thus dispense with litigation; providing members with legal advice and assistance in non-litigious matters to a certain extent free of cost, and otherwise on terms they would not be able individually to obtain; and the supply to each member of a trade paper and a limited number of advertisements therein gratis. To the objection that will at once arise in the mind of everyone as to how this can all be done for the small subscriptions proposed, my reply is "by the power of organisation on broad lines." Finally, the Council will exist for the protection of the interests of the trades generally against those who threaten those interests. All measures in Parliament affecting the trade will be carefully watched and dealt with; revenue demands and prosecutions will be considered, and, when deemed advisable, taken up by the Council in the trade interests, and power exercised generally on behalf of the members which has never hitherto been employed. The Council will consist of an Executive Committee; of a General Committee representing the whole trade; of Sectional Committees representing sections of the trade; and of Branch Committees representing local districts throughout the British Isles corresponding with the Parliamentary divisions of the country. It will promote everything that is of common interest to its members, and endeavour to remove all antagonistic interests between them by peaceful methods. The existing organisations of the trade, useful as they are, have been crippled in influence by their entirely sectional character, whereas a trade which is the natural prey of Chancellors of the Exchequer peculiarly requires concerted action. The Council, by means of its 670 branches, will bring the direct influence of their own constituents to bear on all Members of Parliament, and will be in a position to treat with them instead of going to the Government hat-in-hand. I am assured in the formation of this Council of the support of all sections of the trade, and the measures for its actual incorporation are already in active preparation. But it is necessary, as with the Ogdon Bonus Association, to differentiate between those who are with us because they have the same convictions and the courage of them, those who sit on the fence and wait to see which way the cat is jumping, and those who only come in at the end because they must. Those who sign and return the enclosed postcard by January 5th, 1907, will be deemed and scheduled as founder's

members, and be admitted to the Council at the subscriptions named. Such members will have the following special privileges:— (1) They will be exempt from any entrance fee; (2) they will be eligible for appointment on the original Executive, General, Sectional, and Branch Committees; (3) they will have a special founder's vote for the Benevolent Fund, in addition to their other votes. Non-original members may be required to pay entrance fees, they will not be eligible for the original committees, and their subscriptions may be increased. The Council will be incorporated with liability limited to one shilling per member beyond the entrance fee and subscriptions. A formal prospectus will be issued later.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
(A) Tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers ... ..	5	5	0
(B) Tobacco manufacturers ... ..	3	3	0
(C) Havana cigar importers ... ..	3	3	0
(D) Cigar manufacturers ... ..	3	3	0
(E) Tobacco brokers ... ..	3	3	0
(F) Cigarette manufacturers ... ..	2	2	0
(G) Cigar importers ... ..	2	2	0
(H) Cigarette importers ... ..	2	2	0
(I) Fancy goods importers ... ..	2	2	0
(J) Wholesalers ... ..	1	1	0
(K) Travellers ... ..	0	10	6
(L) Retailers ... ..	0	10	6
(M) Traders not above mentioned ... ..	2	2	0

## WHAT THE COUNCIL WILL DO.

(1) Represent the Trade and Mitigate Competition.—(a) Act as the body representative of the whole tobacco trade, and promote the general interests thereof; (b) take measures to do away with all unfair and excessive competition, with a view to giving to every trader an opportunity of making a living profit; (c) watch and promote measures in Parliament affecting the trade, particularly Budget proposals. Through its Executive and General Committees make representations to the Government, and through its Local Committees to Members of Parliament, and use its influence therewith on trade matters; (d) watch all Revenue prosecutions affecting the trade, and, when deemed advisable, defend same at the Council's expense.

(2) Benevolent Fund.—Establish and administer on large lines a Benevolent Fund for deserving and unfortunate members.

(3) Act as Commercial and Legal Adviser of Members.—Large numbers of members of the trade feel constantly the need of advice and assistance in matters connected with their businesses. The Council will be prepared at all times to give business advice to members through its Secretary, and the members' subscriptions will give the right to the advice of the Council's own counsel and solicitors on a limited number of occasions free of cost, and afterwards at a reduced fee. Great importance is attached to this, as many men have lost their all through having had bad advice or none to guide them in times of difficulty.

(4) Act as Executor and Trustee.—Many men are unable to find a trustee or executor capable and willing to act, or appoint those who prove unworthy of trust. The Council will arrange to act, if desired, as executor and trustee.

(5) Arrange for the Legal Transfer of Businesses or the Formation of Partnerships and Private Companies at Small Cost.—These transactions are taking place every day, and are all in similar forms. Yet through different solicitors and printers being employed in each the large costs of the drafting of the deeds, memorandum and articles of association, &c., are incurred afresh in each case. The Council will arrange with its solicitors to carry out these transactions for members at greatly reduced fees, giving the members the benefit of the work and printing common to all cases having been done before.

(6) Arrange for the Registration of Patents, Trade Marks, &c., at Reduced Fees.—In this work also much is done and charged for afresh in every case, which will be able to be done by the Council's patent agent at a much lower cost.

(7) Accountancy and Income Tax.—The Council will, when desired, arrange for confidential advice by its accountants as to simple and effective methods of members keeping their books, preparing periodical balance sheets, taking stock, auditing, &c.; also for competent experts' advice on assessments for income tax, allowance for abatements, return of income tax overpaid, &c. Thousands of pounds are annually overpaid to the Treasury through want of knowledge of the highly technical points involved in income tax demands.

(8) Collect Debts.—The Council will arrange for the collection of debts for its members free of cost, except for disbursements in unsuccessful cases.

**CHARLES HAWTREY WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE EXCELLENT, AND I CONSIDER THEY ARE THE PLEASANTEST I HAVE EVER SMOKED."**

(9) Assessments of Business Premises.—The Council will be at all times prepared to advise its members on this important item of expenditure, and, when necessary, to provide expert assistance at low rates to obtain reductions.

(10) Insurances.—The Council will arrange for the effecting of all kinds of insurances at reduced rates.

(11) Mortgages.—There will be a special department of the Council to deal with the obtaining of advances to members on proper security.

(12) Represent members at meetings of creditors, whether in bankruptcy or for private arrangements, free of charge.

(13) Arrange for the Realisation of Involved or Insolvent Estates to the Best Interests of the Creditors and the Debtor.—This is a most important feature. Many estates are slaughtered in bankruptcy, and dissipated in Board of Trade and legal fees through distrust by the creditors of the debtor and of each other, or by the impetuosity of one creditor, or the appointment of trustees representative only of a special interest or of their own. The Council will arrange for their speedy and economical realisation under its immediate control, all expenses being subject to its supervision, and the scale of charges based upon the amount of dividend distributed. Means will be taken to prevent vindictive or selfish creditors from wrecking estates for their own purposes, regardless of the interests of the other creditors and of the debtor.

(14) Fraudulent Debtors.—At the same time the Council will take care fraudulent debtors do not escape. Under the present system they generally do so, because what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and there is no general fund to prevent it. It is largely these men who are responsible for the unfair competition, which they carry on at other people's expense. The Council will in all proper cases employ its funds to prevent such persons continuing to starve their competitors by selling at impossible prices goods they never intend to pay for.

(15) Establish Arbitration Tribunals.—All organised trades have practically abolished litigation amongst themselves by means of cheap and speedy arbitration. Tobacconists continue to throw away their money in the Law Courts. The Council will set up arbitration tribunals of experienced and independent men, who will rapidly and equitably dispose of all disputes between its members.

(16) Supply a Trade Paper to each Member and a Limited Quantity of Advertisement therein Gratis.—The beneficial influence of the Press is even now not appreciated. The Council will arrange for the supply to every member of one or other of the recognised trade papers, and of a certain amount of advertisement space therein as part of the return for his subscription.

(17) Encourage Export Trade.—The cigar and tobacco trades are strikingly ignorant of the possibilities of foreign trade. The Council will arrange to supply its members with information as to foreign markets, the goods likely to sell, and the prices, the ways in which to pack and ship them, the competition likely to be met with, the status of foreign buyers, the reliability and standing of foreign agents, and all particulars tending to encourage this branch of the trade.

(18) Travellers.—For the convenience of manufacturers and travellers, a register will be kept at the Council's offices with the full particulars and requirements of those offering or seeking employment. A Sectional Committee of the Council, consisting solely of travellers, will have charge of the interests of this important body, who, in addition to the general privileges accorded to members, will be specially considered in the matter of votes for the Benevolent Fund, &c.

(19) Generally.—Power will be taken to advance the interests of the members in every way that an organisation can do, and while forming part of the larger incorporation, every branch and section of the trade will have its own organisation within it, and the power of action either independently or through the General Committee.

tumbling over one another in their endeavour to get them. Carreras, however, are not the only cheap share offering in the industrial market, as it has been our readers' good fortune to have pointed out to them. There are always such opportunities available, but they, like everything else, require discrimination. Probably the real reason why Carreras are obtainable at such a low figure is that tobacco shares are at the moment somewhat out of the fashion; for fashion, like sentiment, goes a very long way. The great struggle of three or four years ago which resulted in the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Co., of Great Britain and Ireland, and ultimately led to the obliteration of the invading Yankee trust, had the effect of limiting the market in tobacco shares to a very great extent. Another of its influences was to force into the background several of the prominent important companies whose names were at that time household words, but which are now seldom heard outside the narrow circle of smokers of good tobacco. Many of these concerns have felt the strain seriously, and very few are able to show that they have been able to steer through the struggle without adverse effects. Carreras, however, stand in a very different position. At the time that the Imperial Co. was formed, Carreras, as we know it to-day, had not seen the light. For years the business had been carried on at, we think, one depot in the West End of London, and the original owners had relied on the famous name that they had established for the Craven brand of tobacco and the Black Cat cigarettes. In fact, their clientèle was amongst a very limited and aristocratic few. They did not advertise, nor was any attempt made to establish branches or further extend the business. A time came, however, when the possibilities of a vast development began to be realised. Working capital was raised with this end in view, recourse was made to advertisement, and an entirely new public was catered for. All this was done with extreme caution. The management saw that they would have to rely to no immaterial extent on the reputation of the name of Carreras, and the quality of the goods supplied. Capital was not expended regardlessly in establishing expensive depots in competition with their great rivals. Quite another method was adopted. This was by the appointment of already established retailers as agents. As every facility was given to these agents to push the trade, and as the company adopted a most elaborate means of advertising, both Carreras and their agents prospered, with the result that during the past three years the company's shareholders have received 10 per cent. dividends. These results have been achieved with a comparatively small capital outlay, and if we are correctly informed the only retail business actually owned by the company is still the one mentioned earlier in this article. It will therefore be fully realised that the company runs no risks in the way of having expensive and non-paying branches thrown upon its hands. These risks are most wisely left to others. When the attention of *Daily Report* readers was first drawn to Carreras shares some months ago, they were quoted somewhat below the present price, but a further material advance appears quite justified. The company is known to be in a sound financial position, and the enterprise with which the business is managed is a pattern to many an industrial concern. It is interesting to note the comparative yields offered by various tobacco shares:—

## PROFITABLE TOBACCO.

THE RISE OF CARRERAS—A HIGH-YIELDING BUT SOUND INDUSTRIAL SHARE.

In the course of a letter published in the columns of a well-informed contemporary a few weeks back, the writer pointed out that it was an extraordinary occurrence that it was possible to obtain the shares in such a successful home industrial enterprise as Carreras, Ltd., at the low price of 18s. 6d., to return a yield on the investment of nearly 11 per cent. It was observed that had the company's business been carried on in far off Siberia, or were it a mining proposition, say, in Mexico, the shares would probably command a substantial premium, and investors would be

	Last Annual Dividend.	Present Price.	Yield per cent.
A. Baker & Co. ....	6	14/6	£ s. d. 8 5 6
Carreras .....	10	18/6	10 15 0
Hill, R. & J. ....	4	12/6	6 8 0
Imperial Tobacco Pref. Ord.	6	25/6	4 14 1
Salmon & Gluckstein Pref. ...	10	50/6	3 19 2

*Daily Report.*

THE "PALADINI" CIGAR.—A RELIABLE 3d., MADE FROM PERFECTLY BLENDED HAVANA AND BORNEO.—SAMPLES FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

# Glasgow Tobacco Trade in 1906.



**T**AKEN all over, the tobacco trade must be said to have enjoyed a fairly prosperous year. The home consumption has continued to show that steady expansion for which it has become noted, and the imports, contrary to the experience of last year,

have increased materially. True it is that the reports from the retail trade throughout the year have been almost invariably pitched in a minor key, and this is somewhat difficult to explain in face of the steady expansion of the consumption. The competition, of course, is ever growing keener, and, in addition to the increasing number of licensed dealers, larger quantities of tobacco are being yearly distributed through the medium of co-operative stores, &c. For the 11 months ended November 30th, the total consumption of tobacco in this country was 86,081,542 lbs., as compared with 81,374,119 lbs. in 1905. The imports during the same period amounted to 109,271,568 lbs., as compared with 79,794,488 lbs. in 1905.

As was generally anticipated, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget practically did away with the differential duty of 3d. per lb. on strips, the duty thereon being fixed at 3s. 0½d. Ever since the differential duty was imposed two years previously by Mr. Austen Chamberlain it had been the subject of somewhat embittered controversy, and, in fact, it was only carried by allowing a rebate of 1½d. per lb. on strips in bond. The result was that during those two years only strips entitled to the rebate were used, so that Mr. Asquith's concession really meant an effective reduction of 1d. per lb. The disturbance throughout the trade was not so great as is customary when the duty is altered, as the reduction on strips did not allow of any reduction being made on manufacturers' prices. The main effect of the alteration was to improve the quality given in certain grades of manufactured tobacco, in which a good deal of stalk had previously been worked up. As showing the powerful effect of the change initiated by Mr. Chamberlain, it is interesting to observe that in 1905 the clearances of leaf increased by 16,500,000 lbs. as compared with the previous year, while the clearances of strips fell by 13,225,000 lbs.

The past year has been a very uneventful one for the retail trade in Scotland. According to the latest returns, the number of licensed dealers in tobacco north of the Border is 34,685, an increase of 891 as compared with the previous year. There is still a conspicuous lack of organisation in the retail trade, and practically everywhere the minimum prices prevail. A great deal of interest was taken in a recent correspondence in the *Glasgow Herald* as to the alleged deterioration in the quality of the tobacco retailed, but the general conclusion arrived at was that the change was not so much in the tobacco as in the taste of the smoker. Very high-class mixtures are now smoked to a much greater extent than formerly, while the growing popularity of the cigarette may be said in a manner to have "vitiating" the taste of pipe smokers. A review of the retail trade would be incomplete without reference to the settlement of the great Ogden litigation. During the late "tobacco war," Ogden's (Limited), controlled at the time by the American Combine, offered a very handsome bonus, lasting for five years, to those customers who signed their agreement. When the "war" ended, the liquidator of Ogden's contended that the agreement was also at an end. Of the 4,600 retailers who signed the agreement, all but 800 compromised their claims in one way or another; those 800 formed themselves into an association, and for

something like two years and a half have fought their case stubbornly in the Courts. In September a settlement was arrived at, and the fortunate 800 odd claimants divide in varying proportions a sum of something like £100,000.

The feature of the leaf market has been the tendency towards higher prices. Western leaf, which at the end of 1905 ranged from 4d. to 5½d. per lb., is now quoted at from 5d. to 6d., according to quality; good to fine strips have advanced fully 1d. per lb.; while for bright there is practically no quotation. The monthly receipts and deliveries on the Glasgow market have been as follows:—

	Receipts.		Deliveries.	
	Hhds.	Tres.	Hhds.	Tres.
December, 1905 .....	25	412	279	156
January, 1906 .....	171	151	284	169
February, 1906 .....	—	18	340	171
March, 1906 .....	230	340	334	172
April, 1906 .....	247	178	204	110
May, 1906 .....	68	46	415	239
June, 1906 .....	382	124	282	180
July, 1906 .....	63	18	238	168
August, 1906 .....	987	42	288	204
September, 1906 .....	423	86	263	169
October, 1906 .....	292	122	357	169
November, 1906 .....	320	291	284	206

The following are the figures of the Glasgow Tobacco Warehouse for the previous three years:—

	Receipts.		Deliveries.		Stocks, Dec. 27.	
	Hhds.	Tres.	Hhds.	Tres.	Hhds.	Tres.
1905.....	2655	2398	3227	2368	5570	4599
1904.....	3821	2727	2841	2078	6163	4615
1903.....	2400	3014	3162	2064	5175	3974

The year opened in the leaf market with every appearance of activity, and buying of suitable strips and leaf was on a large scale. Among the large buyers was the British Combine, which was generally credited with having on hand at least a couple of years' supply of the most suitable tobacco. By the end of February the market was swept clean of the most suitable leaf and strips, and in March business was on a much smaller scale. Very firm prices were reported from the United States, and for a time the feeling among certain of the manufacturers was almost panicky, it being freely stated that importers would not invest in the new crop in face of the high values ruling on the other side. April was a quiet month, manufacturers refraining from making purchases in view of the high prices ruling and lest the Chancellor of the Exchequer should spring a surprise upon them in his Budget speech. When the alteration in the duty was announced its effect was small, as it was too late to begin stripping the new crop, which is thus coming forward in the shape of leaf. A very small business was done during May in Western tobaccos, but a great deal of discussion took place as to the probable effect of the organisation of the growers to keep up values. It was practically agreed that the import of new season tobacco was likely to be small, and that there was no prospect of lower prices for some time to come. June was a quiet month, owing largely to the meagre supplies on offer, but the inquiries indicated that had the tobacco been on hand a good business might have been done. Reports from America as to the growing crop were favourable, although it was stated that according to agreement planting was being rigidly restricted.

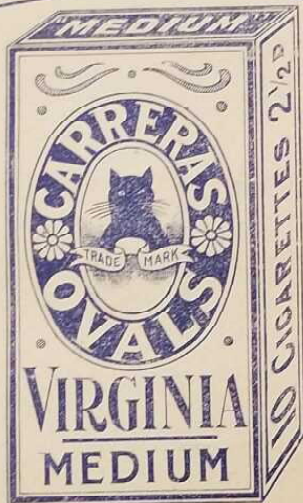
The second half of the year opened quietly, business still being restricted for the reason that there was little to



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sell. August saw the market very much under the influence of holiday time. Large arrivals of Western leaf took place, which seemed to place it beyond all doubt that the supply would be sufficient to carry manufacturers over until another crop was available. On the other hand, however, it was pointed out that while the stocks looked ample on paper, a very large proportion, and that including the bulk of the most suitable tobacco, really belonged to the Combine, and, therefore, would not be available to the independent manufacturers. One thing certain, however, was that there was not going to be any amelioration in the high prices previously ruling. A moderate volume of business was done during September in both Westerns and Brights at advancing prices. The new crop was found to be three weeks late and rather inferior in quality. A further quickening of the demand took place in October, and a large business was done. Western strips were in strong demand, and these did not appear to be by any means in over-supply. The imports of strips from Virginia to the open market were exceptionally small for the time of year, and manufacturers who took the trouble to inquire into the real condition of the market were far from being reassured. The activity reported above continued until the early part of November, when it fell away entirely, and business since has been on a quiet scale. The year closes with considerable differences of opinion as to the extent of the stocks available for the purposes of the independent manufacturers, but the best authorities firmly hold to the view that the selection to choose from is very small, and cannot be materially augmented in the meantime.—*Glasgow Daily Herald.*

## British South Africa Tobacco.

### EXCELLENT PROSPECTS OF RHODESIAN TOBACCO.

THE ordinary general meeting of the British South Africa Tobacco Plantations, Limited, was held on December 21st, at Brook House, Walbrook, E.C., Mr. Robert Warner, F.C.A. (the Chairman) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. H. W. Quittenden) having read the notice calling the meeting and the Auditors' report,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: In starting a comparatively new industry such as this, it is rather difficult to prophesy when we shall come to a dividend-paying point, but we are gradually increasing our acreage under cultivation, and we are producing a very good article. We have had an important recognition of our produce by receiving three first-class certificates at the recent Agricultural Show at Salisbury. We also consider ourselves very fortunate in having secured the services of our Manager in Rhodesia, Mr. E. H. South, who is a very large shareholder himself, and his relatives are also deeply interested in the company. We have every confidence in him and in his integrity and business ability, and from information given us by friends who have recently spent several days on our tobacco plantations, we are more than ever convinced that he is the right man in the right place. With regard to our capital, you will see that we have nearly 30,000 shares issued, which will be ample capital for the company's requirements for the next four or five years.

I am afraid you will think that the balance sheet is unnecessarily complicated, but we have had to keep expenditure on our two farms quite separately to comply with our obligations to the Chartered Company. As you are aware, our farm "Kent" is held under option from them subject to the expenditure of £10,000 over a period of five years. Out of this obligatory expenditure we have already ex-

pendent about £4,000, and we shall have no difficulty whatever in expending a further £6,000 over the next three or four years, and when this has been done we become the absolute freeholders of the 20,000 acres. Since the last extraordinary meeting of shareholders held in July, 1905, we have entered into possession of farms "Warwickshire" and "Sublime" so that we have now under our control just about 24,000 acres in all. As soon as possible after the issue of the prospectus brickmaking for our curing sheds and warehouses, &c., was actively commenced, and also clearing and ploughing work energetically pushed on. Seed beds were prepared and about 3,000 yards planted on "Sublime" and "Warwickshire." Planting on the fields commenced in November, 1905, but owing to the drought practically all plants died. In the middle of December planting was recommenced; owing, however, to the continued shortage of labour and the lack of rain, operations were restricted, so much so that only about 27 acres came to maturity, notwithstanding the fact that we had about 100 acres prepared and about 80 acres planted. Our manager reports that the 1905 rainy season was an unusually late one, which is a serious matter to tobacco growers, owing to the danger of frost destroying the crops if planted late. The tobacco on "Kent" grew well, with a large and delicate leaf and uniform field.

The result of the curings has been satisfactory throughout. Owing to the lack of labour and an adverse season the quantity cured leaves much to be desired. We have about five tons in our warehouses of different kinds, of a market value of about £2,000. Steps have been taken to secure a continuous supply of water. Irrigation works have been started on a small scale by means of tube wells, of which we understand four have been sunk, to a depth of from 75 to 100 feet, with a water level at about 35 feet below the surface. By means of pumps the water is raised and distributed over the land. The supply of water thus tapped seems to be satisfactory and unailing, so much so that Mr. South expects to have 50 more acres planted without dependence upon the rainy season. We think you will agree with us that this is a step in the right direction, and one for which Mr. South should have our best thanks for his foresight and endeavours. With regard to the disposal of our crops, we are advised by our managing director that it would be advisable in the best interests of the company to keep our crop for at least one year, thus maturing it, and considerably improving its quality.

Further it is suggested that, instead of selling our leaf in the bulk, we should manufacture it into pipe smoking mixtures and cigarettes, and thus secure a greater return. We understand that Mr. South is continually receiving inquiries for his tobacco. He does not wish, however, to place our products upon the market in a condition which will not do us the greatest possible credit, particularly as he has taken out a trade mark by which our goods would in future be known. With this action the directors entirely agree, and they feel sure that the shareholders will also concur with this policy. Although it postpones the date of realisation of our crop, and possibly dividends, we shall undoubtedly reap the benefit of the enhanced quality by maturing our products, and thus securing a good price and a name for good quality. In conclusion, the Chairman read an extract from a recent issue of *South Africa*, dealing with the subject of tobacco growing in Rhodesia, in which it was stated that the movement had come in the nick of time for the country, and there appeared to be no limits to the expansion of the industry.

Mr. Henry Mandeville seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry Mandeville then proposed and Mr. H. W. Quittenden seconded the re-election of the retiring director, Mr. Robert Warner, and it was unanimously agreed to. The auditors (Messrs. W. B. Peat & Co.) were also re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

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## Exports of Cigars from Havana.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWING SHIPMENTS TO ALL COUNTRIES DURING THE FINAL HALF OF NOVEMBER.

The following figures, taken from the official returns of the Cuban Custom House, show the number of cigars shipped from the Port of Havana to all countries during the second half of November:—

	CIGARS.
United States ... ..	4,671,660
England ... ..	3,842,180
Germany ... ..	1,439,470
Spain ... ..	661,150
Canada ... ..	516,525
Australia ... ..	443,900
Austria ... ..	166,600
France ... ..	170,750
Chile ... ..	89,200
Argentine Republic ... ..	70,300
Ankland ... ..	40,000
Belgium ... ..	33,500
British Africa ... ..	27,399
Other African Countries ... ..	26,500
British Antilles ... ..	21,100
Holland ... ..	20,000
Venezuela ... ..	13,750
Russian China ... ..	10,200
Dutch Antilles ... ..	7,800
Egypt ... ..	7,100
Brazil ... ..	6,200
Portugal ... ..	6,100
Nicaragua ... ..	6,000
Mexico ... ..	1,800
Russia ... ..	1,000
Canary Islands ... ..	1,000
British Columbia ... ..	250
Total ... ..	12,238,434
Previously from January 1st, 1906 ... ..	223,166,959
Total from Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th ... ..	235,494,493
Total for same period last year ... ..	212,640,801
Increase in 1906 ... ..	22,763,692

—Tobacco of New York.

## The Botany of Tobacco.

THE tobacco of commerce consists of the variously prepared leaves of several species of *Nicotiana*, a genus of the *solanaceae*, or nightshade family. There are about 50 species of *Nicotiana*, but only a few are cultivated for tobacco.

"They form," according to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "two well-defined groups, the first of which is characterised by the possession of an elongated corolla tube, red in colour, the plants having a single unbranched stalk which attains a height of from four to seven feet; while to the second group belong such as have a swollen corolla tube of a greenish-yellow colour, and a much-branched stem reaching a height of only from two to five feet. The type of the first group is the Virginian Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*, while the best known representative of the second is the green tobacco, *Nicotiana rustica*. These two species, together with their numerous varieties, and with the Persian tobacco, *Nicotiana persia*—the source of the famous Tumbeki or Shiraz tobacco—are the sources of commercial tobacco."

*Nicotiana rustica*, sometimes called English tobacco because it was the first kind cultivated in England, is a native of tropical America, and "has ovate petioled leaves, and dull greenish yellow flowers, which are much smaller than

the *Nicotiana tabacum*. As its leaves in drying retain much of their colour, it is sometimes called green tobacco, and being earlier and more hardy, it is better suited to northern localities than the common species; it comes to maturity in Canada, and is cultivated in Northern Germany, Sweden, and Russia, and various eastern Countries." According to some authorities, the tobaccos of Hungary, India, and Latakia are of this species.

Shiraz and Turkish tobaccos are noted for their mildness, and therefore they are great favourites with many smokers.

Nearly all authorities mention *Nicotiana fruticosa* and *Nicotiana repanda* which are cultivated in Cuba, and *Nicotiana quadrivalvis* and *Nicotiana nana*, formerly cultivated by the Indians near the upper Missouri. Indian tobacco is an altogether different plant, and is properly known as *Belonia inflata*.

Towering high in importance above all other species, is *Nicotiana tabacum*, from which the greater proportion of the tobacco of the world is derived. It is cultivated in Cuba, the United States, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Mexico, and other countries, and is "a coarse rank-growing annual, with a simple unbranched cylindrical stem which attains a height of six feet and upwards, terminating in a panicle of pink flowers. It has alternate simple oblong lanceolate leaves, those at the lower part of the stem being slightly stalked, and of large size, reaching to two feet in length, while the upper are semi-amplexicaul and of variable outline. The seeds are brown in colour, with a rough surface, of minute size, and exceedingly numerous, as many as 40,000 having been counted on a single plant. The whole of the green parts of the plant are covered with long soft hairs which exude a viscid juice, giving the surface a moist glutinous "feeling." The leaves are from six to twenty inches long, and from two to six inches wide.

Tobacco flourishes in various regions of the earth, and in climates and soils that are extremely dissimilar. The quality of the tobacco depends greatly upon the climate and soil; and such is the difference in the leaf raised in different sections of the United States, that a good judge can tell in what part of the Union a given specimen was grown. The leaf produced in the Connecticut valley is large, thin, extremely fine and silky, and admirably adapted for cigar wrappers; but, as it is deficient in flavour, efforts have been made to improve it by planting seeds from Cuba and other countries; but, after a few seasons, the plants became like those long raised in the valley; consequently all efforts to permanently improve the quality or flavour have ended in failure.

Some countries have a monopoly of certain grades of tobacco, as some countries have a monopoly of certain kinds of wine.—*Tobacco of New York*.

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

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# THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. PRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of January 1st, 1907:—

There has been a fairly active business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, at firm prices.

The December Imports were:—1,483 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,003 Hhds., the present Stock being 27,034 Hhds., against 25,169 Hhds. in 1905; 26,981 Hhds. in 1904; 30,323 Hhds. in 1903; 38,189 Hhds. in 1902; 36,791 Hhds. in 1901; and 38,278 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair amount of business.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—A moderate amount of business in leaf.

JAPAN. } Stock on sale limited.  
DUTCH. }

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

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

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

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

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Virginians and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	other sorts.
Stock, 24th November, 1906	4739	11030	4522	5837	424	1544	1097	3343	17994	970	770	27292	2111	257	609	1537	1453	2523	14	665	6781	1652	267	2008	111	802	1363	2760
Landed since	267	1199	—	—	17	2793	100	5	571	—	—	2462	38	71	—	528	—	20	—	102	561	442	—	6	—	10	75	174
Total Stock	5006	12229	4522	5837	441	18237	1197	2348	18455	970	770	29754	2149	328	609	2065	1453	2543	14	767	7342	2094	267	2014	111	815	1438	2934
Exported	—	1	—	—	—	83	—	3	23	—	—	13	1	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	20	7	—	—	—	—	18	16
Banded	97	125	68	21	1	9	12	13	117	26	3	231	20	—	—	41	13	28	—	1	123	20	—	38	—	1	12	13
Duty Paid	159	260	142	118	11	8	55	90	972	48	29	803	27	21	2	96	62	326	—	74	246	539	—	31	5	97	70	123
Deliveries	256	386	210	139	12	100	67	106	1112	74	32	1047	48	21	2	137	85	355	—	75	380	566	—	60	5	98	100	159
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	4750	11845	4312	5698	429	18137	130	2242	17443	856	746	28707	2101	307	607	1928	1368	2188	14	602	6953	1508	267	1945	106	717	1338	2782
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	6794	8793	6176	3009	287	11159	1504	2857	16665	799	1040	25402	1565	405	7	3013	357	4282	18	542	10665	1549	265	1659	250	638	1540	2924
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	9894	5568	9959	1347	213	12144	1629	2897	21654	916	748	22633	1529	475	16	4786	1230	2519	18	361	11205	1179	266	1651	105	230	2103	2923
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	10962	4989	13919	217	243	2004	1635	2481	21137	377	383	17898	1758	221	7	5804	1813	2851	22	707	5955	1131	266	1910	84	302	2569	3201
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	13218	5869	18787	307	58	1535	2299	2208	19395	624	497	12993	1898	253	16	4649	2289	5161	37	749	4253	1474	266	2137	88	215	2599	3500
Imports from January 1st to 22nd	970	7521	1116	3809	454	10223	582	1074	5625	690	312	17655	1389	111	608	1820	750	3520	3	908	2086	5539	2	759	8	1001	890	1289
Increase 1906	166	1345	754	1555	262	7041	—	—	—	330	—	1517	662	92	686	1594	533	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	85	—	43	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries from January 1st to 22nd	3020	4679	2080	480	202	2975	950	5230	15447	593	606	14411	853	209	48	1734	744	5114	7	758	5798	5560	—	471	152	1112	1080	1434
Deliveries from January 1st to 22nd	3910	3041	4145	392	118	3257	891	1260	16587	471	466	13308	691	89	21	1999	1090	5986	—	824	6485	5487	1	666	150	782	1310	1615
Increase 1906	—	1638	—	28	84	—	65	4020	—	122	140	1103	162	120	27	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	330	—	—
Decrease	890	—	1165	—	—	282	—	—	1440	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	348	872	—	66	687	—	1	198	—	221	184	—

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended November 30th.

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	670,476	562,848	2,214,647
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	109,838	104,929	165,353
Total Imports	780,314	667,777	2,380,000
Home Consumption	4,721,438	3,352,718	3,032,661
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	10,410,758	5,631,566	7,264,143
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	1,149,941	999,079	802,393
Total Imports	11,560,699	6,621,645	8,066,446
Home Consumption	2,623,879	4,616,211	5,107,939
Total f from U.S.A.	11,081,234	6,194,414	9,478,799
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	1,259,799	1,095,008	967,686
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,341,013	7,289,422	10,446,476
HOME CONSUMPTION	7,345,317	7,968,929	8,140,630

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

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	28,818,431	9,387,478	16,853,571
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	1,658,770	1,285,852	1,294,884
Total Imports	30,477,201	10,673,330	18,148,455
Home Consumption	4,346,584	41,643,348	33,006,407
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	58,163,910	57,126,200	78,974,554
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	9,666,489	8,635,583	8,730,281
Total Imports	67,830,399	65,761,783	87,704,835
Home Consumption	22,446,015	37,570,382	50,342,779
Total f from U.S.A.	86,982,341	66,513,678	95,828,125
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	11,325,259	9,921,435	10,025,165
TOTAL IMPORTS	98,307,600	76,435,113	105,853,290
HOME CONSUMPTION	75,911,879	79,213,730	83,949,216

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, eleven months ended November 30th.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	204,556,000	190,459,000	199,891,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	2,948,000	2,484,000	2,227,000

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

# Grand Festival Dinner

OF THE

## TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

### Trocadero Restaurant, Thursday, January 31st.

THE pressing demands upon the funds of the Association still continue, and in spite of the desire of the Committee to relieve every deserving case brought before them, the income derived from investments, annual subscriptions, and donations, only permits of this being done to a limited extent.

During the past few years the funds have, by means of Annual Collecting Days and the Festival Dinner held on May 16th, 1904, received substantial additions, with the happy result that the Committee were able to increase the number of Pensioners from 33 to 40, and also to raise the amount of the pensions from £20 to £24 per annum.

The Committee, however, feel that the amount of £24 per annum is not more than sufficient to enable our Pensioners to exist—not to live—especially when, as is frequently the case, it is the sole support of husband and wife; therefore, their present aim is to increase the pension to £26 per annum, or in the words of our Chairman (Lord Winterstoke) at the Festival Dinner in 1904, "To make it a round amount of 10s. per week."

During the past two or three months several very deserving Candidates for Pensions have been admitted, and will go to the Poll in April next. The Committee, in accepting this responsibility, point out that the applications far exceed the vacancies, and that unless the Funds are considerably augmented before the next Election it will be impossible to grant to the majority of the applicants the urgent relief needed; in addition to this, the new rule allowing Widows of Pensioners immediate grants of Half-pensions will materially add to the expenditure of the Association.

To endeavour to meet the requirements of the Association, the Committee has decided to hold another Festival Dinner on Thursday, January 31st, 1907, at the Trocadero Restaurant.

W. KLINGENSTEIN, Esq., President of the Association, has kindly consented to preside, and it is hoped that a record attendance will result as an acknowledgment of the splendid and indefatigable manner in which he has worked for many years in the interest of the T.T.B.A.

The Committee trusts to receive your kind support, not only financially, but also by your presence on the occasion.

A Musical Programme will be introduced between the speeches.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING, FORMING THE DINNER COMMITTEE:—

FREDK. FAULKNER, 130/2, Blackfriars Road, S.E.  
(Chairman of Dinner Committee.)

M. BEEDLE, 1, Tottenham Court Road, W.

P. C. BRACHI, 18, Frogna Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

E. S. OATON, Tobacco, Monument Station Buildings, E.C.

W. DOWNING, 11, Mundania Rd., Honor Oak, East Dulwich.

G. EMBLIN, 56, Argyle Road, Ilford.

G. J. FREEMAN, 172, St. John's Road, Hoxton, N.

E. GRAHNERT, 55, Farringdon Street, E.C.

J. C. HURD, 99, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

G. KAHN, Clarence Works, York Road, St. Lukes, E.C.

E. C. OSMAN, 61, Crutched Friars, E.C.

H. J. SIEMSEN, 11, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

A. E. ORMEN SPERRING, Cigar and Tobacco World,  
150, Holborn, E.C.

I. L. VAN GELDER, Durward Street, Whitechapel Road, E.

C. VOGELSBERGER, 8, London Street, E.C.

L. WEENEN, 52, Commercial Road, E.

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<b>CARRERAS OVALS</b> Carreras Ltd., Aldgate, London, E.C.	<b>MIXED PARCELS</b> The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.		
<b>CIGARETTE MACHINE</b> British Sigarera, Ltd., London, W.C.	<b>MYRTLE GROVE</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Minories, London, E.		
<b>CIGARETTE PAPER</b> The French Cigarette Paper Co., London.	<b>ROYAL NAVY BLEND</b> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.		
<b>CIGARETTES</b> Ardath Tobacco Co., Finsbury, London.	<b>TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES</b> Adolph Elkin & Co., London.		
<b>DE RESZKE CIGARETTES</b> J. Millhoff & Co. Ltd., 27, Commercial Street, London.	<b>TURKISH CIGARETTES</b> Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>		
<b>DONORE CASTLE</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> T. P. & R. Goodbody, Dublin.			
<b>GENERAL SUPPLIES</b> Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.			
<b>HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES</b> E. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.			
<b>HIGH-CLASS TOBACCOS</b> Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London.			
<b>LOYAT SMOKING MIXTURE</b> William King, Wimbledon, S.W.			

## OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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**32, Broadway,**

**Wimbledon, S.W.**

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Cigars,  
Cigarettes,  
Tobacco,

AND

(To retail 6d. per oz.)

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