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ESTABLISHED 1896.

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

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

Published on the 15th of every Month.

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J. H. CUSTANCE,

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

Royal Navy (Jamavana) Blend.

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

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

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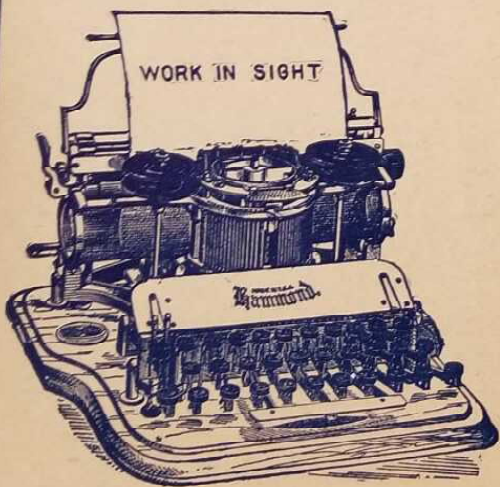
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"ARISTON" in several sizes.
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 "LABAN" in 20's, 50's, and 100's.
 "EGYPTIAN BLEND" in 20's only.
 CIGARETTES (by weight) TURKISH, VIRGINIA, and
 EGYPTIAN BLEND, in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes.

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SIDNEY PULLINGER, LTD.,

HIGH-CLASS CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

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Factory:—Normanton Street, NOTTINGHAM.

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**DID YOU SEE US AT THE EXHIBITION?
IF NOT BE SURE YOU WRITE US
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NEW FIVE CENTS CIGAR.**

**READ
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NOW!**

There is business to be done with Cigars, but it is only to be had by originality, energy, and perseverance. Cigars have had to bear the burden of the lean profits on Proprietary Tobacco and Cigarettes. Why not give Cigars a chance now? Apathy won't bring it about. Why not do something? Do it now. Write us, it will only cost you postage.

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WE MANUFACTURE THE VERY FINEST CIGARS. IF YOU WOULD INCREASE YOUR CIGAR TRADE, WE CAN HELP YOU. **FIVE CENT CIGARS WOULD BE A GOOD START.** ORDERS EXECUTED IN ROTATION.

THE TWO-PENNY CIGAR IS JACK JONES.

Tried and proved a Success everywhere.
Greatly admired at the Exhibition.



SINGLETON & COLE LIMITED,

Besides being Manufacturers of Tobaccos, Cigars, and Cigarettes, &c., &c., claim to be the originators
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MIXED PARCEL SYSTEM.

Our **£5** MIXED PARCELS are now one of the leading and most useful lines in the trade.

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

Why purchase in larger quantities oftentimes than you require, when you can get all you want weekly and fresh in a "Mixed Parcel" from us, and Carriage Paid?

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

OPENING ORDERS are A SPECIALITY.

OUR REVISED GIGANTIC PRICE LIST will shortly be ready for distribution, and a postcard will bring a copy to you in due course. In the meantime, your inquiries for anything connected with the trade, imported or otherwise, will be highly appreciated.

We have a fine selection of BRITISH, MEXICAN, INDIAN, and MANILA CIGARS. If you are open to purchase, may we have the pleasure of quoting?

We strongly recommend you to stock "PASSION FLOWER" MIXTURE. The demand for it is increasing rapidly.

We study neither time nor trouble, and our sole aim is to please.

11-16, CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM.

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TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

(Founded 1860).

President:

WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Esq.

Trustees:

BARON WINTERSTOKE of BLAGDON,
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Pensioners now receive **£24** per annum. Temporary Relief granted to necessitous Members of the Trade, their Widows and Orphans.

The work of the Association is carried on voluntarily, therefore practically without expense.

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40% PROFIT.

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

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Write for List, Dept. G,

T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
DUBLIN,

Who are not connected with any
Trust or Combine.

The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

JUNE 15th, 1907.


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

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

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

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

TRADE INVESTMENTS AND OTHERS.

OME of our articles on these subjects have, we are glad to record, been much appreciated by our readers, who from time to time write privately to seek our advice. This we are, of course, always glad to give, but those who desire it must remember that we make no claim to infallibility, and cannot take any responsibility should we be mistaken, though we shall use every effort to obtain the best information. A correspondent suggests that we should deal with investments in a leading article, and as we think other readers are likely to be interested, we gladly comply with his request. We would remark at the outset

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

TADDY & CO.,
Tobacco, Cigarette, and
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PACKET SHAGS, PACKET BIRD'S EYE, &C.
ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.

Flaked and all Descriptions of Fancy Tobaccos in Embossed
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WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

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that an investment for business men accustomed to the study of balance sheets, and possessing the knowledge necessary to discriminate between the results shown by various companies is one thing, while an investment for ladies and others who seek security and a regular fixed return is another. We hope that this article may be of value to both classes. As a start, we would deal with Albert Baker & Co. Ltd., a concern which seems to have a great attraction for many of our readers. This company has a capital of £200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and paid dividends of 6 per cent. from 1904 till 1906, while for the last year the dividend was 5½ per cent. The highest point the shares have touched since 1904 was £1 1s. 3d. and the lowest 12s. 6d.; present price is 14s. 6d. Obviously this enterprise must be considered very speculative, and we are of opinion that the present quotation is too high in view of the great competition in the trade and the large capital, and moreover we believe that in order to strengthen the financial position of the company much larger sums should be written off for depreciation. On the whole we think investors had better leave these shares alone, as they are very likely to burn their fingers over them.

Carreras, Ltd., is a concern which is well worthy of the attention of those who like to put their cash in the trade. The company is managed by the same group who have made such a success of The Baron Cigarette Machine Co., and Mr. Baron, their managing director, is in himself an extremely valuable asset. The ordinary shares have for several years past received dividend of 10 per cent., and when the accounts are presented next October we have every reason to believe that a similar dividend will be declared. At the present quotation of about 18s. 6d. we consider these shares undervalued; the only thing against them is their somewhat large capital, but the management is most energetic, and new and profitable specialities are continually being placed on the market, while many brands have a world-wide reputation. The reason why the shares of such concerns are unduly depreciated is that the market fears that The Imperial's increasing prosperity will tell against independent companies. Doubtless this is the fact, but we do not think the shareholders in Carreras, Ltd., need have much apprehension on this score, as their products are all of sterling value, and grow daily in public favour. We should add that the 6 per cent. preference shares are at 18s. 3d., and also seem cheap.

Turning next to R. J. Hill & Co., we find that the dividend last year was only 3 per cent. on the ordinary capital, and the present price is about 10s. for the £1 share. This company has felt the competition of the last few years very keenly, and we think that despite the efforts of the directors prospects are by no means rosy. We advise our readers not to buy any of its issues, and those who hold now would, we believe, act wisely to cut their loss and sell out. In giving this advice we intend no reflection on the management or on their products. Circumstances have been too strong, and we fear that there is not much chance of making up leeway.

With regard to The Imperial Tobacco Co. and Salmon and Gluckstein, very many will not care to receive profits

earned by such methods of trading, but those who have no such objection can safely invest in either preference or ordinary. The return is low, but in our opinion the security is gilt-edged.

One of the soundest tobacco concerns is Singleton and Cole, Ltd. This company has now been in existence 22 years, and has never failed to pay a dividend, while of recent years the return has been a steady 6 per cent. The policy of the Board has always been extremely cautious, and the fullest provision for depreciation has always been made. Just now raw material has advanced largely in price, a point which greatly affects many businesses, but in this case the directors showed great foresight by securing two years' supplies purchased at lower prices, and accordingly they can afford to wait till prices come down. At the present quotation of about £1 1s. for the £1 share our readers may safely invest with a reasonable prospect of good returns, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that the big firm is constantly making new friends, and is in the hands of a thoroughly reliable and able Board.

For those who seek to invest in what may be called kindred concerns, such as hotels and catering companies, there are now very many excellent opportunities. For instance, J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., the great caterers, have recently declared a final dividend of 40 per cent., making their annual dividend up to 32½ per cent., after providing very handsomely for depreciation, and the £1 shares, which are now selling at £5 15s., cum. div., return over 5¼ per cent. The reserve fund is £440,000, but it is a blot upon the balance sheet that this amount is all invested in the business. If even half of it were invested in gilt-edged securities it would greatly increase the value of the ordinary shares, and till that course is taken the ordinary shares are too speculative for the cautious investor. The 5 per cent. preference shares, however, can be bought at 22s., and return over 4½ per cent. There is a very large margin behind them, and we regard them as one of the best and safest investments in the market.

Hotel shares must necessarily be somewhat speculative, but those who do not mind taking a slight risk might buy the £1 shares of the Carlton Hotel Co. Ltd. These shares have for some years regularly paid 10 per cent., and at their present price of £1 3s. 6d. are extremely cheap. This is likely to be a very prosperous season for first-rate London hotels, and the Carlton is sure to get its fair share. The 5½ per cent. preference shares of £10 each are now at £9, and return nearly 6 per cent. We think they are well worth par, as it only requires £11,000 profit after payment of debenture interest to pay their dividend.

We have, of course, only mentioned a few investments, but if any of our readers desire our advice, and will write us privately, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, we shall be happy to advise. Those who have capital can now find many chances of remunerative and safe investments which are not likely to remain long at their present low prices, and it is at such times that the investor should seize his opportunities.

A World's Record

IN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

The Baron Cigarette Machine Company Limited has just perfected and patented the fastest Cigarette-making machine in the world. It makes 750 Virginia Cigarettes a minute—45,000 an hour—360,000 per day of eight hours!!

It is the most perfect example of scientific Cigarette machinery in the world, and beats every other machine hollow, in speed, capacity and excellence of work.

To advertise this machine, the Baron Cigarette Machine Company has requested Carreras and Marciannus Cigarettes Limited to make Cigarettes on this new machine for the sole benefit of the retailer and the public. This new machine is a national gain for the whole community of traders and smokers, and its produce will be distributed under the brand of

"SEVEN UP" NAVY CUT PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

7 for 1d. 4½d. per ounce.

(of about 32 Cigarettes.)

The retailer will get an excellent profit of not less than 25 per cent. on the selling price, and not less than 33 per cent. on the cost price, and he will give to his Customers—the smokers—7 Cigarettes for 1d., or 40 per cent. more for their money than they get with the 5 a 1d. article. "SEVEN UP" NAVY CUT will give the retailer a bigger profit and the smoker better value in quantity and quality than has ever been possible before.

Just think what this means.

You now pay about 12s. 10d. per 1,000 for the Cigarettes you sell at 5 a 1d. "SEVEN UP" NAVY CUT sell by weight, and 1,000 work out at 8s. 11d.—a saving of 3s. 11d. per 1,000! Yet "SEVEN UP" NAVY CUT give you a bigger profit and your customers 40 per cent. more for their 1d.

It is, therefore, in the interests of all retailers who value their trade to give their customers the benefit of this remarkable line.

If you are the first to stock "SEVEN UP" NAVY CUT in your neighbourhood you will capture all the trade in the District.

Trade Terms:

4s. 7d. per lb. (of about 512 Cigarettes). Envelopes free.

Of all Wholesalers, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers:—

CARRERAS & MARCIANUS CIGARETTES Ltd.,

4 to 8, St. James Place, London, E.C.

Telephone 563 Avenue.

Telegrams—"CRAVENERAS, LONDON."

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Our Smoking Mixture.

PHOSPHORUS POISONING.—The attention of the House of Lords was recently called by Lord Lytton to a recent death from necrosis of the jaw due to phosphorus poisoning in a match factory. He laid it down as a definite proposition that every kind of match the public would require might be made without the use of any dangerous form of phosphorus. His reasonable demand was that the United Kingdom should join the Convention of Berne forbidding the use of yellow phosphorus. Six European States—namely, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland—signed the undertaking in question last September. In his reply Lord Beauchamp stated that there had been only five cases of necrosis during five years, and of these cases two were fatal. The Government were of opinion that the special rules had been successful, and in adhering to them they were following the example of six other States represented at the Berne Convention, and also of Norway and Japan. A statement of that kind seems hardly worthy of a country claiming to have at heart the interests of the industrial classes. Five cases in five years of a wholly preventable trade malady like phosphorus necrosis are precisely five cases too many. If it be true, as stated by Lord Lytton, that our Government said they would join the Berne Convention only on the condition that every other country which imported matches should do the same, the assumption of such a position seems hardly compatible with the sturdiness of the national character. In the adoption of Free Trade, for instance, an incomparably larger experiment, the United Kingdom was strong enough to act independently of the whole army of trade interests concerned. Why fight shy of matches?

ANTI-SMOKING CRANKS.—This is an age of cranks, and now it is the turn of the smokers. Here we have the Rev. G. Bowden, at the Northern Conference of Baptist Churches, telling us that "the use of tobacco is responsible for a great proportion of the insanity, crime, and physical degeneration of the present day." Personally we do not—or, more correctly speaking, we cannot—smoke, but it seems to us that anyone who is capable of such a statement is either "non-compos" or grossly ignorant. We wonder what the reverend gentleman's parishioners think of his remarks. If they have any "go" in them they ought to "smoke him out" at the next vestry meeting. If he had troubled to look into the matter, Mr. Bowden would have found that tobacco smoking was introduced into this country about the year 1586, and thence spread through Europe, in spite of Royal Edicts and the denunciations of the Church. The Royal Edicts have dropped, and nowadays most parsons and prelates smoke. Some of them do little else; but the babbling of the Bowdens continues. One other gem from this misguided gentleman's speech:—"Every child of a smoker is cursed before it comes into the world." Obviously the only reply is that every guilty parent should be made to "smoke" after he has left the world. But that means that we shall have to spend our days in Paradise with Mr. Bowden and his ilk. We think, on the whole, we'll learn to smoke.—*John Bull.*

Who says anything against tobacco? Just note this:—"Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman celebrated her one hundred and thirteenth birthday at her home in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, having lived in the administration of every one of the Presidents of the United States. 'Aunt Betty,' as she is called by her seven children, fifty-five grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren, has been addicted to the tobacco smoking habit for the last ninety years."

PIPE COLOURING. FACTS ABOUT A BLACK COUNTRY INSTITUTION.—One by one the old Black Country customs are disappearing. Cock-fighters long since ceased to throw a main; the days of the "Tipton Slasher," when professors of the noble art would have scorned the gloves, are almost forgotten; the dogs of the district bear no resemblance to the likeness of the sturdy specimens which are proudly exhibited in taproom and bar parlour; in place of the old sports and pastimes, the tender-hearted guardians of the public conscience suggest that the puddler and shingler shall devote their talents to the acquisition of proficiency at bagatelle and lawn tennis. The brutalising influences of some of the old-time recreations needed a check, but lawn tennis is a poor substitute, and, save in a commercial sense, the Black Country is famous to-day not for what it is, but for what it has been. Now even the innocent pastime of pipe-colouring is threatened. Only a Black Country man can thoroughly appreciate the pride which the native takes in his grimy "nose warmer," and from time immemorial pipe-colouring competitions have been periodically promoted by landlords of the old-fashioned houses which are to be found in all parts of the district. Alderman Pinkney, of Smethwick, however, perceives some demoralising influence in the practice, and he has made it known to the publicans who ply their calling under his jurisdiction that the licensing justices of Smethwick do not look with favour upon the practice. Pipe-colouring competitions, he says, are objectionable because they do not call for the exercise of skill in any direction. Alderman Pinkney has probably never striven after the "perfect ring." Old pipe-colourers will tell you that it does require skill, and not a little skill either, to attain the exact effect which delights the heart of the clay pipe devotee. It may not be a very laudable ambition, but it unquestionably is a proud moment in the life of a competitor when he hears his pipe adjudged the best coloured one in the room. To see the entrants to one of these competitions carefully selecting their "straws," to note the care with which the pipes are charged, the deliberation of the puffs, the affectionate manner in which they are handled, the caution manifested in placing the pipe in the pocket, the eager inspection of the bowl when the colour begins to show faintly through the white, the disappointment when the circle lacks symmetry, and the pride when it is found that half-way up the bowl there is a ring as perfect almost as if it had been drawn there, is an education for the uninitiated. It might surprise the licensing justices of Smethwick to know that the professional pipe-colourer is a Black Country institution. He is not permitted to assist those who take part in these public-house competitions, but a really good pipe-colourer can get free tobacco, and not a little free beer, for starting a ring on a clay or meerschaum pipe, while if he is a heavy smoker—and he generally is—he can add to his earnings by selling at a big profit the pipes which he has partially coloured. The practice may offend the finer senses of the licensing magistrates, but it has flourished for many generations without creating the cesspool of iniquity which is apparently feared, and, although it has incurred official displeasure, it will probably continue to flourish for many more generations.—*Daily Dispatch.*

TOBACCO AS A GERM KILLER.—Small-pox being prevalent in the city of Canton, and the sanitary regulations being very lax, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, when there, were compelled to smoke cigarettes incessantly as a preventive of the disease. The Duke never ventured out without a cigar in his mouth.

Trade News and Notes.

A MARVELLOUS PENNYWORTH.—Truly this is an age in which there appears to be no limits to the ingenuity of man. No sooner have we recovered from the surprise of one great invention than we are even more startled at some greater triumph. From the days when primitive man began to form rude instruments to facilitate him in the struggle he had to make against the force of nature to this year of grace is a long vista to contemplate, and yet, day by day, more marvels come to light, and who shall say that there are not still more valuable secrets yet to be discovered. Mr. Baron was thought to have achieved an astounding success by the cigarette machine which first made him famous, but his fertile brain has ever been busy trying to put this invention entirely in the shade. Complete success has now attended his efforts, and his new machine, while making cigarettes as accurately as the old, turns them out at the almost incredible rate of 750 per minute, or over 60 per second. This, of course, means a vast saving to the manufacturers and produces an output beyond the dreams of a few years ago at a price which will increase the consumption of the tiny paper-covered whiffs by countless millions. Messrs. Carreras Ltd., in order to advertise this machine, have brought out a new line of penny packets containing seven pieces, which they call "Seven Up Navy Cut," and these are sold to the trade on most liberal terms. This is a pleasing feature and compares with the niggardly profits which retailers get from the productions of The Tobacco Trust. The new line may justly be called sterling value for money, and we shall be surprised indeed if it does not secure phenomenal sales. The cigarettes are made of pure Virginia tobacco of sound quality. Retailers should read the firm's advertisement elsewhere and write for samples.

LADY TOBACCO GROWER.—Ellen Lady Desart's Irish tobacco farm, established some months ago near Kilkenny, is proving a most promising one, and a most interesting Irish industry as well. She intends building a house on the farm, so as to reside there part of the year.

THE T.T.B.A. CONCERT.—A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association to carry out the arrangements for a concert at the Tobacco Exhibition in aid of the Association was held at the offices of Messrs. B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., on May 30th. The business meeting, at which Mr. Klingenstein presided, was to close the accounts. The audit showed that after deducting expenses for the services of artistes, printing, &c. (£16 19s.) there was a net balance of £82 19s. 7d., and this amount was paid into the funds of the Association. It is interesting to note that at the two previous similar concerts held some years since at the Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall the net profits were £25 19s. and £46 15s. 4d. The result on this occasion therefore exceeds their combined total.

Fires.

A fire broke out late on the evening of May 14th in a floor over the tobacconist's shop of Mrs. A. Conybere, 38, Earl's Court Road, Kensington, and before a Mrs. Ellen Manning, an octogenarian, could be rescued, she was seriously burned. Her condition was so critical that it was deemed advisable to remove her to the Kensington Infirmary. The apartment in which the fire started was burned out. The outbreak is supposed to have been caused by the throwing of a lighted match on to some inflammable materials.

A fire of a somewhat serious nature occurred on May 22nd at the hairdresser's and tobacconist's establishment of Mr. Arthur Brown, of Gloucester Place, Wellingborough. The shop was opened as usual about eight o'clock, and work was being carried on in the saloon behind the shop without anything occurring to cause any departure from the usual morning's procedure, until about nine o'clock, when Mr. Brown was shaving a customer. He noticed smoke coming through a hole in the floor where the band which drives

the machine brush goes through. He went to the basement from whence the smoke issued, and found the cellar filled with a thick haze of smoke and flame. He immediately gave the alarm to the Fire Brigade, and took the best measures he could in the meantime to militate against the progress of the fire. The cellar, which extends under the shop as well as the hairdressing saloon, was used as a store-room for tobacco, &c., and as it happened there was also a quantity of rubbish. Volumes of dense smoke coming through the cellar window into the street soon attracted the public

eye, and the inevitable crowd soon collected. With remarkable promptitude the fire brigade, under Supt. Billington, quickly arrived with the handcart, and the hose was soon connected and water quickly poured into the burning part. When the fire for the most part was extinguished, and the suffocating smoke had cleared off, the extent of the damage was soon observed, though there was no clue as to the cause of the fire. The damage, which is pretty considerable, is covered by insurance.

Foreign.

Recently published statistics furnished by the Austrian Government Tobacco Monopoly indicate an enormous increase in cigarette smoking in that country. Nearly 4,000,000,000 cigarettes were smoked in Austria in 1906, as well as some 1,200,000,000 cigars.

MEXICAN TOBACCO TRADE.—H.M. Consul at Mexico City (Mr. L. J. Jerome) reports that, according to official statistics of the tobacco industry in Mexico for the

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

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fiscal year 1905-6, the number of factories in operation during that period was 491, and the amount of tobacco manufactured comprised 8,455,520 kilos. of cigarettes, 422,428 kilos. of cigars, 364,205 kilos. of cheroots, 31,700 kilos. of snuff, 80,600 kilos. of cut tobacco, and 6,264 kilos. of tobacco leaf, a total of 9,360,825 kilos. (about 20,594,000 lbs.).

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN ITALY.—It appears from a report by His Majesty's Consul at Rome that the Italian Government have lately had under consideration an important scheme dealing with the cultivation of the tobacco plant in the "Agro Romano." Experiments were made under official control with the Kentucky seeds, and the result has been such as to justify the establishment of plantations. The soil was found to be quite adapted for that purpose, and as the undertaking will necessarily have to be financed by Government, in view of the existing State monopoly of tobacco, there is every probability that this will help in fostering the agricultural and commercial development of the "Agro Romano."

AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.—The sixth sale of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco was held on the 11th ult., when 16,897 bales of the former and 571 of the latter were offered to tender. Although only a week had elapsed since the previous sale, when an equally large quantity of leaf was offered, the market ruled as strong as ever. This was due in part to reports from Sumatra that the new crop now in the fields had suffered severely from drought, especially the districts of Deli and Lankat, which produce the bulk of the finer qualities of wrapping leaf. By the irony of fate, news of the long-awaited rains has come to hand since the sale, and another will not be held until June 7th. Most of the tobacco brought forward was high-class medium, and the general average of the sale was a very good one. The United Lankat Plantations Company, Ltd., secured the highest price of the sale—274 cents, or 4s. 7d., a pound for 517 bales from its Tjermin Estate. In six sales this company has secured top price three times and second price twice; so that at present it holds the highest average to date—274 cents for 3,935 bales—its nearest competitors being the privately-owned Bindjey Estate, with an average of 243 cents for 1,444 bales, and the Amsterdam Langkat Cie., with 240 cents for 2,717 bales. The average of the great Deli Maatschappij is 213 cents for 22,163 bales. It was the last-mentioned institution that secured second honours on the present occasion, selling 626 bales of its brand H/6 at 266 cents, or 4s. 5d., while third place fell to the same concern with 263 cents, or 4s. 4½d., for 752 bales of its brand PB/4. In all about 9,000 bales, or, rather, the larger half of the tobacco up for tender, realised 200 cents or more, and only about 650 bales fetched below 100 cents. The Serdang Tabak Maatschappij sold 250 bales at 134 cents, or 2s. 3d., and the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Ltd., 325 bales from its Bongon Estate at 100 cents, or 1s. 8d. A feature in the Borneo market was the appearance of a parcel of 246 bales from the newly-opened estate of the Sapong Rubber and Tobacco Estates, Ltd. This evoked general approval, and sold at 159 cents, or 2s. 8d., after a tentative valuation of 100½ cents.

Obituary.

MILLIONAIRE'S SUDDEN DEATH.—Charles E. Halliwell, vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, and one of the heaviest stock-holders in the corporation, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Holland House early on Monday, May 6th. Mr. Halliwell, who has many times been at Plymouth, was stricken when at dinner with his wife of a few months and a niece. He had been chatting pleasantly

with the two women, but suddenly drew back from the table and became unconscious. He was carried to a room where he died without regaining consciousness. William Porter and a few other intimate friends were sent for, but he had expired before they arrived. Since his marriage to Miss Ruth Alice Cole last October, Mr. Halliwell had been living at the Hotel Majestic. Prior to the formation of the American Tobacco Company, Mr. Halliwell was at the head of the Leggett & Meyers Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, and was one of the most successful men in the business. He was a director in several of the largest corporations, and was reputed to be worth £4,000,000. His second marriage was a romance which began last summer in the woods of Maine, whither he had gone to regain his health. There he met Miss Cole, and it was said to have been a case of love at first sight. Miss Cole was the travelling companion of Mrs. Holland Duell, his daughter by a former marriage, and Mrs. Duell at once gave her approval of the marriage. After Mr. Halliwell's return from Maine his engagement to his daughter's companion was soon announced, and they were married at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on October 3rd.

THE LATE MR. RALPH HOLDSWORTH.—The funeral took place on May 29th of the late Mr. Ralph Holdsworth, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Bayley and Holdsworth, tobacconists, Bradford, who resided at Ardilaun House, Frizinghall. The principal mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Moffatt, Mrs. John Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Holdsworth, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. Bayley, Miss Alice Charles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. Moorhouse, Mr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holdsworth, Mrs. George Charlesworth, Miss Annie Charlesworth, Mrs. Charlesworth Riddiough, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Thorp, Miss Wadsworth, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Moffatt, Miss Moffatt. The Bradford Chamber of Trades was represented by Mr. R. Bell, president; Mr. C. E. Hanson and Mr. E. H. Brayshay, vice-presidents; and Mr. F. Pickering, hon. secretary. Others attending were Mr. A. G. Hooper, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. E. W. Kirby (representing John Holmes and Co.), Mr. J. T. Riddiough, Mr. H. Copperthwaite, Mr. F. Lister, Mr. A. Briggs, Mr. J. Jeffery, Mr. F. Wilkinson, Mr. S. J. Birtle, Mr. J. Hicks, Mr. S. Laycock, Mr. F. Bowman, Mr. W. Firth, Mr. H. Mawson, and Mr. B. D. Fairbank.

Police.

TRADING ON A SUNDAY AT BRANKSOME.—At the Branksome Police Court last month a case of a somewhat unusual nature was heard. Robert Rowe, a tobacconist, of Ashley Road, had been summoned under the Lord's Day Observance Act (1677, Charles II.) that he did on May 19th "exercise certain worldly labour in the calling of a tobacconist." Mr. W. H. Curtis appeared for the defence. P.C. Arnold said that, acting upon instructions, under which he was to watch shops generally, he kept observation on the defendant's premises, and on the date named saw a man enter and come out with a packet of cigarettes. Defendant admitted the purchase, and said that he must do something to help himself. In the shop was a notice which read "This establishment will be closed on Sundays between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. By Mr. Curtis: He could not say whether it was the intention to put the Act into force throughout the district.—P.S. Squires referred to previous cautions given to the defendant, who replied that he would not shut the shop until ordered to by the magistrates. Several people had complained concerning the matter.—Supt. Brown spoke of the complaint, and said children congregated close to the shop.—Mr. Curtis pointed out

that the proceedings were taken under an Act two sections of which provided for the imposition of penalties for "failing to repair to the parish church" and "failing to exercise the duties of piety and true religion," and as the Bench would not think of imposing a fine in respect of either of those two he asked them to treat the third section (under which his client had been summoned) as on a similar footing. Whilst it would be most desirable that no members of the public should wish to be supplied with goods on Sunday, and most desirable that no tradesman should be willing to supply, there was no ground "in the interests of piety and true religion" that they should proceed to a conviction in that case. The law gave special license to publicans, but under the old enactment the special conditions to which he had referred were laid down, and if strictly applied they would have to stop the trams, because no labour could be employed to assist in the running of the trams. The Mayor said they could not bring that case into the same category as that of the publican; and Alderman Wheatley said that if they mentioned one thing milk ought to be included.—Mr. Curtis also raised the point that the case ought to fail because there should be obtained the written consent of the Chief of Police of the district. The Magistrates' Clerk, in answer to this, said that Supt. Brown was the chief police officer of the district.—Mr. Curtis argued that he (Mr. Brown) could not take up the position of being informant and chief police officer as well. Mr. Curtis added that he had ample testimony that this business did not create any annoyance.—The Mayor remarked that no doubt the law had been broken, but the majority of the magistrates were in favour of the case being dismissed. The case was dismissed accordingly.

"SPLEEN AND PREJUDICE." PONTYPRIDD TOBACCONIST AND HIS RIVAL.—Last month Griffith Davies, a well-known Pontypridd grocer and wholesale tobacconist, was charged at Pontypridd with hawking and selling tobacco without a license. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Finucane, the supervisor of Excise, and Mr. W. P. Nicholas (of Messrs. Morgan, Bruce, and Nicholas) defended. Mr. J. E. Brooks, tobacconist, Pontypridd, spoke to hearing an order for some cigarettes being given to defendant's employee by Mr. Rabaiotti, Cilnydd, and to seeing the former fetching two boxes of cigarettes from a cart outside the shop of the latter. Defendant himself then appeared on the scene, and when remonstrated with by witness he told him (witness) to mind his own business. Cross-examined, witness could not say what the whole order was. Further evidence having been given, Mr. Nicholas pointed out that the whole order given by Mr. Rabaiotti was not executed at the time, and the boxes given were only to accommodate Mr. Rabaiotti, who was then short of cigarettes. Mr. Nicholas further contended that the information had been laid by Mr. Brooks, who was a rival tradesman, and that it was done out of spleen and prejudice. The Bench dismissed the case.

Public Companies.

"COSMOS," LTD.—Registered 26th April. Capital, £1,500, in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with L. Aptekman, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, printers, engravers, and embossers of and dealers in tubes or paper for rolling cigarette and cigar and cigarette boxes, cases, cards, packets, holders, and accessories, manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, &c. No initial public issue.

SOUTHAM & CO. LTD.—Registered 26th April. Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Southgate Street, Leicester, as Southam & Co., to adopt an agreement between L. S.

Kitchen and Miss C. Kitchen, Mrs. C. Howkins, and their company, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of tobacco and cigar merchants, &c. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 5, Friar Lane, Leicester.

UNITED KINGDOM CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION.—The eighth annual general meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on May 10th, when there were present Mr. R. W. Coppock, Nottingham (presiding), and Mr. C. A. Goodman, Leicester (vice-presidents), Messrs. J. Kennedy, T. Riley, J. Nevin (R. I. Dexter & Sons), Nottingham; A. S. Catlow, F. Johnson, D. Macgregor, Leicester; and A. Gledhill (Messrs. R. J. Elliott & Co. Ltd.), Huddersfield, with Mr. E. A. Barker (representing Mr. J. N. Derbyshire, secretary), and others. The eighth annual report and cash accounts were received and approved. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. A. S. Catlow (Catlow & Allen), Leicester; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. H. Dexter, Nottingham, and C. A. Goodman, Leicester; treasurer, Mr. T. J. Fletcher, Nottingham; committee, the following retiring members were re-elected:—Messrs. R. W. Coppock, G. L. Hudden, Frank Johnson, E. Reeve, G. H. Hatton, and J. Hale. Mr. Gledhill (Messrs. R. J. Elliott & Co. Ltd.) was also elected on the committee in place of Mr. B. J. Robinson (retired). Auditor, Mr. J. Nevin (Messrs. R. I. Dexter and Sons), Nottingham. Messrs. G. J. Freeman and E. P. Burton, president and vice-president of the London Association, were re-appointed honorary members. Numerous matters were discussed affecting the trade, and a vote of thanks to the officers for their services during the past year concluded the meeting.

NEW LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO COMPANY.—The 15th annual meeting was held on June 4th at Salisbury House. The Hon. C. H. Strutt, who presided, said that this was an important year in the company's history. For the first time the deferred shares ranked as ordinary shares, and the founders' shares came in for a dividend. The original vendor, Count Geloës D'Elsoo, took no cash for his concession in Borneo, but deferred and founders' shares. For two or three years the deferred shares had received dividends, but the vendor had had to wait a long time for his deferred shares to rank as ordinary shares, and no one would grudge him the handsome profits he now made, although the position of the ordinary shareholder was not improved by the large proportion of the profits to which he was now entitled. Seven years ago he had great hopes that they would supplement their tobacco growing by rubber and cocoa nuts, but, in spite of a 6 ft. wire fencing, deer managed to spoil their rubber and wild pigs their cocoa nuts. It seemed a pity that they did not persevere more in their cultivation, but it was no use blinking the fact that their Dutch managers had their minds so imbued with tobacco cultivation that there was no hope of getting them to pay adequate attention to other products. He believed that if they had had Englishmen at the head of their estates they would now be reaping considerable profits from both these products, but few Englishmen understood the cultivation and fermentation of tobacco, and they had to thank their Dutch managers for the successful cultivation of this product throughout several years of discouragement and in adverse circumstances. He then gave particulars of the company's various estates, and said that their best tobacco had been fetching splendid prices, and some of it had gone to the United States. If they had good weather they expected, with their new methods and additional labour, to beat past records this season. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and the payment of a final dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares, Nos. 1 to 80,000; $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares, Nos. 80,001 to 110,000; and a dividend of £174 11s. on the founders' shares. Mr. Percy E. Laurence seconded the motion, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

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THERE was a Jar of the Tobacco held at the Cry who worked hard the manner in Referee, Mr. W. Cottrell, R. M. P. Nix, D. Merrin and H. Brookman Arthur Stanley handicappers.—fl Details Griffin.

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100 YARDS F Co.), scratch, 1; Won by a yard, Tobacco Co., Yo and Butler), 6 y sec. Heat 3.—J G. F. Hayes (A Time, 11 2-5 sec. York Road), 44 York Road), 9 Heat 5.—B. Re White (W. F. F Time, 11 sec. 1 Road), 5 yards; start, 2. Won (J. Taddy & Co. Son), 6 yards sta —J. Golder (I. yards. Time, 1 (H. Archer & C Co., York Road Co., York Road between second (Imperial Tobac (I. Rutter & Co 64 yards start, between second Beardsell (Impe J. Golder (I. R Archer & Co.), s between second

TUG-OF-WAR Cup).—Rutter (W. Wisbey, H. Quinn) beat Co J. Dunlevy, J. to nil, and won

100 YARDS Soloman (Impe Merritt (J. Tad and Sons), sra start, 4. Won

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120 YARDS Cup).—Heat 1, Archer & Co.) Turnbull (Mart Heat 3.—H. R. Boots (B. Morri T. J. Barnard (Martin's, Ltd. Heat.—H. R. Barnard (Imp (R. & J. Hill), and third, Ti

TOBACCO TRADES SPORTS.

THERE was a large gathering at the fourth annual athletic meeting of the Tobacco Manufacturing Trades' Athletic Sports' Association, held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, June 8th. The officials, who worked hard and who are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they discharged their duties, included:—Referee, Mr. W. Higgins; judges, Messrs. E. J. Lambert, J. A. Cottrell, R. McGregor Jolly, R. Adkin, A. Pittman, R. Ansell, P. Nix, D. Merritt, F. W. Parker, H. Nichol, W. H. Abercrombie, and H. Brookman; starter, Mr. Matt Wells; timekeepers, Messrs. Arthur Stanley and H. Kent; press steward, Mr. J. E. Talbot; handicappers—flat events, Mr. F. W. Parker—cycling, Mr. H. H. Griffin. Details:—

ONE MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP.—W. N. Ayton (Adkin & Sons), 70 yards start, 1; J. C. Butler (W. D. & H. O. Wills), scratch, 2; F. J. Brown (Lambert & Butler), 40 yards start, 3. Won easily, with a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 43 sec.

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—Heat 1.—A. J. Hawkes (H. Archer and Co.), scratch, 1; S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 6 yards start, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 11 sec. Heat 2.—W. H. Page (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 8½ yards start, 1; A. J. Eames (Lambert and Butler), 6 yards start, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 11 2-5 sec. Heat 3.—R. C. Roberts (R. Lloyd & Sons), 9 yards start, 1; G. F. Hayes (Archer & Co.), 7 yards start, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 11 2-5 sec. Heat 4.—W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 4½ yards start, 1; A. Jones (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 9 yards start, 2. An easy win. Time, 11 1-5 sec. Heat 5.—B. Rensch (B. Morris & Sons), 7 yards start, 1; W. E. White (W. F. Faulkner), 4½ yards start, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 11 sec. Heat 6.—E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 5 yards start, 1; A. R. Boots (B. Morris & Sons), 10 yards start, 2. Won by inches. Time, 11 1-5 sec. Heat 7.—R. Morgan (J. Taddy & Co.), 6½ yards start, 1; F. S. Moore (J. R. Freeman and Son), 6 yards start, 2. Won by a good yard. Time, 11 sec. Heat 8.—J. Golder (I. Rutter & Co.), 6 yards start, 1. Won by three yards. Time, 11 2-5 sec. Second Round.—Heat 1.—A. J. Hawkes (H. Archer & Co.), scratch, 1; W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 4½ yards start, 2; W. H. Page (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 8½ yards start, 3. Won by a yard; rather more between second and third. Time, 11 sec. Heat 2.—E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 5 yards start, 1; J. Golder (I. Rutter & Co.), 6 yards start, 2; B. Rensch (B. Morris & Sons), 6½ yards start, 3. Fine finish. Won by a yard; same distance between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 sec. Final Heat.—E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 5 yards start, 1; J. Golder (I. Rutter & Co.), 6 yards start, 2; A. J. Hawkes (H. Archer & Co.), scratch, 3. A fine finish. Won by inches, with yard between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

TUG-OF-WAR (FOR Tobacco Trade Review 10-GUINEA CHALLENGE CUP).—Rutter & Co., Mitcham (holders)—(W. Ford, W. Bouchard; W. Wisbey, H. Wisbey, H. Siviour, C. Challis, H. Brett, and A. Quinn) beat Cohen, Weenan & Co.—(T. Bailey, E. Ball, G. White, J. Dunlevy, J. Ceeler, W. Lye, W. Kirk, and C. Pitt) by two pulls to nil, and won the cup outright.

100 YARDS BOYS' HANDICAP (UNDER 16).—Final Heat.—A. Solomon (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), scratch, 1; A. C. Merritt (J. Taddy & Co.), 4 yards start, 2; F. A. Jones (B. Morris and Sons), scratch, 3; H. G. Laken (J. Taddy & Co.), 30 yards start, 4. Won by half a yard. Time, 12 3-5 sec.

100 YARDS' LADIES' RACE.—Final Heat.—Fanny Adolphus (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; Annie Sexton (B. Morris and Sons), 2; L. Kemp (J. Taddy & Co.), 3. Won by half a yard. Time, 14 2-5 sec.

200 YARDS' COMIC COSTUME RACE.—Final Heat.—W. H. Nairn (Martin's, Ltd.), 1; R. Abbott (R. & J. Hill), 2; W. E. White (W. & F. Faulkner), 3.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (FOR MARTIN'S, LTD., CHALLENGE CUP).—Heat 1.—O. F. Beadle (R. & J. Hill), 1; G. F. Hayes (H. Archer & Co.), 2. Won easily. Time, 29 sec. Heat 2.—A. A. Turnbull (Martin's, Ltd.), 1. No others finished. Time, 32 sec. Heat 3.—H. R. Bran (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; A. R. Boots (B. Morris & Sons), 2. Won easily. Time, 23 sec. Heat 4.—T. J. Barnard (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; W. H. Nairn (Martin's, Ltd.), 2. Won by a yard. Time, 24 2-5 sec. Final Heat.—H. R. Bran (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; T. J. Barnard (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 2; O. F. Beadle (R. & J. Hill), 3. Won by five yards; seven yards separated second and third. Time, 23 sec.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT HANDICAP.—Heat 1.—D. A. Nicholson (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 20 yards start, 1; W. E. White (W. & F. Faulkner), 17 yards start, 2; F. T. Penfold (W. D. & H. O. Wills), 27 yards start, 3; C. Craig (Lambert & Butler), 18 yards start, 4. Won by a foot; half a yard between second and third. Time, 57 sec. Heat 2.—S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 30 yards start, 1; B. Fernandez (B. Morris & Sons), 33 yards start, 2; G. T. Butcher (W. D. & H. O. Wills), 9 yards start, 3; F. J. Merritt (J. Taddy & Co.), 37 yards start, 4. Won by five yards; a poor third. Time, 54 sec. Final Heat.—S. C. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 30 yards start, 1; B. Fernandez (B. Morris & Sons), 33 yards start, 2; G. T. Butcher (W. D. & H. O. Wills), 9 yards start, 3; D. A. Nicholson (Imperial Tobacco Co., Fulham), 22 yards start, 4. Won by five yards, with seven yards between second and third. Time, 52 3-5 sec.

100 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP (OVER 40 YEARS).—Heat 1.—R. J. Roberts (R. & J. Hill, Ltd.), 10 yards start, 1; F. Chinn (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 17 yards start, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 12 sec. Heat 2.—C. Schnacke (J. Taddy & Co.), 8 yards start, 1; W. Campbell (R. & J. Hill, Ltd.), 17 yards start, 2. Won by a yard. Time, 12 2-5 sec. Final Heat.—F. Chinn (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 17 yards start, 1; R. J. Roberts (R. & J. Hill, Ltd.), 10 yards start, 2; W. Campbell (R. & J. Hill, Ltd.), 17 yards start, 3. Won by half a yard; same distance between second and third. Time, 12 1-5 sec.

TWO-MILE WALKING HANDICAP.—H. Lane (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 315 yards start, 1; E. J. Webb (W. & F. Faulkner), scratch, 2; W. E. Robertson (R. Lloyd & Sons), 200 yards start, 3; C. Owen (F. & J. Smith), 340 yards start, 4. The positions were the same at the bell. Lane, with a good allowance, walked well, and at no time did Webb, last year's winner, appear likely to catch him, and Lane won by 100 yards, with about 125 between the next pair. The winner's time was 14 min. 19 sec., and the scratch man's time was 14 min. 43 sec., against his 14 min. 50 sec. when he won last year.

100 YARDS SCRATCH RACE (FOR THE ABDULLA CHALLENGE CUP).—Heat 1.—E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; B. Rensch (B. Morris & Sons), 2. All finished within a yard. Heat 2.—W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; A. J. Hawkes (holder) (H. Archer & Co.), 2. A walk-over. Final Heat.—A. J. Hawkes (holder) (H. Archer & Co.), 1; W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 2; E. Beardsell (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 3; B. Rensch (B. Morris & Sons), 4. Won by nearly three yards; one yard between second and third. Time, 11 sec.

ONE LAP OBSTACLE RACE (FOR TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE CHALLENGE CUP).—Final Heat.—E. Beardsell (holder) (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 1; B. Fernandez (B. Morris & Sons), 2; W. B. Ibbotson (Imperial Tobacco Co., York Road), 3. Won by two yards; a yard between second and third. Time, 1 min. 32 sec.

THREE MILES BICYCLE HANDICAP.—A. England (Lambert and Butler), scratch, 1; J. C. Butler (W. D. & H. O. Wills), scratch, 2; F. J. Brown (Lambert & Butler), 100 yards start, 3; W. N. Ayton (Adkin & Sons), 180 yards start, 4. Good finish. Won by a wheel, with five lengths between second and third. Time, 7 min. 54 sec.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.—F. J. Merritt (J. Taddy & Co.), 80 yards start, 1; S. E. Garrett (F. G. Stretton & Co.), 70 yards start, 2; C. Craig (Lambert & Butler), 20 yards start, 3. Won by ten yards; half that distance between second and third. Time, 4 min. 47 sec.

THE WORST IS YET TO COME.

"My dear," remonstrated Younghusband, laying down his morning paper and looking at the contents of the dish his wife had set before him, "you have given me this same breakfast food every morning for a month. Are you never going to use up the infernal stuff?"

"Be reasonable, love," returned his better half. "Just let me explain. There are coupons come with this brand of breakfast food, and as soon as I have a hundred I'll be able to get a lovely box of cigars for you. Only be a little patient, dear. I counted my coupons last night; you have only eighty-nine packages more to eat up."

Kapp and Peterson, Ltd.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE tenth general meeting of Kapp & Peterson, Ltd., was held in the company's Board-room, 113, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last month. Mr. Michael K. Roche, J.P., presided. The other directors present were Messrs. R. A. Millner and Charles Peterson.

Mr. Alfred H. Kapp, secretary of the company, read the report:—"The directors are pleased to inform you that the company has had a satisfactory year, and submit herewith the statement of accounts for the year ended 15th January, 1907, and report that, after paying and providing for all rents, taxes, insurances, salaries, wages, repairs, and all trade charges, including directors' and auditors' fees, the net profit amounted to £5,449 16s. 11d., which, with balance of last account, £1,117 3s. 9d., makes a total of £6,567 0s. 8d., out of which the directors have paid an *ad interim* dividend amounting to £1,051 1s. 7d., leaving a balance of £5,515 19s. 1d. for disposal, which the directors recommend to be applied as follows:—Dividend for the half-year ended 15th January, 1907, on £16,216 preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £486 0s. 8d.; dividend for the half-year ended 15th January, 1907, on £16,556 ordinary shares at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, £620 17s.; to write off patents and goodwill account, £607 2s. 10d.; to write off trade utensils and machinery, £799 10s.; to provide for building fund, £1,000; to add to doubtful debts' fund, £500; to carry over to next account, £1,501 19s. 7d.; total, £5,515 19s. 1d. We have added very considerably to our factory, so as to cope with our steadily increasing business. We regret our balance sheet has been delayed this year owing to several causes, viz., Mr. Peterson's frequent absence in England and the Continent for the past two months, the addition to our factory, and the preparations for the International Exhibition. We take this opportunity of requesting our shareholders and patrons to visit our working stall in Mechanical Art Department, also our four kiosks in the grounds of the Exhibition, and we feel sure the outlay on these will result very satisfactorily to the company. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. M. K. Roche, a director of the company, retires and offers himself for re-election. Messrs. M. Crowley & Co., of 16, College Green, Dublin, chartered accountants, the auditors of the company, retire and offer themselves for re-election."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said:—"You have heard read by the secretary the result of the year's trading ending 15th January last, as shown by the balance sheet, which, I presume, you have all received. Our trade during the year has shown a very satisfactory increase, but, unfortunately, our profits have not borne a similar result, owing to the increased prices of raw materials. You will see by our balance sheet that, after writing off patents and goodwill account, £607 2s. 10d.; trade plant and machinery, £799 10s.; building fund, £1,000; placing a further £500 to our doubtful debt fund, and paying an *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference and 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares in December last, we now propose to pay a final dividend at the same rates, and carry forward £1,501 19s. 7d., being an increase of nearly £400 more than carried forward twelve months ago. You will notice that we still continue the same conservative policy of writing down our assets, which policy, we are pleased to say, has been the cause of this company being in a thoroughly sound position and having a very satisfactory earning power. I have not much to add to my statement made last year, beyond the fact that our export business continues to increase in such a way as to compel us to considerably enlarge our factory, so as to keep pace with the increased demand for our manufacture. I have again to appeal to all Irishmen to support this very successful industry. As I pointed out last year, our pipes are admitted to be

of the highest quality and finish, as the award of several medals to us will indicate. I won't delay you any longer, but to inform you that your Board considers that everything in connection with the company is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. In reference to this fact I must impress on you that the results, as mentioned, have been due to the ability and energy of Mr. Peterson and Mr. Kapp, and we will recommend you to increase Mr. Peterson's salary by £200 a year, as, according to your Articles of Association, any increase to that gentleman must be proposed by the shareholders, and I will ask some shareholder to propose and second this recommendation. The Board will deal with Mr. Kapp's salary themselves. We have added largely to our factory at considerable cost, and we anticipate increased profits to the company. I beg to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. Milner seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Maguire congratulated the company on their progress, and spoke in high terms of the services given by the directors. He took exception to some figures in the report. Mr. Yapp could not at all concur with Mr. Maguire's criticisms on the figures in the report.

Mr. R. J. Maher thought they should be highly satisfied with the report. He did not agree with Mr. Maguire in some of his remarks. The addition to the factory reflected great credit on the energy of the Board, and they would shortly have 130 hands employed in the city of Dublin. The report was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Yapp moved that the remuneration of Mr. Charles Peterson, the managing director, be increased by £200 a year. They had to thank his technical knowledge and Mr. Kapp for the handsome profits they now enjoyed.

Mr. Maher seconded the motion, and said it was well deserved. It was not merely this company, but the citizens of Dublin who were indebted to Mr. Peterson for introducing a new industry.

The motion was carried. Mr. Peterson thanked the meeting.

Mr. Maher moved the re-election as a director of Mr. Roche, who retired by rotation. They all knew the business capacity which Mr. Roche had brought to the company, which was largely responsible for its success.

Mr. Maguire seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Chairman thanked the meeting, and declared the company was perhaps the most successful in its line in the world.

Mr. Brunner proposed the re-election of Messrs. M. Crowley & Co. as auditors.

Mr. Maguire seconded the motion, which was carried. The Chairman mentioned that they thought of declaring quarterly dividends.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

WANTED.—*Cigarette World and Tobacco News*, either bound volumes or complete years, 1905, 1906, and first three numbers of 1907. Must be in good condition. State price to "VERAX," *Cigarette World Office*, 32, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

AGENTS.—We have vacancies for Agents to sell and distribute the *Cigarette World and Tobacco News* in towns where we are not at present represented. Readers willing to act for us should write, giving full particulars, to the Manager at this office, who will send them on terms of business.

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

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL, ANTIQUARIAT,
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Irish Tobacco Manufacturers at the Dublin Exhibition.

MESSRS. GALLAHER, LTD.—Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., who are so energetically resisting the efforts of the Anglo-American alliance to complete a monopoly of the tobacco trade, have excelled themselves in their large and original exhibit. It is, of course, known to almost everybody acquainted with the industries of Belfast that their palatial factory in York Street has a floor space of about twelve acres, and that at the same time a very prosperous branch has been established in the city on the Liffey. The whole undertaking stands as a grand monument of the lifework of its founder, Mr. Thomas Gallaher, J.P., whose enterprise has won for the products of the concern a world-wide reputation. Messrs. Gallaher's stand at the Exhibition occupies a fine position in the centre palace, and commands the instant attention of visitors. It consists of three large elliptic arches springing from massive seventeen-foot columns, with caps, and keyed into an ornamental block. The columns are artistically panelled in glass, with decorated tobacco tins and solid rolls between each set of panels. The inside walls and counters have been furnished with a striking display of the firm's Two Flakes, Harlequin, Rich Dark, and Reindeer Tobacco, also Gold Plate cigarette boxes, which are all prettily arranged around the works of art as showcards. The colours used in the finishing are soft shades of green. Pediments and mouldings, richly carved, surmount the stand, which bears the name of the exhibitors in English and Irish lettering, and the entire effect is much enhanced by gold decoration of an elaborate character. The exhibits give one an excellent idea of the firm's manufactures, and indicate what wonderful perfection they have attained in their different processes. A portion of the stand is devoted to the making of Gold Plate cigarettes, and here several young ladies, neatly dressed in unbleached Irish linen trimmed with green piping, may be seen preparing these wares for the market. A feature of the display that all interested in the trade should regard as a welcome innovation is tobacco leaf laid out to show the different classes of the plant used in Messrs. Gallaher's productions. It may be stated that this firm secured the gold medal at the World's Fair held at St. Louis in 1904, which is now exhibited, and a similar trophy at the New Zealand Exhibition. It appears that the recently-formed Irish Tobacco Growers' Association have appointed Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., their official manufacturers, and in the Irish section of the exhibition may be found interesting specimens of their tobaccos and cigarettes made from the last growth of the tobacco plant. All lovers of Ireland have a right to be proud of home industries, and great credit is due to Messrs. Gallaher and Mr. Fred Williams, their representative, for having designed and erected a stall that ranks as a masterpiece in the exhibition.

MESSRS. MURRAY, SONS & CO. LTD.—This celebrated firm have a very handsome and artistically decorated stand, and display a most attractive selection of their various specialities. "Murray's Mellow Smoking Mixture," which was the first packet tobacco manufactured in Ireland, and has been now for sixty years prime favourite with smokers all over the world, was, of course, very much in evidence, and we need only say that it is more popular than ever. Such brands as "Mottled Flake," "Front Bench Cigarettes," "Mellow Mixture Cigarettes," to mention a few from among a host, excited great interest, and visitors were also particularly pleased in watching the smart lot of Irish girls occupied in making cigarettes by hand. These ladies proved to demonstration that they are to the full as skilful and accurate as any workers to be found in the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. T. P. & R. GOODBODY, LTD.—This good old firm is making a great bid for popular favour, and has what may fairly be called one of the most attractive stalls at the exhibition. Here may be seen "Donore Castle" cigarettes, beloved of smokers all over the world, also that excellent brand "Slainthe" cigarettes, which continue to sell like hot cakes. Again there is our old friend "Greenville Plug," which is thriving more and more, despite "cutting" and all other opposition tactics. We mention these from among a host, and we may only remark that they are as good as ever. The firm, however, have not relied, as they might well have done, upon their far-famed brands; they have carried the war into the enemy's camp, and, undaunted by the depressed condition of the British cigar trade, have started to manufacture cigars on a large scale. For this purpose they recently erected a very large factory on their property at Greenville, and this is almost equally divided between cigars and cigarettes. Visitors have been much interested in watching as pretty a lot of Irish lasses as you could wish to see demonstrating clearly that in speed, accuracy, and deftness, as well as in looks, they have no need to fear the competition of their sisters on this side of the channel. There is a clever arrangement of mirrors which has the effect of making the number of girls appear very much greater, and surely any device which can increase the number of such a charming collection of the fair sex must deserve warm praise. There can be no doubt of the success which is attending this enterprise; indeed, it is probable that the new factory will soon prove too small if trade goes on increasing at its present rate. The cigars are being largely sold in the ordinary condition at the exhibition, and many smokers are buying "green" cigars, which they find excellent. We wish every success to the first firm to manufacture cigars in Ireland, and retailers should certainly write for samples and price lists. Space will not allow of a more detailed notice just now, but we shall later on have something more to say about Messrs. Goodbody's stall, as well as about those of the other Irish manufacturers. It is particularly pleasing that they are all keeping their ends up vigorously, and not only repelling the unfair attacks of the "Trust," but developing their businesses and beating their opponents on their ground.

TOBACCO SMOKE KILLS GERMS.—The belief that smoking decreases the risk of contracting the infectious diseases is so widely held that all whose work provides opportunity for meeting men exposed to the danger must have noted the hurried lighting of a pipe or cigar immediately after any such exposure. One is appealed to frequently to give an opinion as to the efficiency of the procedure, and as some references in medical literature gave vague support to the belief, Dr. Miles B. Arnold began a series of experiments to determine the bactericidal power of tobacco smoke. Professor S. Delépine suggested to him that it would be well to compare the effect of smoke from some dried vegetable matter not containing similar poisonous organic bodies; hay was selected for the control experiments. The doctor found as a result that the smoke from both tobacco and hay was bactericidal; that is to say, it killed the germs it was brought in contact with, which confirms the correctness of smoking when faced with disease danger.

HINTS FOR THE PIPE DEPARTMENT.

Rub briar pipes with a drop of sweet oil on a rag, giving them a fresh look.

Tell customers to dip a new briar pipe into water before smoking the first time, this preventing cracking of the wood as well as the conveying of heat to the mouth.

The practice of covering meerschaums with chamois to prevent scratching is a mistake, as the wax which coats the pipe and aids colouring will melt with heat, be absorbed by the leather, and the colouring will be faulty.

Report of Cigars and Tobaccos shown at the recent South African Exhibition held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster.

BY G. J. FREEMAN.

I EXCEEDINGLY regret that the number of samples of tobacco exhibited to me was so meagre as to give me (even with the assistance of some South African made cigars) but little opportunity of expressing any decided opinion of their merits.

The tobacco grown in Natal was rough, burly, coarse, and would be quite unfit for the European market. It appeared to have been allowed to grow rank, and the stalk or mid-rib must have been at least 30 per cent. of the entire weight. The veins were of equal comparative thickness, and would render the tobacco, on this account, unfit for a binder, the only possible purpose for which it could be used.

The sample from Rhodesia had unfortunately been roughly handled, and was so small and broken as to render the task of judging its merits a difficult one. It appeared to have some characteristics of really good tobacco, and if carefully grown, properly cured, and fermented, should prove a saleable article in this market.

The cigars, some of which were made entirely of Colonial grown tobacco, and some of a blend (the description of such blend not being stated), were all quite unsuited for the European palate. Many of them would not burn, and none of them had any sign of quality.

I would strongly recommend the South African farmers to give the matter of tobacco culture (which includes all the other processes of curing and packing) a vast deal more care and attention in the future than they have done in the past. Judging from all the samples shown the whole business is conducted in a most slipshod, haphazard fashion, whereas with care they should rival Sumatra, Dutch Colony, where tobacco was grown for the first time only thirty years ago, and where some of the plantations pay annually 300 to 400 per cent. on their capital outlay. They have proved more profitable than most gold mines, and prices for good tobacco are ruling higher than ever this year.

For the purpose of cigar making there are three distinct classes of tobacco required, viz., (1) filler, or the broken leaves used in the interior of the cigar; (2) binder, or coarse leaf used to hold filler roughly in shape in preparation for (3) the cover, or wrapper, which is the only part seen by the purchaser.

The filler should be a tobacco of about six to ten inches in length, not necessarily very sound or unbroken, containing not more than 16 per cent. of stalk, and must be of good quality. For this grade Havana tobacco is unrivalled, and fetches from rs. 6d. to 3s. per lb., exclusive of duty.

The binder or bunch wrapper most used is a seed tobacco grown in the United States, or a somewhat similar tobacco grown in Germany. These are rough but sound tobaccos, mostly of excellent burning, and, except the German, of a neutral flavour. These tobaccos are usually sold without stalk (i.e., stemmed), and realise from rs. 3d. to rs. 9d. per lb.

The cover leaf must be of a clean and silky texture, of a clear greyish and light brown colour, not marbled or double coloured. It must burn evenly and white, hold the fire and ash, and the flavour must be good or neutral. The covers most in vogue, and which largely fill above requirements, are Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, all East Indian tobaccos, but necessarily varying considerably in quality and price. A good cover will fetch from rs. 6d. to ros. per lb.

It should be borne in mind that the tobacco required for cigar, cigarette making, or pipe purposes are all of them absolutely distinct.

The atmospheric conditions, the soil, cultivation or treatment, are for each class quite different, and require the services of special experts to advise and superintend. Such experts can only be obtained by payment of high salaries, but the expense could be divided between a high or colony, and services charged *pro rata*.

At any rate, if tobacco is to be grown successfully, the rough-and-tumble methods of two hundred years ago must be abandoned, and the up-to-date and scientific cultivation of successful competitors be copied.

I feel confident that any care spent on cultivation will be more than repaid, and that should South Africa succeed (and there is every reason to believe that she can do so) in producing tobaccos to fill any of the above requirements, I am convinced that manufacturers here will gladly welcome such, and give their fellow-countrymen a full share of the profit of this cultivation, which is now all practically entirely absorbed by the foreigner.

[This valuable article was unavoidably held over last month.—ED.]

Exports of Cigars from Havana.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWING NUMBER SHIPPED TO ALL COUNTRIES IN SECOND HALF OF APRIL.

THE following figures, taken from the official returns of the Cuban Custom House, show the number of cigars shipped from the port of Havana to all parts of the world during the second half of April. These figures show a decrease in shipments since the first of the year of nearly 26,000,000, due in part to labour troubles and in part to the steady decrease in the demand for the once world-famous brands now controlled by the Tobacco Trust, which have been shorn of all individuality, so that one brand can be distinguished from another only by the label. The figures are as follows:—

	CIGARS.
United States	2,212,616
England	1,699,395
Canada	605,750
Germany	601,442
Spain	149,950
Austria	141,600
Argentine Republic	83,798
Australia	73,000
Belgium	50,950
Bolivia	42,800
Other African Countries	36,500
Chile	31,775
Peru	30,400
Venezuela	22,000
Switzerland	17,500
British Antilles	17,400
British Africa	14,000
Gibraltar	14,000
Portugal	12,075
Egypt	11,900
Dutch Antilles	11,350
Mexico	10,950
Brazil	5,000
France	2,500
Uruguay	1,200
Norway	550
Total	5,899,501
From January 1st, 1907	53,476,313
Total from January 1st to April 30th	59,375,814
For corresponding date last year	85,348,524
Decrease	25,972,710

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PIPES AND TOBACCO.



GOODLIE Master Walter Raleigh little knew what he was about when he brought his first samples of tobacco from Virginia and demonstrated its cunning qualities to his Sovereign Ladye, who learned to accustom herself to its use even in her Royal Presence.

Had he guessed the mighty devouring fire which his tiny flame was to rouse he would have hesitated twice before so readily setting all England smoking. But the mischief was done beyond repair, and though at his trial, where he still held himself "damnably proud," such epithets as "spider" and "viper of hell" were hurled at his greying hairs; we have no reason to suppose it was on account of his tobacco-smoking propensities.

Perhaps the introduction of tobacco into England has been too readily attributed to the hero of the episode of the cloak, for some authorities claim Sir John Hawkins, or Richard Lane, as the real culprits. But even before that the weed had been cultivated in Portugal, from whence it was introduced into France by Jean Nicol, French Ambassador at the Court of Spain, who sent some seeds to Catherine de Medici. The Queen Mother who, with Rene, her poisoner-in-chief, spent her days—it reports be true—in chemical experiments of a nature most harmful to those on whom she tried them, took to the herb so well that the new plant was called "The Queen's Herb," and under her distinguished patronage it became so fashionable that not only the gentlemen but the ladies of the Court indulged themselves in a quiet draw.

As early as 1578 Mr. William Harrison finds it worthy of mention to tell posterity that "in these daiss the taking in of the smoke of the Indian herb called 'Tabaco' by an instrument formed like a little ladell, whereby it passeth from the mouth into the hed and stomach, is gretlie taken vp and vsed in England, against Rewmes and some other diseases ingendred in the longes and inward partes and not without effect." Paul Hentzner, a German lawyer who travelled through England in 1598, in his account of his travels, notes "the English are constantly smoking tobacco; and in this manner—they have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it they draw the smoke through into their monthes, which they puff out again through their nostrils like funnels."

King Jamie was of a different opinion to Mr. Harrison, and shut his eyes to the possible curing of asthmatical complaints. With a grave and childlike glee, in his terrifying statement he sets forth in his "Counterblast to Tobacco" —"that they were making a sooty kitchen in their inward parts, soiling and infecting them with an unctuous kind of soot, as hath been found in some great tobacco eaters, that after their death were opened." The term "eater," as well as "drinker," was applied to a tobacco smoker, probably in anticipation of Kingsley's dictum that tobacco would be both meat and drink to a hungry man, and had no reference to its consumption as an article of food.

The pipes used at this time were of silver, and when the common people took to the weed, they commenced with walnut shells and a straw, until some bright genius hit on the idea of the clay pipe. Even then the pipes were so small that Elizabethan pipes, left by Essex's troopers in Ireland, and dug up on the camping places by peasants, were called by them "fairy pipes," as more suitable to the use of the "good folk" than mortals.

The habit took such a firm hold of the "Trueborn Englishman" that in 1614 we find a gentleman complaining

of the money spent on it—that 7,000 houses live by the trade of tobacco selling, and that he estimated the amount taken by them to amount to £399,375 yearly, a not inconsiderable sum for those days, and woefully adds—"all spent in smoake."

Dekker, in his "Guls Horn Book," tells us that there were established smoking clubs or tobacco ordinaries, where the devotees' entire talk was of the best shops for buying the Trinidads, the Nicotian, the Cane, and the pudding, and their chief rivalry was in the ownership of pipes, and the blackening and browning of them—a habit which but lately survived with us in the patient colouring of so-called meerschaums—an art now happily lost. Here, also, the apothecaries—for the apothecaries were the chief sellers of the weed—surrounded by all the implements and conveniences of his trade—his tobacco "in fine lily pots that open'd smell like conserve of roses, or French beans"—"his maple block, his silver tongs, Winchester pipes"—as Ben Jonson shows us in "honest" Abel Druggier, instructed the novice in the noble art, and trained him when past the first spasms in the "slights," or tricks, of ring blowing and other graceful variations on the drawing in and blowing out of the fume.

So much time was spent in this agreeable pursuit, and so much money at a time when tobacco was worth its weight in silver, that the "Peacemaker," a publication of the early seventeenth century, prints that "the smook of fashion hath quite blown away the smook of hospitalities and turned the chimneys of their forefathers into the nose, of their children." Not content with this denunciation, Taylor, the waterman turned poet, attributes a doubtful origin to the prevalent luxuries by saying "It is a doubtful question whether the devil brought tobacco into England in a coach, for both appeared at the same time."

All England seemed to be divided into two camps, the Tobacco Takers and the Tobacco Haters, and from each of the parties there was a fierce cannonading of argument. Blustering Captain Bobadill, with Munchausen-like license, defends his favourite. I have been in the Indies, where this herb grows, where neither myself nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world, for the space of one and twenty weeks, but the fume of this simple only; therefore it cannot be but the most divine . . . Your Balsamum and your St. John's Wort are all gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidadto; your Nicotian is good too.

By Hercules, I do hold it and will affirm it before any prince in Europe to be the most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered to the use of man." Cob, the water-bearer, in the same play, "Every Man in His Humour," finds a vent for his grumbling at the knavish captain—"Ods me, I marle what pleasure or felicity they have in taking this rognish tobacco. It is good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and ember.

By the stocks, an there were no wiser men than I, I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco pipe." Bobadill beats Cob, and Justice Clement, to whom he takes his complaint, greets him with a storm of vituperation—"To deprave and abuse the virtue of an herb so generally received in the courts of princes, the chambers of nobles, the bowers of sweet ladies, the cabins of soldiers!—Away with him. Ods precious—I say. Go to."

It was part of a gentleman's education—"An upstart must take tobacco" ("The Return from Parnassus," 1606)—if he desired to be in the fashion, to be a smoker. He smoked everywhere, at the dinner table during the serving

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NOTICE.

THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE,
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*Having purchased the goodwill and stock of The London and District Tobacconist Mutual Supply
Company, Ltd., 81, Turnmill Street, London, E.C., beg to inform their numerous Customers that
all their well-known brands and all goods required by the trade can be supplied at either depots—*

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Hoping to be favoured with a continuance of their patronage, which will receive our prompt attention.

THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE,
MIXED PARCELS' EXPERTS.

of the meal—at the theatre—at Court—in church (though it was then held a dire crime for a divine to smoke)—and the pipe was held in honour such as it has never been since then, among the fair sex—though we find one dissentient voice inquiring in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle"—"Now I pray, gentlemen, what good does this stinking tobacco do you? Nothing, I warrant you; make chimneys a' your faces."

The pipes in use in 1665, as shown by some clay pipes (in the possession of an artist friend), which were found in the excavating of the site of one of the pits, where the victims of the Great Plague in London were dumped unceremoniously, are small, of a thick bore, with a little squarish head set at an angle, and containing but a small quantity of tobacco—such pipes as you may see in any of Tenier's tavern scenes. These pipes found may have been the very pipes which were no doubt in the mouths of "a dreadful set of fellows," as Defoe tells us, "that used the Pie Tavern, and who in the middle of all the horror met there every night, behaved with all the revelling and roaring extravagances, as is usual for such people to do at other times," and who were "every one of them carried into the great pit" in some three or four days, perhaps with their pipes still in their swollen jaws. Pepys notes in his Diary, on June 7th, 1665, while sticking to his post with all credit, that he saw "two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors," and that "it put me into an ill conception of myself and my smell, so that I was forced to buy some roll tobacco to smell and to chew, which took away the apprehension."

It is curious to find that Defoe—whose "Robinson Crusoe" abounds in references to tobacco, was himself no smoker, and it is a statement regarding which the following quotations supply us with matter for doubt:—"I had nothing about me but a knife, a tobacco pipe, and a little tobacco in a box." "I put a little tobacco in my mouth to prevent hunger." When he fell ill he bethought himself, "That the Brazilians take no physic but their tobacco for almost all distempers," and he made a decoction of tobacco and rum, which plunged him into a sleep from which he awakened "exceedingly refreshed and my spirits lively and cheerful." When he found the money on the wreck he reflects—"I would have given a handful of it for a gross of tobacco pipes;" and again, on finding a body washed ashore, the records, "He had nothing in his pocket but two pieces of eight and a tobacco pipe; the last was to me of ten times more value than the first;" and finally nothing can exceed his joy on the successful making of a long-wished-for pipe of clay.

To trace the different fashions of tobacco-taking, the rise and decline of the snufftaker, and the evolution of the all-prevailing cigarette would occupy too long, but one might mention in passing Dr. Johnson's remarks, uttered no doubt while consuming a cup of his favourite "tay," and flavoured, perhaps, with a regret of his inability to follow it up with a smoke, Boswell tells us—"There is a composure and gravity in draughts which insensibly tranquillises the mind, and accordingly the Dutch are fond of it, as they are of smoaking, of the sedative influence of which, though he (Dr. Johnson) himself never smoaked, he had a high opinion."

Charles Lamb narrates with sadness "How it has put a personal claim, and made the demands of a friend upon me. . . . How the reading of it casually in a book, as where Adams takes his whiff in the chimney corner of some inn in Joseph Andrews, or Piscator in the "Complete Angler," breaks his fast upon a morning pipe in that delicate room. Piscatoribus sacrum has in a moment broken down the resistance of weeks. . . . Bone of my bone." He was a slave to the habit, and after many struggles finally broke away from the restraint.

The Cigar—which has come to the front since the days when Dr. Portman met Master Foker and his young friend Pendennis—Mr. Foker smoking a huge cigar—an abomination to the worthy gentleman, who did not mind a pipe in his study—has a history of its own, and though we are

hardly prepared to admit it to that first place in our smoking affections which most of us reserve for our pipe, or to that "arcana" devoted to our friends of the other sex, we might do worse than quote Hood's

"Some sigh for this and that;
My wishes don't go far;
The world may wag at will
So I have my cigar."

Or Kipling, who finds it incumbent upon his independence to sing—

"A million surplus Maggies are willing to bear the yoke;
And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

It is quite enough to write "in a fog made of rich Latakie," and wonder why Martin Luther, good, worthy man, when he comprised the good things of this earth under the headings of "Wine, women, and song," was so far wanting in foresight as not to leave a blank for tobacco. However, why worry? for

Though on our corns the little spitfires tread,
Tobacco smoke, unruffled, crowns our head.

R. W. SNEDDON, in *Glasgow Evening News*.

RODENTS DON'T LIKE THE WEED. CIGAR STORES AND FACTORIES ARE NOT BOTHERED BY THE PRESENCE OF RATS.—"At any rate the tobacco man can put in a good word for the rat," said an old cigar man to the *New Orleans Times Democrat*, "but I suppose he is about the only man that would say anything about the rodent family that was good. Besides, what he says is a negative sort of goodness. The rat simply doesn't bother the tobacco man. During a long experience in the tobacco business, an experience covering 25 years or more, I recall but few instances where the rat became at all bothersome around cigar stores. They cannot stand the odour of tobacco, and I have never known of rats eating tobacco in any form, or even of rats attempting to cut into tobacco. I suppose the taste of the weed is offensive to the rodent palate. At any rate they will have nothing to do with it. You might fill this place up with rats, and I would open every box of cigars and tobacco in the place so the tribe would have easy access to the stock, and I would lay a wager that we could come in here after they had remained overnight and find they had not touched a thing in the place. Rats are not chewers of tobacco, nor smokers, or users of the weed in any form. Even the smoke of tobacco seems to craze them. I remember a few years ago to have made an experiment for the purpose of seeing what effect smoke would have on the rat, and to determine the cause of the rat's antipathy to tobacco. I had caught a rat in a trap at my home. I put him in a little cage and began to blow tobacco smoke in on him. I have seen a great many panic-stricken animals, but nothing compassed by my experience equalled the wild alarm of that rat when I began to puff the smoke through the slits of the cage. If the cage had been on fire he would not have been more frightened than he was. Maybe that is what he thought. I carried the experiment further than I had intended, for before I knew it the rat became as limp as a rag, and was evidently very much nauseated. The experiment taught me that the rat's stomach rebels at either the smell or the taste of tobacco, and I suppose that's why we are not pestered by rats in cigar stores."—*Tobacco of New York*.

THE EDITOR AND THE POET.

Bobby Goldsmith to Editor.—Could you use an entirely original poem on "The Narcotic Weed?"

Editor.—I could, of course, but as long as matches are so cheap, I don't see the use.



MURRAY'S FRONT-BENCH

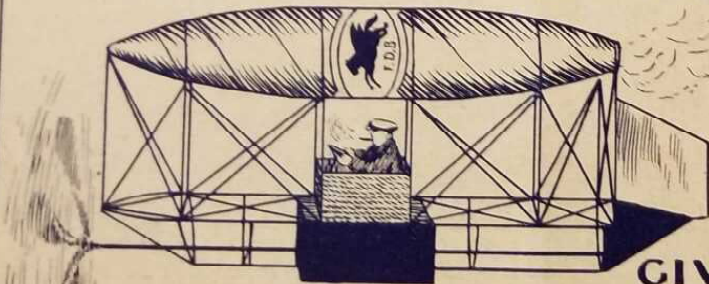
The public always welcomes a sterling article. That's why "FRONT-BENCH" Cigarettes have already achieved such remarkable popularity.

(Murray's "FRONT BENCH" are pure Virginia Cigarettes put up in packets of tens and fifties to retail at 3d. and 1/3. Every packet contains an eminent analyst's certificate, recommending the Cigarettes for inhaling; and also a **HANDSOME PHOTO OF A WELL-KNOWN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.**)

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WE HAVE ACHIEVED THE IMPOSSIBLE !!



NAMELY OF PRODUCING A SEGAR OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AT A REASONABLE PRICE, WHICH GIVES GREATER

SATISFACTION THAN HAVANAS

IN 2^d. (CHEROOT SIZE) 3^d. 4^d. & 6^d. SIZES

IT IS THE

F. D. B.

FREEMANS' DARVEL BAY BRAND SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Mr. ALAN reports as follows
 There has been
 TOBACCO during
 The May 1907
 the present Stock
 27,395 Hds. in
 36,474 Hds. in
 WESTERN VIRGINIA
 JAPAN, DUTCH
 CHINA, SAMSOON
 THE FOLLOWING
 Virginia Leaf
 Strips
 Kentucky Leaf
 Strips
 Maryland and
 Negrohead and
 Columbian
 Java ...
 Turkey
 Japan ...
 China ...
 Sumatra
 Samsoun
 Latakia
 Paraguay
 Greek ...
 German and
 Manila
 Havana
 Yara and Cu
 Esmeralda
 Cigars ...
 Cheroots and
 Stock, 24th A
 Landed since
 Total Stock
 " Export
 " Bond
 " Duty
 " Delive
 Stock, May
 Imports fr
 May, 19
 " Increase
 Decrease
 Deliveries
 May, 19
 " Increase
 Decrease

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

MR. ADAM PRINGLE, of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., reports as follows under date of June 1st, 1907:—

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

The May Imports were:—598 Hhds.; Deliveries, 1,073 Hhds.; the present Stock being 25,258 Hhds., against 25,068 Hhds. in 1906; 27,385 Hhds. in 1905; 28,705 Hhds. in 1904; 35,062 Hhds. in 1903; 32,273 Hhds. in 1902; and 37,301 Hhds. in 1901.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS. } Moderate amount of business.
 VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS. }

JAPAN. } Stock on sale limited.
 DUTCH. }

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

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4½d. @ 6½d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7d. ,, 1/-
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine	5½d. ,, 8d.
Strips, common, middling good and fine	8½d. ,, 1/3
Maryland and Ohio	3½d. ,, 4½d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	5d. ,, 8d.
Columbian	4½d. ,, 6½d.
Java	3½d. ,, 7/-
Turkey	nominal.
Japan	5d. @ 7d.
China	6d. ,, 5/-
Sumatra	4d. ,, 4/6
Samsoun	4d. ,, 1/6
Latokia	3½d. ,, 6d.
Paraguay	3½d. ,, 1/3
Greek	4d. ,, 1/3
German and Dutch	5½d. ,, 2/6
Manilla	1/- ,, 5/-
Havana	1/3 ,, 3/6
Yara and Cuba	2/-
Esmeralda	2/- ,, 4/-
Cigars	
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended April 30th.

TOBACCO.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured ffrom U.S.A.	865,075	743,923	4,064,137
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	145,601	91,008	161,067
Total Imports	1,010,676	834,931	4,225,204
,, Home Consumption	3,473,787	2,346,941	2,835,870
Unmanufactured ffrom U.S.A.	4,007,927	6,749,486	2,126,383
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	620,676	479,816	662,152
Total Imports	4,628,603	7,229,302	2,788,535
,, Home Consumption	2,531,298	4,246,109	5,260,943
Total ffrom U.S.A.	4,873,002	7,493,409	6,190,520
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	766,277	561,824	823,219
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,639,279	8,055,233	7,013,739
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	6,005,085	6,593,950	8,095,913

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, three months ended April 30th.

TOBACCO.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured ffrom U.S.A.	2,924,095	3,883,684	12,654,408
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	529,117	379,175	714,664
Total Imports	3,453,212	4,253,859	13,369,072
,, Home Consumption	15,512,899	10,974,272	11,128,441
Unmanufactured ffrom U.S.A.	17,256,340	23,526,498	10,820,903
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	3,078,523	3,168,683	3,945,084
Total Imports	20,334,863	26,695,181	14,765,987
,, Home Consumption	11,383,314	18,343,998	20,500,868
Total ffrom U.S.A.	20,180,435	27,410,182	23,475,311
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	3,607,640	3,538,858	4,659,748
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,788,075	30,949,040	28,135,059
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	26,896,213	29,318,270	31,629,309

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended April 30th.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	197,158,000	185,782,000	192,591,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	2,805,000	2,432,000	2,297,000

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES AND STOCKS FOR MAY, 1907:—

	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.	Latokia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars, other sorts.
Stock, 24th April, 1907	4974	11759	3586	4998	416	17454	1057	2030	18507	800	589	28563	2280	391	829	4293	1221	2309	14	1046	9195	1720	350	1777	139	847	1373	2687
Landed since	196	389	13	—	—	205	65	2	2420	—	5	293	75	37	35	—	200	58	—	111	139	104	48	27	—	81	92	88
Total Stock	5170	12148	3599	4998	416	17659	1122	2032	20927	800	594	28856	2355	428	864	4293	1421	2367	14	1157	9334	1824	398	1804	139	928	1465	2775
Exported	—	—	—	—	2	1	92	—	6	38	—	202	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	47	—	2	15	10
Bonded	46	108	30	40	1	2066	10	6	226	—	2	400	26	27	—	36	6	21	—	—	240	8	—	4	—	16	23	6
Duty Paid	154	288	160	147	12	5	49	89	992	48	25	975	34	2	31	99	52	257	—	98	244	293	2	26	6	88	64	101
Deliveries	200	486	190	183	14	2163	59	101	1256	48	27	1577	97	29	31	135	58	278	—	98	489	305	2	77	6	106	102	117
1907	4970	11666	3499	4815	402	15496	1063	1931	19671	752	567	27279	2258	399	833	4158	1363	2089	14	1059	8845	1519	396	1727	133	822	1363	2658
1906	5558	11338	4900	3833	345	10874	1222	2862	17917	1141	855	22267	1899	385	649	2695	167	4227	16	561	10168	1673	265	1771	172	346	1463	2757
1905	9126	8323	8206	1659	181	11739	1792	3268	18805	850	731	25975	1737	466	14	4063	843	3937	18	477	10297	2330	266	1517	145	437	1934	2830
1904	11849	4837	11614	188	217	12417	1643	3164	24534	815	492	17358	1555	214	8	5924	1626	2710	18	409	7887	1700	266	1719	88	381	2539	3073
1903	12433	5997	16284	302	46	1277	2195	2543	18680	579	396	14194	1861	228	21	4431	2364	4162	30	632	4523	1534	266	2017	104	233	2731	3590
Imports from January 1st to 25th	1083	1093	74	7	53	2455	275	150	8250	105	76	4501	555	164	275	2886	323	1593	—	807	4203	1551	133	419	63	558	454	370
1906	5	4250	—	1036	237	970	142	754	7147	571	106	2869	691	34	654	409	99	2556	—	326	1345	2133	—	315	3	150	381	417
Increase 1907	1278	—	74	—	—	1485	133	—	1103	—	—	1632	—	130	—	2477	224	—	—	481	2858	—	133	104	60	408	73	—
Decrease "	—	2257	—	1029	184	—	—	604	—	460	30	—	130	—	379	—	—	903	—	—	—	582	—	—	—	—	—	47
Deliveries from January 1st to 25th	1063	2176	977	5390	80	5096	342	461	6022	249	255	5929	398	72	109	656	328	1602	—	440	2311	1560	4	637	36	463	429	494
1906	1247	1915	1270	412	69	1255	420	4349	6195	229	291	6065	304	54	12	727	289	2111	2	307	1842	2009	—	201	81	442	453	584
Increase 1907	—	261	—	4978	11	3841	—	—	—	20	—	—	34	18	97	—	39	—	—	133	469	—	4	436	—	21	—	—
Decrease "	184	—	290	—	—	—	—	78	2888	173	—	36	116	—	—	71	—	410	2	—	—	—	—	440	—	15	—	26

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7s. 6d. per annum prepaid; Three Brands from same firm 15s. per annum.

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CIGARETTE PAPER The French Cigarette Paper Co., London.	ROYAL NAVY BLEND Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commeretal Rd., London, E.		
DONORE CASTLE <i>Cigarettes.</i> T. P. & R. Goodbody, Dublin.	"SEVEN UP" CIGARETTES Carreras & Marcianus Cigarettes Ltd., London.		
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HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.			
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HIGH-CLASS TOBACCOS Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London.			
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OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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WRITE AT ONCE, as the offer will not remain open long.

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All Tobacco
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