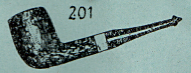
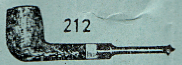
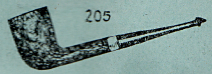
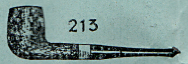
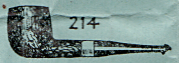
K. & P. Silver Mounted Briars

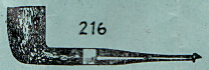


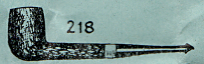




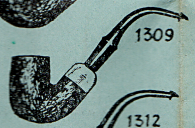


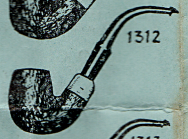






BENT 'SYSTEM' PIPES





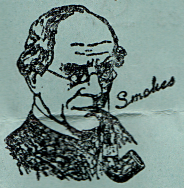
Manufactured by
KAPP & PETERSON LIMITED
Dublin & London

Canadian Distributors
GENIN, TRUDEAU & CO., LTD.
38 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

A CHAMPION "PIPER"

Over 80 years ago, Charles Peterson arrived in Dublin from Riga, and for many years might be seen in Kapp's miniature workshop in the front window in Grafton Street, turning everything he could lay his hands on into Pipes, cigar holders, and such like. It was here that he gave the public the first clue to the theory of "how the fly got into the amber" by giving demonstrations in softening and bending that substance over the flame of a candle. Realising the fact that Dublin was the slave to the primitive and fragile "Francis Street meerschaum" wherewith to offer incense to "My Lady Nicotine," he produced an ideal "incense receptacle," to wit, "Peterson's System Pipe," which revolutionised smoking from Francis Street to 'Frisco. Unlike Peter the Great, he did not return across the Baltic with his invention, but in order to meet the growing demand, he formed a company and established a factory in St. Stephen's Green, where at present over a hundred hands are employed in the making of "incense holders" for the worshippers of the "Sublime Weed" throughout the world.

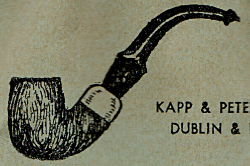
The Thinking Man



A Peterson Pipe

Peterson's

A CHAT WITH THE SMOKER



KAPP & PETERSON LTD.
DUBLIN & LONDON

Smokes Dry

Smokes Cool

Smokes Sweet

Cross section showing the scientific principles (in relation to the laws of gravity and proportioned smoke passages) on which Peterson's "SYSTEM" Pipss are constructed. Also the "Peterson Lip" mouthpiece is fitted to PETERSON'S DUBLIN & LONDON and PETERSON'S "KAPRUF" and "KAPET" well-known straight briars.

BRIAR PIPES

The prevalent idea amongst smokers is that when a pipe burns the fault lies entirely in the briar. So far from this being the case, it may be entirely due to one or more of the following causes:

1. THE DRYNESS OF THE NEW PIPE MAKING IT SMOKE HOT AND LIABLE TO BURN.

To season or to make a new Briar Pipe smoke cool, it should be smoked slowly until a protective layer of carbon has formed inside the bowl to avoid the risk of charring the Briar.

2. FILLING TOBACCO TOO LOOSELY IN THE BOWL AND QUICK SMOKING — SMOKING IN THE OPEN IN WINDY WEATHER, PRODUCING A FORCED DRAUGHT ON ONE PORTION OF THE BOWL — CAUSING IT TO FLAME INSTEAD OF SMOULDER. THIS APPLIES MORE ESPECIALLY TO VERY DRY TOBACCO.

For the first dozen smokes, please fill your Pipe as tightly with tobacco as possible, and more so towards the stem of the Bowl. Light up evenly and well. Press down the lighted tobacco after the first pull or so.

Similarly CRACKING of Briar may be due to:

1. ALLOWING A SURPLUS "CAKING" OF THE BOWL: THE OUTWARD EXPANSION OF THE "CAKE" WHEN THE PIPE IS COOLING BEING MORE POWERFUL THAN THE INTERNAL CONTRACTION OF THE BRIAR, CAUSING THE LATTER TO CRACK.

This often occurs when a heavily carbonised pipe is being rested. The accumulation of "Cake" should be removed periodically: 1/16-in. thickness is a good margin to leave.

2. EMPTYING THE PIPE BY KNOCKING OR HITTING THE TOP OF THE BOWL (WHILE STILL HOT) AGAINST A HARD SUBSTANCE WILL HAVE A SIMILAR EFFECT, ALTHOUGHA PIPE SHOULD BE EMPTIED IMMEDIATELY AFTER SMOKING.

Heavy knocking of a pipe should be avoided as much as possible.

TO CLEAN A PIPE, a Peterson woolly cleaner is best, dipped in methylated spirit.

Always remove mouthpiece by gripping same close to the juncture of bowl and mouthpiece, to avoid undue strain on the stem and possible breakage of the push or spigot.

Heavy smokers should always keep three or four pipes in use alternately. This ensures long life to your Briar and pleasurable smoking.

Smokers must bear in mind that Briar Root being wood, is of its very nature combustible and, therefore, cannot be ABSOLUTELY guaranteed against burning, but should any of our pipes burn or crack within 90 days from date of purchase we will replace the Bowl gratis, always provided that reasonable care has been taken. This guarantee covers only one replacement, and does not apply to bowls burst by over-carbonising, bowls worn thin by constant scraping, or pipes which split or break at the juncture of the bowl and stem. Such breakages are usually due to accidental damage

SHAMROCK SERIES