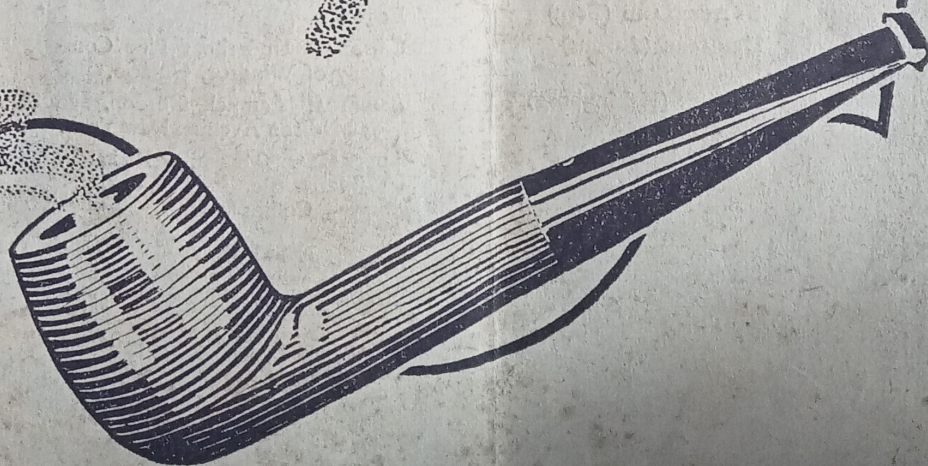


The
HOUSE
of
CHARATAN

Pipes



Messrs. F. Charatan & Son, Ltd.

have been established as

Makers of High Grade

BRUYÈRE PIPES

for over half a century



PLEASE KEEP THIS CATALOGUE
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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DENMARK (Aarhus)

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The Pipe Throughout the Ages

A brief history of the Tobacco Pipe from Prehistoric Times until to-day

MOST people are under the impression that the tobacco pipe dates back only to the early part of the 16th century, when tobacco was first introduced into Europe. As a matter of fact tobacco was smoked in a pipe before the dawn of history.

The earliest pipes known were unearthed by American archaeologists from the prehistoric burial grounds of the Southern American States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

These pipes, which are known as "Monitor" pipes are carved from a single piece of solid porphyry and are about three to four inches long and one inch wide.

From its original home, at a later date, the custom of smoking spread southward, and the next earliest pipes to the "Monitors," are the ancient clay pipes, often elaborately decorated, which have been discovered in Mexico.

Of the history of the pipe between these early days and the discovery of America by Columbus in 1496 little or nothing is known, and it is not until the English soldier-sailor-merchant-adventurers of the 16th century began thoroughly to explore the American Coastal territory that we again hear of tobacco.

In 1582-3, Sir Ralph Lane was appointed by Queen Elizabeth first Governor of Virginia, where he came into contact with the North American Indians who first introduced the smoking of tobacco to his notice. Lane found the tobacco pipe occupying a position of peculiar symbolical significance among the Indians, notably the Calumet or "Peace Pipe," familiar to all of us in our boyhood through the stories of Fenimore Cooper.

The bowl of the Calumet was made from the famous red pipe-stone (catlinite) found in the Coteau des Prairies, in South Dakota, and the stem was a hollow reed.

In a true spirit of adventure, Lane experimented with smoking, and whether or not, as a novice, he suffered the pangs which must have accompanied the smoking of the rank unmatured leaf of his day, he persevered, and by the time he returned to England in 1586, had become an habitual smoker. He brought back with him several Indian pipes and a supply of tobacco, which he introduced to the notice of Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh, who is

generally, though erroneously, credited with the introduction of tobacco to this country, quickly became an enthusiastic devotee of the pipe and sang its praises to the court. It quickly found favour with the "young bloods" of the day and even, it is said, with the "Virgin Queen" herself, and from that day to this the popularity of tobacco has steadily increased despite the many and strenuous attacks made upon smoking and the imposition of iniquitous duties on the imported leaf.

All of us have heard the story, related as a fact, of the serving man, who, seeing Sir Walter smoking and thinking his master was on fire flung a bucket of water over him. The true facts upon which this legendary exploit is based are given in Rich's "Irish Hubbub" (1622) as follows:—

"A certain Welchman newly come to London, and beholding one to take tobacco, never seeing the like before and not knowing the manner of it, but perceiving him vent smoke so fast, and supposing his inward parts to be on fire, cried out, - - 'O! Jehesu, Jehesu man, for the passion of Cod, hold, for by Cod's plud thy snout's on fire,' and having a bowle of beere in his hand threw it at the other's face to quench his smoking nose."

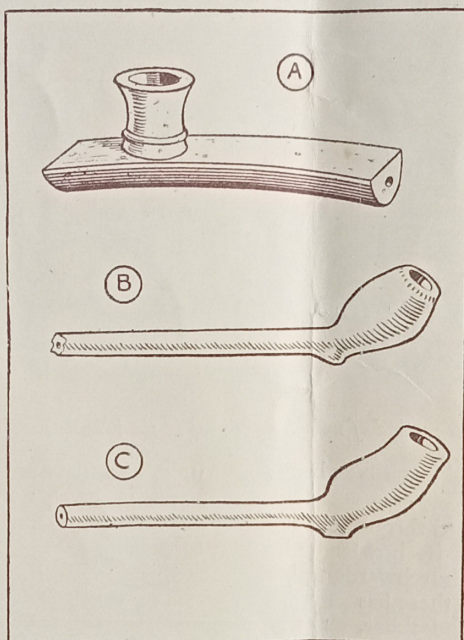
The popularity of pipe-smoking grew apace and pipe-making became a sufficiently important industry to warrant the formation in London, in 1619, of an Incorporated Company of Pipe Makers.

At this time two forms of pipe were in use; the one, with a walnut shell for bowl and a reed for stem quickly died, the other, the clay pipe persists down to the present day. Early in the 17th century Broseley in Staffordshire and Ames-

bury in Wiltshire became the centres of the clay pipe making industry.

As will be seen from the illustrations, these early clay pipes had very small bowls, presumably because the high price of tobacco (3s. an ounce) made smoking a luxury.

From England, pipe smoking quickly spread throughout Europe, and the pipe assumed special characteristics in each country, although at first the clay was the general form except in Turkey and the Near East, where the narghileh (hubble-bubble) in which the smoke is cooled by being passed through rose-water, or an exceedingly long pipe



EARLY FORMS OF PIPES.

A. "Monitor" pipe carved from a single block of porphyry. Found in prehistoric burial grounds in Southern States of U.S.A.

B. and C.

Two forms of the clay pipe dating from the early 16th century. Note the small bowls.

with a red clay bowl and decorated reed stem, were employed. In Germany, for example, the pipe developed along the lines of a large painted porcelain bowl with a

expensive, clay is—well—plebeian, as well as being hot and fragile, the calabash is ugly and unwieldy, and the cherrywood is soft and absorbent, liable to crack, heavy,



The primitive method of weighing the root in the bruyère woods in Algeria

long pendulous stem decorated with gold or silver bands and tassels.

In England the clay alone was smoked throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The size of its bowl and its shape and finish improved until the Churchwarden pipe was evolved. Since the Churchwarden there has been no really clean pipe until the Underboar, and the cleanliness of the Churchwarden was not due to any feature of design, but to the practice of placing the pipe in a special rack among the embers overnight, and so burning away all the residue which had accumulated during the day in the bottom of the bowl and in the stem.

Early in the 19th century the cherrywood pipe was introduced to England and gained great popularity. Then followed experiment after experiment, in which many different materials were used, including various woods, horn, bone, ivory, stone, precious and other metals, amber, glass, porcelain, corn-cob, calabash, and meerschaum.

There were serious objections to almost all these materials. Some were too fragile, some too expensive; others were too absorbent, others again cracked with heat and some flavoured the tobacco. Of them all only those made of briar (or bruyère), calabash, meerschaum, clay and cherrywood have remained in general use to-day, and of these the bruyère is far and away the most popular. Meerschaum is both fragile and

ugly, and flavours the tobacco. Bruyère on the other hand is hard, non-absorbent, light, cool, handsome in appearance, reasonable in price, and does not flavour the tobacco.

Bruyère and French briar are actually one and the same



Sawing the raw root into small blocks at the bruyère works in Algeria

wood. Originally the supplies of bruyère or Tree Heath (*Erica Arborea*) for pipe-making were obtained entirely from France. These were soon exhausted and the French briar of to-day is more often than not obtained from immature trees of recent growth quite unsuitable for the manufacture of good pipes. The finest bruyère is now imported from Morocco and Algeria. In adapting itself to the hot and dry climate of these countries the Tree Heath, which grows to a height of some ten feet, in search of moisture develops enormous, wide-spreading roots. It is from the tough and close-grained roots of the oldest trees that the most suitable wood for pipe-making is obtained; and the finest of all is secured from the heart of the dry and sapless roots of trees which, after living to a great age, have died some years before the root is disturbed. It is from such old and seasoned wood that Underboar pipes are cut. (Refer to illustrations on previous and next page.)

But even the bruyère pipe was capable of improvement. Moisture from the mouthpiece and from the heated tobacco collected at the bottom of the bowl, forming a wet plug of tobacco, stopping the free passage of air from bowl to mouthpiece, making the pipe hot, and ruining the flavour and aroma. The only outlet for this most unpleasant accumulation was up the mouthpiece into the smoker's mouth. Such vile "mouthfuls" are within the memory of every smoker.

Countless patent devices to overcome this serious defect have been tried since the early 19th century, and the great majority have proved as ineffective as they were ingenious. Some were unsightly, some too complicated and trouble-

ordinary pipe. Consequently any moisture from the mouthpiece cannot run down into the bowl, whilst any moisture from the tobacco *must* run from the bowl into the trap B. The nicotine moisture collected in this trap cannot possibly run back through the mouthpiece into the smoker's mouth, because the only connection



A general view of the bruyère saw mills in Algeria

between the trap and the mouthpiece is a small hole bored in the *top* of the shoulder of the duralumin plunger. To clean the pipe thoroughly, all that is necessary is to withdraw the mouthpiece and wipe the plunger. The head of the plunger, which is a sliding fit in the bore of the stem brings with it every atom of residue and moisture in the trap (B).

Thus a cool, dry smoke is absolutely ensured, every atom of tobacco to the bottom of the bowl can be smoked, the full flavour of the tobacco is enjoyed, and a sweet and clean pipe at all times obtained.

The Underboar Pipe in its present perfect form was not produced without constant and careful experiments covering a period of years. It was necessary first of all to find a metal for the plunger which would possess all the following qualities:—

1. Toughness and strength.
2. Resistance to rusting and corroding effect of moisture.
3. Rapid radiation of heat.
4. No effect on flavour of tobacco.

When, after many tests duralumin was finally selected, experiments were turned to making the plunger as thin as possible consistent with strength in order to reduce the condensing surface to the minimum. This has now been accomplished and the Underboar may be claimed to be perfect in every way.



The small blocks of bruyère being packed in sacks for shipment to Charatan's London Works

some, others adversely affected the coolness and flavour of the pipe and a few proved even worse than the evil they were intended to remove.

The "Underboar" has none of these drawbacks, and may rightly claim to have completely solved the problem. Its construction can be clearly seen from the accompanying illustration. The bore from the bowl to the stem is cut at an angle instead of being horizontal as it is in the



Sectional drawing showing the construction of the Underboar

How Underboar Pipes are made

THERE is a widespread belief that a cool and sweet smoke from a new pipe can only be obtained by some patent process of maturing or "breaking-in." Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is only one way of ensuring that a pipe will be cool and mellow from the start, and that is to use only old bruyère root thoroughly matured and seasoned over a period of years. There is no such thing as a secret or patent process—only a natural one.

Underboar Pipes are made only from selected old Algerian bruyère root which, after cutting, matures and seasons in the hot Saharan sun for several years before being shipped to us.

It reaches the Charatan workshops in roughly-cut blocks about four or five inches square (Fig. 1). There it is stored in a warm, dry place for a further period of two or three years until it is in perfect condition, light coloured, close-grained, thoroughly dry and light in weight.

In making a pipe these blocks are first cut on a circular saw into the rough shape of a bowl and stem (Fig. 2). The bowl is next shaped on the lathe by two cutting tools, one of which shapes the exterior whilst the other bores out the interior (Fig. 3). The stem is then shaped in a similar manner (Fig. 4), and a series of circular cutting blades shape the bottom of the pipe (Fig. 5) leaving only two corners which are trimmed off on the circular saw (Fig. 6) and then finally shaped and smoothed on a high-speed sandpaper wheel. In this state the bowls are placed in racks over a slow combustion stove for five or six months to complete the drying and seasoning process.

After this period every bowl is carefully examined under the supervision of the Works Manager, and only bowls that are perfect with regard to graining, and are without the slightest flaw, are passed for Underboar Pipes. It is interesting to know that only about one dozen of every gross of bowls are passed as fit for Underboar Pipes.

The bowls which are finally passed, go back to the workshops, where, in a specially constructed drilling machine, the hole is drilled in the stem of the bowl, ready to receive the mouthpiece, to which is attached the Duralumin cleaning plunger. It may here be remarked

that so exact are the dimensions of the bores drilled in the bowl of the Underboar Pipe, that every stem is interchangeable, and it is only necessary to quote the number of any particular shape, in the event of spare stems being required. After the bore is drilled, by means of another specially constructed machine, the bore is polished to allow the disc at the end of the Duralumin cleaning rod to slide up and down the bore, without the slightest risk of it being clogged, or stuck in the process of removing nicotine or sediment when the mouthpiece is withdrawn for cleaning purposes.

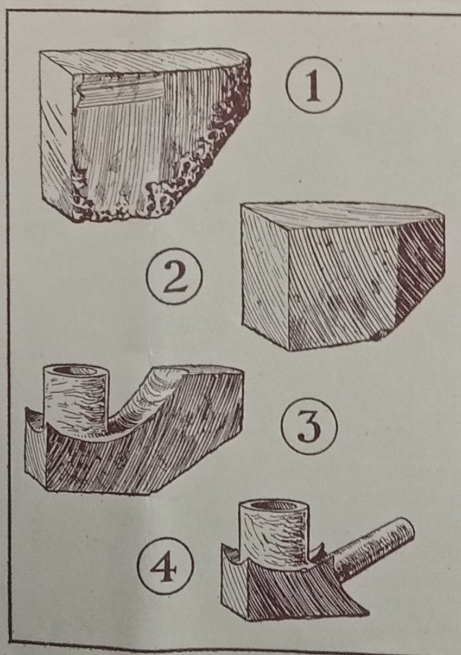
Work is now commenced on the mouthpiece. A strip of requisite width and length is cut on the circular saw from a sheet of the finest hard vulcanite (Fig. 7). The end which plugs into the stem is turned on the lathe until it exactly fits the particular bowl for which it is being made (Fig. 8). The mouthpiece and lip are then roughly shaped by hand on a high-speed sandpaper wheel. No measurements are taken, and perfect dimensions, proportion and symmetry are obtained by the judgment of the operator's eye alone, with won-

derful skill. The shaping is completed by hand with a file, and the whole mouthpiece is smoothed off on a fine sandpaper wheel (Figs. 9 and 10).

The bore of the mouthpiece is next drilled from the "plug" end to the lip, and the plug end is tapped with a Whitworth die to take the threaded end of the Duralumin plunger. After the plunger has been screwed into the mouthpiece the elongated hole in the lip is drilled, and a further hole is drilled from the shoulder of the plunger into the bore of the mouthpiece. The pipe is then tested to ensure that there is a free draught from bowl to lip. The next operation, that of marking the mouthpiece with the red ring, is most interesting. A hole is bored in the upper surface of the mouthpiece, into which is inserted a tube of red ivory of the same external diameter. The ivory is cut off close to the surface of the mouthpiece, and a cylindrical rod of vulcanite of the same diameter as the internal diameter of the ivory tube is then inserted to fill the remaining hole; this is also cut off close to the surface of the mouthpiece. The roughly cut edges of ivory and vulcanite are then smoothed off flush with



Typical samples of old bruyère root. Note the resemblance of the piece on the right to a grotesque animal with a long tail



the surface of the mouthpiece, on a fine sandpaper wheel.

It may here be remarked that the red ring which is found on the stem of every Underboar Pipe was originally placed there with the idea of distinctly showing which side up the mouthpiece should be. This mark, however,

is heated and bent by hand over a spirit flame, and the pipe is now ready for polishing. (Fig. 11.)

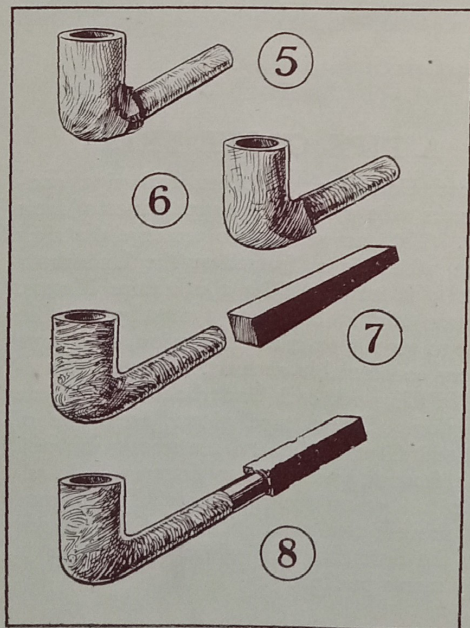
The first operation in the process of polishing an Underboar Pipe is by means of a mixture of finely powdered pumicestone and oil, which is rubbed on a felt buff, which is revolving at a very high speed. The surface of the



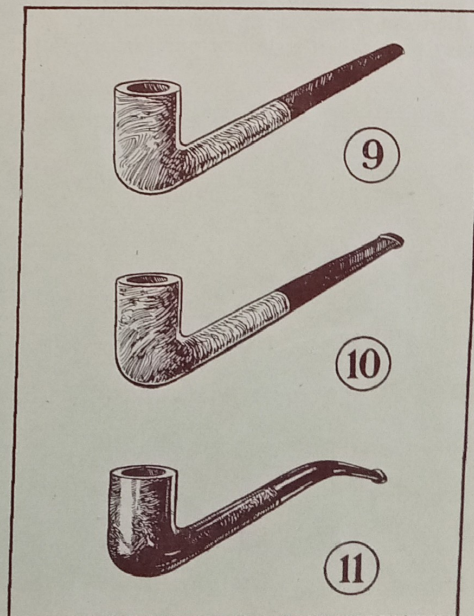
Bowls being cut and turned at Charatan's London Works

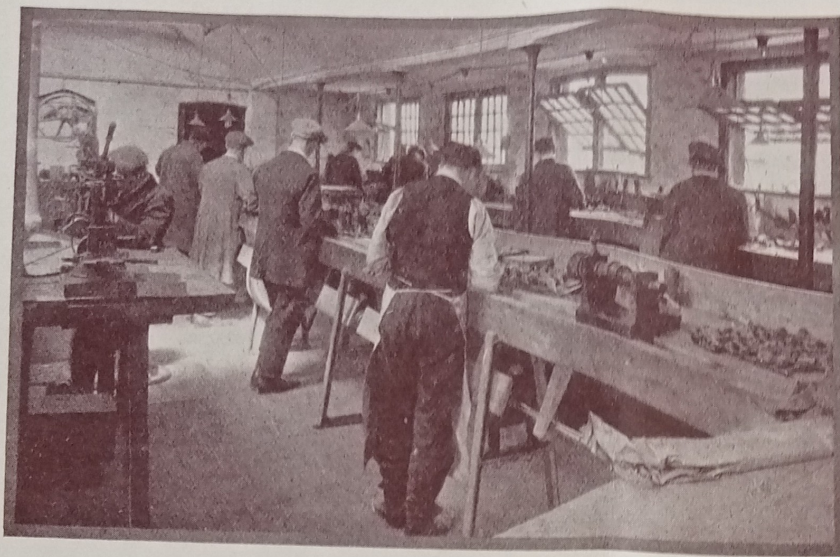
has now come to be looked upon as a distinguishing mark by which an Underboar Pipe can be easily recognised. Owing to the unprecedented success of the Underboar Pipe, various patent pipes have made their appearance from time to time, which are calculated to deceive, and even the ring, but a different colour, has made its appearance. Would-be purchasers therefore, of an Underboar Pipe, are warned that every genuine Underboar has the words, "Underboar—Registered No. 682372" on one side, and "Charatan's make—London—England" on the other, in addition to the small red ring on top of the mouthpiece. The process, so far as concerns the actual manufacturing, is now completed, except in the case of a pipe with a bent stem, where the vulcanite mouthpiece

pipe and mouthpiece is brought into contact with this felt buff as it revolves, by a skilled operator, and by this process all sandpaper marks are removed, and the foundation is laid for the beautiful silky, glossy finish, for which Underboar Pipes are so well known. In the next operation the pipe is passed on a calico mop, which mop is treated with a special polishing composition, and it is rubbed on this mop until it obtains a brilliant shine. It is next treated with a solution which has the effect of emphasising the grain, and bringing out the beautiful rich red appearance, for which the Underboar Pipes are noted. After this process the pipe is again polished on a soft calico mop, which revolves at an enormous speed, and the heat created by the friction, as the mouthpiece and bowl comes



These two illustrations together with that on the previous page show the various stages in the manufacture of Underboar Pipes.





A view of the assembling room at the Underboar Factory

into contact with this fast-revolving mop, is so great, that the bowl, and especially the mouthpiece, are practically sterilised, thus rendering it impossible for any germ to be on the pipe. The pipe is then stamped with the number and trade mark, and again thoroughly examined for any possible defect, after which it is again given a final finish on a very soft mop, and from the mop it is packed into the boxes, so that it reaches the smoker direct from the buff, thus ensuring the pipe being absolutely hygienic. From this description, three important facts emerge. *Firstly*, that only the very finest materials are used. *Secondly*, that every operation is carried out by highly-skilled craftsmen, with the result that every pipe when it leaves our factory,

is perfect in every detail. *Thirdly*, that every Underboar Pipe is hygienic and absolutely free from any germ or impurity when it reaches the smoker's mouth.

A WARNING

Countless attempts have been made to imitate the Underboar Pipe, but as both the trade mark and pipe are fully protected both in England, the U.S.A. and foreign countries, these invitations have been limited to copying the superficial appearance of the Underboar, especially the red ring on the mouthpiece. Intending purchasers of an Underboar Pipe are therefore advised to guard against substitution by looking for the words "Underboar. Reg. No. 682372" on one side of the stem and "Charatan. London Make" on the other, which are only found on genuine Underboar Pipes.



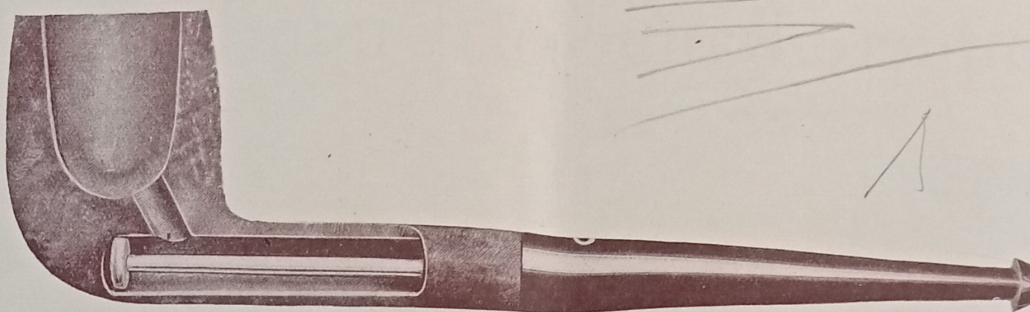
The polishing room at the Charatan Works



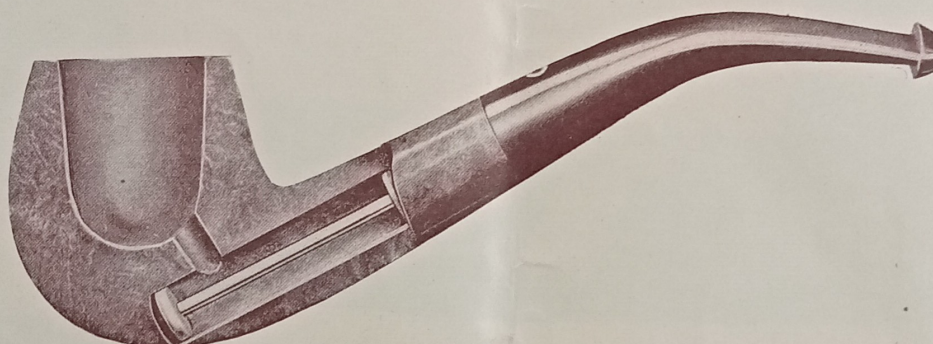
Bruyère root being delivered at Charatan's London Works

A PIPE GLOVE FREE

Most Underboar smokers and pipe connoisseurs take pride in the appearance of their pipes. They are anxious to preserve the high polish which is a feature of the Underboar when it is new. With this desire Messrs. Charatan are in complete sympathy, and in order to give it practical expression, they have at very considerable expense, arranged to present FREE, with each Underboar Pipe, a fine pipe-glove. These pipe gloves are made of the finest Glossweave, and are strong and well made, fastening with a snap fastener. In addition to keeping the pipe beautifully polished they prevent the mouthpiece getting clogged with the dust and fluff which accumulate in every man's pockets.



Section of a straight Underboar pipe showing duralumin plunger trap for moisture, and sloping bore from bowl to stem. When plunger is withdrawn it brings with it all the residue collected in the trap.



A curved stem pipe, showing how the plunger is fitted in this case.

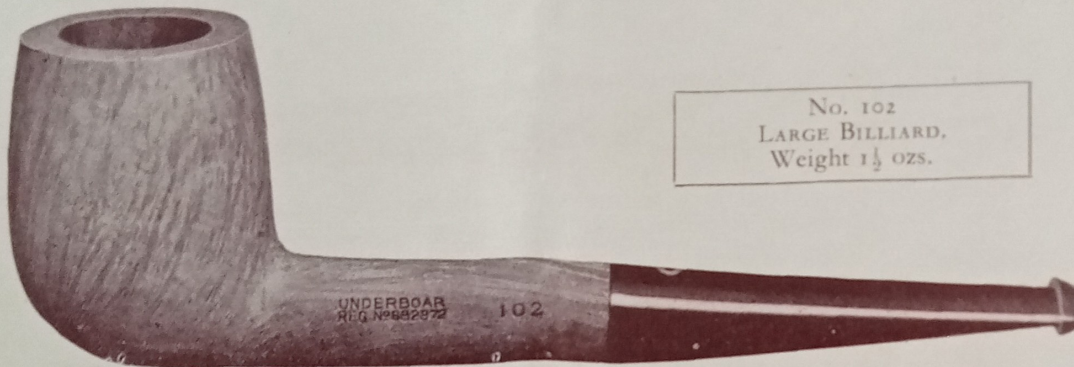


The mouthpiece of the Underboar pipe can be cleaned with a pipe cleaner in the ordinary way.

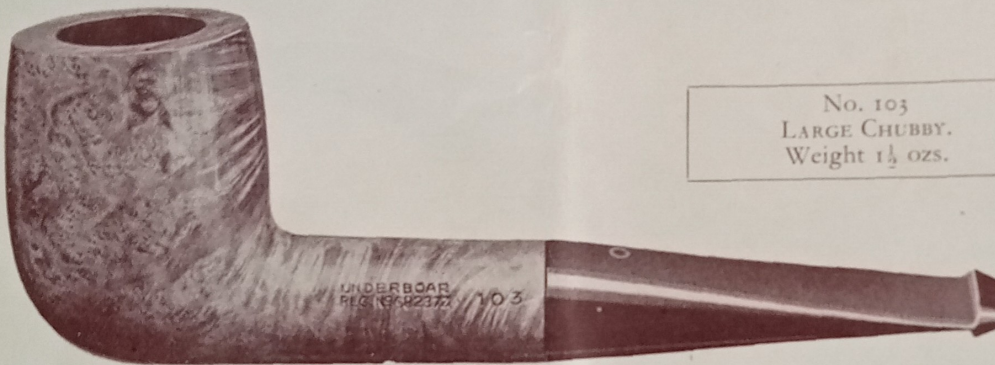
NOTE—After smoking an Underboar withdraw the plunger BEFORE knocking out the ash

Complete Range of Underboar Pipes

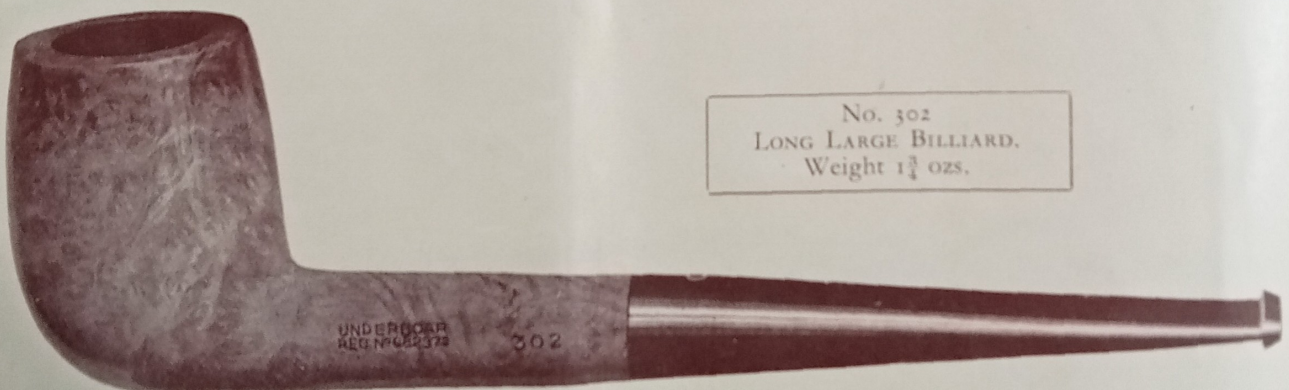
Throughout this Catalogue Pipes are reproduced in their actual size.



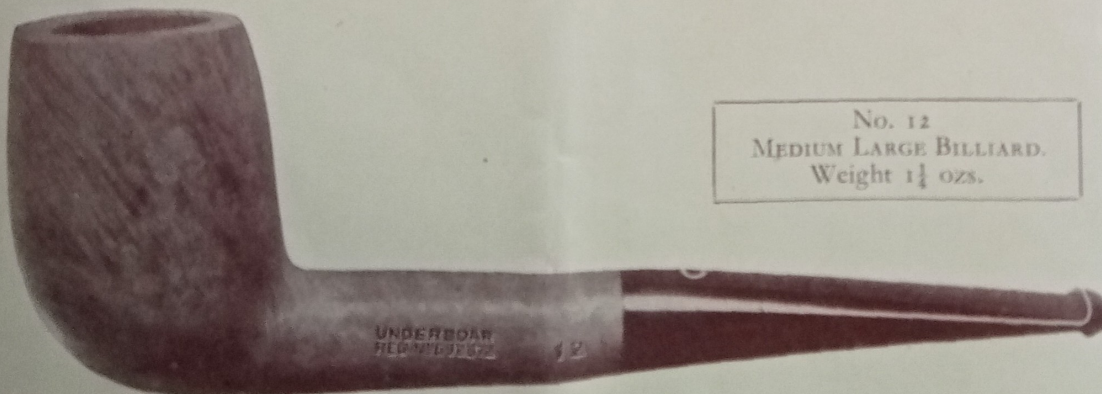
No. 102
LARGE BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.



No. 103
LARGE CHUBBY.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

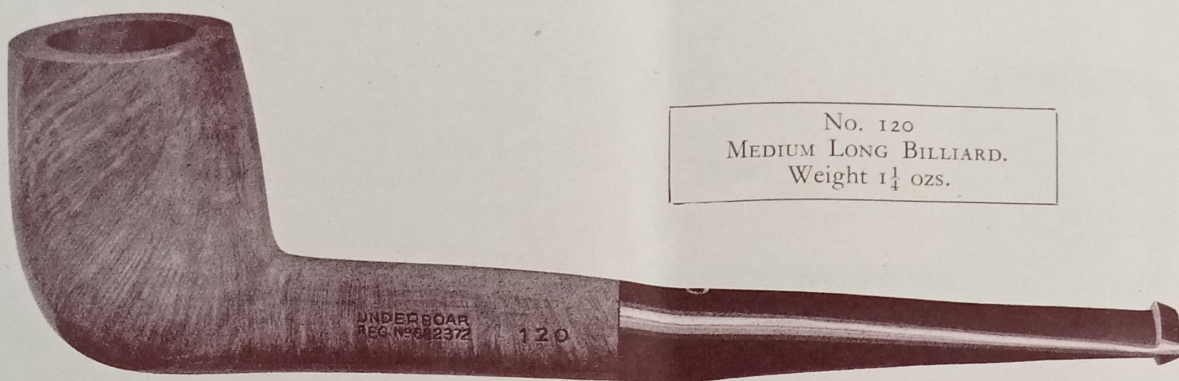


No. 302
LONG LARGE BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

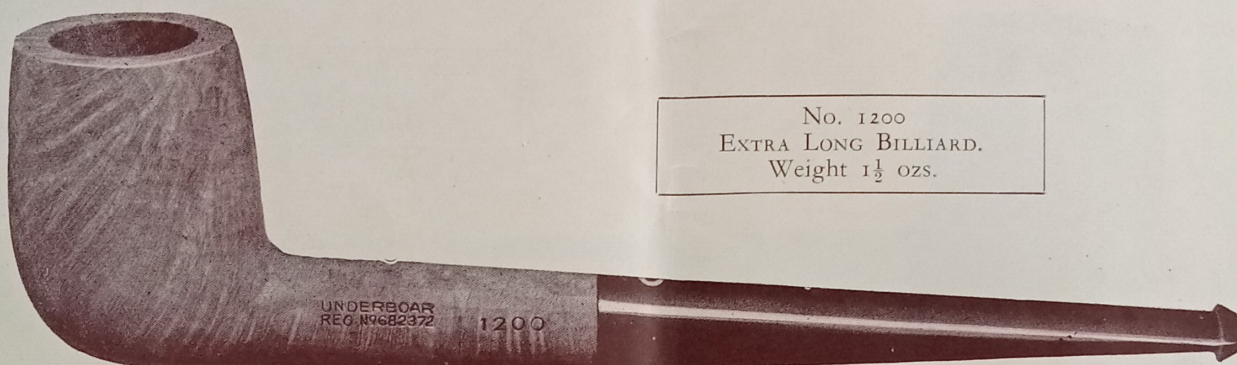


No. 12
MEDIUM LARGE BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

These illustrations are from untouched photographs of the pipes and are actual size throughout



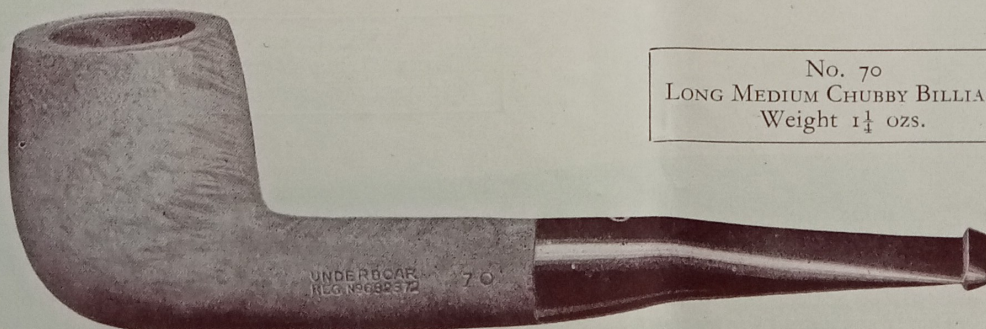
No. 120
MEDIUM LONG BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 1200
EXTRA LONG BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.



No. 7
MEDIUM CHUBBY BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

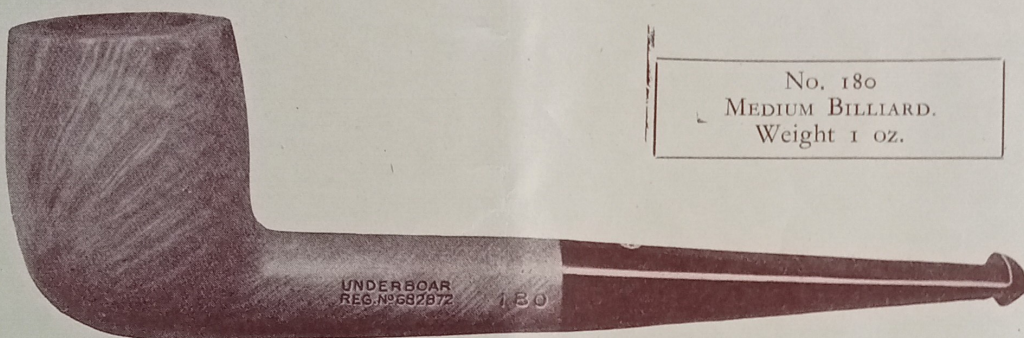


No. 70
LONG MEDIUM CHUBBY BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

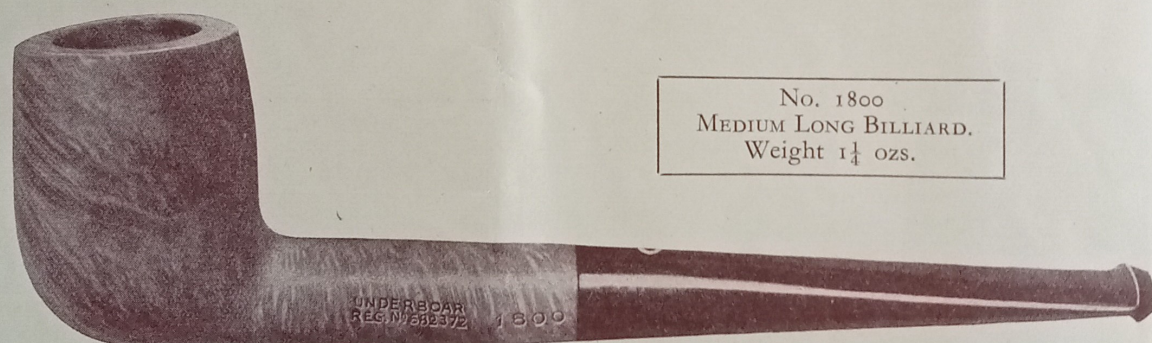
Order pipes by number—not by name



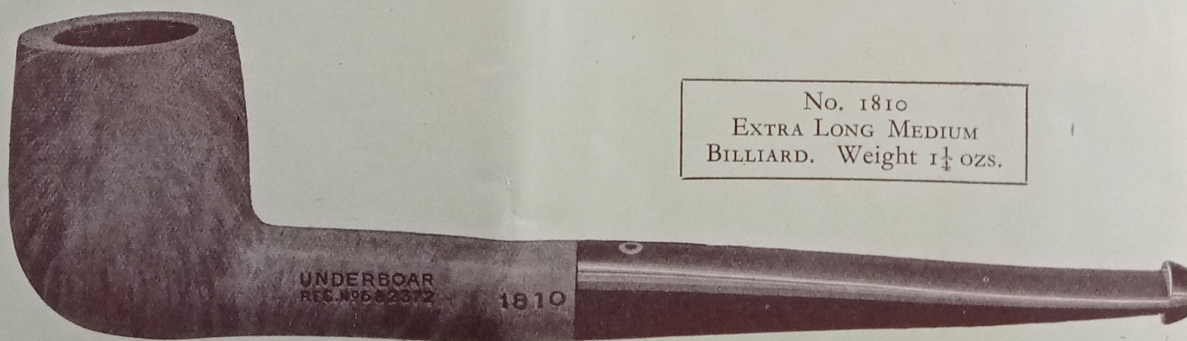
No. 108
MEDIUM SHORT BILLIARD.
Weight 1 oz.



No. 180
MEDIUM BILLIARD.
Weight 1 oz.



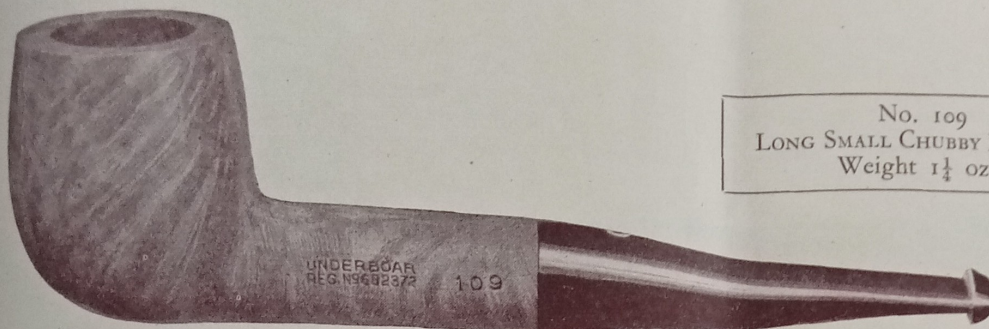
No. 1800
MEDIUM LONG BILLIARD.
Weight 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 1810
EXTRA LONG MEDIUM
BILLIARD. Weight 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

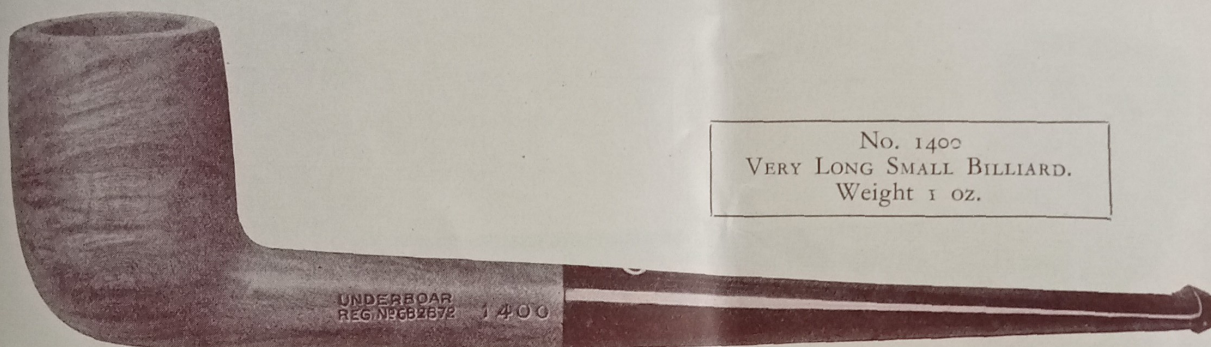
NOTE.—It will be noticed that pipes of the same shape, but different sizes weigh the same. This is accounted for by the larger pipe in each case having a thinner stem.

The beautiful graining as shown in illustrations is a feature of Charatan Pipes



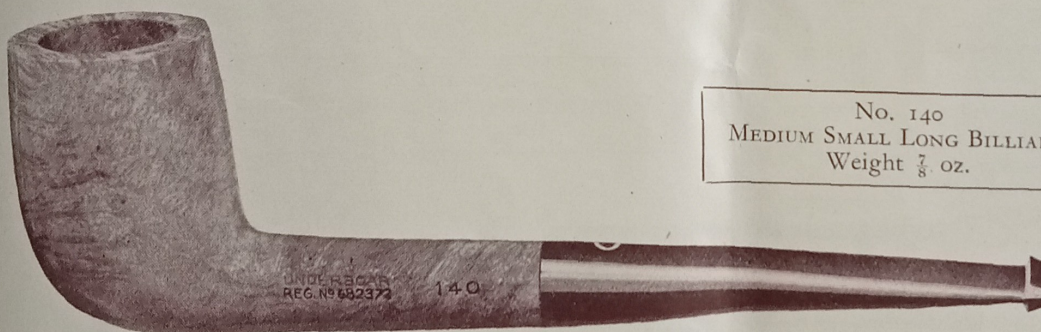
No. 109
LONG SMALL CHUBBY BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 9682372 109



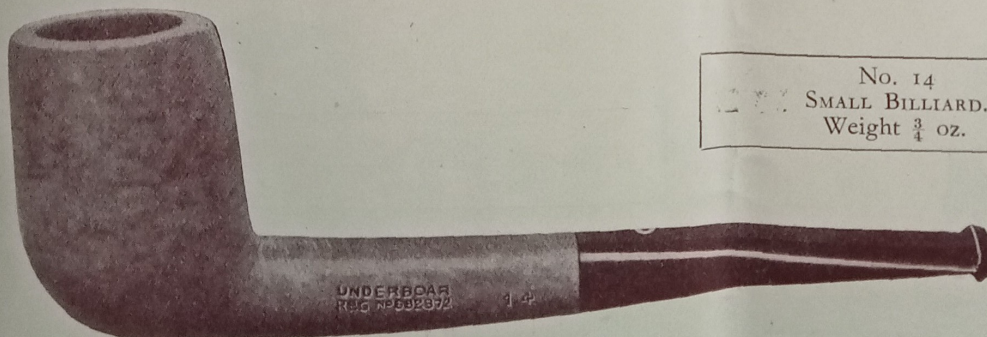
No. 1400
VERY LONG SMALL BILLIARD.
Weight 1 oz.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 9682372 1400



No. 140
MEDIUM SMALL LONG BILLIARD.
Weight $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 9682372 140

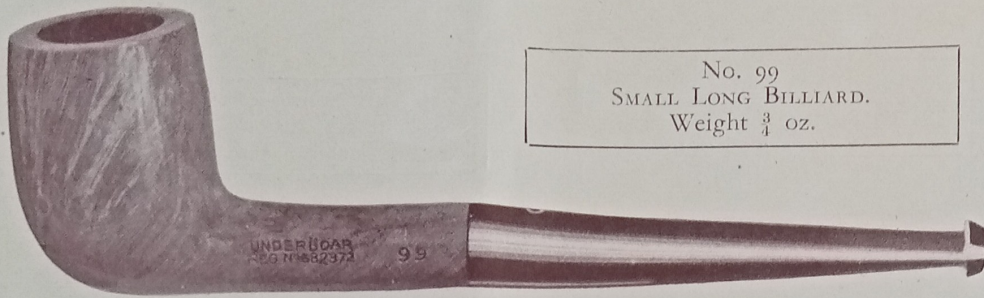


No. 14
SMALL BILLIARD.
Weight $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

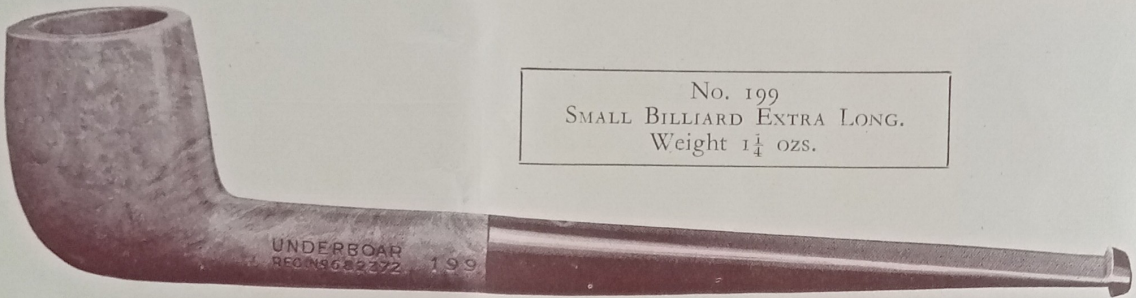
UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 9682372 14



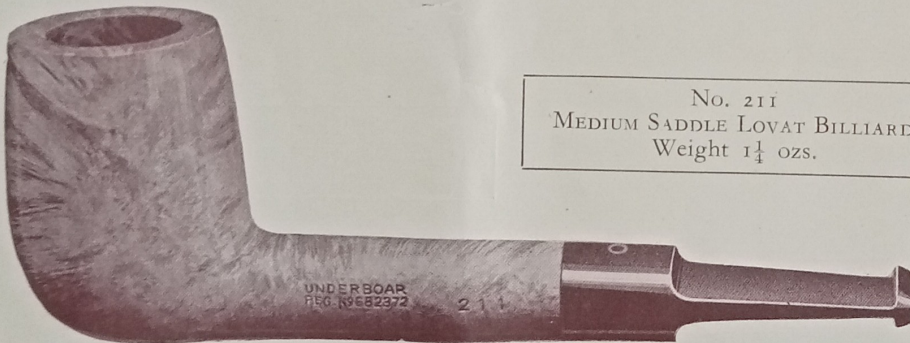
The extra long stem illustrated is made to fit shapes 1400, 140 and 14, making these numbers into admirable reading pipes



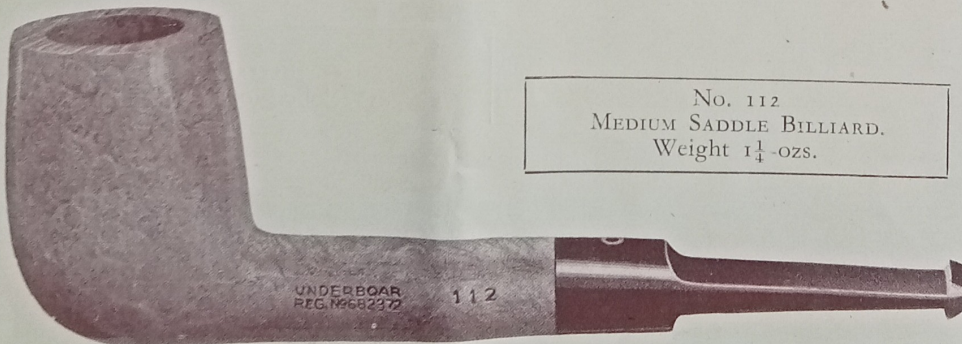
No. 99
SMALL LONG BILLIARD.
Weight $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.



No. 199
SMALL BILLIARD EXTRA LONG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

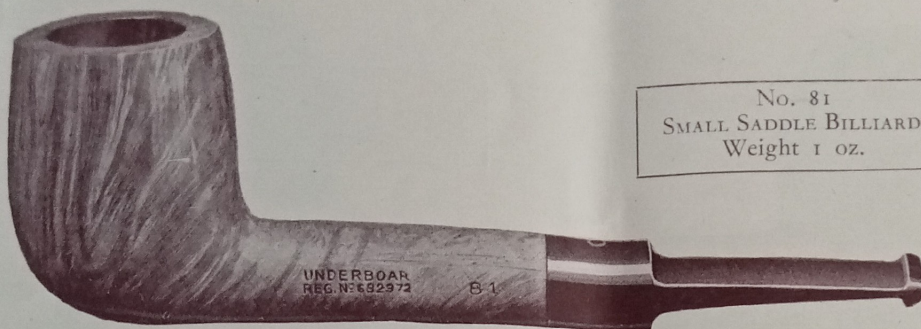


No. 211
MEDIUM SADDLE LOVAT BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

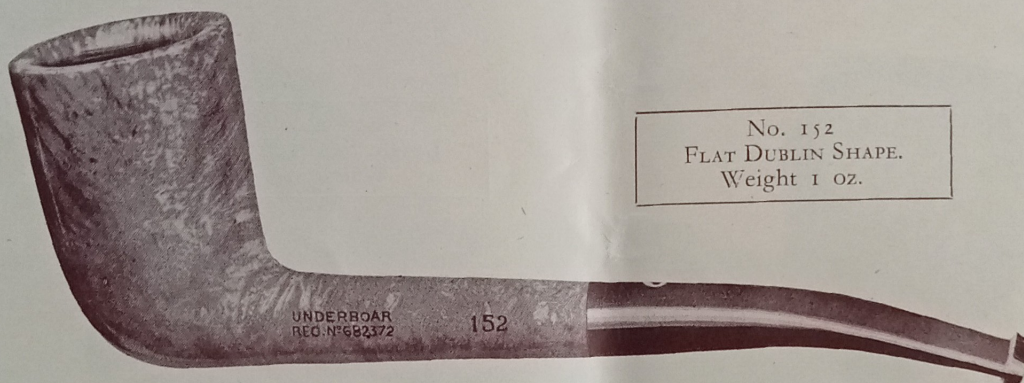


No. 112
MEDIUM SADDLE BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

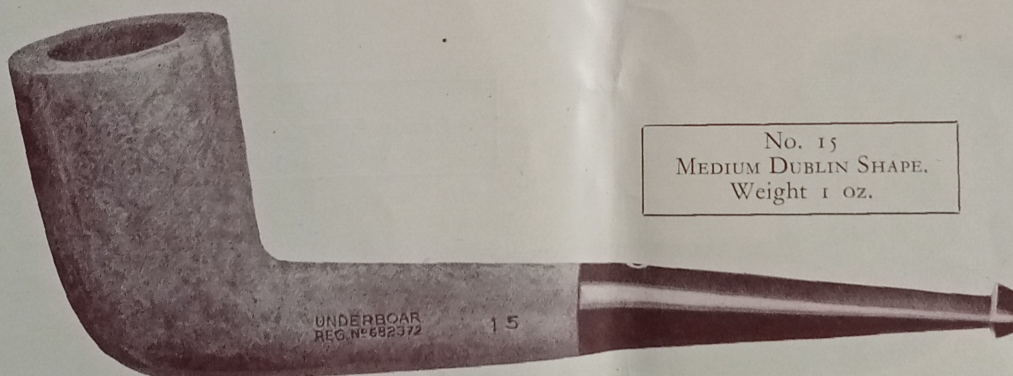
Order pipes by number and not by name



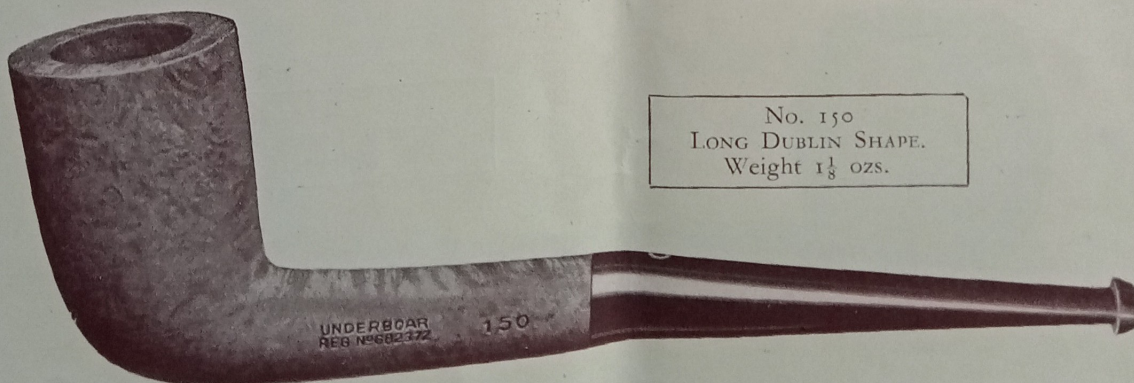
No. 81
SMALL SADDLE BILLIARD.
Weight 1 oz.



No. 152
FLAT DUBLIN SHAPE.
Weight 1 oz.

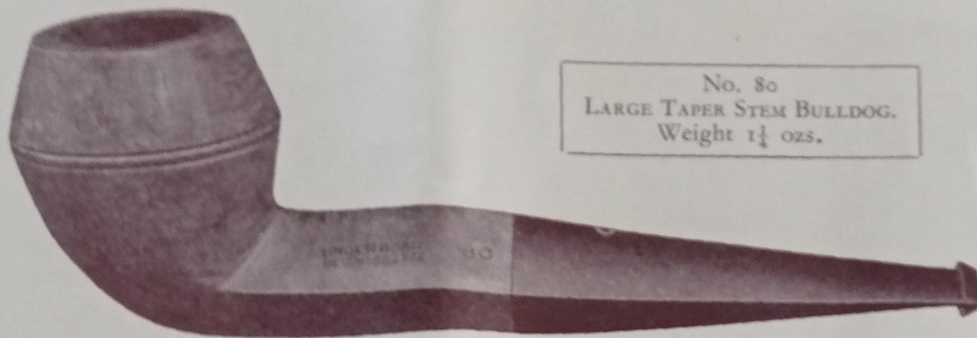


No. 15
MEDIUM DUBLIN SHAPE.
Weight 1 oz.

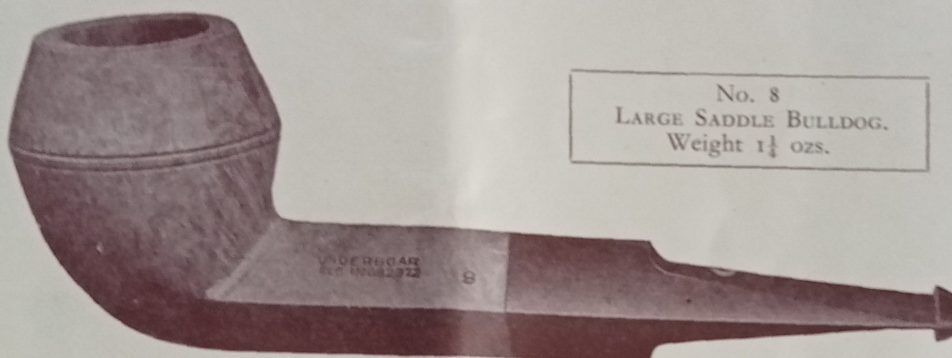


No. 150
LONG DUBLIN SHAPE.
Weight 1½ ozs.

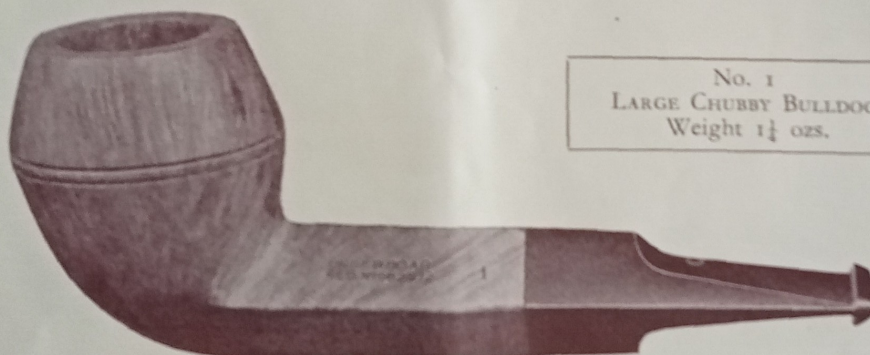
The 51 different shapes illustrated in this catalogue are designed to meet the requirements of every individual taste



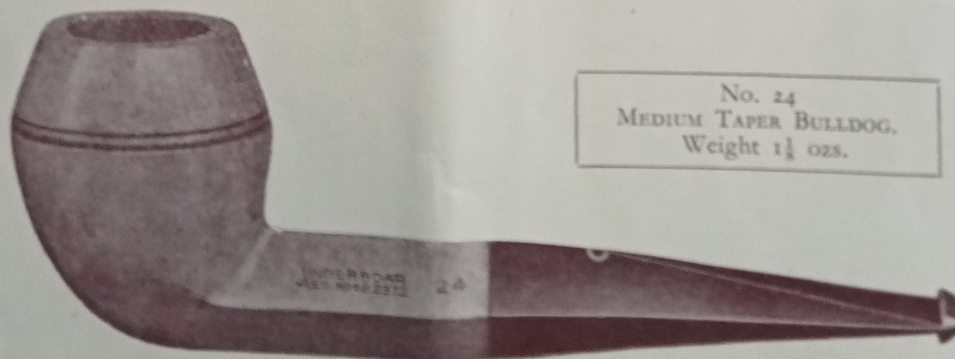
No. 80
LARGE TAPER STEM BULLDOG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 8
LARGE SADDLE BULLDOG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

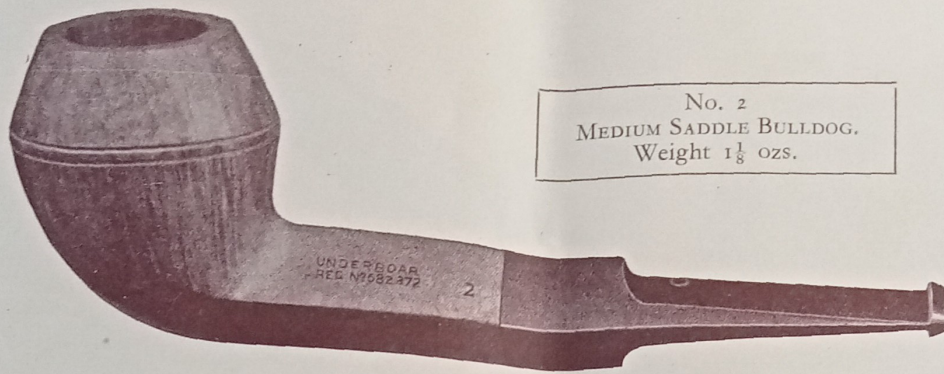


No. 1
LARGE CHUBBY BULLDOG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

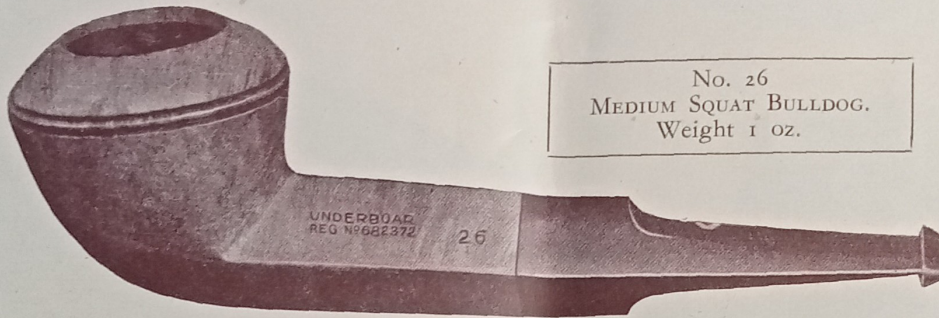


No. 24
MEDIUM TAPER BULLDOG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.

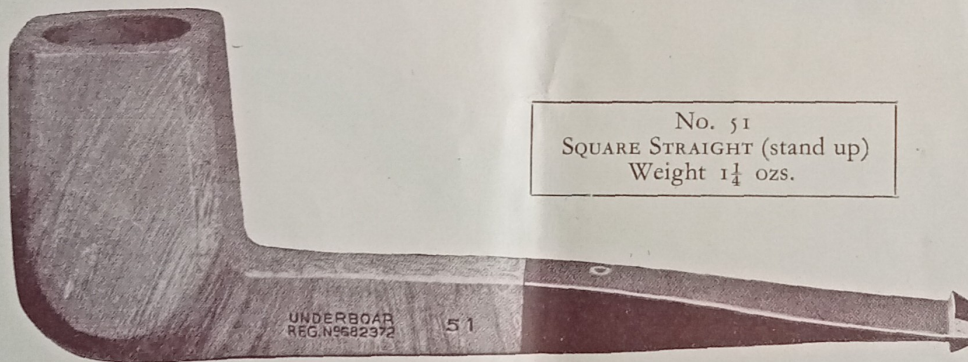
All photographs are actual size



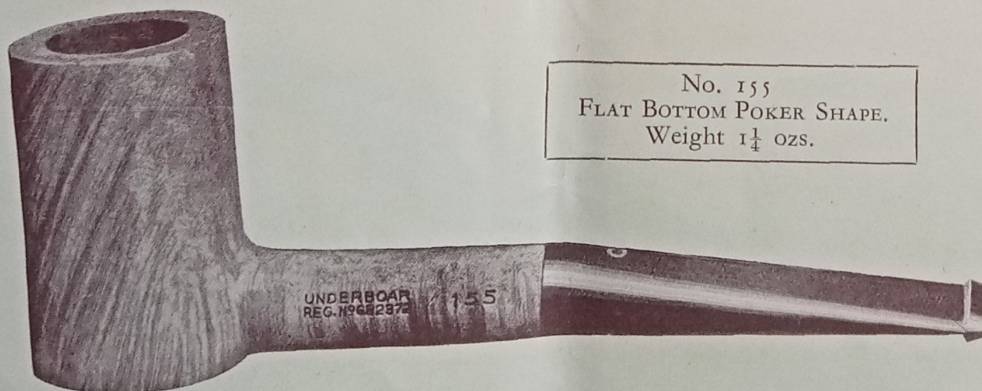
No. 2
MEDIUM SADDLE BULLDOG.
Weight $1\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.



No. 26
MEDIUM SQUAT BULLDOG.
Weight 1 oz.



No. 51
SQUARE STRAIGHT (stand up)
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 155
FLAT BOTTOM POKER SHAPE.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

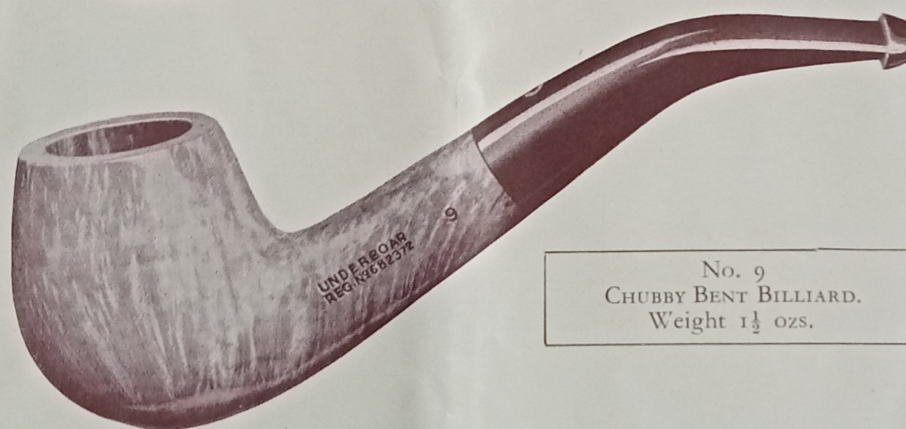
The Underboar Pipe can be purchased in any part of the world



No. 101
EXTRA LARGE BENT BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.



No. 11
MEDIUM TAPERED STEM BENT.
Weight $1\frac{3}{8}$ ozs.



No. 9
CHUBBY BENT BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

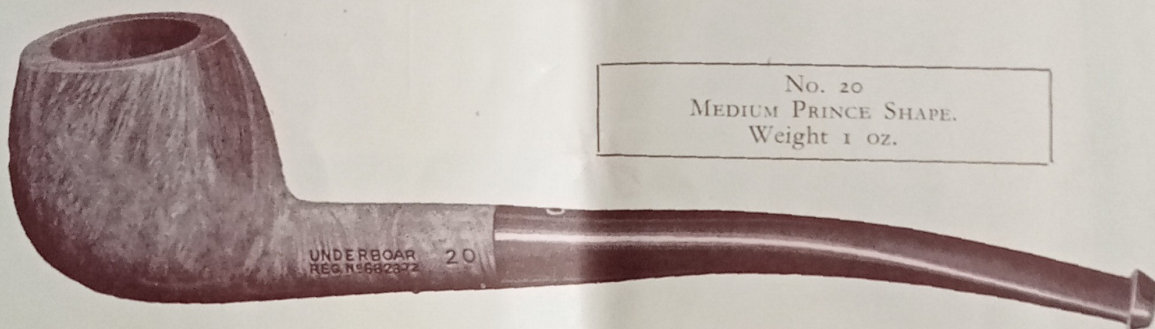


No. 111
MEDIUM SADDLE STEM BENT.
Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

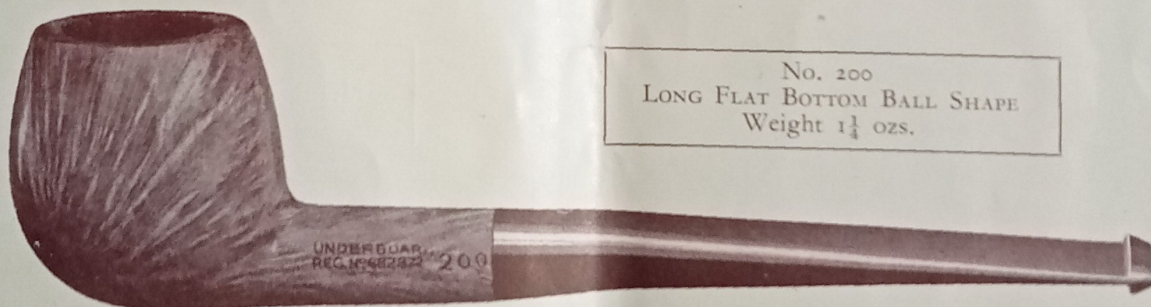
For various styles of mountings in gold and silver see pages 21 and 22



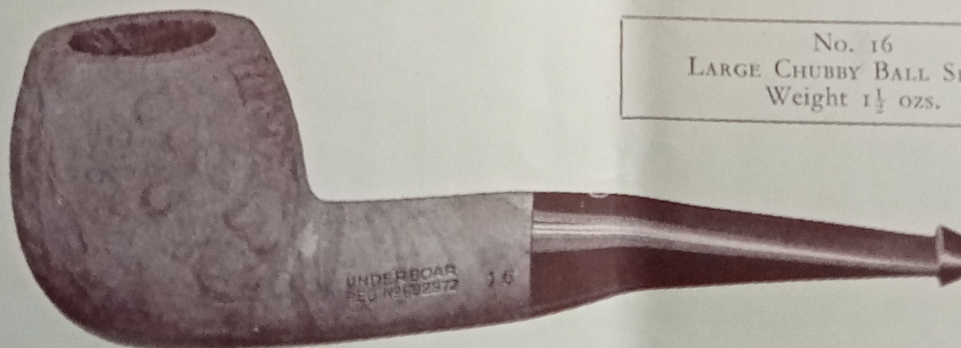
No. 1100
EXTRA LONG MEDIUM BENT BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.



No. 20
MEDIUM PRINCE SHAPE.
Weight 1 oz.

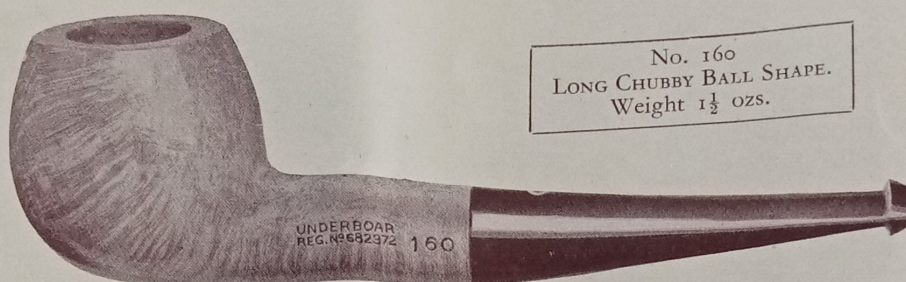
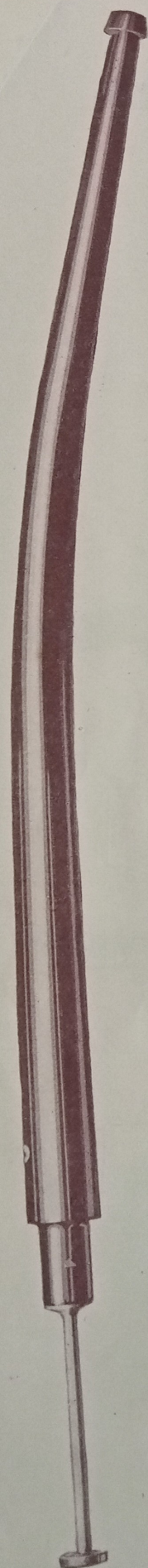


No. 200
LONG FLAT BOTTOM BALL SHAPE
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



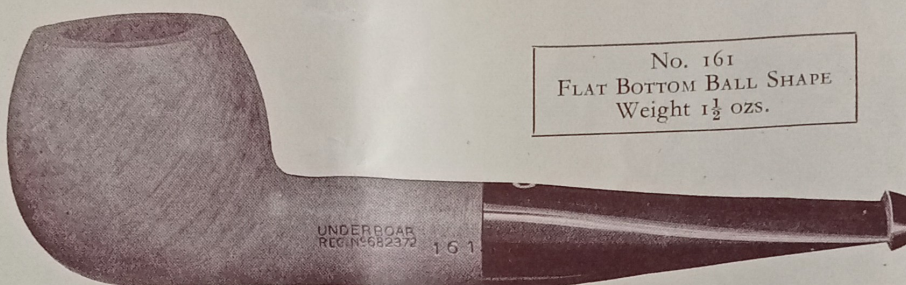
No. 16
LARGE CHUBBY BALL SHAPE.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Keep this catalogue for future reference



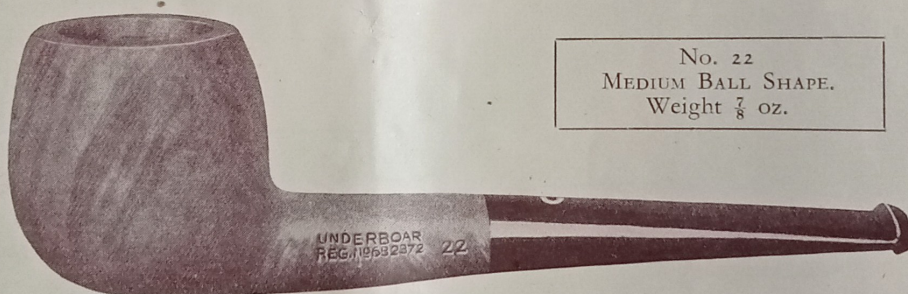
No. 160
LONG CHUBBY BALL SHAPE.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 682372 160



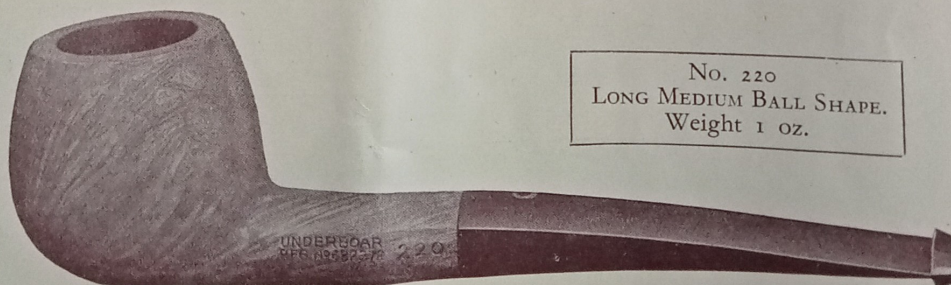
No. 161
FLAT BOTTOM BALL SHAPE
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 682372 161



No. 22
MEDIUM BALL SHAPE.
Weight $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.

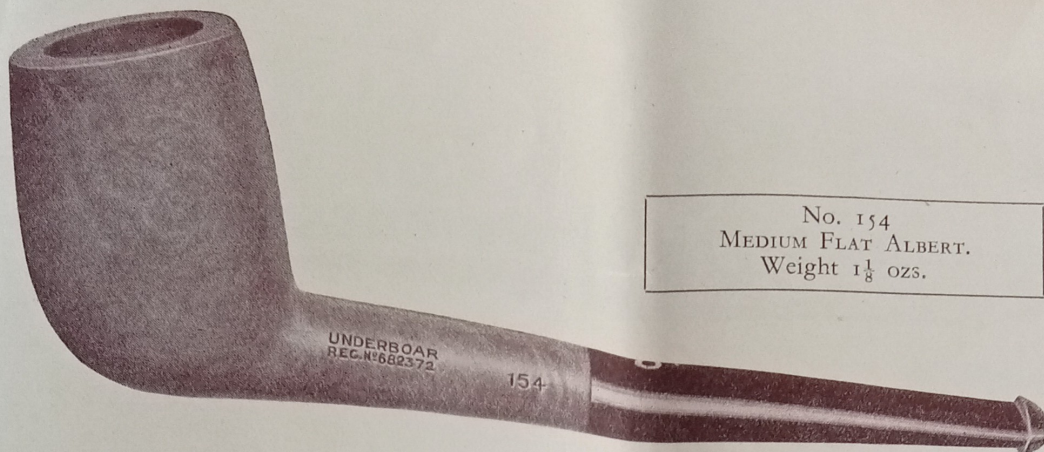
UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 682372 22



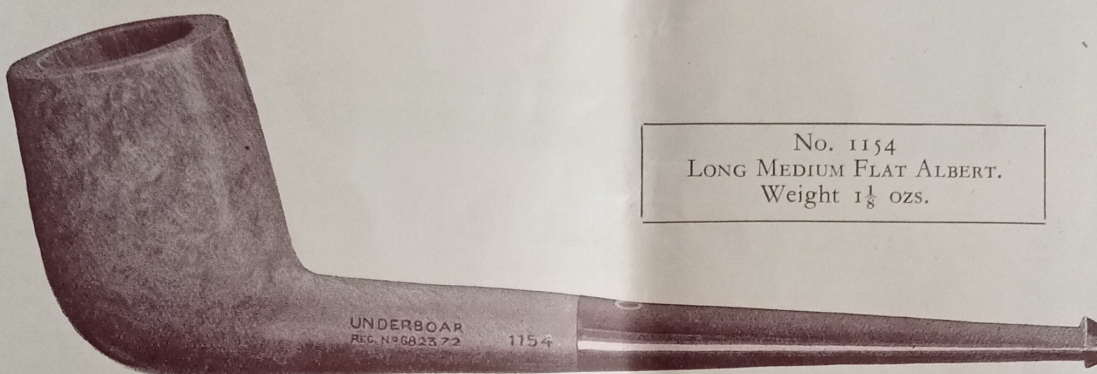
No. 220
LONG MEDIUM BALL SHAPE.
Weight 1 oz.

UNDERBOAR
REG. NO. 682372 220

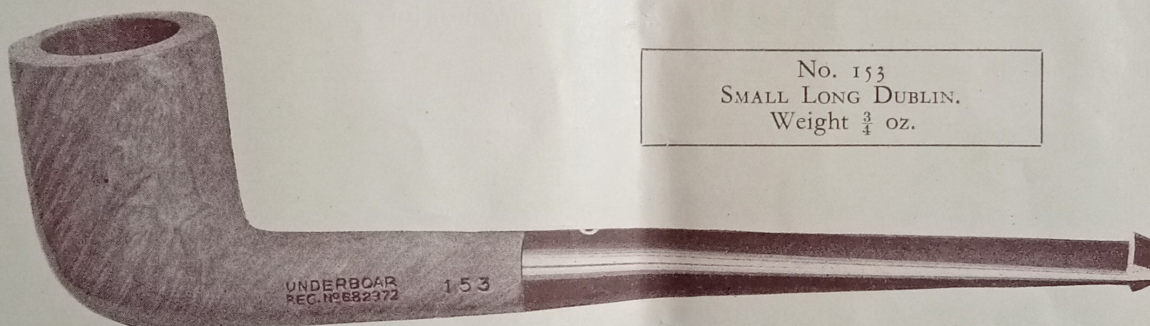
*The long slightly curved stem is made for Nos. 220, 22, 20,
and is most comfortable and cool for reading purposes*



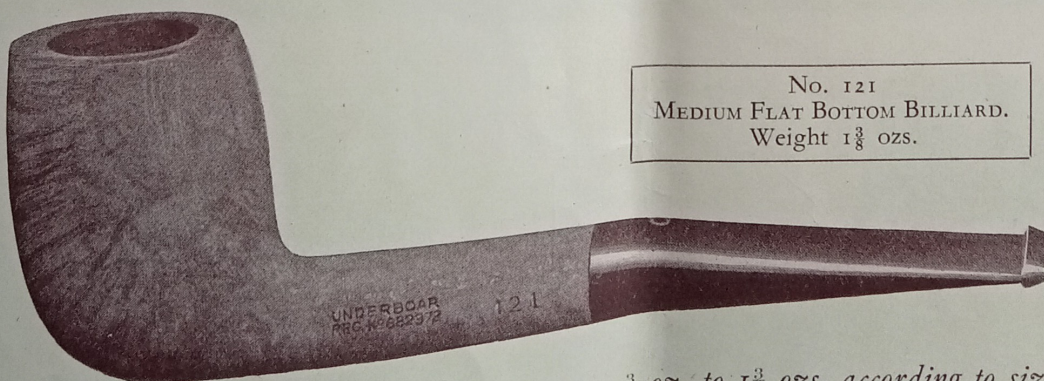
No. 154
MEDIUM FLAT ALBERT.
Weight $1\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.



No. 1154
LONG MEDIUM FLAT ALBERT.
Weight $1\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.

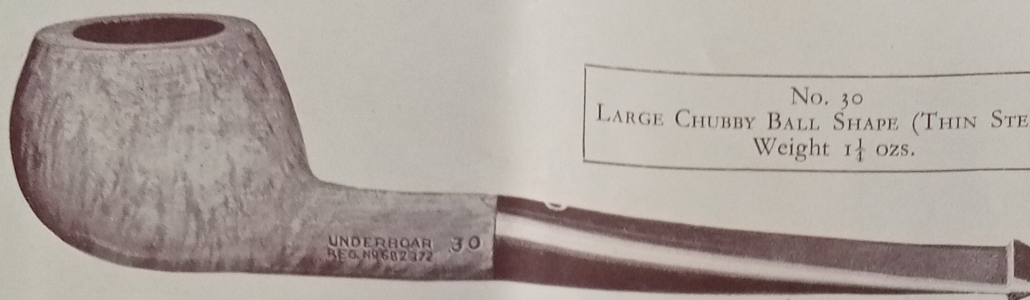


No. 153
SMALL LONG DUBLIN.
Weight $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

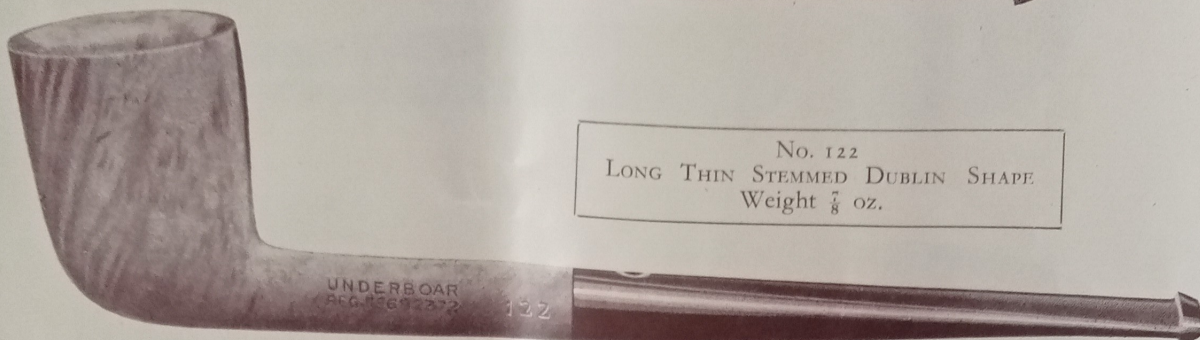


No. 121
MEDIUM FLAT BOTTOM BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{3}{8}$ ozs.

The weight of the Underboar varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. according to size



No. 30
LARGE CHUBBY BALL SHAPE (THIN STEM).
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

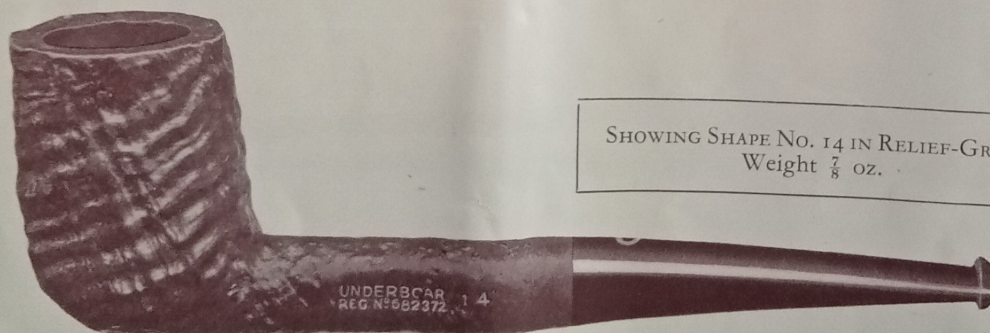


No. 122
LONG THIN STEMMED DUBLIN SHAPE
Weight $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.

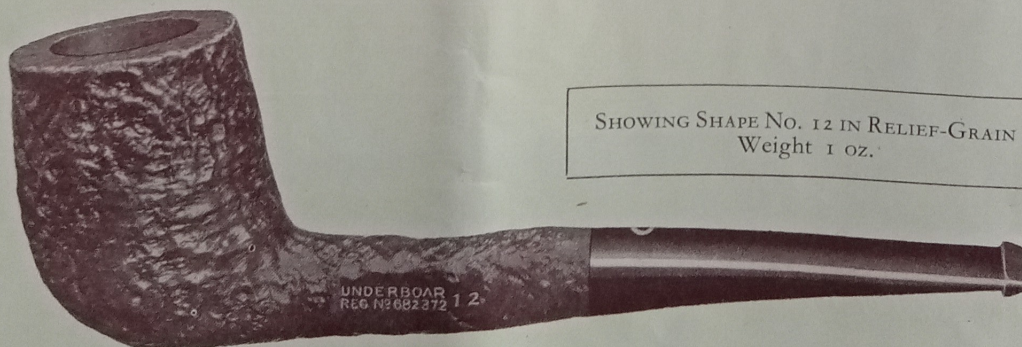
Relief-Grained (Sandblasted) Underboar Pipes

THE pipes are made from the same root as ordinary Briars, but are "sandblasted" under a heat pressure of approximately 25 lbs. to the square inch. This process not only removes every trace of moisture that may be in the wood, but also shrinks the softer parts of the wood thus hardening it by drawing the grain closer together. The result is that the grain stands out in bold relief. Pipes thus treated are extremely light and the wood being tough and hard by reason of the shrinkage is less liable to crack or burn, in addition to the life of the pipe being considerably prolonged.

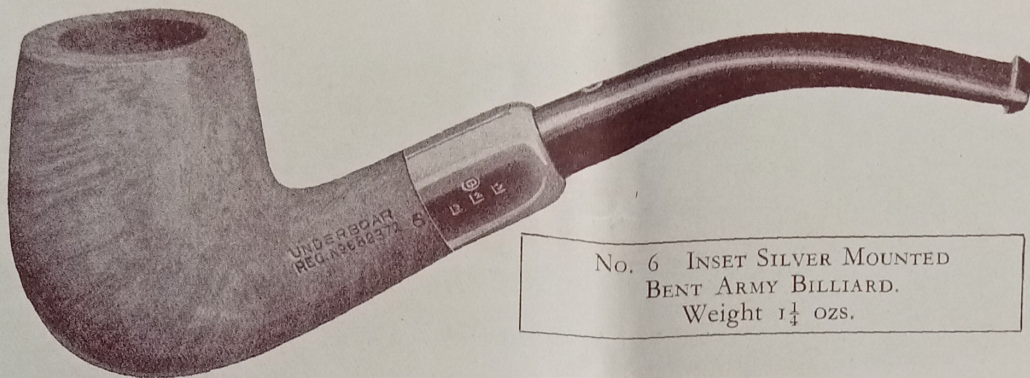
Note.—The process of sandblasting has the effect of slightly disturbing the original shape of the pipe and the size of a relief grained pipe is always somewhat smaller by reason of the shrinkage, although the tobacco capacity is always the same. No two relief grained pipes are alike owing to the slightly different texture of the different graining of each individual piece of root. Thus each relief-grained pipe is unique. In ordering Relief-Grained Underboar it is only necessary to state number of shape.



SHOWING SHAPE NO. 14 IN RELIEF-GRAIN
Weight $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.



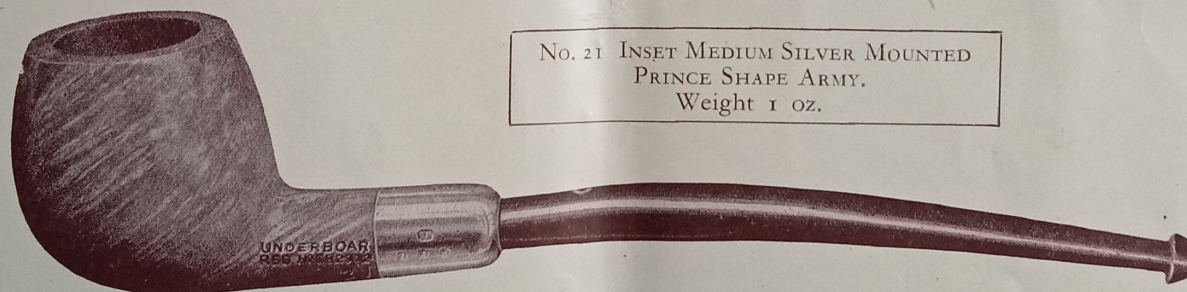
SHOWING SHAPE NO. 12 IN RELIEF-GRAIN
Weight 1 oz.



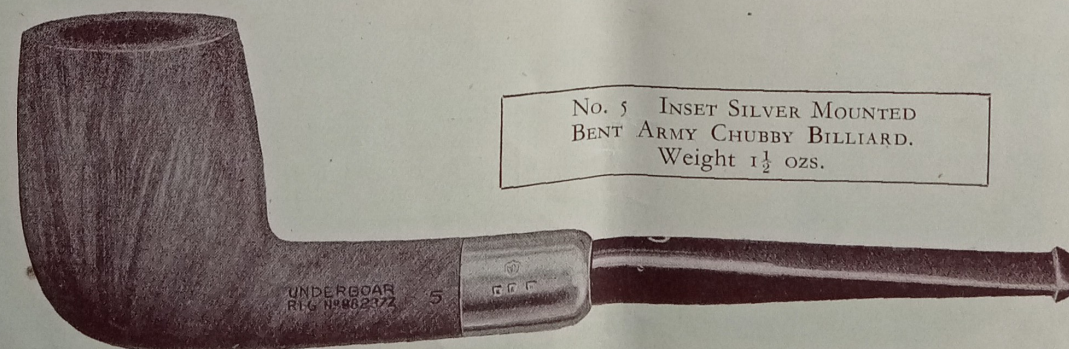
No. 6 INSET SILVER MOUNTED
BENT ARMY BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 3 INSET SILVER MOUNTED
BENT CHUBBY ARMY.
Weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

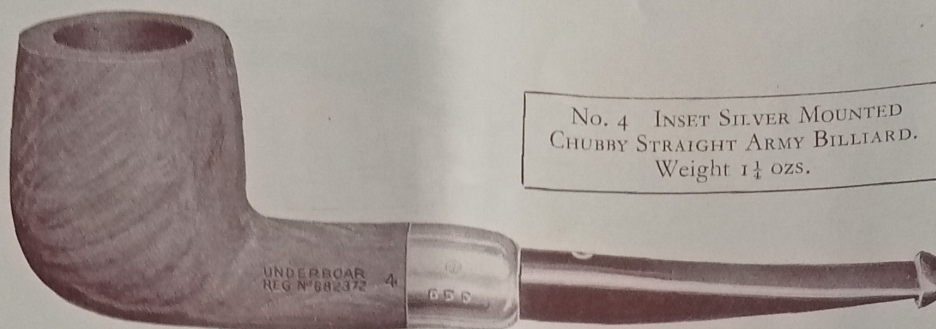


No. 21 INSET MEDIUM SILVER MOUNTED
PRINCE SHAPE ARMY.
Weight 1 oz.

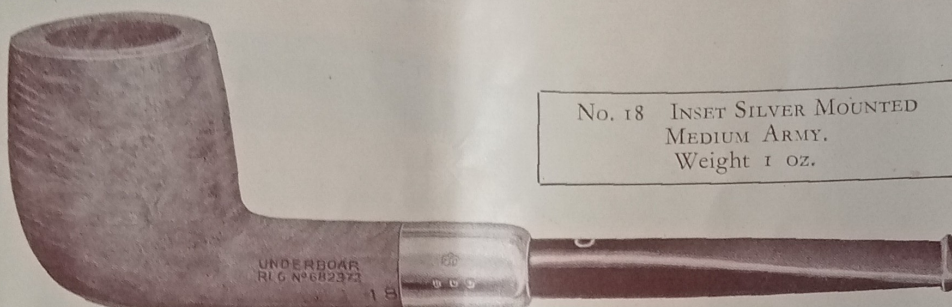


No. 5 INSET SILVER MOUNTED
BENT ARMY CHUBBY BILLIARD.
Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

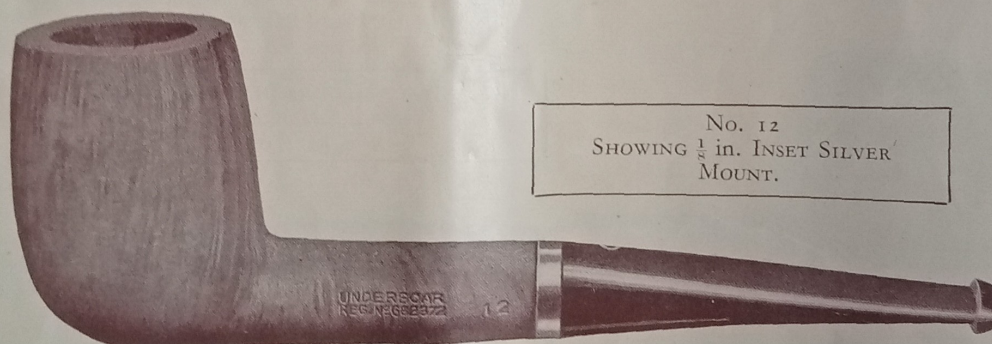
*The pipes illustrated on this page are of the Army pattern and must be ordered mounted.
See price list for extra cost of mounts*



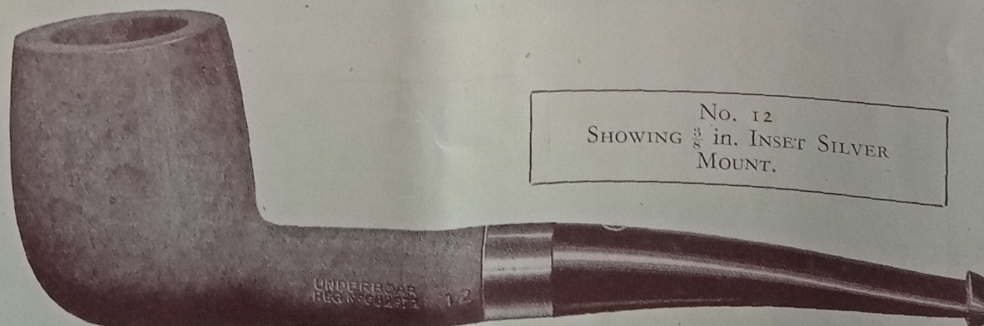
No. 4 INSET SILVER MOUNTED
CHUBBY STRAIGHT ARMY BILLIARD.
Weight 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.



No. 18 INSET SILVER MOUNTED
MEDIUM ARMY.
Weight 1 oz.



No. 12
SHOWING $\frac{1}{8}$ in. INSET SILVER
MOUNT.



No. 12
SHOWING $\frac{3}{8}$ in. INSET SILVER
MOUNT.

Mounts illustrated here are inset, i.e., inlaid so that mount is flush with both bruyère and vulcanite stem



PIPE GLOVE IN FINE BUCKSKIN.



No. 12
SHOWN WITH $\frac{1}{4}$ -IN. SILVER MOUNT
and amber stem in hard case.

*Underboar Pipes are made with pure block amber or pressed amber stems.
For particulars see price list.*

TWO-PIPE PRESENTATION CASE

Showing Pipes with $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. inset silver mounts.



These can be had in 3, 4, 6 and 8 sets. When ordering state numbers of shapes, and if required in gold or silver mountings state size of mount required. For prices of cases and mounts see price list.

Extracts from a few of the many Underboar Testimonials

The original letters may be seen on application.

CHISLEHURST.—“I have been a pipe smoker for twelve years and I can say quite frankly that I have never had so cool, clean and dry a smoke as that provided by the Underboar.”

EALING.—“It has afforded me some of the sweetest dryest smokes that it has ever been my pleasure to enjoy. In addition, the fact that it is possible to smoke the whole of a pipeful of tobacco, should save an ounce or two of tobacco in every pound.”

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—“Must congratulate you upon manufacturing such an excellent pipe, for one is able to smoke tobacco to last shred, and as for coolness—well, it is all you claim for it.”

NORTH WALSHAM.—“It is the only pipe I have ever been able to smoke. I have tried dozens of patent pipes with no success, but in the ‘Underboar’ the tobacco smokes dry to the last shred. I wish I had known of it 40 years ago.”

MONTREAL.—“New York as well as Canadian friends have pronounced the ‘Underboar’ an advance in pipe-making.”

SOUTH AFRICA.—“I am very pleased with these pipes and am using no other.”

INDIA.—“The Underboar Pipe, shape No. 180 received, and I am highly pleased with it.”

INDIA.—“Perfect in every way. I am so delighted with my ‘Underboar’ that I have given it the greatest publicity amongst my friends.”

SIAM.—“The pipe smokes cool from the start and will do well in Siam. I shall introduce it to my pipe-smoking friends.”