

WISCONSIN TOBACCO REPORTER

VOLUME 35

EDGERTON, ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

NUMBER 36

Business Directory.

HENRY JOHNSON,

Fire, Tornado, Life and Accident

INSURANCE,

EDGERTON, WISCONSIN.

Office in Schmeling Block.

W. T. POMEROY & CO.,

Dealers in and packers of

Leaf Tobacco

Edgerton, - Wisconsin.

O. G. HANSEN. C. H. HANSEN

HANSEN BROS.,

(Successors to O. G. Hansen)

Dealers in

Leaf Tobacco

EDGERTON - WIS.

ANDREW JENSON & SONS,

Packers of and Dealers in

Leaf Tobacco

EDGERTON, WISCONSIN.

C. E. SWEENEY,

DEALER IN

Leaf Tobacco

EDGERTON, WISCONSIN

O. C. LEE

Dealer in and Packer of

Leaf Tobacco,

STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN.

H. R. POMEROY

PACKER OF

Leaf Tobacco

Commission Business Solicited.

GAYS MILLS, WIS.

HEINRICH NEUBERGER

EXPORTER

Bremen, 145 Water St.
Germany. New York, N. Y.

E. ROSENWALD & BRO.

SUCCESSOR TO

E. Rosenwald & Bro. and I. Bijur & Son,

PACKERS OF

Leaf Tobacco,

145 Water Street,

New York City.

S. C. CHAMBERS,

DEALER IN AND PACKER OF

Leaf Tobacco,

MILTON JUNCTION, WIS.

PAMPERIN LEAF TOBACCO CO.,

Packers Exclusively of

NORTHERN GROWN

Wisconsin Leaf.

La Crosse, Wis.

Northern Wisconsin

Leaf Tobacco Co.

Packers of and Dealers exclusively in

Northern Grown Wisconsin Tobacco

La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FRED. SCHNAIBEL,

(FORMERLY OF RUSCHER & CO.)

Tobacco Inspector

STORAGE.

149 Water Street. NEW YORK

GEO. F. McGIFFIN, Western Agt.

Phone No. 145. Edgerton, Wis.

Tobacco Exchange Bank,

EDGERTON, WISCONSIN.

Capital Stock	- - -	\$50,000.00
Surplus	- - -	\$15,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - -	\$10,000.00

Officers and Directors:

ANDREW JENSON

Pres. and Cashier

C. G. BIEDERMAN,

W. A. SHELLEY,

W. S. HEDDLES

Vice-President

D. L. BABCOCK,

Wm. BUSSEY,

ALEX WHITE.

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Hand Made. Havana Filled.

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EDGERTON, WISCONSIN.

MaGee's Improved Tobacco Case.

The best case made for the packing of Leaf Tobacco. Sampling done with one half the labor and expense. Write for delivered prices in car load lots.

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Office and Warehouse adjoining C. M. & St. P. Passenger Station.

FRAZIER M. DOLBEER

GEORGE F. SECOR, Special.

Original "LINDE" New York Seed Leaf Tobacco Inspection.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

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Tobacco Inspectors, Weighers and Warehousemen.

Office, 180 Pearl St. New York City. Branches in all of the principal tobacco districts

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COLSON C. HAMILTON,

Formerly of

F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.

C. E. HAMILTON

FRANK P. WISEBURN,

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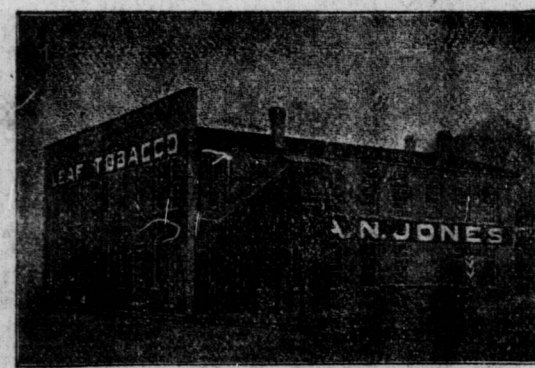
Formerly with F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.

C. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

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Main Office—84-85 South Street, New York.

THOS. B. EARLE, Agent, Edgerton, Wis. Telephone No. 23



A. N. JONES,

DEALER IN
AND PACKER OF

Leaf Tobacco.

218 and 220, N. Main
and Pease Court.

Janesville, - Wisconsin.

S. B. HEDDLES

DEALER IN

LEAF TOBACCO

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

NO. 5 SOUTH ADAMS

GREENS' TOBACCO CO.,

Dealers in Leaf Tobacco,

Warehouses at Janesville, Milton and Brooklyn, Wis.

STORAGE CAPACITY, - - - 15,000 CASES

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

L. B. CARLE & SON,

Packers of and Dealers in

Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco,

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

NOTE BOOK SKETCHES

The drouth has been quite effectually broken by local showers in much of the tobacco growing sections in the southern part of the state during the week, which has accomplished untold good to the growing fields, though scattering hail storms have likewise proven destructive in localities covering close to a thousand acres of leaf. Up to the 3rd inst. these storms had not reached the northern growing sections and close to half the acreage of the state was still suffering from the long drouth. Taking a survey of the whole state therefore, the outlook for the crop at the beginning of August is generally considered the poorest for many years past. Under the very best conditions from this time forward it can hardly be hoped that better than two-thirds of a normal crop from the intended acreage can be harvested. And without general rains soon this estimate must be further cut. The writer would much prefer to speak more encouragingly of the prospects, but the facts cannot be disguised.

With the tobacco growing sections scattered so widely as they are in this state it is hardly to be expected that a crop can be grown without some portion of it being subject to hail damage sometime during the growing season. We cannot recall a year when hail storms did not do more or less injury to the tobacco crop. It is one of the chances which every farmer assumes when he embarks in the tobacco growing business. He may run along for some years and escape entirely and yet the danger is ever present while the crop is in the field. It may come while the crop is small and the injury is slight, or the storm may not be severe enough to cause much damage, though the risk is always greatest a few weeks just previous to the harvest. Violent storms nearly always follow the breaking of a long period of drouth, such as we have just passed through in July, or the ending of a heated spell when meteorological conditions are favorable for hail. It is not surprising, therefore, that hail accompanied the storms of Sunday last. But fortunately severe hail storms cover generally but limited areas, seldom over a mile or two in width, and its violence is soon exhausted, though the individual farmer in its track may suffer severe financial loss.

WHEN TO HARVEST TOBACCO.

The time for harvesting tobacco is close at hand and it is the duty of every farmer to see to it that he harvests his tobacco at the proper time to make the quality of the product the best possible, for at best buyers and leaf dealers will find fault with it when they come around to buy. The dry weather during the early part of the growing season may make the crop short weight and every cent added to it by harvesting it at the proper time and care will go to insure the grower against loss. The weather conditions are beyond our control, but we can do much to obviate the effects of it by the timeliness and manner of harvesting and curing the crop. From my experience I have found that it is best, especially in a dry season, to harvest the tobacco before it is too ripe. If rain should come to freshen the plants and start them growing, let them stand until they are matured, otherwise harvest the tobacco before it starts to fire up in the field. Much has been said during the past few years concerning the harvesting of tobacco by the priming method. Not a few farmers have experimented to a more or less extent with the method, which is the plucking of leaves as they become nearly ripe, instead of waiting to cut the whole stalk. Some have made a success of it and others have not. The principal drawback to the method is, I think, the little knowledge we have of the proper stage of ripeness tobacco should acquire to be in its prime for harvesting in order to make the best quality of goods possible. From my experience I wish to state again, as I have many times told the grower who would prime his tobacco, not to delay the harvesting until the tobacco is too ripe; better by far have it a little on the green side of the line. As soon as the leaves are matured, that is, have their growth, they should be harvested. The longer a leaf stays on a stalk after it has its growth, up to the time it begins to fire, the more solid matter it contains. If the leaf so loaded with solid material is cured on the stalk, a part of the solid material in leaf is made soluble during the curing process and transposed into the stalk, thus benefiting the leaf; if the leaf is primed in the field this source of outlet for the solid material is cut off and the leaf cures down thick and hoary instead of thin and elastic, as it does when harvested as soon as it has obtained its growth. The general outcome of the experiments in harvesting tobacco by the priming method will, no doubt, in time, be the method practiced in the Connecticut valley, and in my opinion it is the way the tobacco should be harvested. But it will take time to solve the problem so that every farmer can equip himself with the necessary knowledge as how best to handle the harvesting of his tobacco by this method, and the leaf dealers will have to become sufficiently familiar with the product so that they will appreciate its merits and pay accordingly. — J. B. Stewart, Connecticut Experiment Station.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO MARKET.

EDGERTON, WIS., Aug. 6, 1909.

Weather conditions have been decidedly favorable during the week for the rapid development of the new crop in sections where the drouth has been broken. Frequent local storms have covered a good share of the southern districts, but streaks of hail accompanied them that did much injury to the forward fields in localities and aggregating several hundred acres. So much of the growing sections are yet suffering from the long drouth that the general outlook is not encouraging. Since the storms some contracts for the damaged crops have been closed at from 3 to 5 cents, showing that buyers are willing to take chances on the crop at filler prices. Topping of the most forward fields has commenced.

There is but little news to report regarding the movement of cured leaf. Some trading is yet going on from first hands, both in '07 and '08 goods, for which prices seem to be well maintained. With packers trade continues in small lots to meet the needs of manufacturers largely. The rumor is current that a deal embracing the Equity holdings of '07 to a New York concern is under consideration, which, if closed, will be the most important transaction for months.

The shipments out of storage reach 1565 cases from this market to all points for the week.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1909.

Market conditions are of midsummer dullness. The scouts of the western trade have been peeping into our market, but are hieing themselves for the present in the New England tobacco fields, where they are surveying local market conditions. They will find no bargains there or here. The bargain time is passed and likely to stay passed till another financial or commercial upheaval upsets the country. As pointed out first and repeatedly since in this place, the Connecticut broadleaf seems to have the run of fashion this year in the domestic wrapper line. And being the fashion means that everybody is likely to hanker after it, to want it, good, bad or indifferent, and to day for it any price. As for the Havana seed, that seems to have been packed chiefly as seconds. Barring the white veins the leaf seems to be perfect in texture and appearance. And to its seaweability as a binder leaf the white veins should not count an impediment. Its price, too, is hardly likely to exceed the general figures of leafy and serviceable Connecticut seconds. While, therefore, bargains are out of question, the market prices will hardly be excessive compared with the intrinsic value of the leaf. There can be no falling back on an abundance of old stock, as there is none. Prices of the new crop will command just reasonable figures, although those figures will represent a marked advance over the last two seasons which followed in the wake of the panic. But they will hardly yet reach the top-notch figures of 1906. Comparatively speaking, therefore, the prices likely to meet the incoming buyers on the new crops will prove yet moderately reasonable inasmuch as the near future forestalls a quick advance on the price of all commodities.

In the present dullness the market will gratefully receive the news that all branches of the cigar industry with the exception of that of little cigars have been spared the increase in the Internal Revenue tax. It is a piece of the most welcome news that the stupid and fraudulent ad valorem tax has been knocked out in the conference committee of the tariff bill. It is the only relief in the general kick and knock-down the trade interests have received at the hands of the cooks of the new tariff bill. — Journal.

New York, July 28, 1909.

A number of years ago a certain manufacturer of clear Havana began making a brand of Connecticut Broad leaf wrapped cigars. This brand sprung into immediate favor and there developed for it a very large demand. Afterwards a number of other manufacturers followed suit and Broad leaf wrapped cigars of the ten-cent order were being made by some of the largest factories in the West. In the course of time, the particular manufacturer mentioned above discontinued the manufacture of these, as did many others, although some continued to manufacture this article with success. During the past few months, the Broad leaf wrapped cigar seems to have been regaining the prominence which it occupied several years ago and a number of new brands have been recently placed upon the market. The result of this is felt in the leaf market, and there is considerable demand for the Broad leaf tobacco. During the past couple of weeks several deals have been closed in this class of tobacco. A few houses also report a satisfactory business in Connecticut Havana Seed of the 1908 crop. — Leaf.

Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, PA., July 27, 1909.

The late rain came just in time for the growing tobacco, which had already begun to suffer for lack of water. The beneficial effects of the rain are already seen, for the plants have taken a new lease on life. Taken as a whole, the crop looks well, and with favorable weather will be harvested about the usual time. Some trading has been going on late-

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We Buy or Sell for You. Write us today.

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Established 1889.

Commission Merchant In

LEAF TOBACCO.

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H. T. SWEENEY,

PACKER OF

Leaf Tobacco

Tobacco Bought and Sold

on Commission.

Edgerton, - - - Wisconsin

Campbell-Peterson Tobacco Co.,

Dealers in and Packers of

Leaf Tobacco,

Orfordville, Wisconsin.

McGIFFIN & BIRKENMEYER

Packers and Dealers in

Leaf Tobacco

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Notice to the Trade.

Announcements under this head are inserted free of charge, conditioned upon brokerage fee being paid after transactions are closed.

FOR SALE—75 CASES, ALL TOPS, SOUND 1905 binders. Ready to go on the table. Will be sold right. For particulars address this office.

WOULD BUY ASSORTED 1908 CROPS IF price is right. Address D 14, this office, giving grading and asking price.

A 250 CASE PACKING OF 1908, GRADING better than the average of the 1908 crop, for sale. Just the lot for a moderate sized factory. Particulars can be learned by addressing B 12, this office.

WHAT MANUFACTURER WOULD BUY a good lot of 1906 leaf? A sound packing is offered at attractive prices. Can learn price by addressing this office, care of B 16.

ly in 1908 tobacco, the prices being somewhat below those paid for 1907 tobacco. No established price has been fixed, however. The 1906 tobacco has been selling at 16 to 16 1/2 cents a pound, with the 1907 a cent below the other. Trading in old goods is still confined to job lots, and the purchasers are local cigar manufacturers. The latter are hopeful of early improvement in the business, and that the industry has improved is evident from the need of many factories for more hands. — New Era.

New England.

We had more rain last week and the tobacco has again started to grow. The center leaves looked a very light green and the plants showed that they were putting the best foot forward. If a good crop comes out of what was shown to us one week ago we ought to be agreeably surprised to say the least. Don't imagine that we have moisture enough to carry through to maturity a crop that has just come to topping, for we have from 20 to 30 days or more before the early tobacco will be ready for the harvest, and a longer time before the late set will be ripe, and I always notice that a good rain did the crop about as much good the last part of the season as at any time in its growth. This fear of drouth was not felt by me alone, but was shared by the growers of the whole Connecticut valley, and I am told that the people down the river had come to fear defeat to the crop, had not the timely showers arrived. A few days improvement works wonders in either direction as we can plainly see for ourselves. — Cultivator.

Cement Work.

We are prepared to do all kinds of cement work, such as walks, curbs, gutters, foundation walls, floors, etc. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

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BARTZ BROS.