

All Tobacconists should Stock the High-Class Tobaccos and Cigarettes made by

GALLAHER LTD., BELFAST & LONDON,

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

Published on the 15th of every Month.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

The Cigarette World



The Retailer's Journal:

ONE PENNY MONTHLY; ONE SHILLING PER ANN.
POST FREE.

FOR

Asthore Cigarettes

APPLY TO

J. H. CUSTANCE,

Sole Agent for the United Kingdom.

Putney, S.W.

A NEW LINE.

BISHOP'S MOVE.

In 1, 2, and 4 oz. Tins.

This Tobacco, although only recently introduced, is being eagerly taken up by Tobacconists, as it shows a full margin of **PROFIT** and **SELLS** quickly.

For Prices and Sample apply to

COHEN, WEENEN & CO.,

52, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.

A Well-known Fact.

The value of a business is not so much the
actual turn-over as the rate of profit on it.

MORRIS' ALUBIAN CHERROOTS, 2d. =
for 5.

25/- per 1,000 less discount.

The Alubian Cheroots are acknowledged to be the best PAYING,
SALEABLE goods on the Market.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION TO **B. Morris & Sons, Ltd., London.**

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.

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

Head Offices: 55, FARRINGTON STREET, E.C.
 S.E. Branch: 115, OLD KENT ROAD.
 Warehouse and Factory: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, PLUM TREE COURT, E.C.

Telephone: 1235, HOLBORN.
 Telegrams: "CRACKERS, LONDON."

55, Farringdon Street,
 London, E.C.
March, 1906.

Dear Sir, or Madam,

We have pleasure in informing you that we have just completed arrangements with the principal Railway and other Carrying Companies of England and Wales by which we are now enabled **to pay carriage on all MIXED PARCELS of the value of £3** and upwards (Matches and A.G. Cigarette Papers only excepted).

All our prices show the very best wholesale discounts, and we welcome comparison with any other house in the trade. If you have not already obtained a copy of our **Sensational Net Cash Price List** (1906), showing Bonus-bearing Goods at a glance, a Post Card addressed to us will bring it to you by return.

Yours faithfully,

THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE.

Royal Navy

Jamavana



Blend.



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.

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

COHEN, WEENEN & CO.,
LONDON.

SMOKE
SALONICA

EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.

Purest, Mildest, and Healthiest.

CAIRO'S
BEST.



CAIRO-EGYPT.

KASR EL NIL. SIOUFFI PASHA PALACE.

THE
Salonica Cigarette Co.,

45, ST. MARY AXE, E.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.

JULY 15th, 1906.

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.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST BROUGHT TO
BOOK.



WHEN the American Tobacco Company started upon their campaign to gain control of the British tobacco trade, we expressed ourselves in the plainest possible terms, urged upon retailers the necessity for firmly resisting the blandishments of the wily Yankees, and pointed out forcibly the great danger of the situation.

We then gave a complete history of the American Tobacco Company, and showed the disgraceful nature of the methods it had employed in gaining practically speaking the total control of the trade. We did more than this, for we declined to accept their advertisements, and did our utmost to support the Imperial Tobacco Company, though at the same time we did not fail to express our fears as to the

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.

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

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"DE RESZKE
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results of the introduction of the trust system into this country. Subsequently, we continued to fearlessly and impartially criticise the policy of the Imperial, and, as is well known to our readers, received the usual reward for the honest advice we ventured to give the retail trade, and for the efforts which we made to prevent the destruction by unfair means of the Irish tobacco trade.

Up till recently, we had almost lost hope that anything would be done in America to check the progress of the American Tobacco Company or any other trust, but of late happily a more healthy public spirit has been developed and the recent scandals about the Beef Trust have undoubtedly done much to awaken the American people to the frightful corruption and demoralisation which these combinations have brought about.

We gratefully acknowledge that during the progress of the tobacco war we received warm letters of appreciation from many leading manufacturers, but from some quarters we have been severely criticised for what was described as "exaggerated and unnecessarily violent language." In the light of recent revelations, to which we shall refer later on, we are astonished at the moderation with which we dealt with the conduct of Mr. Duke and his associates. It is not too much to say that the evidence already produced has clearly proved that those responsible for the American Tobacco Company's policy have been guilty of conduct so utterly mean and vile that it would bring a blush to the cheek of the most degraded convict in any of our prisons. Gross and shameless bribery, boycotting, cutting, wholesale corruption of employes in order to learn the trade secrets of their masters, are but a few of the charges which have been proved against the Trust, and at the present moment the authorities are offering a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest of Oscar A. Baker, a former disperser of the Tobacco Trust funds at Indiana, but for more than a year past a fugitive from justice, with an indictment hanging over his head for attempted bribery of members of the Indiana Legislature. This person's son-in-law offered, if his father-in-law was promised immunity from punishment, to furnish evidence against certain members of the Indiana Legislature, for accepting bribes from a Tobacco Trust to vote against the Anti-Cigarette Bill, which was then pending. We could go on giving instance after instance, but the details are too disgusting for clean-minded Englishmen to read; suffice it to say that the grand jury have returned four indictments already against the Trust, and when the case comes for trial sensational disclosures may be expected. That all this is seriously damaging the Company, is shown by the fact that immediately upon the report that the indictments had been returned, the shares declined 40 points in forty-eight hours. We sincerely hope and believe that before the investigation is concluded there will be a still further slump, since the only way to punish men who have neither sense of honour nor moral scruples is through their pockets.

Most of these details have been either suppressed altogether or only partly reported in most of the American trade journals. There is, however, one honourable ex-


ception, namely, *Tobacco of New York*, which has not only published the fullest information, but has absolutely declined to accept any of the Trust's advertisements. We venture to congratulate the proprietors of this admirably managed paper for the high-minded independence and public spirit they have shown, and we feel sure that the trade will know how to appreciate it.

Mr. Stanley, in the American Congress, has delivered a most eloquent and scathing arraignment of the Trust, and could we spare the space to reprint it in detail, it would, we venture to think, be an absolute revelation even to those who already possess some knowledge of the state of things in America.

We will, however, give a few quotations from his speech. Dealing with the American Tobacco Company in comparison with other Trusts, he said "I want to say, quietly, calmly, and deliberately, and to support what I say with absolutely incontrovertible proof, and by documentary evidence, that neither the Standard Oil Company, nor the Pennsylvania Railroad, nor any other combination of men outside the Penitentiary, have ever as openly and flagrantly violated the law and the rights of American citizens as has the American Tobacco Company."

Dealing with the question of boycotting, Mr. Stanley said "I charge that these companies have driven honest competitors by the score from the market, by means of a despicable and secret method of commercial assassination known as a boycott." After giving numerous details in proof of his assertion, Mr. Stanley went on to say, "I blush to confess it that in this land of liberty, where the right of property is guaranteed, and where the pickpocket and petty thief are in prison and infamous, that an army of men, sober, honest, and industrious, have been literally driven to bankruptcy and ruin by the operation of this infamous boycott. Men who a few years ago were happy, hopeful, and prosperous, whose occupation is gone, and whose business is destroyed, their substance devoured by a loathsome and insatiate cormorant, have been turned adrift to hang, beg, or starve, for all their soulless despoilers care." Dealing with the "lobbying" methods of the Trust, Mr. Stanley said, "The Trust is not satisfied with the rascals within the organisation—God knows it ought to be. It has its pestiferous vermin buzzing in the lobbies of every State Legislature in this Union, ready to bully the weak and to buy the venial, to prevent the passage of just and righteous laws, and to secure greater license to prey upon the merchants and plunder the planter." Mr. Stanley concluded his address with the following splendid peroration. "I rejoice that justice at last is ready to unsheath her tardy sword; that God's wrath no longer slumbers. I demand, sir, that the law as it is written be rigidly, quickly, and mercilessly enforced by fine and by imprisonment; that these haughty bandits be brought to the bar of justice, that they be clad in the loathsome garb of guilt, and if possible confined in a felon's cell—the fittest earthly type of hell.' I declare that an ordinary convict should feel like an honest man when compared with the conduct of the American Tobacco Company in the last five years."

"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.—PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND ALL THE LEADING CLUBS.—SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL ST., LONDON.



MAL-KAH
CIGARETTES

GUARANTEED HAND MADE
FROM THE CREAM OF ORIENTAL TOBACCOS

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST & TERMS TO MAL-KAH COMPANY, MANCHESTER.

ENGLAND

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.

Is it not a humiliating fact that some of the men responsible for the conduct alluded to should be associated in an enterprise which unites together some of the oldest established and most honourable tobacco firms in the country? Is it not yet more humiliating to reflect that they even seem to have a preponderating influence in the management of the Imperial, and is it not most humiliating of all that there should be a combination between these men and the controlling spirits of the Imperial to attempt to obtain the control of the tobacco trade in various other parts of the world? We are perfectly certain that those connected with the Imperial when they entered into this association were ignorant of the way in which Mr. Duke and his friends are in the habit of gaining their ends; after the present revelations there can be no longer any excuse, and it is to be hoped that for the honour of British trade the American Tobacco Company may be left to conduct their campaign alone.

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We desire to specially call our readers' attention to the advertisement appearing on another page from Mr. Rosenthal, of Munich. We have purchased from this gentleman some interesting books about the "Divine Weed," and we understand that a catalogue of a large number of books in various languages about tobacco will shortly be issued and can be obtained on application.

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Truly the lines of the retailer are rarely cast in pleasant places. For many years he had to endure the crushing competition of "cutters," then when this evil was to some extent remedied, he expected naturally that better times were in store. He found, however, that the Imperial did little to give him a larger share of the wealth he was creating; subsequently they reduced the prices of many of their brands to the public, but as they did not reduce the prices proportionately to him, he simply had more trouble without more money. The public-house, the grocer's shop, and the co-operative store are every day proving more formidable competitors, while in London the numerous shops recently opened on the District and Metropolitan Railways have undoubtedly reduced his takings. Now the A.B.C. Company, as we report elsewhere, are going to sell tobacco, and this, too, must injure trade. We should have thought that the shareholders in this concern could well afford to be satisfied with the enormous profit they make by selling tea and buns and other light refreshments, but they have decided to make the experiment, though it is but just to add that they will not go in for "cutting." Unfortunately there is no remedy. The only advice we can give the retailer is to devote more energy to pushing his business, and above all to take pains to dress his windows attractively, so that the passer-by may be induced to come in. It would be well to give special prominence to fancy goods, as these will not be sold by the A.B.C., and this branch of the trade is, as we frequently pointed out, very much neglected.

"A.B.C." CIGARS.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVE BY TEASHOP COMPANY.
TWENTY TOBACCO SHOPS.

"Let the cobbler stick to his last" is no principle in business under the modern conditions of competition, which are ruled by considerations of supply and demand, and, encouraged by their patrons' demands for the cigars and cigarettes which they already keep in stock, the Aerated Bread Company, Ltd., is going to break out in a new place and open tobacco shops in the vicinity of their present catering establishments in London.

This intention is of great significance at the present time of cut-price rivalry, but the presence of this new competitor will be most seriously felt by the independent shops, some of which have already been compelled to reduce prices to meet the keen competition of the two large companies already in the field.

Twenty A.B.C. tobacco shops adjoining the present establishments are to be first opened as an experimental measure, and it is possible that quite 75 per cent. of the present 125 A.B.C. shops will eventually be accompanied by supplementary establishments—with separate entrances and separate staffs for the sale of tobacco. A beginning will be made about July 23rd with a shop in York Road, adjoining the present premises at the corner of Waterloo Road, and the future policy of the full score of shops will depend upon its working.

All existing brands of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes will be stocked at the present prices, and several new brands are to make their appearance with the selling rights vested solely in the A.B.C.

NO CUTTING OF PRICES.

"The object is in no sense rivalry of the existing companies," said Mr. George Edwards, Chairman of the A.B.C. Company, Ltd., in an interview with a representative of *The Majority*. "Nor is there any intention to lower prices beyond the lowest now obtaining. The object is simply to establish shops where patrons of the catering establishments may procure tobacco in all its forms.

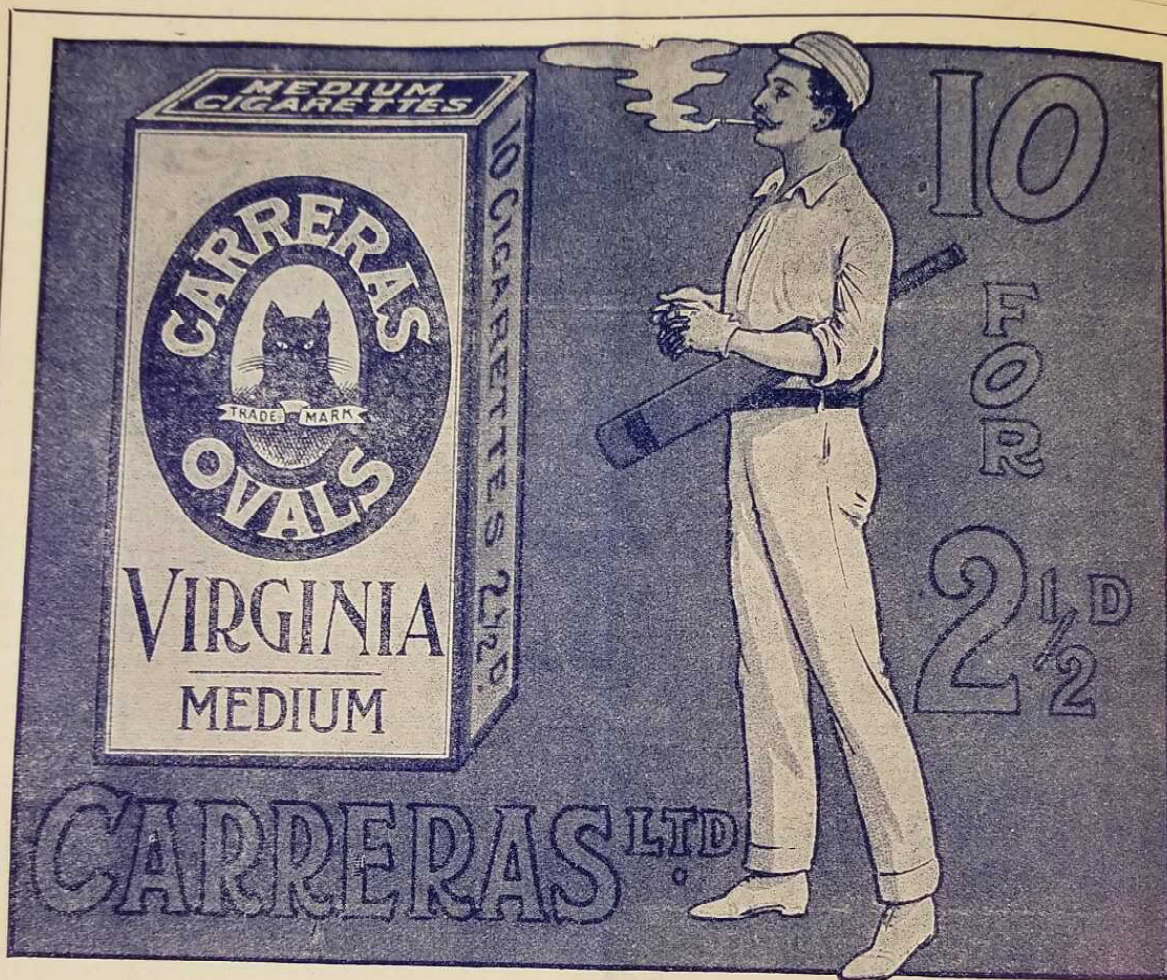
"Statistics indicate that the consumption of tobacco is constantly increasing, and it is largely to meet this demand that these shops are to be opened. Premises are being acquired; in most cases they have already been leased, and the entire initial batch of 20 will probably be in operation within a reasonably short space of time."

The Aerated Bread Company was the pioneer of the movement to supply London with comfortable shops for light refreshments at a reasonable price, and as in that respect its policy revolutionised the catering in the large cities of Great Britain, its present departure may very largely alter the position and style of existing tea-shops and tobacconists.

The number of tobacconist shops in London now maintained by Messrs. Albert Baker & Company is 35, independent of the railway station booths, and Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein, Ltd., maintain 67, but it is said that no further shops will be opened by the latter company. The competition of this new formidable array of shops will, therefore, be borne chiefly by the individual tobacconist.—*The Majority*.

FATAL TOBACCO PLASTER.—The adoption of the old village practice of applying a plaster of loose dry tobacco to an open wound in order to stop bleeding had a fatal result in the case of Mr. George Holland, aged 66, a farmer, of Hartlip, near Chatham. The wound on his left hand was not in itself a serious thing, but the tobacco caused irritation and set up blood poisoning, one of the effects of which was that abscesses formed in various parts of Mr. Holland's body. The coroner's jury on June 29th returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

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



OFFER to the Trade their New Brand,

“CARRERAS OVALS,”

An Oval Virginia Cigarette, to retail at 2½d. per packet of 10.

These Oval Cigarettes are the **FINEST** that have ever been made in this country to sell at the price. They are far above anything ever before offered to the public, and are longer than the ordinary round Cigarette sold at 2½d. per 10.

The trade price is 17s. 3d. per 1,000, with our usual discount. Small dealers can buy 100 for 1s. 8½d., which is 10d. per 1,000 less than the usual price.

“CARRERAS OVALS” will be extensively advertised.

These Cigarettes can be obtained from any of our wholesale dealers, or direct from the manufacturers:—

CARRERAS LIMITED,

4 & 8, St. James' Place, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Smokers demand a Cigarette of **QUALITY AND MODERATE PRICE**. “CARRERAS OVALS” are moderate in price and **HIGH IN QUALITY**.

“CARRERAS OVALS,” 10 for 2½d.

Tobacconists are invited to convince themselves by trying a “CARRERAS OVAL” Cigarette. The only satisfactory test of superiority and quality is to light a “CARRERAS OVAL” and one of any other brand and draw from each alternately. After testing they can then conscientiously recommend these Cigarettes to their customers.

SAMPLE PACKET will be sent to any dealer on application, free of charge.

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Trade News and Notes.

Tobacco-chewing is alleged to be greatly on the increase in the United States, and it is attributed to motoring, which prevents ardent smokers from enjoying tobacco in the usual form.

The directors of BRYANT & MAY (LTD.) have filled the vacancies on their board by the appointment of Messrs. R. J. Hardy and Clarence E. Bartholomew—both of whom have held important positions with the company for some time.

MESSRS. MARTIN, the cigar shippers, of 25, Cheapside, E.C., have been notified that their "Tweenie" cigar has been specially selected for sale in the House of Lords. This is a striking testimonial to the merits of this cheap little cigar, sold at 1½d., and which is now on sale at retail tobacconists throughout the country.

BRISTOL'S UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Henry Overton Wills, of Kelston Knoll, near Bristol, member of the well-known tobacco firm, has promised a contribution of £10,000 towards the formation of a University at Bristol. Lord Winterstoke and Mr. Joseph Fry have also promised £10,000 each, and Sir Freak Wills and Mr. Francis J. Fry £5,000 each.

ALIEN CIGARETTE MAKERS.—Mr. Pickersgill (L., Bethnal Green, S.W.) on June 20th asked the Home Secretary if he had any information respecting the expulsion of some 1,000 alien cigarette makers from Prussia; and whether any considerable number of these persons were likely to come to this country. Mr. Gladstone (Leeds, W.) said he had no information on the statement contained in the question. Perhaps, he said, my hon. friend will let me have any particulars on the subject which have come to his notice.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURISTS VISIT IRELAND. IRISH TOBACCO GROWING EXPERIMENT.—A large party of Scottish farmers and others interested in rural development is at present visiting this country for the purpose of making a study of Irish agricultural conditions. Most of the visitors were amongst those who visited and reported upon agriculture in Denmark in 1904, and the whole party comprises upwards of thirty people. On June 25th they commenced a route which has in the main been arranged for them by Sir Horace Plunkett and Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. The place visited was the interesting tobacco plantations belonging to Colonel Everard, in co. Meath. A large number of the visitors will proceed to Portrush.

NINETEEN SHILLINGS FOR A BOX OF MATCHES. At the sale of the Bidwell collection of lamps and candlesticks at Messrs. Puttick's rooms on July 3rd, an original box of "R. Bell's Improved Lucifers," containing thirty matches and the original sandpaper, realised 19s. R. Bell commenced business in 1832, and these were the first form of matches he produced.

SAN PAULO MATCH FACTORY.—The San Paulo Match Factory, Limited, has been formed to acquire the entire capital (being 10,000 shares of 200 milreis each) of the Companhia Nacional (Brazileira) de Phosphoros de Seguranca (hereinafter called "the Brazilian Company"), a company formed in 1904 under Brazilian law to take over and carry on the business of Messrs. Britto & Co., match manufacturers, at San Paulo, Brazil. Not more than 250 shares of the Brazilian Company will, in accordance with its articles, be retained by its directors, who will, however, execute declarations of trust in favour of this Company. The capital is £200,000 in £1 shares, of which 60,000 at par, together with £100,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Debentures to bearer at 97½ per cent., are now offered for subscription. The match trade in Brazil is controlled by a convention, regulating the output and area of operations of the factories, and in which the Brazilian Company is a participator. Since the year 1902, when Messrs. Britto and Co. became interested in the business, its development and prosperity have been on a constantly increasing scale. Owing to the protective tariffs adopted by Brazil, the introduction of imported matches is practically prohibited.

The Brazilian Government also place a tax on each box of matches manufactured in that country. The tax, which is equal to 20 reis, or 3rd. per box, is estimated by the Federal Budget to produce during the year 1906 £426,250—at 1s. 3½d. per milreis—thus showing an estimated consumption of 330,000,000 boxes. The net profits of the Companhia Nacional de Phosphoros de Seguranca, from September 12th, 1904, to December 31st, 1905, are certified at 6,07,878,027 reis, which calculated at the average rate of exchange prevailing in 1905 is equivalent to £30,103 per annum. The

Debentures will be redeemed at 105 per cent. within 25 years by annual drawings, commencing on March 1st, 1907.

MR. SOLOMON COHEN (formerly Solomon Van der Bengil), cigar and tobacco manufacturer, of Messrs. Cohen, Weenen & Co., of Commercial Road, E., who died at Brighton on November 19th last, left estate of the gross value of £33,605 7s., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £33,443 5s. 1d. Probate of his will, dated October 5th, 1904, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Hannah Cohen, his son, Mr. Charles Cohen, his son-in-law, Mr. Walter Sassienie (otherwise Walter Waters), commercial traveller, and Mr. Abraham Henry Woolf. The testator bequeathed £1,000 each to his wife and to each of his unmarried daughters, and he left his household and personal effects to his wife absolutely. He left £100 to Mr. Abraham Henry Woolf, £50 each to his sister Sophia Rosen and Mr. William Capling, a cashier in his firm, £25 each to his sisters Katherine Montizinos and Louie Defriend, £5 to Louis Helson, and £200 to his son Harry. He left the residue of his estate in trust for his wife for life, with remainder to his children, except his son Myer, already provided for.

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDEVE OF EGYPT.

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

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

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

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

Fires.

GREAT TOBACCO FIRE.—The stocks of the Portuguese Tobacco Monopoly have been entirely destroyed by fire. It is stated that the goods were insured in several companies, but it is doubtful if they were covered to their full extent. Sixteen hundred workmen are rendered idle by the fire.

FIRE IN NEWRY.—On July 3rd, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. George H. Massey, tobacconist and fancy dealer, Hill Street, Newry. The fire brigade turned out, and after an hour's hard work succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the front shop and its contents were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, and Mr. Massey states that when he locked up the premises everything was apparently all right. The damage done is only partly covered by insurance.

FIRE IN NORTH EARL STREET. TOBACCONIST'S SHOP GUTTED.—About a quarter to four on the morning of July 3rd, a carman passing the corner of North Earl Street and Sackville Street, Dublin, noticed smoke issuing from the shop kept by Miss Jordan as a tobacconist's shop. He notified a constable, and the Fire Brigade at the Central Station turned out. By the time the brigade reached the spot the shop front and the interior were well ablaze, and the flames shot out into the street as far as the tram track, leaving only a few feet in which to pass. The hose was rapidly got out, and after it had been kept playing for some minutes, and the front woodwork had been cut away, the men were able to get to the inside of the shop. The whole contents of the front shop, which is situated next to Noblett's, and opposite to Tyler's boot shop, were completely gutted, but the efforts of the brigade were sufficient to prevent the flames spreading further. No one was dwelling on the premises, and the escape, which arrived from Buckingham Street, was not needed. It was not considered safe to leave the premises for a considerable time, as there was considerable smouldering material. Captain Purcell directed the brigade. A sergeant and a few constables from College Street Station kept in order the crowd, which collected to a fair size, even at that early hour of the morning. None of the adjacent property was affected, but had it not been for the smartness of the brigade the fire would have extended very rapidly.

Foreign.

PORTUGUESE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.—With reference to the notice on p. 202 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 3rd May, H.M. Minister at Lisbon (Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B.) reports that the present holders of the Portuguese Tobacco Monopoly having exercised their right of option, a provisional contract was signed on the 2nd June granting to them the new concession for a period of nineteen years on the conditions imposed by the preceding Government, and upon a minimum annual payment of 6,520 contos of reis (£1,448,888), the amount offered by the Portuguese Match Company.

PRICE OF TURKISH TOBACCO.—It is understood in tobacco circles that there is every prospect of a rise in the price of Turkish tobacco owing to a shortage of last season's crop in Southern Bulgaria. A prominent tobacco dealer, who knows the country well, says the increase of price this year will be small, probably not more than 3d. or 4d. a pound, and, in fact, may not touch the consumer of the lower grades at all, as the extra charge will be put on the higher grade tobaccos, where it will scarcely be felt. If, however, the crop in the coming season does not reach the average, there is every probability of there being a considerable rise, probably 1d. to 3d. on every packet of ten, according to quality.

FRENCH TOBACCO.—It is notorious that when nations permit their tobacco industries to become Government monopolies, the quality of the tobacco obtainable degenerates rapidly and unmistakably. The Paris *Matin* has recently been commenting on the administration of the tobacco monopoly in France, and, as the result of an inquiry in Paris and the suburbs, declares that the Régie has never shown such indifference to the wants of the public. At many tobacco stores, says the *Matin*, the tobaccos and cigarettes in general demand are continually "out of stock." One dealer declares that instead of executing his orders, the Régie always increases the number of packets of "Maryland," and he asks whether this is because the weight of these packets was recently reduced, although the price was maintained. It is not always that they "do things better in France."—*London Opinion*.

CIGARETTE IMPORTS.—The cigarette habit is spreading rapidly in India. In the last financial year 666 million cigarettes were imported into Calcutta, and this is an increase of 82 millions, or 14.3 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The demand for cigarettes is constantly increasing, and had not the Swadeshi movement temporarily checked the demand in the second half of the past year the rise in imports would have been even more marked. The Customs Collector's report corrects the impression that the native consumer is prepared to sacrifice quality for quantity in selecting his smokes, for the imports of the cheaper qualities from China and the Straits have declined, while the more expensive American varieties have increased considerably. Attractive packing, careful blending and curing, and the further advantage of prize coupons have helped to swell the trade in the American cigarette. It is stated that a large tobacco factory is being erected at Karachi under American influence.

Law.

CIGARMAKERS' DISPUTE.—Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., M.P., applied on June 15th to Mr. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division, on behalf of the Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Ltd., for an injunction to restrain Janizaries et Cie, selling their cigars under the name of La Corona, that being plaintiff's name. Mr. Jessel, for the defendants, said they had received affidavits only the previous day, and he asked for a fortnight's adjournment. Their case was that they had been selling cigars under the name of Corona, but that the name was common to the trade, and that there were many firms who manufactured Corona cigars. It would take some time to get the evidence from the country, and he did not think this was a case which could be tried upon this motion. Mr. Buckmaster said the evidence he had was overwhelmingly the other way, but his Lordship ordered the motion to stand over for a week.

SALE OF A HORNSEY BUSINESS.—Heard at the Clerkenwell County Court, before His Honour Judge Edge, on June 20th. Percy George Parsons, The Lion Hotel, Great North Road, Potter's Bar, v. Arthur Norman Ladell, 26, Rathcoole Parade, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey. Claim for £45, being nine monthly instalments of £5 each, due to plaintiff on the sale of a business. Mr. P. Morle (instructed by Messrs. Avery & Son) was counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Cababe for defendant. The case came before a jury, and was partly heard on June 18th. Defendant, who alleged misrepresentation, was first examined. He said he had known plaintiff for 17 years, and in the autumn of 1904 he bought plaintiff's business of a tobacconist and hairdresser, at Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey. He agreed to purchase on the positive assurance from plaintiff that he could take £3 per week profit from the till. Plaintiff never showed him any books, and he never asked for any, relying upon plaintiff's word as an old friend. He purchased in October, 1904, plaintiff telling him that there

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

was £160 worth of stock in the place. He found that this was not so, and during November he bought between £50 and £70 worth of stock. He kept a book, but this showed no profit. In July, 1905, having kept up his monthly instalments of £5 to that time, in addition to the deposit paid at the time of purchase, he declined to pay any more.—**Mr. Morle:** Did plaintiff tell you that the takings averaged £15 per week? I deny that.—And it was 25 per cent. gross profit on the business? I deny that.—As a matter of fact, the takings did average £15 a week? Yes.—The hairdresser's saloon paid its way? Barely.—Are you still carrying on the business? Yes.—**A Juror:** Did you make any inquiries into his statement that the net profit would be £3 per week? No.—**Claude Ladell,** defendant's son, who kept the book of receipts and payments, said it showed no profit at all. Defendant's daughter said that before giving up possession she saw plaintiff packing up some of the stock. She informed her father of the fact.—Recalled, the defendant said he paid 27s. per week as wages for the hairdressing saloon and 10s. 6d. per week for the tobacconist's shop.—Plaintiff then went into the box. Questioned by Mr. Morle, he said that after acquiring the business he spent considerably over £100 in fixtures, decorations, and repairs. When he purchased the business it had gone down very much, and he set about working it up again. He kept an account of the takings, and this showed that from January 4th, 1902, to January 2nd, 1903, the total takings were £671 7s. 10d. for the shop, and £83 8s. 3d. for the hairdressing saloon, or an average of £14 8s. 9d. per week.—**Mr. Cababe:** That includes the saloon?—**Mr. Morle:** Certainly.—Continuing, plaintiff said that from January, 1903, to January, 1904, the shop takings amounted to £818 13s. 7d., and from the saloon £81 6s. 10d., or a weekly average of £17 6s. 2d.—Out of these takings how much represented gross profits? From 25 to 33 per cent. all round, taking cigars, fancy goods, and tobacco. On some articles it is 25 per cent. and on others 50 per cent.—Did you consider that the saloon paid its expenses? Yes, and perhaps a shilling or two over each week.—When the negotiations for sale were proceeding, did Mr. Ladell say anything about profits? No. He asked what were the takings, and I said about £15 per week.—You eventually fixed the price? Yes, I told him it would be £300.—Was anything said about what he could take from the till each week? It is untrue to say that I told him he could take £3 per week from the till. I said nothing about the net profits in the till. I said the profit on tobacco was anything between 25 and 33 per cent.—It has been suggested that you removed some of the stock. What do you say about that? There were 300 cigars which I always kept for my own use with one pound of tobacco and cigarettes, which were not in the original stock.—How came you to have so many cigars? I was employed at Taddy's, and every quarter we had an allowance of cigars. Not being a large consumer, they accumulated.—No part of them was included in the original stock? Certainly not.—Plaintiff added that after the purchase he frequently called at the shop, and no complaint was made as to misrepresentation or that he had taken away any stock. It was not till eighteen months afterwards, when he was pressing for the instalments due, that any such complaint was made. Before the purchase he valued the stock at £160. He communicated this to defendant, and offered the latter to appoint his own valuer to go through the stock. This offer was not accepted.—**By Mr. Cababe:** He had not kept the sheets upon which he made his valuation.—Did you keep any book showing the stock you bought? No.—As to this book of takings, did you ever offer to show it to Mr. Ladell? No; he never asked for any books.—Would it be correct to say that the profit on packet tobacco would be 12 to 14 per cent.? I have never worked it out.—**The Judge:** But surely you can tell what the profit on one pound would be? From 15 to 20 per cent. on some and less on others.—**Mr. Cababe:** How much less than 15 per cent.? Some would be only 12½ per cent.—The sale of packet cigarettes formed a large portion of this

business? Yes.—What is the profit on packet cigarettes? I could not tell you off-hand. They vary.—**The Judge:** Can you tell us what you would give for, say, Wills's cigarettes? Yes; 19s. per 1,000.—How would you sell them? In 3d. packets of 10.—**The Judge:** That would be a profit of 6s. on the 1,000.—**A Juror:** A profit of 25 per cent.—Plaintiff was questioned about the profits upon other cigarettes. He said he could not tell the Court off-hand, as he had never worked it out. Replying to Mr. Morle, he said the profits on cigars would be from 30 to 50 per cent., and the same on loose tobacco. Of the latter he sold a fair quantity.—**The Judge,** in summing up, said he must direct the jury's attention to the extraordinary delay on the part of defendant in bringing forward the charge of fraud. Such delay made it all the more necessary that the clearest and most cogent evidence should be adduced before a jury found that fraud had been perpetrated. Defendant had stated that almost as soon as he went into possession he found that instead of £160 worth of stock, as stated by plaintiff, there was only about £60 worth. That being so it was an extraordinary thing that defendant did not at once make a complaint to the plaintiff. It was also a pity that plaintiff had destroyed the sheets upon which he had made his valuation, and another extraordinary feature of the case was that defendant, as an accountant by profession, should not ask to see any books before agreeing to purchase. The jury, after a lengthy deliberation in private, returned into Court with a verdict in defendant's favour for £100, but adding that there was no fraud on plaintiff's part.—**The Judge:** Then that must be a verdict for plaintiff, as the whole case was whether or not there had been fraud.—**Mr. Avery:** Then I ask for judgment for plaintiff on the claim and counter-claim.—**The Judge:** Yes, it is a verdict for plaintiff.—**Mr. Cababe:** The jury have found there was no goodwill, and on that finding I submit I am entitled to judgment.—**The Judge:** I absolutely refuse to give it to you. Judgment was then entered for plaintiff on the claim for £45; also in his favour on the counter-claim, with costs on C scale.

Limited Companies.

NEW LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO (LIMITED).—The 14th ordinary general meeting was held on June 21st at Salisbury House. The Hon. C. H. Strutt, who presided, said that the crop of 1905 was much smaller than that of 1904, partly owing to the change of system on the estates and partly to a determination, if possible, to have quality at the expense of quantity. The tobacco of 1905 had had no drought to speak of; it was a good sample, and was meeting a very good market in Amsterdam. They had sold 3,148 bales for £39,400, and when the bales still unsold were disposed of it might be possible for the directors to pay an interim dividend during the year 1906. For the first time for some years American buyers had purchased parcels of the company's tobacco. This was encouraging. The rise in the exchange at Singapore and the price of silver generally was an unfavourable feature, as it increased the expenses without adding to the receipts. Their investment in the Sapong Company took up a large portion of their capital, but they had great hopes of fine returns from that property. Referring to the prospects for the current year, he stated that the latest telegraphic advices to hand were to the effect that the season was favourable for planting, and that plucking was expected to commence on June 13th. This showed, at any rate, that the crop was good and had escaped the drought. He then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. W. M. Reeves. A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. B. H. Evans contended that there ought to be practical planters on the board. The Chairman said that the board were able business men, and he himself, as an agricultural expert, had visited Borneo three times on the company's

behalf and at his own expense. In reply to further questions the Chairman stated that they had given up rubber-tree planting. As regarded coconuts, there were a few trees standing, but nearly the whole of the plantation had been destroyed by fire, and the amount had been written off as lost. The report was adopted.

SAPONG RUBBER AND TOBACCO ESTATES (LIMITED).—Presiding at the yearly general meeting, held on June 21st at Salisbury House, the Hon. C. H. Strutt expressed a hope that the shareholders would not be disheartened because the balance sheet showed a loss. The tobacco crop was not of sufficient quality to pay for the various expenses which had been debited to last year, but they had no reason to be dissatisfied with the general progress of the Saping Estate. They looked upon rubber as the most important of their industries, and they had no reason to fear that the 500 acres they intended to plant in the first two years would not be so planted. They had had some little difficulty with a portion of the seed they purchased, but, notwithstanding this, they had close on 200 acres planted, and 50 more acres were ready when the plants were obtained. Since their company was started a large number of rubber companies in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and in Borneo had been formed. It was thought that the large increase in cultivation contemplated would have the effect of reducing the price. This might be, but the demand might increase in the same ratio. The production of copper was now four times as great as it was a quarter of a century ago, but the price was higher than ever. In their estimates the directors had never based their expectation of profit on the present prices. They were prepared for a considerable fall, but they believed that with every fall in price a greater consumption would take place. How far the company's estate in Borneo would be able to compete successfully with Ceylon or the Malay Peninsula it was early yet to say, but they did not believe any estate had better land or better climate. The directors, at any rate, were sufficiently sanguine to determine to go on planting far more extensively than on the 500 acres. The company had thousands of acres fit for rubber, and he could see no reason to hesitate in prosecuting the industry with all the necessary energy. He then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. W. D. P. Watson, and carried.

BRITISH DELI AND LANGKAT TOBACCO CO. (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting was held on June 25th at the offices, 14, St. Mary Axe. Mr. L. Huttenbach presided, and moved the adoption of the report. He reminded the shareholders that when he addressed them in July last, at the meeting at which they passed the scheme for the sale of the company's property to the Rimboen Tabak Maatschappij, he expressed the hope that the shares which would be handed to the company would at an early date prove valuable and readily saleable. His predictions had been realised quicker than he had expected. Assisted by the good tendency of the tobacco market, they were able to introduce the new shares successfully on the Amsterdam Exchange in April last. The total amount of shares issued in this way was 600,000f., which were readily taken up by the Dutch public, and every share of the shareholders in the British Deli Company who had wished to sell had been disposed of. When the present board assumed charge, everything was practically lost, yet they succeeded in placing matters on such a footing that, according to all human foresight, the shareholders had now a sound and good permanent investment. The Rimboen Tabak Maatschappij had been formed in Holland with a capital of 1,700,000f. These shares were taken up for cash at par, and the money had been used in the first instance to liquidate the company's debt to the Deli Maatschappij, and the balance served as working capital for the new company. In this manner they had paid all their debts, and in addition they had also received from the Rimboen Tabak Maatschappij a profit share, which was entitled to one-third of

the profits after the ordinary shareholders had received 5 per cent. per annum. A favourable condition attaching to this profit share was that after the ordinary shares had received in dividends 100 per cent. over and above the 5 per cent. per annum, the share of profits falling to the shareholders. This meant that in course of time the company's shares would be as valuable as the ordinary shares. After careful consideration the board decided that one profit share should be taken. This was done with the view of obtaining an official quotation on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. A separate company called the Rimboen Tabak Syndicaat was established in Amsterdam, and their assets consisted of the one profit share referred to. Against this the Rimboen Tabak Syndicaat had issued 1,700 shares of 1,000f., thus representing a nominal capital of 1,700,000f., and it was 600,000f. of these shares which were publicly issued in Amsterdam in April last. The shares of the Rimboen Tabak Syndicaat would be distributed among shareholders in the British Deli Company as follows:—(1) For every preference share in the old company 12f. in the Rimboen Tabak Syndicaat would be given, and for every ordinary share 3f.; (2) for amounts less than 1,000f. fractional certificates would be given; (3) arrangements would be made to enable shareholders to sell or buy these fractions; (4) facilities would also be given to shareholders for selling their old shares pending delivery of the new shares. The profit on the present crop would probably admit of a dividend of between 2 and 4 per cent. on the shares of the Rimboen Tabak Syndicaat. Instead of being shareholders in a struggling company with a large indebtedness, which at any moment might have got beyond control and have led to complete collapse, they were now proprietors in a sound and prosperous company. Their profit share, for which they had not paid a single penny, represented already a *bona fide* selling value of about £60,000 on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Mr. W. C. Dickinson seconded the motion, which was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed for winding up the company voluntarily and appointing Mr. George W. Askew, of 14, St. Mary Axe, liquidator.

Police.

SCENE IN A BARRY DOCK BARBER'S SHOP.—Andrew W. Harvey, hairdresser, 42, High Street, Barry, complained to Dr. Howell Rees and Mr. J. G. Thomas, at Barry Police Court on June 25th, that he had been assaulted by W. H. Gifford, tobacconist and hairdresser, 31, Dock View Road, Barry Dock, his late employer. Mr. J. A. Hughes, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. Jackson, solicitor, defended. Harvey's evidence showed that he had been in defendant's employ for two years, and he gave his employer a week's notice, expiring on the 16th, because he intended opening business on his own account. On the night in question Gifford visited the saloon whilst under the influence of drink, and asked him not to leave, but Harvey, who was sitting in a chair setting a razor, said he was sorry he could not comply. Defendant, it was alleged, thereupon caught Harvey by the throat with his two hands, and struck him several times. Defendant was fined 10s., in default seven days' imprisonment.

BETTING RAID IN GLASGOW. LADY TOBACCONIST FINED £20.—Following upon a raid made on July 3rd by Detective-Lieutenant William Gordon and his assistants on a tobacconist's shop at 35, London Arcade, Margaret Miller or Woods, 69, London Street, was charged at the Central Police Court, on July 4th—before Police Judge Calderwood—with keeping the shop as a betting house for carrying on the business of betting on horse races. The indictment stated that she was liable in a penalty of

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

with the alternative of 60 days' imprisonment. Accused pleaded guilty.—Dr. George Neilson, Procurator-General, stated that the shop was kept by Mrs. Woods, who in 1898 was convicted of a similar offence. He did not, however, want His Honour to take that into account. Recently the shop was suspected, and Police-Judge Martin granted a warrant to search the premises, as a result of which evidence was got which made it quite manifest that betting was being carried on. Besides £1 13s. 6d. which was in the till, a number of betting slips were seized.—The Magistrate said it was a very bad case, the betting business being carried on in an ordinary shop into which people were going to make purchases. It was sometimes very difficult to get hold of cases in such circumstances. He imposed a fine of £20, with the alternative of 60 days' imprisonment.

SELLING TOBACCO WITHOUT A LICENCE. HOTEL KEEPER HEAVILY FINED.—At the Douglas weekly High Bailiff's Court, on June 22nd, Peter Yates, of the "Wine Lodge," Victoria Street, Douglas, was charged by P.S. Duke with selling tobacco without a licence. Mr. H. R. Gelling, who appeared for defendant, admitted the offence, but said that it arose through a mistake. The defendant's manager thought that the tobacco licence was included in the hotel licence as in England.—The High Bailiff: You admit he sold without a licence?—Mr. Gelling: Yes, sir. We would like to be heard in mitigation.—The High Bailiff: With regard to that the minimum fine is £5.—Mr. Gelling: That amount can be reduced at the instance of the Court.—James Lewin, sworn, said: I am manager of the Grand Hotel. I have been there four weeks, and was manager on June 8th, the time of the offence. I have been manager for Mr. Yates across the water for four years, and I was under the impression that the tobacco licence here was included in the liquor licence the same as in England. (Defendant produced an English licence.) As soon as I found my mistake, I took out a tobacco licence.—The High Bailiff: What is the date of the licence?—Witness: June 8th, the same day as the offence.—The High Bailiff: It is not like a new house or a new tenant. The hotel has had a tobacco licence ever since it was opened.—P.S. Duke: I am afraid they did not have one last year. They have been a whole year without.—Mr. Gelling: The licence is only 2s. 6d., so there can be no suggestion of fraud.—The High Bailiff: I don't see why I should not impose the full fine of £5. The house has been carried on for two or three years. It is not like a new house, and they ought to know the law.

FORMER SOLDIER'S DOWNFALL.—At Dartford Petty Sessions, on June 15th, Edward Augustus George Benyon was charged on remand with stealing on June 4th a quantity of cigars and tobacco, valued at £2 10s., and the sum of 1s. 2d. in money, after breaking into and entering the shop of Frederick Henry George, Station Approach, Sidcup. Mr. G. Clinch defended. It was decided to reduce the value of the tobacco to £1 15s., so that the case could be dealt with at the Sessions. Prosecutor gave evidence as to leaving the shop securely locked on the 3rd inst., and to finding the inside of it very much disarranged on the next morning, the window at the back having been broken.—Mr. Clinch: Has it come to your knowledge that prisoner was intoxicated when he entered your premises?—Prosecutor: It has not.—Ada Matilda Smith, an assistant at prosecutor's shop, gave evidence in support of the charge, and stated that a walking stick was found in the shop which was proved to belong to defendant.—P.C. Lambert deposed to seeing defendant carrying cigar boxes, and Charles William Burton, Clarence Crescent, Sidcup, stated that as he was going up some fields to fetch cows he found boxes containing cigars close to a hedge. He identified the boxes produced in Court as the same.—Mr. Clinch: You didn't give the cigars to the cows?—Detective-Sergeant Cleveland afterwards gave evidence. He was asked by Mr. Clinch if it had come to his knowledge that prisoner had occasionally given way to drink? Witness replied in the affirmative.—Defendant, who gave evidence

on his own behalf, stated that until recently he carried on business as a tobacconist at the shop at present occupied by prosecutor. He had been a soldier, and served through the Boer war. When the business was transferred to prosecutor there had been several disputes between them in money matters. He (defendant) had lost £350 in the business. He admitted that he had occasionally given way to drink. He did not remember what happened on the date mentioned.—Mr. Clinch asked the magistrates to deal leniently with defendant, whose character was in many respects beyond reproach.—Inspector White said defendant had been in Sidcup about six months, and it had come to his knowledge that the man had been gambling and drinking very heavily.—Defendant said he had written to his father about the affair, and he understood he would be sent abroad.—The Chairman said that was one of the sad cases which they unfortunately had sometimes to try. Defendant had served his country, but had come to grief, stupidly enough, through drink. Considering all the circumstances, however, they did not wish to send him to prison on the present occasion without the option of a fine, and they did not want to handicap him in his future life. He would be fined £5 including costs. The Bench wished to recognise the able way in which Detective-Sergeant Cleveland had given his evidence, because he had considerably helped the magistrates in their present decision. Defendant was allowed twenty-four hours in which to pay the fine.

"BURIED TOBACCO."—At East Grinstead Petty Sessions on June 18th, before the Rev. C. W. Payne Crawford (in the chair), Messrs. J. S. Beale, W. H. Hills, J. McAndrew, H. S. McAlmont Hill, T. E. Ravenshaw, H. Ramsbotham, J. Waters, and F. A. White, a boy named Willie Williams, aged 14, was summoned for stealing 38 half ounce packets of tobacco, value 6s. 4d., the property of Mary Ann Walters, of West Hoathly. Frederick Williams was summoned for receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen.—Mrs. Mary Ann Walters, landlady of the Fountain, West Hoathly, said adjoining her licensed premises she had a sweet and tobacco business. Willie Williams came into the shop on 2nd June, and when he went out she thought he was carrying a box. Afterwards she missed a box containing the packets of tobacco.—Minnie Tanner said in a sack she saw the boy carrying she noticed a box.—P.C. Wood said he saw the boy at Grave Tye Woods, West Hoathly. He told witness he had thrown the box away, and buried the tobacco in two places in the woods. In a rabbit's hole they found some of the tobacco. In the place where the boy said he had buried the rest he could not find any tobacco. Witness saw the other defendant, who said he knew nothing about the missing property. Witness was with him when the other 34 half ounces of tobacco were found under some fir trees.—P.S. Whitlock said the defendant Willie stated that he told his uncle he was going to West Hoathly. His uncle told him if he had the chance to "nick the box of tobacco in the Fountain," and also "nick" him two or three shillings. If he did not do it he would "duck his head in the pond and punch him." The boy further stated that when he got back from West Hoathly his uncle asked him "how he had got on," and he replied, "All right." The defendant Frederick told him not to say anything, and they would "hide it presently." Afterwards the tobacco was buried in a tin. Frederick told witness that the boy's statement was untrue. When the boy returned from West Hoathly he told him he had some tobacco; and they hid it. He said he would not have had all the tobacco, as the boy "smoked and chewed more tobacco than any man."—John Reader said the elder defendant told him he would leave his work, as he expected the police to be after him. He also said his boy had been to West Hoathly and "taken some tobacco."—Willie Williams pleaded guilty, and Frederick Williams pleaded not guilty. The boy Willie was remanded to Lewes until it could be arranged for him to enter a reformatory school, and the other defendant was sent to prison for a month.

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

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

JAMES, tobacconist, 7, Bank Street, Newton Abbot. Date of order, June 23rd, 1906.

FOSTER, MARY ANN, tobacconist, 2, Narrowgate Street, Alnwick. Date of order, July 3rd, 1906.

FRANKS & SON, wholesale tobacconists, 65, Newington Butts, London, S.E. Date of order, June 22nd, 1906.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 23, Upper High Street, Rhymney, Mon. Date of order, May 30th, 1906.

LLOYD, EDWARD MORGAN, tobacco dealer, 52, Wind Street, Swansea. Date of order, July 3rd, 1906.

LEE, WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 14 and 36½, Cleveland Street, Doncaster, Yorks. Date of order, May 30th, 1906.

MARSHALL, FREDERIC THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 3, Market Square, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Date of order, June 9th, 1906.

ROBERTS, H. J. (male), tobacco dealer, 30, King Street, lately 24, Sycamore Road, and 70, South Road, Waterloo, Lancs. Date of order, June 2nd, 1906.

JACOBSON, RACHEL, tobacco dealer (married woman, carrying on business separately from her husband), 61, Holloway Head, Birmingham. Date of order, June 8th, 1906.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 23, Upper High Street, Rhymney, Mon. Public examination July 13th, 1906, at 10.45, at County Court, Town Hall, Tredegar.

MARSHALL, FREDERIC THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 3, Market Square, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Public examination July 18th, 1906, at 12.15, at Shire Hall, Hertford.

FRANKS & SON, wholesale tobacconists, 65, Newington Butts, London, S.E. First meeting, July 9th, 1906, at 11. Public examination at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., July 26th, at 11.30.

JAMES, tobacconist, 7, Bank Street, Newton Abbot. First meeting at 10.30 a.m., on July 12th, 1906, at the Official Receiver's Office, 9, Bedford Circus, Exeter. Public examination same date at 11.30 a.m. at the Castle, Exeter.

LLOYD, EDWARD MORGAN, tobacco dealer, 52, Wind Street, Swansea. First meeting July 14th, 1906, at 12 noon, at Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Alexandra Road, Swansea. Public examination July 20th, 1906, at 11.30 a.m., Town Hall, Swansea.

JACOBSON, RACHEL, tobacco dealer (married woman, carrying on business separately from her husband), 61, Holloway Head, Birmingham. First meeting at 191, Corporation Street, Birmingham, July 2nd, 1906, at 11. Public examination July 23rd, at 2, at County Court, Birmingham.

ROBERTS, H. J. (male), tobacco dealer, 30, King Street, late 24, Sycamore Road, and 70, South Road, Waterloo,

Lancs. First meeting at 35, Victoria Street, Liverpool, July 2nd, 1906, at 2.30. Public examination July 9th, at 11, at Court House, Government Buildings, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

Adjudications.

JAMES, tobacconist, 7, Bank Street, Newton Abbot. Date of order, June 23rd, 1906.

MORRIS, EDWARD JOHN, tobacconist, 4, Church Street, Welshpool. Date of order, July 3rd, 1906.

LLOYD, EDWARD MORGAN, tobacco dealer, 52, Wind Street, Swansea. Date of order, July 3rd, 1906.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 23, Upper High Street, Rhymney, Mon. Date of order, May 30th, 1906.

LEE, WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 14 and 36½, Cleveland Street, Doncaster, Yorks. Date of order, May 30th, 1906.

EDWARDS, HENRY, tobacconist and cigar dealer, 124, Norwich Road, Walsoken, Norfolk. Date of order, July 2nd, 1906.

MARSHALL, FREDERIC THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 3, Market Square, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Date of order, June 9th, 1906.

JACOBSON, RACHEL, tobacco dealer (married woman, carrying on business separately from her husband), 61, Holloway Head, Birmingham. Date of order, June 18th, 1906.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

CARR, JOHN WALTER, tobacconist, &c., High Street, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk. Last day for proofs, July 4th, 1906. Trustee, H. W. Cox, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

VICKERS, JOHN THOMAS, tobacconist, 19, Freeman Street, 63, Kent Street, 72, Cleethorpe Road, and 304, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby; and 13, Victor Colonnade, Cleethorpes. Last day for proofs, July 12th, 1906. Trustee, J. F. Wintringham, St. Mary's Chambers, Great Grimsby.

Notices of Dividends.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, tobacconist, 3, High Street, Spennymoor, co. Durham. First and final of 3s., July 29th, 1906, at 3, Manor Place, Sunderland.

GOODYEAR, THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., Castlegate, Knarborough, Yorks. First and final of 6½d., at Official Receiver's Office, the Red House, Duncombe Place, York.

SIBLÉY, GEORGE OSLER (commonly known and trading as George Osler), tobacconist, &c., 42, Eden Street, late, 14 Milton Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorks. First and final of 1s. 7d., at Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

HARD, GEORGE, wholesale and retail tobacconist, &c., 7, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea, 99, Western Road, Hove, 84, High Street, New Shoreham, and 9, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea, Sussex. First of 4s., at 56, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Important Notice.

The "Cigarette World"

is now published at

32, BROADWAY,

WIMBLEDON, S.W.,

To which address all communications should be sent.

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

Application for Debtor's Discharge.

DOBSON, HENRY BEARDMORE (carrying on business under the style or firm of C. H. Dobson & Son), wholesale and retail tobacco merchant, late Westmoreland Villas, Westmoreland Street, Harrogate, and 28, Merriam Street, Leeds. At County Court House, Albion Place, Leeds, July 9th, 1906, at 11.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

DAVIS, CHARLES HARRY, wholesale and retail tobacco, cigar, and snuff merchant, 1, Radford Street, Counton Road, and King's Head Buildings, Hertford Street, Coventry. Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from May 8th, 1908.

Notice of Release of Trustee.

CHAMBERLAINE, WILLIAM, newsagent and tobacconist, 31, Cotham Hill, and 16, North View, Westbury Park, Bristol. Trustee, F. L. Clark, 26, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Date of order, May 21st, 1906.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.

NAYLER, EDWARD, and EDWARD THOMAS QUINTON, wholesale tobacconists and fancy goods merchants, 154, New Road, Buckland, Portsmouth, under the style of Quinton & Co. The business will in future be carried on by Edward Thomas Quinton.

BRACKETT, HORACE ERNEST, and HAROLD SHIPLEY CLUSE, tobacconists' outfitters, 15, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C., under the style of Brackett & Co. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Horace Ernest Brackett.

MARTIN, ARTHUR, and WALTER MARTIN, under the firm of Martin Brothers, cigar shippers, 39 and 41, High Street, and Market Place, Guernsey, and 25, Cheapside, London, E.C. The business at Guernsey will be continued by Arthur Martin on his sole account. The business at London will be continued by Walter Martin on his sole account.

In the Matter of—

LIONEL CHARLES BASTOW. Heard at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on June 29th, before His Honour Judge Allen. Bankrupt carried on business as a brewer and cigar merchant at Newark. The Official Receiver (Mr. E. W. Humphreys), in his report, stated that the receiving order was made on January 10th, 1890, on debtor's own petition. His liabilities were £453 12s. 2d., and his assets realised £222 12s. 4d. A dividend of 5s. 6d. in the pound was paid. He commenced business as a brewer and cigar merchant in 1888, and he attributed his bankruptcy to losses in trade, bad debts, and an unsuccessful speculation on outdoor fetes owing to inclement weather. Debtor's conduct at the time of his failure did not give satisfaction, and his statements could only have been made to deceive his creditors. In reply to the Official Receiver, debtor now stated that he was a clerk receiving 30s. per week. He had divorced his wife and obtained an order for £400 damages from the co-respondent, which he had not received. His wife retained the whole of her private income of £300 a year. His Honour granted the application, suspending the discharge for six months. Mr. J. P. Lock (J. P. Lock & Co., solicitors, Newark) appeared for debtor.

BOOKS ON TOBACCO.

If you are a collector of Tobacco Books, send to us for a list or mention your wants. We have the largest stock of Tobacco Books in all languages in Germany.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL, ANTIQUARIAT,
HILDEGARDSTRASSE, 16, MUNICH, GERMANY.

A Striking Line in Cigarettes.

Messrs. CARRERAS, LTD., an enterprising firm, many of whose products are already well known all over the world, have brought out a new line in cigarettes which is bound to increase their reputation, and will provide retailers with a sure and rapid seller. Up to now oval shaped cigarettes have always been hand made, but the new line, which is known as Carreras Oval, is a veritable triumph for the machine, and it would be almost impossible to tell any difference between these cigarettes and the hand made article. We have carefully sampled the cigarettes, and find them to be manufactured from the finest quality of Virginia tobacco; they have a delicious, slightly nutty, flavour, and a very delicate aroma. They are retailed in handsomely got up packets containing 10 pieces, to be sold at 2½d. The price to the trade is 17s. 3d. per 1,000, subject to the usual discount. This, it will be seen, affords a very liberal margin of profit, but the firm, in pursuance of their usual generous policy, are determined to treat the small man on very favourable terms, and small dealers can buy 100 for 1s. 8½d. Tobacconists should consult the firm's advertisement, and apply for a sample packet, as we feel sure this line will pay well for pushing, since the cigarettes are such splendid value for the money that once introduced to customers they will sell themselves.

CHARLES LAMB AND TOBACCO.—Charles Lamb was a great smoker. One day when puffing vigorously at a long clay pipe in company with Dr. Parr, the latter asked him how he managed to acquire this "prodigious power." "By toiling after it, as some men toil after virtue," was the prompt reply. As he advanced in years, however, he was obliged to relax his intimacy with the weed, so that, to use his own words, he was "like a burnt out volcano emitting now and then only a casual puff."

EXPENSIVE ARMY MATCHES.—An amusing story of military red-tape is being told at Dover. A requisition from Newhaven was received at the district headquarters at Dover for some safety matches. A letter went back inquiring whether they could not be obtained locally. The reply was received that they could not. This correspondence alone meant an expenditure of 3d. for stamps. A package of a dozen boxes of matches, value about three halfpence, was then sent by passenger train, marked "explosives," for which 2s. 6d. carriage was paid.

FAMOUS MEN AND TOBACCO.—Somehow or other we associate tobacco with literary men, but not all writers are lovers of the weed. Goethe hated tobacco intensely, and never lost a chance to attack it. Heinrich Heine had the same dislike. Balzac, who lived on black coffee, preached wisely to the young about the vice of smoking, and Victor Hugo and Dumas were equally opposed to the practice. But the list of French smokers comprises many great names, such as Alfred de Musset, Eugene Sue, Paul de St. Victor, Prosper Merimee, Beranger, and Baudelaria. Madame Dudevant, better known as Georges Sand, often indulged in a cigar between the intervals of her literary labours. Charles Lamb at one time was a great smoker, but afterwards just as great a hater of it. In the height of his smoking days he once was puffing the coarsest tobacco from a long clay pipe, in company with Dr. Parr, who was a connoisseur, and careful in obtaining only the finer, choicer sorts. The doctor said, "How did you acquire this prodigious power of suction?" Lamb replied, "By toiling after it with intensity, as some men toil after virtue." Sir Walter Scott carried the habit of chewing and smoking too far for his own health—both of mind and body. The poet Bloomfield wrote sweet pastoral rhymes with a cloud of tobacco smoke making a fog around his head. Campbell, Moore, and Byron delighted in its temperate use, and Tennyson was a great smoker.

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

A PROSPEROUS IRISH INDUSTRY.

Messrs. T. P. & R. GOODBODY'S FACTORY.



THE following interesting article by Mr. John Byrne has recently appeared in the *Weekly Irish Times* :—

It was recently our good fortune to have the pleasure of a specially conducted tour through the well-known and thriving establishment of Messrs. T. P. & R. Goodbody, of Greenville, Dublin. Had we previously had any doubt as to the reason for the popularity of this enterprising firm, the extent and variety of the operations which we saw at their factory would have thoroughly convinced us that their reputation was well earned. We had the opportunity of inspecting the various operations in the manufacture of tobacco, and from the ordinary "roll" to the more classic mixtures, we saw nothing in use but the soundest materials.

On entering the "casing" department, where the huge casks of cheaper tobaccos are opened and sorted, we were conscious of a pleasant odour not unlike that of half-saved hay when turned in the sun. The impression of a hay-field was further heightened by the appearance of the several heaps of tobacco lying about, as if waiting to be built into "cocks."

"What do you think of this?" we were asked by our guide, who handed us a bunch of leaves from a particular case. We thought it rather an indifferent sample, and were considerably surprised to hear that it was one of the dearest Havana leaves imported.

When the tobacco has been unpacked and sorted in the casing room, it is moistened to a certain degree in accordance with Excise regulations (without moisture, we should add, the leaves could not be handled as required), and then the tobacco is passed into an adjoining room, where it is "stripped." This process simply consists of removing the central stem from the leaves.

After stripping, the tobacco is ready for spinning—a decidedly interesting operation. The spinning department is perhaps the most animated of the tobacco factory. The buzz of smoothly-running machinery is too soft to be unpleasant to the ear, and here, at least, we should say there was occupation for mind as well as for hands. At each of the spinning machines there are four girls. The principal of these is a spinner, whose deft fingers form the tobacco into a rope as she feeds the machine. Beside her is another girl who slips specially broad leaves, called wrappers, under the tobacco rope just as it enters the machine. The remaining two girls are required for regulating the supply of tobacco for spinning. As the "rope" enters the machine it is whirled away at a swift revolving pace, and wound on to a great bobbin of about 2 ft. diameter at the ends. As the bobbins are filled they are removed to another department, where the tobacco is re-wound into cakes and drums of the shape sold to tobacconists. When thus formed the tobacco is wrapped in canvas and tightly corded round with strong wire-cored rope.

Except now for the processes of pressing and cooking the roll tobacco is ready for the warehouse.

A row of hydraulic presses occupies the centre of a special department. These presses are arranged in shelves around a central piston or arm, and so adjusted that the pressure may be extended to all of the shelves or limited to any required section. When the shelves have been filled with cakes of tobacco the press is set in motion, and after a short time the rolls have been sufficiently compressed to stand future handling. A certain period of drying in accordance with the maker's own ideas completes the manufacture, and the tobacco is then ready for despatch.

In the manufacture of "plug" tobacco the procedure is different. No spinners are required for this class of tobacco, but a special machine is needed for moulding. If the "plugs" required be one pound bars, the workman weighs this quantity of leaves, which he then drops into an opening in the machine. By a lever arrangement the leaves are compressed into the shape of the bar required, and then laid aside. But this does not complete the manufacture of plug. The bars have still to be wrapped in covering leaves, and when thus bound up the pieces are, as in the case of roll tobacco, put into hydraulic presses.

One feature we could not help noticing with satisfaction about the manufacture of these popular tobaccos of the poorer classes. The brands are cheap, but of pure tobacco. No element is required to make either roll or plug attractive to the eye, and none is added. If, therefore, the labourer smokes roll, and is told it has the objection of being strong, he may safely reply that it has also the advantage of being unadulterated.

Cut tobaccos for mixtures are neither spun nor compressed before the process of milling, the leaves required being specially selected and blended as in the case of other tobaccos. They are then put into small mills, from which they emerge in a steady outpour of chopped fluff. What a pity, some sturdy labourer might exclaim, that the blessed weed is so hopelessly spoiled by being chopped into shreds. This, however, is a matter of taste; but it is a curious anomaly to find a poor man's ware requiring the greater attention in the preparation for market.

Having inspected these several manufactures, our guide asked whether we should like to see how snuff was made. While having no respect for this old-time luxury, we were glad of the opportunity offered, and immediately a door was opened, and we passed through. Inside the chamber we entered there was the sound of machinery. So much we can vouch for with certainty, but to no further statement can we safely commit ourselves. The fact is we had to beat a hasty retreat, so suffocating was the apartment from hot, pungent, impalpable snuff. For a troublesome cold in the head, we should recommend a man to try five minutes' confinement in this snuff mill. At the end of that time we are inclined to think he should be thoroughly cured or already dead. Anyhow, a look into the mill ought to cure the habit of snuffing.

As we ascended the stairs to inspect the interesting processes of cigar and cigarette making, we were shown into a rather small orderly room, lined around with shelves and packages. "This is the most valuable department for its size in the factory," remarked our guide. There was nothing particularly noticeable about the room, we thought, but with a little information we understood the statement. The room was simply the label store. How many people, we wonder, who indulge in cigars, stop to consider the cost of decorating the box. Probably no goods manufactured are so expensively labelled as cigars. Examine the quality of the paper and the deep gold embossments, and ask yourself (if you be a patron of the weed in this form) why you are saddled with such a gross waste of money for an idle effect. When ten thousand pounds' worth of labels are stored in one small room, and when, perhaps, £10 are spent in labelling 1,000 boxes, it is time that smokers instituted some worthier tests for the quality of cigars than the costly and effeminate decoration of the boxes. Why should a cigar, whether good or bad, need a gaudy certificate? The habit of smoking should not necessarily banish both economy and common-sense.

The cigarette-making department. Machinery of scores of girls) turn out 25,000 cigarettes per hour. The papers are first cut to the necessary size, and then the cigarette is taken for a single and inserts the paper and the tobacco leaf. A help and then the cigarette. The making of one that requires leaves, sufficient to (generally a girl), entire leaf, called bottom to top of yet to be performed is to be distinguished of this (called the operator turns rolls in a spiral top. At the extremum, and fastens the "smoke" is compressed into are ready for del

Tobacco

It is estimated Australia is now efforts have been to increase the tobacco, and in better grades. Experts have been more scientific left to the Chinese and enterprising attention to of the Colonies have conducted designed to aid the most success. In 1904 and by the Senate covering Australia. On Australian leaf preferred by product is largely Committee ex One of the nitte is tha

The cigarette-making room is an animated and cheerful department. Machines (anyone of which can do the work of scores of girls) turn out, when continuously tended, about 1000 cigarettes per hour. Still, these wonderful machines have not superseded the hand-rolling of cigarettes. The lower-class cigarettes are still hand-made. The paper, however, we are informed, are more firmly fastened by hand, and the cigarettes can, consequently, be more solidly rolled than if turned out by the machine. Scores of girls we saw all busily engaged at their benches rolling cigarettes. Compared with one of those deft-fingered girls, the smoker who makes his own cigarettes is the veriest tyro.

The method of rolling is one which might with advantage be copied by those who desire to make their own cigarettes. The papers are first rolled on a small brass cylinder of the necessary size, and pasted. The maker then rolls in a parchment strip a small quantity of tobacco (the tobacco taken for a single cigarette being known as a "mouse") and inserts the parchment tube in the paper cover. By a dexterous twist of the fingers the parchment is withdrawn and the tobacco left, a tuft projecting at either end of the cigarette. A helper snips off these ends with a scissors, and then the cigarette is complete.

The making of cigars is a naturally slow operation, and one that requires very skilled workers. A quantity of leaves, sufficient to make a cigar, is taken by the maker (generally a girl), and rolled beneath the hand. A large outer leaf, called a "bunch wrapper," is then wound from bottom to top of the cigar. But the neatest operation has yet to be performed. The outside leaf, by which the cigar is to be distinguished, has still to be added, and the winding of this (called the "leaf wrapper"), requires particular care. The operator trims with a knife a special leaf, which she rolls in a spiral round the cigar, ending, as before, at the top. At the extreme top the leaf is slightly touched with gum, and fastened, and when trimmed off with a scissors the "smoke" is complete. Cigars, however, are generally compressed into boxes and afterwards dried before they are ready for delivery.

Tobacco Conditions in Australia.

It is estimated that about half the tobacco consumed in Australia is now home-grown. Since about 1890 strong efforts have been made by the several Colonial Governments to increase the production and to improve the quality of tobacco, and in both respects these efforts have been crowned with success. For a long time the culture was in the hands of the Chinese, but during the last ten years or so American experts have been employed, and the results have been seen in better grades of plants, better methods of cultivation, and more scientific methods of curing. The industry is no longer left to the Chinese, but in New South Wales, Victoria, West Australia, and other Colonies, some of the most intelligent and enterprising of the white settlers have turned their attention to tobacco growing for the market. In several of the Colonies the Governmental Agricultural Departments have conducted extensive experiments on Government farms designed to aid the planters in deciding upon the best seed and the most successful methods of treating the soil and plants.

In 1904 and again in 1905 a Select Committee appointed by the Senate of the Commonwealth conducted an investigation covering all the places of the tobacco industry in Australia. One of the conclusions reached by the Committee was that, with better methods of curing, the Australian leaf would be equal to the American leaf, but for use in cigars and cigarettes the American product is preferred by smokers. For plug tobacco the Australian product is largely used. Many witnesses before the Select Committee expressed the opinion that no Australian leaf is fit for making into cigars. It all has a "twang."

One of the facts brought out by the Senate Select Committee is that substantially the entire tobacco trade of

Australia is controlled by a combine or trust. The manufacturing companies that constitute this combine are the States Tobacco Company, which solely manufactures cigars; the British-Australian Tobacco Company, which solely manufactures tobacco, and the American Tobacco Company of Australasia, which manufactures and imports cigarettes. The distribution is solely through the house of Kronheimer, Limited, which is owned and controlled by the manufacturing companies mentioned above.

There are a few independent manufacturers and distributing jobbers, but the trust controls most of the business in both lines, and it is also charged that it controls, or has an exclusive working arrangement with the Retail Tobacco-nists' Association, whose membership does most of the retail trade throughout the Colonies. There is much dissatisfaction on the part of the people with this condition of things, and a strong movement is on foot to have the Government take over the whole tobacco industry and run it has a State monopoly.

WOMAN'S CIGARETTES.

It is a mere question of manly sentiment, the wordy war that is always being waged on the subject of woman-smokers. The women who are "strong-minded" enough (an objectionable term, but necessary to point the argument) to care naught for the opinions of the lords of creation—another objectionable, but expressive phrase—smoke, or do not smoke, as they desire. Scented cigarettes, mild cigars, and "special ladies'" brands are a profit to the tobacco-nists. Dainty silver cigarette cases, amber-tipped mouthpieces, and many smokers' comforts, made delicately for charming woman, sell well at the birthday-present counters. It is not a question of ruined health and ruined complexions. If it were, women would stop the practice instant. It bears no relation to morals, though the stage adroitness invariably produces a cigarette and lights it, with a wicked and nonchalant ease, at psychological moments in melodrama. Smoking women are merely a twentieth-century phase. The phase will pass; it may not. In the meantime man, who hates to share his own peculiar privileges, rises up and condemns the woman with the cigarette.

It was Nature's decree, when there was only one man and one woman, that the man should—so to speak—arrange the existence of the woman to fit his own desires. Since the world has grown—wrongly, maybe—and the days are now of one man and five women—it is obviously unnecessary for man to continue his sovereignty. So the time has come for man to cease to propound his criticisms on woman. Woman must be to-day what she will—not what man would make her. This is the position of the smoking women controversy—it is a controversy created by man, and women would do well to stand aloof from it, and in the meantime consult their consciences. What does a woman's conscience dictate to her on the subject of the cigarette? A creature of temperament and a slave to conventions, the original woman objects vigorously to the idea of smoking becoming a universal and womanly practice. She really doesn't care much to smoke, but as long as man says, "Thou shalt not smoke," so long will she go on smoking, or condoning the offence in her fellow-women. Because the soothing influence of the Virginian weed was discovered by a man and adopted by men, women would like man to keep it for his own, at least the woman true to the impulse of sex would.

To bring it all down to a fine point:—The modern woman who hides in her heart jealously hidden away from the clamour of the advancing world a Prince Arthur ideal of the companion sex, does not love the cigarette, cares not to smoke.

The modern woman whose battlecry is emancipation, equalisation of the sexes, is obliged to smoke and advocate the cigarette. It is a strong force in her principles. These things are food for the thoughtful, for they are sadly true.—*Daily Chronicle.*

TURKISH AND VIRGINIAN TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CIGARETTE MANUFACTURE. SAMPLES, WITH PRICES, FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

Reprinted from "THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL."

THE NEW TRADE MARKS ACT.

(By J. E. EVANS-JACKSON, Chairman of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.)

THE new Trade Marks Act, which came into operation on April 1st, formed the subject of a brief review in the issue of this Journal for September last. At that date, however, the necessary rules which the Board of Trade are empowered by the Act to make for the regulation of the practice under the Act, &c., had not been made or suggested, so that any review of the Act without the rules might well be compared to a review of "Hamlet" without reference to the King of Denmark. For, while the Act determines and defines what a trade mark really is, the rules determine and define the means by which alone the public may take advantage of it.

It will thus be seen that the two—the Act and the rules—are so closely interwoven as to form an indivisible whole, and that it is impossible to intelligently revise the one without also considering the other.

Curiously enough, the Act (Section 2) provides that it shall come into operation on the first day of April, whereas the rules (see Rule 1) more diffident as to certain dates, come into operation immediately after March 31st.

The Act passed in August was received with a cordial, though cautious, welcome. The proposed rules were not, however, published until a few weeks ago, and the welcome was so warm that the Board of Trade, at the request of the Chambers of Commerce, convened a Conference for a full discussion of the same, with a view to such modifications as should be found possible and practicable in the interests of the commercial community, for whose benefit the new law had been made.

It will be fully and freely admitted by all those who took part in the Conference in question that the Board of Trade, the Comptroller, and the Registrar showed themselves to be really anxious to meet the wishes of the Chambers of Commerce so far as was possible, while safeguarding the public purse and the interests of the general public in other ways.

The fees, which it had been proposed to materially increase, were ruthlessly cut down and reduced to what was generally considered to be a reasonable rate, and the rules generally so amended as to meet almost all serious objection.

Fears are still entertained in some quarters that in minor matters there may be cause for apprehension as to the working of some rules. On this point, however, it may be said that confidence can well be placed in the officials responsible for the working of the department under the new law, and it is felt that, if trade mark owners and their representatives will cordially accept the new order of things, and assist the officials so far as they are able, very great good will result.

The Registrar, on whose shoulders will rest to a great extent the satisfactory working of the Act, is a man who, from his great ability and wide knowledge of the subject, is peculiarly fitted for the position he is called upon to occupy, and who may be confidently relied upon to exercise the wide discretion left to him wisely and well.

It is difficult to write with any degree of confidence as to the actual results which must accrue under the new procedure. It is practically impossible to foreshadow how the Courts will interpret the various new clauses and definitions. For good or for evil, there is such a thing as "Judge-made Law," and this, as is well known, is occasionally as wide apart as the poles from the law which was intended by the promoters of the Act interpreted. But by the decisions given in the Courts will the practice in the office be determined, and when the Judges have decided that a certain section means a certain thing, whatever it really does mean,

it will have to be regarded as meaning the thing the Courts have said it does mean. This may seem to be a somewhat involved sentence, but it really is not so.

The principal points, however, to which it is necessary to draw attention in the new law are the following:—

All the old Trade Mark Laws are repealed, and we start with what has been called a "clean slate."

Many of the changes are very "radical" in their nature, which is a sign of the times.

The winning party in opposition cases will be able to recover costs from the losing side, which is satisfactory to one party.

Colour will, in future, be a factor in determining what is distinctive.

The term "distinctive" is at last defined, and is to be held to mean "adapted to distinguish the goods of the proprietor of the trade mark from those of other persons."

A wider range is given for the selection of word marks. Such words may, in future, have an indirect reference to the character or quality of the goods. They may be geographical, or even surnames, within limitations.

An applicant is no longer limited to his own signature as a trade mark; he may register the signature of his predecessor in business, or even the signature of some other person (under special circumstances), while the name of a company may also now be registered.

Clause 5 of Section 9 opens very wide fields, and will open the Register to many marks which have actually been removed from the Register in the past by order of the Court. To deal with this clause would, however, require an article to itself.

A very useful provision will be found in Section 62, which provides for the registration of marks by Associations for the purpose of standardisation, i.e., in respect of origin, quality, accuracy, &c. This is likely to prove much more useful than the "Made in Germany" mark.

Under the new Act, trade mark owners will receive after seven years "fixity of tenure," which has long been wanted, so that "motions to rectify" after the mark has been on the Register for seven years will practically only be possible on the ground of fraud.

Disclaimers made under this Act are limited in their effect, and do not affect the common law rights of the owner (see Section 15).

Section 37 usefully provides for the removal from the Register of marks which are not used, and which in the past have caused great inconvenience.

Unfortunately the vexed question of classification has not been dealt with. It is felt, however, that at no distant date a more convenient and businesslike classification may be adopted.

Important provisions as to the unauthorised use of the Royal Arms are incorporated, and any person making unauthorised use of the Royal Arms, or of any device, emblem, or title in such a way as to lead to the belief that he is employed by, or supplies goods to, the Royal Family, can be proceeded against by any person who is authorised to use such Arms.

MECHANICAL SMOKER.—The American Department of Agriculture are employing a mechanical smoker with the intention of improving the quality of cigar tobacco. They hope, by means of the machine, to grow in time as good a leaf in Connecticut, Texas, and Ohio as can be found in all Virginia. The machine takes five cigars at a time, and smokes them with more regularity than a human being. It takes a ten seconds' even draw, gives a puff, and then waits half a minute before it draws again. Each cigar is watched carefully during the process of combustion, and every detail affecting the filler, binder, wrapper, ash, and aroma is noted down. Where the best results are obtained the seed of the particular plants used in the manufacture of the cigars are put aside for next year's planting. In this way the department are convinced they will finally produce an unrivalled tobacco.—*Daily Express*.

A GOOD 2d. SMOKE IS THE "SHELLEY" CIGAR; IT YIELDS EXCELLENT PROFIT. SAMPLES, WITH PRICES, FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

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LORD WINTERSTOKE, OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

The *Financial Times* gives the following interesting account of Lord Winterstoke:—We present our readers with the first of a series of portraits of chairmen of leading public companies, which we propose to issue at regular intervals as special supplements. The subject is Lord Winterstoke, who is the controlling authority of one of the largest industrial enterprises in this country.

Lord Winterstoke, of Blagdon, in the county of Somerset, or Sir William Henry Wills, to refer to him by the title made familiar by fourteen years' usage, is the Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, in which is now merged the old concern of W. D. and H. O. Wills, Ltd., of which he was so long the head. He was born in 1830. On his father's side he is linked by old family ties to Bristol, but his mother's family also connects him with London and Glasgow. He was educated at Mill Hill School and London University, and his business training was entirely confined to the great tobacco house at Bristol. His firm has for many years been the great controlling interest in the trade in the United Kingdom, and when the American Tobacco Trust endeavoured in 1901 to secure command of the industry in this country, Lord Winterstoke's house led the movement which defeated the attempt, and resulted in the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The combine included at the start thirteen businesses, and the great importance of the Wills undertaking is shown by the fact that it took nearly 60 per cent. of the aggregate purchase price. Lord Winterstoke's chief interests are naturally centred at Bristol. He is a Justice of the city and was Sheriff in 1877-8, has been Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and is President of the Fine Arts Academy. He is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Somerset, of which he was Sheriff last year, and is also a Justice of Kent. He has had an extended and varied political experience. He sat for Coventry from 1880 to 1885, unsuccessfully contested South-East Essex in 1885 and 1886, and South Bristol in 1892, and represented East Bristol from 1895 to 1900. He was made a baronet in 1892. He married in 1853 Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Stancomb, of Trowbridge, Wilts, but Lady Wills died in 1896, and his lordship has no children. The hobbies and recreations of Lord Winterstoke, with the exception of yachting, are all distinctively agricultural, and he is well known throughout the country for his shorthorns and shire horses. Naturally the demand made on his time by the conduct of so huge a business as the Imperial Tobacco Company does not leave him much leisure to devote to other affairs, and the only other directorships he now retains are those of the Great Western Railway—which he has held since 1888—the Bristol Waterworks Company, and the Pelican and British Empire Life Office. Fifteen years or so ago, however, his joint stock connections were more numerous, and involved wide interests and an extended knowledge of commercial affairs.

WHY SHE DIDN'T WANT HIM TO QUIT.

"You should make your husband quit chewing tobacco," said one North Carolina woman to another. "If you ask him to quit he will give it up, won't he?"

"Yes, he'll give up chewing tobacco if I ask him to, but I'm not going to do it."

"Don't the taste of the tobacco make you sick when he kisses you?"

"Yes, sorter."

"Well, then, why don't you ask him to quit?"

"Because there are three or four other women in this neighbourhood that he is always kissing, and the tobacco makes them a blamed sight sicker than it does me. You see, I've got sorter used to it."

HOW HEROES SMOKE.

Mr. J. M. BARRIE's chapter in "My Lady Nicotine," while it touches upon the subject, leaves much interesting matter unturned. The nature and moral worth of a character in fiction may be judged by the manner of smoking. He who uses an ordinary briar is likely to be an honest fellow, suitable to marry the girl, or at any rate to save her life once at least. The villain, if a foreigner, is sure to smoke "endless cigarettes," and another sign of his rascality will be his stained fingers. The home-born villain is certain to use cigars unless he is a rogue of lower rank, in which case "a foul clay pipe" reeks between his lips.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Do not be misled, however, by the clay, for it may betoken an eccentric genius like Sherlock Holmes, who is unique among smokers. He stands supreme as both detective and lover of the weed. In the play which bears his name he baffles his pursuers by means of a lighted cigar end. He is the author of "a little monograph on the ashes of 140 different varieties of tobacco," and uses strong shag, which he keeps in "a Persian slipper." Mysterious Dr. Nikola's tastes are not very clearly indicated, for the black cat on his shoulder is more in keeping with this wonderful man; but there are distinct statements that he used both cigars and cigarettes.

WHERE HEROES ACHIEVE THE IMPOSSIBLE.

None but a hero could do what Anthony Trollope makes one of his do: "he came whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth." Ouida brings one of her heroes to a stormy interview with his father smoking a cigarette: within a minute he makes a remark "with an expostulatory wave of his cigar." "Stunning Warrington," in "Pendennis," is an attractive smoker; his pipe is "never-failing," but why one day he should laugh and blow "twenty-four puffs rapidly out of his pipe" is a little hard to understand. Mr. Kipling's heroes are good smokers. Dick Helder, in "The Light that Failed," found blindness "worst of all, as tobacco would not taste in darkness." Stalky and his schoolboy friends retire to a field to consume a "Pomposo Stinkadore," which "burned with sputterings of saltpetre. They smoked it gingerly, each passing it to the other, between closed fingers and thumb. 'Good job we hadn't one apiece, ain't it?' said Stalky, shivering through set teeth."

AND THE HEROINES!

The lady who gazes at you through "half-closed eyes wreathed in smoke from her dainty cigarette" is not to be trusted. Ouida, again, is responsible for a mature creature who "hated her past and loved her cigar on the drag;" of her, therefore, one is not surprised to find that she "drank everything from Bass's pale ale to rum punch." Trilby made her own cigarettes as she sat cross-legged on a model throne in the studio of the "Three Musketeers of the Brush," and she inhaled the smoke, too. Her friend the Laird is another devotee of the clay, which he sticks to even in the Turkish bath.—*T. P.'s Weekly*.

NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

Mr. Swallowfork is a travelling salesman for a large tobacco establishment.

"Papa," said his little boy the other day, "the teacher at our school is getting up an anti-tobacco club, and I've joined it. Do you care?"

"Certainly not, Johnny. That's all right."

"But suppose everybody joined a club of that kind. What would you do for a living?"

"Some day when you're a little older, Johnny," said Mr. Swallowfork, "I'll take you with me on a trip through Missouri, and you'll never have any more fears about my job."

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

If African Tobacco is Wanted, Rhodesia can supply the World.

THERE IS, MOREOVER, A HUGE PROFIT TO BE MADE OUT OF THE INDUSTRY.

THE future of Rhodesia and the British South Africa Company is a problem which has puzzled both patriot and investor alike, but I venture to suggest that I have at last found a solution. Little does the speculator in Chartered shares, who keenly watches the gold output each month, imagine that, while he is waiting for the long-delayed boom, and calculating how long it will be before the Rhodesian gold and diamond industries will overtake the Rand, a more potent influence is at work in the shape of the modest cigarette retailed by the Chartered Company for 1d., or to the few remaining capitalists of the Stock Exchange at 6s. per 100.

It is now about six months since London Wall started the retail business, and considerably over 1,000,000 cigarettes have been disposed of. Mr. Odum, of the Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, Rhodesia, who is fast becoming an authority on tobacco culture, states that, from evidence in his possession, he is justified in believing that within a few years cigarettes made from Rhodesian-grown Turkish tobacco will have displaced the majority of the imported Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes. Tobaccos generally smoked in England are hot and heady, and often lacking in combustibility; African tobaccos produce no ill effects, and may be smoked constantly without destroying the aim of a good rifle-shot. The public taste is steadily working in the direction of a milder, freer-burning tobacco, and this is just the requirement which good African tobacco fills. The tobaccos of every district have their own distinguishing features, but the general description—that it is mild, highly combustible, and free from heat or headiness—applies to nearly all the leaf from the best districts of Rhodesia. If all the world requires African tobacco, there is land enough in Rhodesia to supply it.

The tobacco-consuming capacity of the world is increasing by leaps and bounds; in America, with a bumper crop of over 800,000,000 lb., they are now talking of a shortage of the better types and grades. Rhodesia has the soil and the climate for profitable tobacco culture; all that is required is an increased number of energetic and intelligent farmers. There is no more profitable work in South Africa than the growing of tobacco in connection with mixed agriculture. The other crops keep the farm going, while tobacco brings in the cash. What is wanted by the individual grower is a capital of about £1,000, backed up with energy, good sense, and adaptability. Last season a Mashonaland farmer grew seven acres of Turkish tobacco, which yielded at the rate of 600 lb. of cured leaf to the acre; for this tobacco a large manufacturer offered 2s. a pound, but this was refused, as the grower decided that he could make a larger profit by manufacturing himself. The grower's estimate of cost was £7 per acre, but, allowing for depreciation and all contingencies, it is safe to assume that the cost was not over £10 per acre. This left a profit of £50 per acre. The crop was grown on land that was purchased at a few shillings per acre, and there are millions of acres left that can be acquired at the same price.

Two brothers, farming in Matabeland, secured 16,000 lb. of cured Turkish leaf from 40 acres. Some of the selected leaf was sold for 5s. per pound, and a Cape Town manufacturer purchased an average lot at 3s. per pound. The British South Africa Company has now opened tobacco warehouses and leaf-handling establishments, where the farmer delivers his tobacco and where the leaf is graded, matured, packed, and sold. In connection with these warehouses the railways have granted a rate of 1d. per ton per mile on leaf tobacco, which greatly assists the industry. Here is, surely, an opening for a few hundred thousands of Great Britain's surplus population, and riches beyond the dreams of avarice.—*Financial News.*

THE VESTRY SNUFFBOX.—At the vestry for the parish of St. John, Exeter, the rector passed round a silver snuffbox for all present to take a pinch. The snuffbox was presented to the vestry in 1810 by the then rector, and it has been passed round at every succeeding vestry.

SMOKING IN CHURCH.—The Dutch have many strange customs, but one of the strangest is their habit of smoking in church. A similar practice exists in several churches in South America. Smoking in churches in Great Britain was prevalent at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. In Wales smoking in church was indulged in as late as 1850. In one church the Communion table stood in the aisle, and the farmers were in the habit of putting their hats upon it, and when the service began they lighted their pipes and smoked, without any thought of irreverence in the act.

THE CIGARETTE BEETLE.—Tobaccoists are complaining of the havoc wrought by a small insect known as the "cigarette beetle," which is an enormous consumer of Egyptian cigarettes. This omnivorous insect gets through more tobacco for his size in a few hours than a dozen grown men. Many boxes that arrived recently have been found on close examination to contain cigarettes bored clean through by this pest. The puncture is so small that it frequently escapes even the notice of experts. There are Americans paying fabulous prices annually for worm-eaten books and furniture who would not pay a cent for a cigar or cigarette punctured in the same way. And yet the cigarette beetle is a third, and the cigar beetle a second, cousin to the book worm, and both probably are distant and distinguished relatives of the furniture worm.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S CIGARETTE STORY.—A few months ago I happened to meet Mr. Austen Chamberlain in a railway train near Birmingham. The talk turned on smoking, and he explained that he had been led to smoke cigarettes owing to his official position—he was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. His explanation was that he smoked when at work in his room in the House, and he was liable to be sent for at any time. It was therefore more convenient to smoke something that could be thrown away at any time, rather than to smoke a big, good cigar that could only be surrendered with a pang. The talk somehow turned to Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he once offered Sir William a cigarette. The great man stooped down and closely scrutinised the proffered gift, then, straightening himself again, he said, in his deep bass voice, "Take it away, I have no petty vices—give me a cigar!" There you have the man—he had no petty vices. There was nothing petty about him. In thought, in build, in oratorical style, in character, he was what may be called "spacious." Only the developments of history will reveal who the other seven men will be whose marble effigies will stand in the Members' Lobby of the House to remind men who are now boys, and others who are yet unborn, of the great traditions of the British Parliament. But whoever they may be, there will not be one, there cannot be one, more devoted to the great institution, who loved it or who served it better than did William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt.—*M.A.P.*

WHY HE ASKED.

"Do you smoke?" asked the travelling man.

"Yes, occasionally," replied the station agent expectantly.

"That's good," said the drummer. "Have you an extra cigar concealed about your person that isn't engaged?"

—***—

THE FATAL MANILA CIGAR.

Jagley: "I believe I'd like to commit suicide. Nothing goes right with me nowadays."

Nogley: "Well, just shut yourself up in your room and smoke one of these Manila cigars. If that don't kill you, nothing will."

SMOKE

B. D. V.

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THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. PRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of July 2nd, 1906:—

There has been a moderate amount of business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month at firm prices.

The June Imports were:—548 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,013 Hhds.; the present Stock being 25,503 Hhds., against 26,783 Hhds. in 1905; 28,003 Hhds. in 1904; 34,922 Hhds. in 1903; 31,718 Hhds. in 1902; 36,765 Hhds. in 1901; and 35,163 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair inquiry for Strips.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair amount of business in Leaf—Semi-brights, both Leaf and Strips, in demand.

JAPAN. } Stock on sale limited.
DUTCH. }

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

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4½d. @ 6½d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7d. ,, 1/-
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling 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. ,, 6d.
Java	3d. ,, 6d.
Turkey	4½d. ,, 10d.
Japan	3½d. ,, 7/-
China	nominal.
Sumatra	5d. @ 7d.
Samsoon	6d. ,, 5/-
Latakia	4d. ,, 4/6
Paraguay	4d. ,, 1/6
Greek	3½d. ,, 6d.
German and Dutch	4d. ,, 1/3
Manilla	5½d. ,, 2/6
Havana	1/- ,, 5/-
Yara and Cuba	1/3 ,, 3/6
Esmeralda	2/-
Cigars	2/-
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	2/- ,, 4/-

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR JUNE, 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.	Vermont and South American	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Other ports.
Stock, 24th May, 1906	5552	11338	4900	3833	345	10874	1226	2862	17917	1141	855	22267	1892	385	649	2095	107	4227	10	501	1016	1073	265	1771	172	340	1463	2751
Landed since	189	—	359	—	226	25	85	1420	47	4	1026	146	4	—	136	—	127	3	192	—	530	—	250	5	136	37	78	
Total Stock	5552	11527	4900	4192	345	11100	1251	2947	19337	1188	859	23293	2038	389	649	2331	167	4354	19	753	10168	2203	265	2021	177	482	1500	2828
Exported	2	2	—	—	1	122	10	226	—	—	32	—	—	1	16	13	5	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bonded	112	130	66	14	1	129	16	9	143	6	4	392	44	—	1	62	8	32	—	—	4	91	14	—	—	—	—	9
Duty Paid	173	220	187	81	15	19	57	119	934	26	29	688	27	13	3	93	28	388	1	51	174	313	—	35	10	63	65	79
Deliveries	287	361	253	95	17	270	73	138	1303	32	33	1112	71	14	4	171	49	425	1	55	277	337	—	38	10	63	85	100
Imports from Jan. 1st to 23rd June, 1906	54430	—	1305	237	1190	167	830	826	618	110	3895	837	38	654	545	90	2683	3	518	1345	2603	—	56	8	286	418	445	
Increase 1906	—	492	—	937	222	175	—	—	2331	427	—	—	—	298	25	646	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	704	—	300	—	—	366	165	—	—	227	4750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 23rd June, 1906	1534	2276	1529	507	86	1525	493	4487	7498	261	324	7177	435	68	16	808	338	2536	3	362	2119	2346	—	239	91	505	543	684
Increase 1906	—	945	—	333	31	—	45	3912	—	27	115	1220	132	44	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	345	—	659	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended May 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	1,476,457	800,048	127,579
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	134,212	92,106	109,928
Total Imports	1,610,669	892,154	237,507
Home Consumption	4,189,509	4,417,834	3,874,502
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	2,296,879	3,082,945	5,838,907
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	1,567,942	663,904	1,077,068
Total Imports	3,864,821	3,746,849	6,915,975
Home Consumption	1,287,400	3,558,214	5,032,754
Total (from U.S.A.)	3,773,336	3,882,993	5,966,486
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	1,702,154	756,010	1,186,936
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,475,490	4,639,003	7,153,422
HOME CONSUMPTION	5,476,909	7,976,048	8,907,256

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, five months ended May 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	14,706,210	3,712,443	4,011,263
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	927,712	618,138	480,103
Total Imports	15,633,922	4,330,581	4,491,366
Home Consumption	25,272,858	19,930,733	14,848,774
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	14,653,172	20,285,857	29,365,405
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	3,816,367	3,731,809	4,245,691
Total Imports	18,469,539	24,017,666	33,611,096
Home Consumption	9,834,357	14,941,528	23,379,752
Total (from U.S.A.)	29,359,382	23,998,300	33,376,668
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	4,744,979	4,349,947	4,725,704
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,103,461	28,348,247	38,102,402
HOME CONSUMPTION	35,107,215	34,872,201	38,225,526

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, five months ended May 31st.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	187,072,000	192,769,000	183,753,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	3,481,000	2,814,000	2,400,000

R. LOCKYER & CO.,

Cigarette and Tobacco

Manufacturers. . . .

.....

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED

'PALM' & 'SHIP'

CIGARETTES.

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Customer's Own Name Brands a Speciality.

WRITE FOR LATEST LISTS.

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12 & 14, Bath St., City Rd.,

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 9151, London Wall.

Telegrams: Tabaquero, London

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STANDARD LINES.

... FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

ASTHORE <i>Cigarettes and Cigars.</i> J. H. Custance, Putney, S.W.	DONORE CASTLE <i>Cigarettes.</i> T. P. & R. Goodbody, Dublin.	MAL-KAH CIGARETTES Kriegsfeld, B. & Co., Manchester.	TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES Adolph Elkin & Co., London.
BISHOP'S MOVE Cohen Weenen & Co. 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES Salonica Cigarette Co., London.	MARSŪMA <i>Cigarettes.</i> Havanna Cigar Co., Congleton.	TURKISH CIGARETTES Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
CARRERAS OVALS Carreras Ltd., Aldgate, London, E.C.	GENERAL SUPPLIES Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.	MIXED PARCELS The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.	
CHEROOTS B. Morris & Sons, Ltd., London.	GRAND CUT VIRGINIA Godfrey Phillips & Co., London.	MYRTLE GROVE <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Minories, London, E.	
CIGARETTE PAPER The French Cigarette Paper Co., London.	HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	PALM AND SHIP <i>Cigarettes.</i> Lockyer, R. & Co., 12 & 14, Bath St., London, E.C.	
DE RESZKE CIGARETTES J. Millhoff & Co. Ltd., 27, Commercial Street, London.	HIGH-CLASS TOBACCOS Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London.	ROYAL NAVY BLEND Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	

OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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