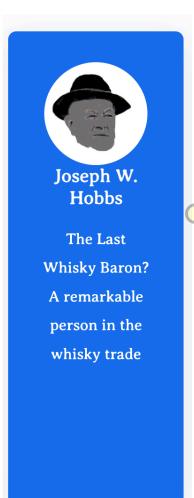
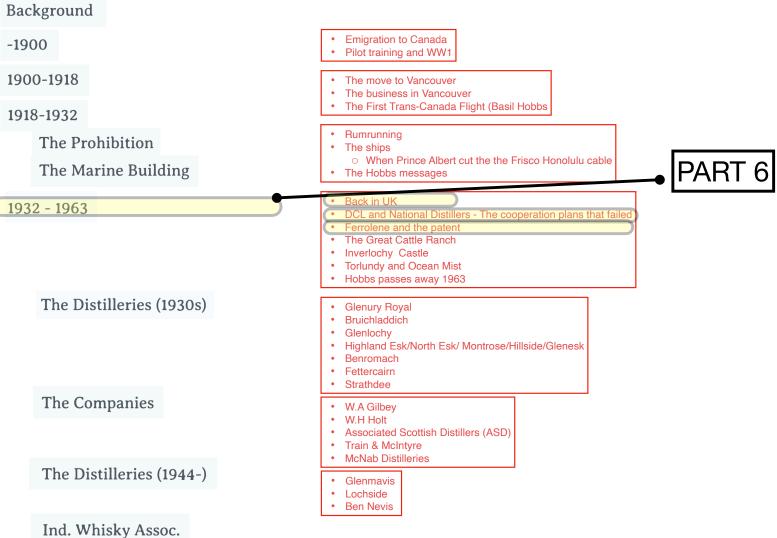


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JOSEPH W. HOBBS - The Last Whisky Baron? Part 6

THE MOVE BACK – THE PLANS FOR COOPERATION DCL & NATIONAL DISTILLERS ARE CANCELLED – HOBBS' PATENT

Hobbs lost large sums of money in the Marine Building project in Vancouver, and it became more difficult and riskier to make large sums of money from rum running.

Around 1932, Hobbs returned to England with his new wife. He set up a new export business - Joseph Hobbs & Co - on Regent Street in London. Already in 1933, he travelled to New York. He had realized that it was possible to make big money the day the prohibition period was over, and you had to be prepared.

In 1934, it was possible to buy alcohol again in the USA. In the same year, DCL and National Distillers, USA discussed a cooperation. The plan was to form a joint venture and build two distilleries in Linden N.J. to make gin. The new company would have the sales rights to DCL's gin brands in the US. In November 1934, it was announced that the negotiations had ended and that there would be no cooperation. In Weir's book "The History of the Distillers Company 1877 - 1939" he addresses likely causes for the failure, but from DCL's point of view. DCL built the two gin distilleries themselves and ND built in record time (3 months) a gin distillery in Carthage, Cincinnati in partnership with W.A. Gilbey's. This seemed to be the starting point for ND to look for distilleries in Scotland and they will own seven. More about these distilleries in later sections.

The brother Basil remained in Canada and was "Overseas Director" for D.J. McCallum and the photo shows him writing a distribution agreement in 1935 with an American firm. Coincidentally, McCallum's Edinburgh office was bombed by a Zeppelin in 1916. Basil Hobbs shot down a Zeppelin in 1917. (see part 1)

In 1935 Hobbs was sued by a London printer for unpaid label. During the trial he claimed that he was not to blame, but the distilleries. He also said that it was not possible to sell the whisky in the United States with common names and that the same whisky was sold under different names. The whisky came from Train & McIntyre and W.H. Holt (more about these companies in later parts). Judge Dumas got tired of Hobbs' argument:

"Mr Hobbs I don't believe you. You have come here masquerading in every conceivable name in order to impose goods upon the public in America. Go away. I am sorry to have lost my temper."

Already in 1934, Hobbs registered the company Oxy Ferrolene Ltd with the same address as McNab Distilleries Ltd, 11, Waterloo Place in London. During WW the import of acetylene from Norway was cut off. Hobbs had invented a gas mixture and method to replace acetylene for gas cutting of metal. The market name was Ferrogas and production started up in Leicester. His son was active in the company for many years. On the website https://glenlochy.com/pages/12/71 there are more details.

All summaries can be found here:

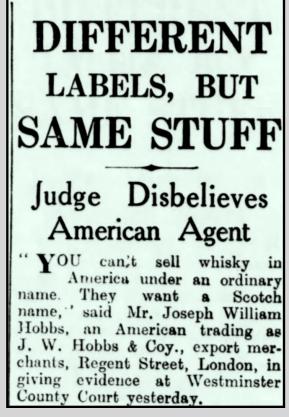
h=ps://www.repspect.se/joseph_hobbs_summary.html



Lee J. Gunson (left) and Basil D. Hobbs (right) May 29, 1937 (private collection)



Detroit Free Press October 25, 1935



Daily Record May 24, 1935

OXY-FERROLENE, LTD. — (P.C.). — Capital f_{100} . Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in oxygen, solid, liquid or gaseous fuels and chemicals of every nature, etc. R.O.: 11 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.I.

The Chemist and Druggist, June 9, 1934

Ser. No. 469,876. OXY-FERBOLENE LIMITED, Leicester, England. Filed May 2, 1944.



FOR GASEOUS FUELS COMPRISING COAL GAS, METHANE, WATER GAS, COKE OVEN GAS AND PRO-DUCER GAS AND LIQUIDS FOR GENERATING GAS OR VAPOUR FOR USE AS FUEL COMPRISING DI-ETHYL ETHER, METHOL ALCOHOL, AMYL ALCOHOL, BUTYL ALCOHOL, AND PROPYL ALCOHOL. Claims use since July 29, 1939.



The most recent, and perhaps the most promising, is the new oxy-ferrolene method of cutting and welding, which employs coal gas impregnated with a liquid instead of oxygen-acetylene gas. This impregnation of the coal gas lowers the ignition point of the mixture and delays the propagation of the flame. It also has the effect of greatly increasing the cutting action of the gas when the apparatus is used for cutting as distinct from welding. Much less attention is required than is necessary with an acetylene generator, and the welding of metallic articles by the oxy-ferrolene method is said to be markedly cheaper than by the "xy-acetylene process.

Western Mail March 29, 1935

Leicester Evening Mail - December 28, 1943

GIN FOR U.S. MARKET

London Firm's Reported Participation

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19. It is reported that negotiations are almost concluded granting to the National Distillers' Products Corporation the exclusive right of manufacturing gin in the United States under the formulæ owned by W. and A Gilbey, Ltd., of London. While the details have not been revealed, it is believed that the agreement involves the formation of a new corporation to be owned jointly by the two concerns mentioned.

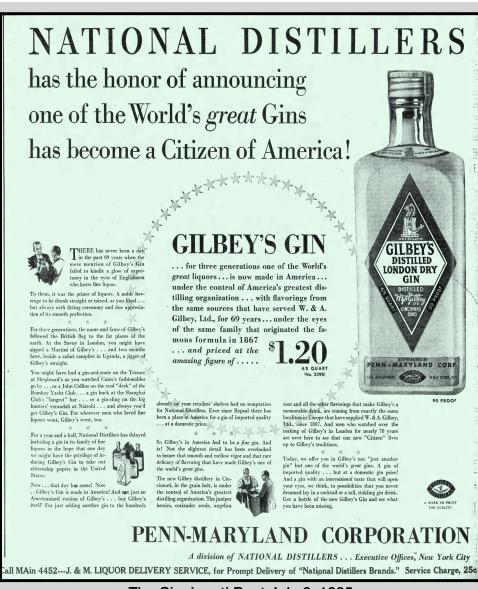
The Guardian February 20, 1935

Porter Named Head Of Gilbey Company

Organization and election of officers of W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd., of Delaware was effected at the executive offices of National Distillers Products Corp., 120 Broadway. Seton Porter, president of National Distillers, was elected president of the new company, which will manufacture Gilbey's London Dry Gin at a new distillery just completed at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The W. & A. Gilbey Company of Delaware is owned jointly by W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd., of Great Britain and National Distillers Products Corporation, with the latter holding a majority interest.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle May 23, 1935



The Cincinnati Post July 2, 1935

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