

Just For Openers

OCTOBER
1986



968 GREENWOOD CT. SANIBEL ISLAND, FL 33957 (813) 472-0004

FINAL ISSUE ---FOR 1986 which means it is RENEWAL time. Your 1987 renewal notice and pre-addressed envelope are enclosed. Thanks very much for your support in this and previous years. Without it, JFO would not be able to continue. The subscription rate remains the same at \$12.00. Your prompt renewal will be appreciated and will keep costs down by my not sending additional reminders.

Welcome to our new members:

DUBNICKA Joseph A. 7924 East G Ave. Kalamazoo, MI 49004.....
FOX Dolores R. 6705 So. 256 E Ave. Broken Arrow, OK 74014.....
GAYDOS Stan P.O. Box 8 NILWOOD, IL 62672.....

Change of address:

BORSH Ronald G. 102 Kelvington Dr. Monroeville, PA 15146.....
GAUL Bob 414 E. Prince Rd. Apt 202 Tucson, AZ 85705.....
ROY Alan H. Route 1 Box 60D McLouth, KS 66054.....

I was remiss in not giving credit for some convention photos in the July issue. They were by V. LEHR ROE of Dundee, MI & TED STRINY of St. Paul, MN. Thank you both. (The bad ones were by your Editor).

The only comment received about the E-10 / E-14 controversy was by DON BULL. He stated to keep them separated as illustrated in his BEER ADVERTISING OPENERS publication and not by length. So be it--end of controversy. Thanks DON.

After the July issue was printed, I learned that the supplier of the A-32-3 Convention opener had an overrun of the 100 I ordered. I now am able to offer them to those who missed their being available. The cost is \$6.00 each Postpaid. The limit is two (2) per member. Those lucky ones who ordered before have a chance to procure another one until all 51 are spoken for. At worst, I will return your check if they are. (The dies to produce them are now destroyed).

With this issue, I am trying something new. I have the cooperation of the printer of our JFO, that a full page CAMERA READY ad can be had for \$11.00 in a printing run of 225. (We have 214 subscribers). No other publication can offer such a low cost to reach the ones who want to contact others with their buy/sell/trade list. I have taken advantage of his offer and inserted my first auction list of my duplicates. Hope you find an opener listed that you can add to your collection. THE FULL PAGE AD HAS TO BE PAID FOR BY YOU SO SEND YOUR COPY & CHECK TO JFO. I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR ERRORS IN THE COPY!!!

BILL McKENZIE'S quarterly OPENER TRIVIA has had favorable comments. He will continue it (as he has in this issue), if you give him the support for it. Perhaps YOU have a Trivia that you would want BILL to include in it. He would appreciate it and all encouragement you can offer.

This issue contains info on corkscrews. I was disappointed in that only DON BULL & HAROLD KOGUT sent items to appear in it to my request in the last issue.

The Jan. '87 issue will contain the renewals membership listings and a continuation of new additions to the Handbook. If you have any, I must have them by Dec.1st. Hopefully, it will also contain New Discoveries.

LARRY BIEHL, FIL GRAFF, BOB KAY & your Editor recently spent a Sunday lining up a tour for next year's convention (see page 9).

Security here at the Southwest Regional Airport is very tight (see the last issue). When my wife and I were departing for the National Association of Breweriana Advertising convention in Stevens Point, WI the X-Ray showed an odd object in her purse. It was a "stay on tab" can opener. The boarding passenger behind us was heard to exclaim "it's a church key!". (A number of JFOers were at the convention and came away with some very good additions to their collections. I added 14 to mine).

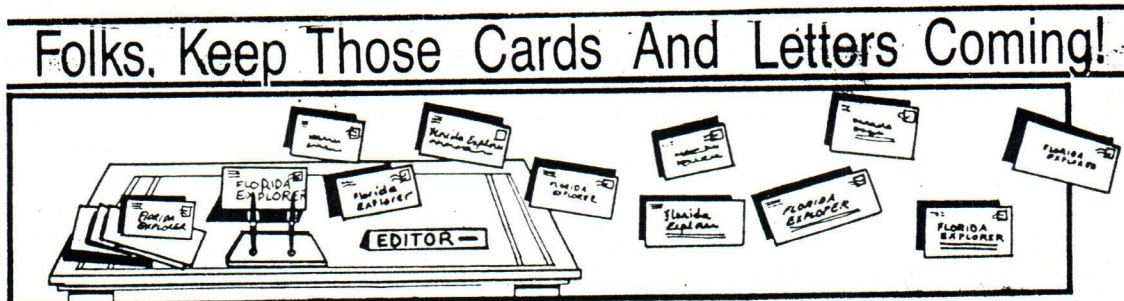
I also attended the American Breweriana Association convention in Kansas City, MO. STAN & CHRIS GALLOWAY are the spark plugs behind the ABA and they publish a bi-monthly journal on Breweriana. (I am an associate editor). The ABA has an "opener exchange", not necessarily for the advanced collector. You have to belong to ABA to participate. An insert is included with this issue about ABA. Bear in mind that the dues apply only for membership in 1986. They go up in 1987.

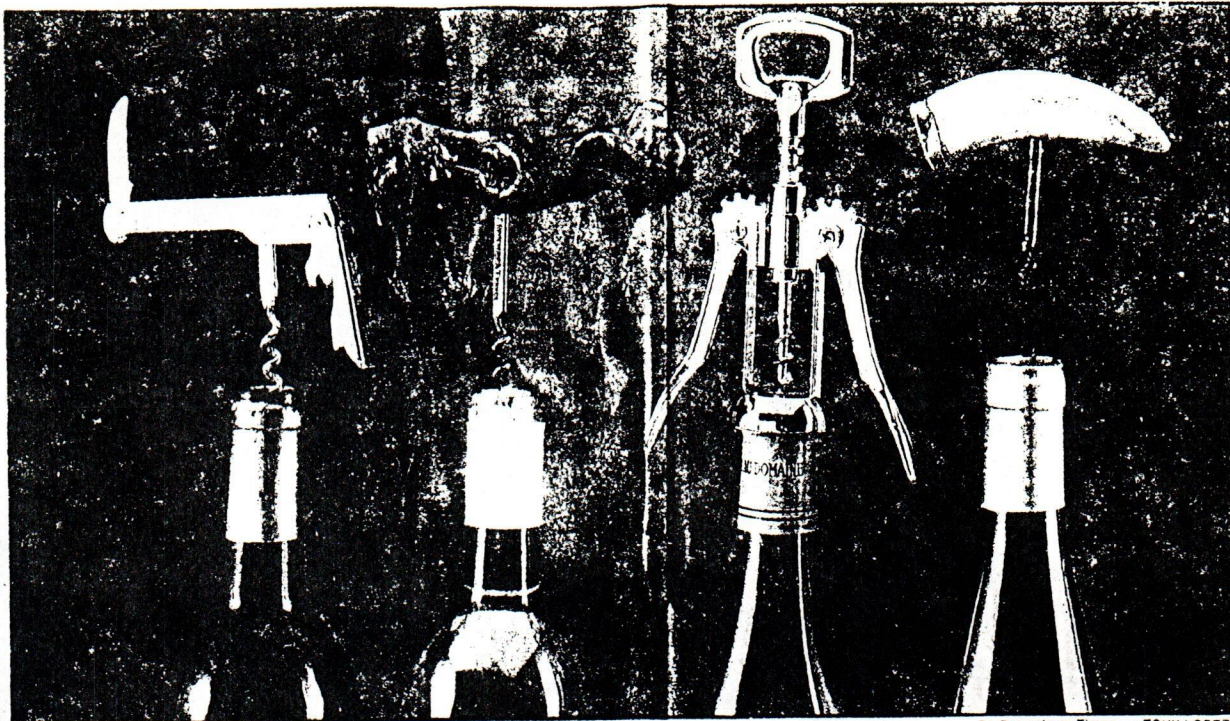
ALEX REDL (Beatrice, NE) wrote: I visit my parents in Akron, OH. While there, I go to the Hartville flea market. This year, I found a nice brass B-1-5 Pittsburgh & an A-3 malt co. (Alex-please send the full description to me-ED). Just across from the flea market was an antique store where for \$2.00 I picked up my first spoon opener with a beer ad on it-an F-15-6 Matz. These were my prize finds. In addition, I picked up 4 styles of Burkhardt openers. They mean a lot to me because when I started collecting openers, I never realized that I grew up and went fishing with the grandson of my home town brewer, Burkhardt of Akron. Also, I want to add some info on the A.J. Cermak opener in the Opener Trivia of BILL McKENZIE'S articles in the April & July issues: A.J. Cermak ran for U.S. Senator in 1928 (ED's note-this dates the opener) & he was on the Democratic ticket against Otis F. Glenn a Republican. Glenn got 1,594,031 votes to Cermak's 1,315,338. This data comes from Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U.S. Elections second edition.

"No. 31 was a great issue" MIKE HENNECH Fort Worth, TX

"I just wish we had more people like yourself that devoted themselves to the hobby of collecting (openers)"JIM MENSCH Lockport,NY

--CONTINUED ON PAGE 12--





St. Petersburg Times — TONY LOPEZ

Corkscrews take many shapes, some for more practical reasons than others. One difference in design is the way the cork is removed. Some require you to pull; others have de-

vices that aid in removal. Left to right: the "waiter's helper," ornamental corkscrew fashioned from a tree branch, a hinged "butterfly" and another ornamental, made of bone.

Getting a handle on the cork

By PETER M. GIANOTTI
Newsday

The turn of the corkscrew easily can become a tale of suspense for wine drinkers. It may be a horror story, too.

Removing a cork shouldn't require more than a perfectly timed wrist twist. Yet, without the right equipment, disaster.

Corkscrews of some kind have been used for centuries, and various types can be found in public museums and private collections. At Sotheby's and Christie's auctions, you'll see elegant and significant ones or just old ones.

They come in silver, gold, copper, agate, curved steel, horn, bone, ivory or mother-of-pearl. Some corkscrews have brushes included for dusting; others, nutmeg graters, perhaps to hold the spice once used to disguise wretched wine.

The popularity of these instruments gave rise to the select, 50-member International Correspondence of Corkscrew Addicts (ICOCA), an international circle devoted to their study and acquisition.

Milton Becker, one of the 50, is the owner of an original American corkscrew patented in 1860 by Philos Blake. A nephew of Eli Whitney, Blake devised a "handle nut," which was attached to the handle that drives into the cork. The nut was turned, and the cork was penetrated and extracted by upward motion.

Becker was lured to corkscrews as works of art. "I absolutely love them as they were: precious metals, silver and gold," he says. But, Becker adds, there's a practical attraction: "The corkscrew is absolutely essential."

(Persons interested in more information about corkscrews or ICOCA may write to Milton Becker, P.O. Box 9863, Englewood, N.J. 07631.)

The earliest references to corkscrews go back to the 17th century. Before then, people were known to break bottles, use their teeth or plug up the wine with something less sophisticated than the cork oak's outer bark.

The instruments and their parts have carried such names as "Archimedeian worm," "crabpiece," "roundlet" and "snail face."

For all this history and dexterity of language, your current corkscrew criterion should be simple: It must work. There are intricate and straightforward models and many basic designs.

You should look for one that removes the cork with little strain. This usually involves an instrument that pushes downward on the bottle while pulling the cork upward.

Corks aren't always the same length, so you should use a model whose coil is long enough to go through the entire cork. The coil is especially important.

"The differentiation we make is between a spiral type and a solid-core corkscrew," says Rory Callahan, who directs the New York office of The Wine Institute.

"The spiral is highly recommended. Rather than bore a hole through the cork, it snakes its way through." The solid-core device, which has a short coil and a nail-like length of metal that pierces, but does not grip, the cork, may wreck the cork, Callahan says.

A popular and practical coil corkscrew is the Screwpull, which was patented by Herbert Allen of Houston in 1979. It has two parts: a frame and a screw with a handle.

You place the frame, or guide, around the bottle's neck. You hold that while lowering the screw, or coil, through the guide. Turn the handle on the coil so that it goes into the top of the cork, and then turn the handle clockwise.

The cork will move out of the bottle and up the coil. The advantages of the Screwpull include a nonstick, anti-friction coating on the coil and an efficient design that eliminates any need to pull out the cork.

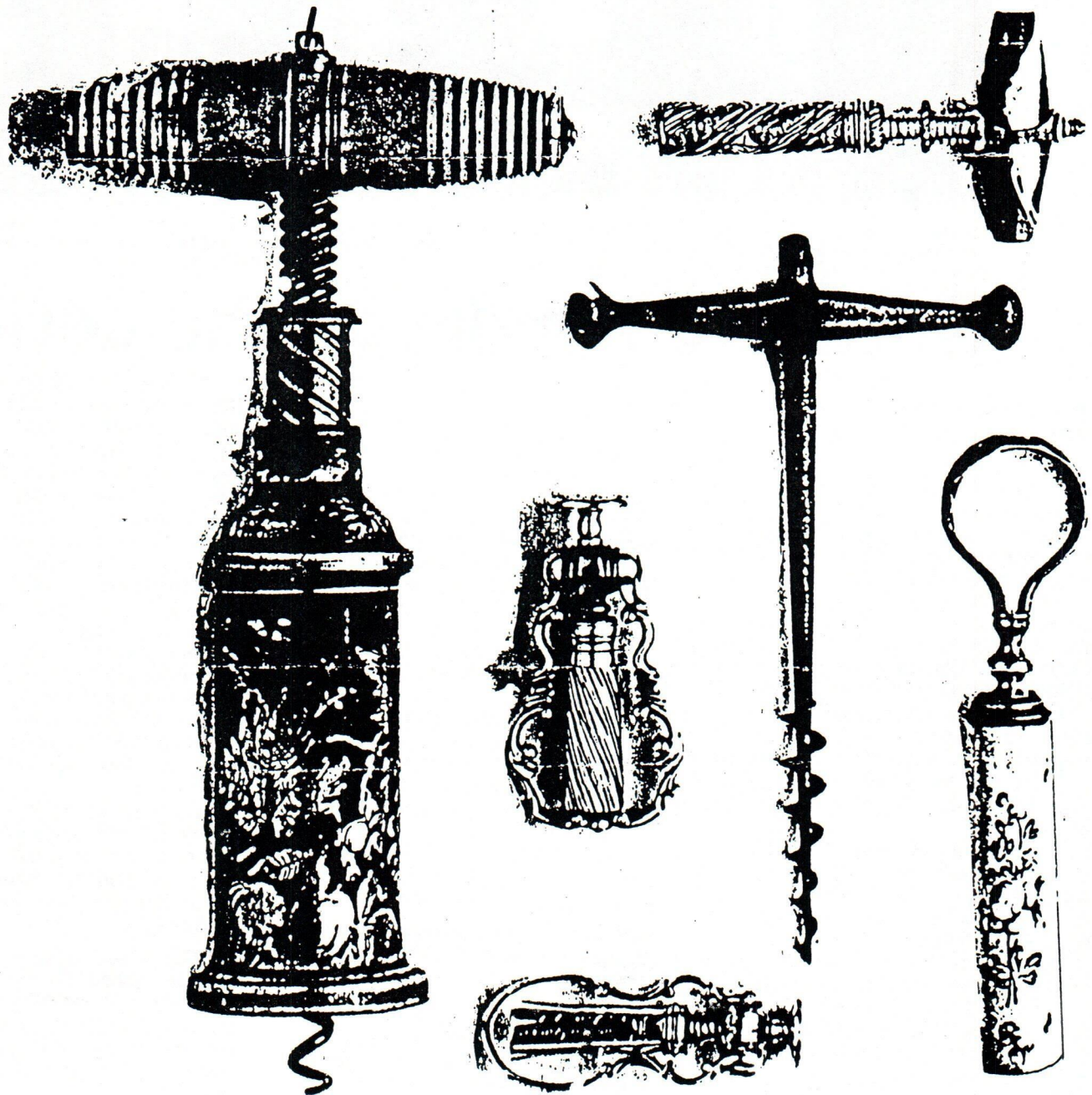
The most familiar corkscrew is frequently dubbed the "waiter's helper." It's a compact instrument that includes the coil, a penknife to remove the foil from the bottle and a hinged-boot brace that holds the bottle's lip as you extract the cork.

Another model, known as the "butler's friend," which takes out the cork without marking it, consists of two prongs that go between the cork and the bottle. When they're in place, you twist the handle and thereby twist out the cork.

It's an
inventor's dream
to find the
ideal way of parting
cork and bottle.
CHRISTOPHER MATTHEW
reports on
the corkscrew
addicts

"We all have our idea of hell," he said, "and this is mine."
A man who has gone to the trouble of picking out one of his best German wines and lightly chilling it before bringing it round as a serious contribution to a lunch party, only to discover that his host has mislaid the corkscrew might be forgiven for expressing himself in such dramatic terms. He certainly had my sympathy.

I once found myself in a similarly frustrating situation while travelling on a train to Newcastle with a couple of journalistic colleagues. ▶



CORK UPMANSHIP

We were on our way to catch the night ferry to Bergen and the representative of the shipping line, who was travelling with us, stood us a bottle of Maçon Rouge with our dinner – or more precisely with our cheese and biscuits.

The wine, when it finally arrived, already uncorked, looked like cloudy raspberryade and tasted like nothing on earth.

The waiter, a scruffy young man with a complexion problem, was quite offended when we pointed out that all was not quite as it should have been. He lowered his spotty nose into the offending glass and lines of incredulity furrowed his acned brow.

"Funny," he said, "this has never happened before."

"It has happened before," one of my colleagues corrected him. "Though not perhaps to you."

The waiter, muttering darkly, seized the bottle and staggered off in the direction of the kitchen, bouncing off the tables as he went.

He returned as the last crumbs of biscuit and cheese disappeared down our throats, bearing a new bottle, corked this time, and an expression of even deeper concern. We looked up expectantly as he leaned over the table in a confidential manner.

"Would any of you gentlemen," he said, "happen to have a corkscrew?"

Travelling in British Rail dining cars, I sometimes wonder to this day what was in that first bottle and how he had managed to uncork it.

Of course, in moments of extreme emergency, such is the ingenuity of the human mind bent on alcohol that the absence of a corkscrew presents no problem. I cannot quite see why banging a book placed against the bottom of a bottle should cause the cork gradually to emerge; on the other hand, the man who, corkscrewless in a railway carriage, extracted a screw from the luggage rack with a nail file, then drew the cork with a shoe lace, is surely possessed of the sort of brain that should be recruited at the highest level to help pull us out of our present financial difficulties.

Not that this method is quite as amateurish as it might at first appear. In 1868, a Philadelphian named Jacob Autenrieth invented a corkscrew with a built-in handle, and in the

same year George Scherhorn of East Limington, Maine, designed a Heath Robinsonian machine with which one first pushed the cork into the bottle, then fiddled a piece of thin cord underneath it and then pulled it out.

Still, when you consider how much a cork expands to fill a bottle neck and the number of pulled muscles that are suffered daily by people wrenching at particularly stubborn specimens, you will appreciate why so many hundreds of ingenious individuals have set themselves the task of inventing quicker, easier and more efficient devices than ever before.

Indeed, so many and various are the corkscrews that have graced cellars, sideboards, bars and cocktail cabinets in the last couple of hundred years that it was only a matter of time before the corkscrew became as much a collector's item as the snuff-box and the model soldier.

In 1974, Dr Bernard Watney of the Arthur Guinness Brewery founded the International Correspondence of Corkscrew Addicts. The 50 members meet a year, either in London or in America to compare notes, talk corkscrew talk and carefully assess the quality, number and intrinsic value of the corkscrews submitted by corkscrew enthusiasts anxious to join their select number.

A year ago, Dr Watney and his founder colleague, Dr Homer Babbidge, decided the time had come for a definitive volume on the corkscrew. The result is *Corkscrews for Collectors*, published by Sotheby Publications at £12.95 (\$35.00), an astonishingly exhaustive history of corkscrews, design from the twisted "bare bodkin" to the latest Italian "sicurity levatappi," a sophisticated tool designed specially for champagnes and sparkling wines.

No one seems to know for sure who first invented the corkscrew. There are those who would have you believe that the twisted metal was originally a deliberate imitation of the vine's curling tendril.

A more likely derivation, say the authors, is the worm that was used in the 17th and 18th centuries for cleaning and extracting bullets from muzzle-loading guns. In 1681, there was a reference to "a steel Worme used for drawing Corks out of Bottles", but it is possible that

such a device was in use even earlier, mainly for drawing corks from cider bottles. In those days, wine would have been matured in casks, and it was not until the early part of the 18th century that wine was kept in bottles, especially in England, which points to the corkscrew as one of this country's greatest and most lasting contributions to the well-being of humanity.

From the beginning, the corkscrew has consisted of three basic elements – the handle, the shank and the worm, or screw. Yet, as Watney and Babbidge demonstrate, the variations upon this simple theme are almost countless. For a start, there are eight types of worm, from the extremely efficient helical worm, which has a hollow core within its diameter, to the more risky bladed Archimedeal, which can all too easily pull right through a tight cork rather than extract it.

The simpler the corkscrew, of course, the more one is obliged to depend upon brute strength for its successful operation. By the 19th century, however, brilliant men were dreaming up cunning mechanisms which they felt sure would eliminate effort and improve efficiency. Between 1795 and 1908, nearly 350 patents were taken out in Britain alone. The classic "rack and pinion" with its second extracting handle (also known as the King's Screw) and the equally classic Victor with its extracting nut that moves up and down the threaded shank, both early 19th-century inventions, are still in common use today – as are the "pump action", the "concertina" and the "double lever".

Perhaps the greatest corkscrew giant of them all was Sir Edward Thomason, a button manufacturer and metalworker from Warwickshire. Distressed by the number of people who, if they did not break the neck of the bottle in their efforts, invariably soiled their fingers while removing the cork from the worm after extraction, he devised in 1802 "a combination of three screws working together, and following each other, so that, on piercing the cork with the point of the worm, and continuing to turn the handle, the cork was drawn out, and by turning the handle the contrary way, the cork was discharged from the worm and fell into the finger glass."

This splendid double-action design, known as the Ne Plus Ultra, was still in continuous production well into the first quarter of this century and has recently been incorporated into the modern Vulcan.

But whatever the system, the temptation for manufacturers to adorn and elaborate upon it has always been irresistible. As the authors say, had Fabergé ever made a corkscrew "what a bejewelled artifice would greet our eyes."

Yet who is to say that even he would have achieved anything more brilliant than the 1802 Ne Plus Ultra with its japanned barrel, or the 18th-century Dutch silver-gilt châteline corkscrew with the chameleon handle, or the 1780 French gold and chalcedony corkscrew with the scallop-shell mark, or even the simple but charming English steel and enamel corkscrew of 1770?

It seems unlikely that the keenly awaited new Texan model, with its "modern technical know-how from space research and oil-rig design" will ever compete with any of these as a thing of beauty or a joy for ever. It may, for all we know, pump the wine up through a hole in the cork. At all events, it could never make quite such a nonsense of a bottle of Maçon Rouge as that waiter did that evening on that train...



"To be perfectly honest, Harcroft, I shan't be sorry when this Real Ale craze is over."

BEER ADVERTISING CORKSCREWS
by
DONALD BULL

Beer advertising corkscrews date further back in time than bottle cap lifters. The first openers did not appear until the 1890s after the invention by William Painter of the crown cap. Prior to the invention, beer was supplied in bottles with the contents secured by either corks or a number of varieties of stoppers. The corks were removed by corkscrews and the stoppers by picks, twisting, spring holders and other means. Corkscrews became another advertising medium for the brewers. Corking beer continued for many years after the invention of the crown cap and so did beer advertising corkscrews.

The most commonly found beer advertising corkscrews are the wood T-handle (type P-8 and similar) and the wood sheath (as P-7 and P-19) varieties. Any advanced collector is apt to have dozens of these in her/his collection. Beer advertising knives with a corkscrew were also produced by the hundreds. These are often found in antique markets with healthy price tags.

Bar and wall mounted beer advertising corkscrews are extremely difficult to find. Some of them have been pictured in earlier issues of JFO. Other desirable beer advertising corkscrews are shown in the accompanying photographs.

If you are not interested in corkscrews and you find one with a beer advertisement, write to me - I'm interested! ---- DON BULL, 20 Fairway Drive, Stamford, CT 06903.

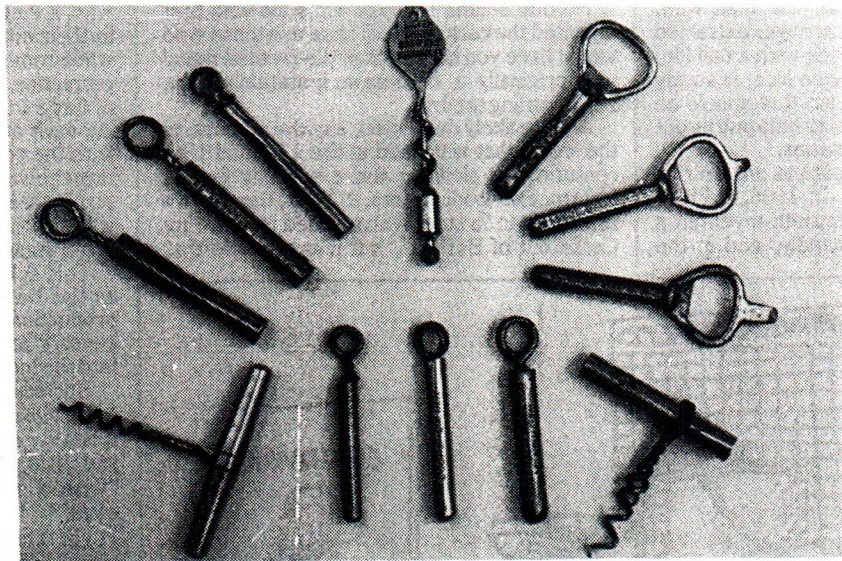


Photo #1: The corkscrew at the top center is called a "peg and worm" and is Edwin Walker's 1898 patent. The peg slips out of the worm and is screwed in to the top of the handle. This one is from the Silver Spring Brewery in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. I have not seen it with a U.S.A. brewery ad. All others in the photo are pocket corkscrews. Those at the top left and bottom right use the sheath which protects the worm as the handle. The three at upper right have the added cap lifter and are obviously a bit more difficult to use in extracting the cork due to the lack of a handle to grip. The corkscrew at lower left is a "roudlet" - when unthreaded in the middle, the handle serves as a storage case for the folding worm. This rare corkscrew is from the Bartholomay Brewing Company (Rochester, New York).

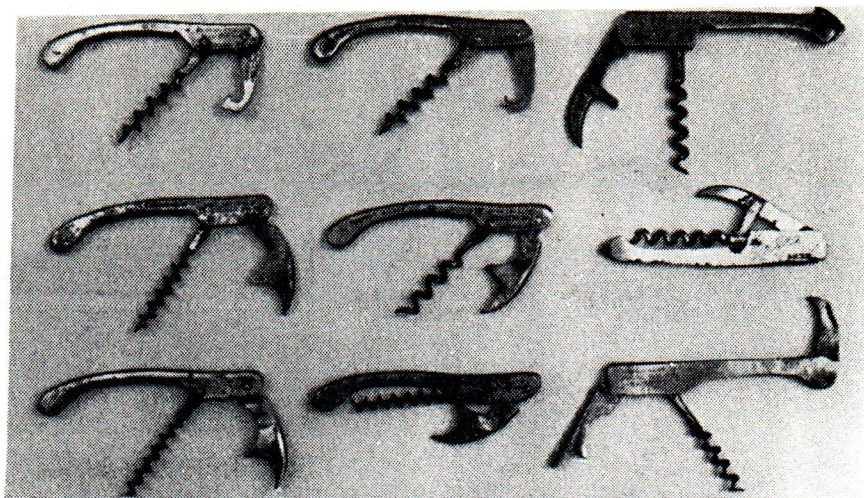


Photo #2: Here is a group of pump lever type corkscrews. Unfolded, the worm is turned into the cork and the hook rests on the bottle top edge. The handle is then used as a lever to extract the cork. These are often referred to as "waiters'" corkscrews (chances are the next time you order a bottle of wine in a restaurant, the waiter will use this type of corkscrew). The left two in the top row are C. Puddefoot's patent of 1894. The left two in the middle and bottom rows are the 1891 Davis patent (note the different worms). Those on right are German and do advertise American beers.

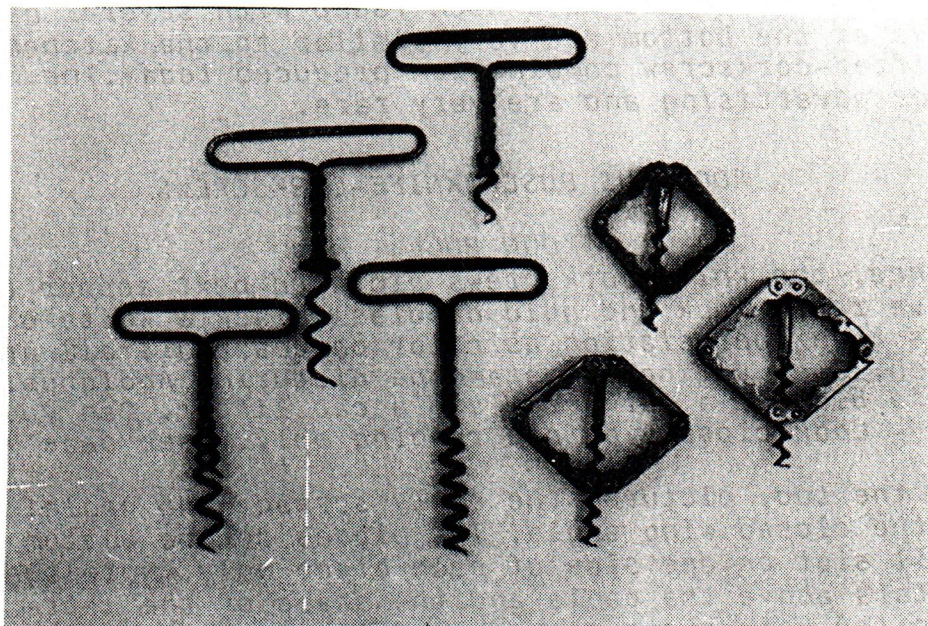


Photo #3: The twisted wire corkscrews were based on Clough's patents of 1875-1876. The collapsible design was invented by Carl Hollweg, patented in the U.S. in 1891 and manufactured in Germany. I have only seen the larger variety with Pabst or American Brewing advertising. The smaller version bears advertising of Worthington's Ales(England).

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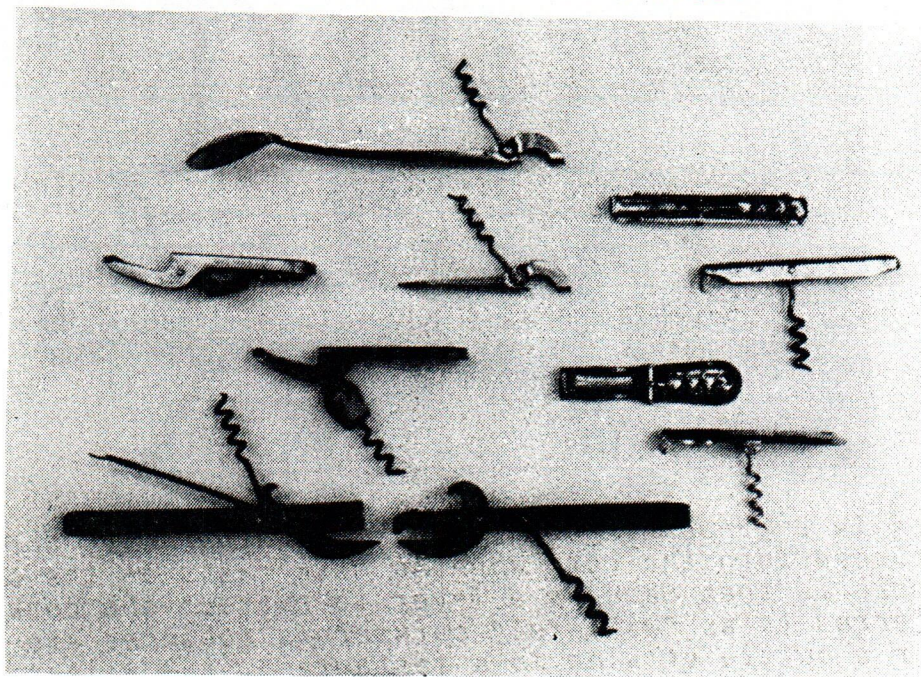


Photo #4: Few beer advertisements have been reported on this mixture of all metal corkscrews. The spoon has advertising for Walter's Beer from the Midwest Distributing Co. in Salt Lake City. The corkscrews with bottle stoppers have been reported from Liebig Malt & Moerlbach. The other folding corkscrews have been found with several names. The two corkscrews at the bottom are very similar to the kitchen can opener-cap lifter-corkscrew combination produced today. The pair shown here have beer advertising and are very rare.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH KNIFE-CORKSCREWS

by

DON BULL

At first glance, the knife-corkscrews pictured next appear to be the same. All have red, black and gold handles (black & white photos do not give us a true appreciation as color photos do) & all are marked Adolphus Busch. They all have a stanhope picturing Adolphus. All three have two knife blades, a corkscrew and a cap lifter. Can you spot the differences? - Look closely before reading on....(see page 9)

The knife at the top, pictures the early spread wing eagle. The bottom two, picture the closed wing eagle. The blades on the bottom knife have the fingernail slot on one side of each blade only. Note the differences in the stars above the eagle and the shape of the letter "A".

The blades on the knives are marked as follows:

Top: N. Kastor, Ohligs, Germany

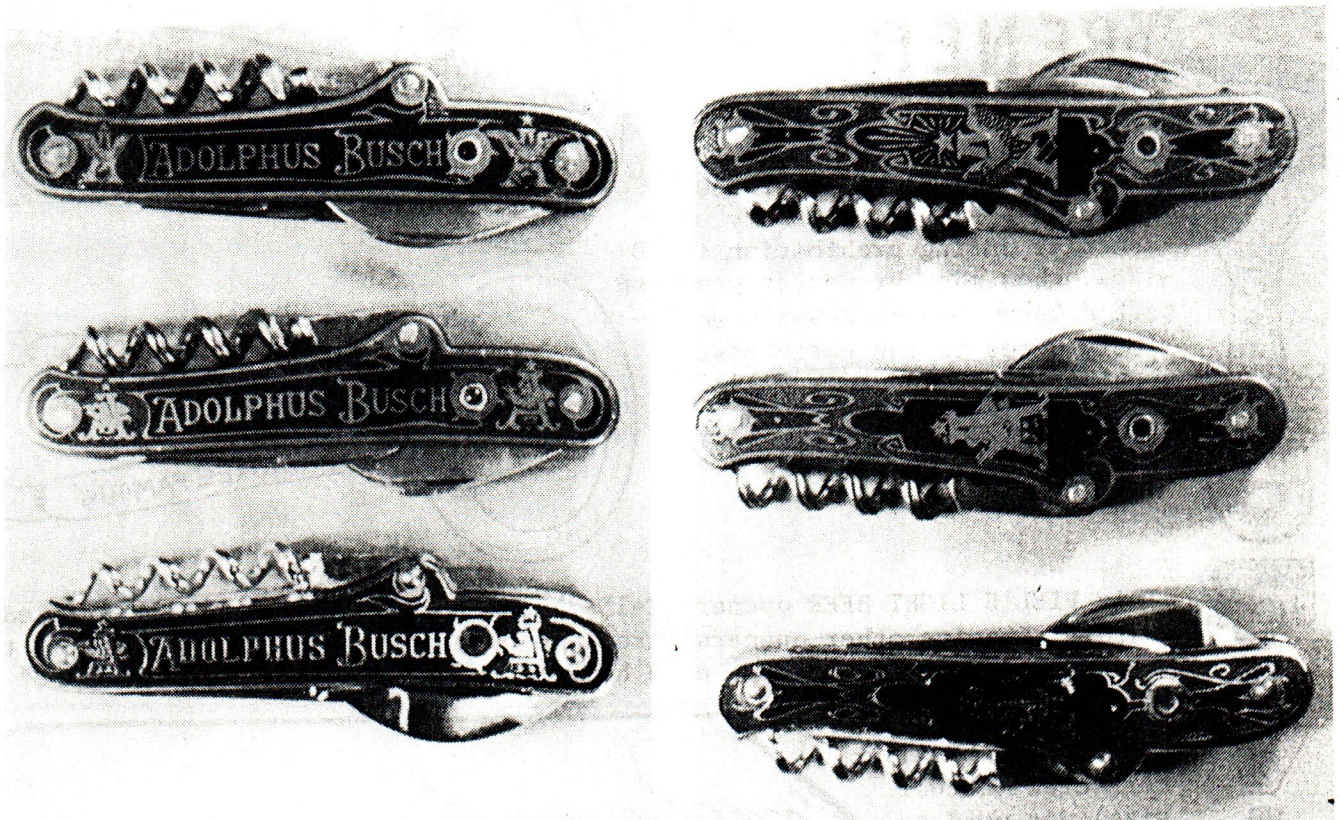
Middle: Kastor & Co., Ohligs, Germany

Bottom: Schrade, Walden, NY, USA

The bottom knife is also marked "stainless steel" - it is a 1960s re-production.

A few years ago, I was told there were 48 different Busch knives made around the turn of the century and given out as gifts by Mr. Busch. Todate, I have collected 14 different and have not seen any other varieties. If you own a Busch knife, would you please send me a photo of it? DON BULL 20 Fairway Drive Stamford, CT 06903

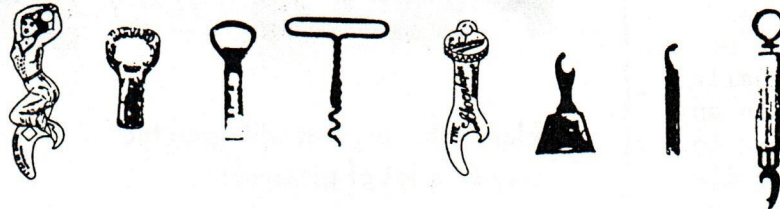
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All corkscrews pictured on pages 6, 7, 8 & 9 are in the collection of and photographed by DON BULL.



HOST
LARRY BIEHL



Just For Openers

---9TH ANNUAL CONVENTION---

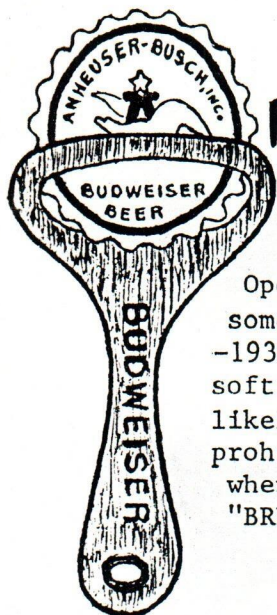
APRIL 23, 24 & 25, 1987

HOLIDAY INN ALSIP, (a S.W. suburb of Chicago) ILLINOIS

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND---DON'T MISS THIS ONE!!

We hope to have one of the famous FIL GRAFF brewery tours of the Chicago area brewery buildings which are still standing from the Al Capone era. Also on the agenda, is a BIEHL FEST at the home of LARRY & FRAN BIEHL (your 1987 hosts) in Calumet City (a south suburb of Chicago)--and more. Plan to come early and stay late. Plans for the convention include all types of breweriana for the show which will be open to the public. Where else but at a convention can we find those elusive openers/corkscrews etc. that we have been searching for? COME AND ENJOY!!

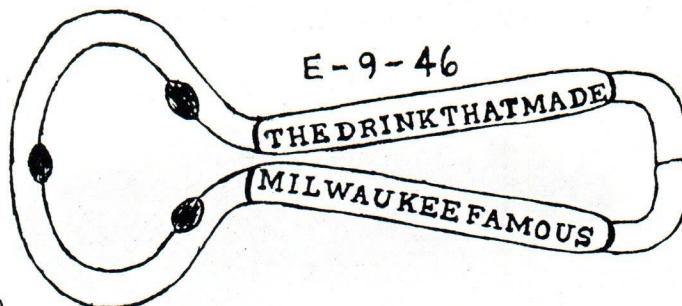
Complete the convention intentions insert in this issue & mail it to me with your 1987 renewal in the pre-addressed envelope provided. Thank you for your interest in JFO & the convention.



OPENER

Schlitz hasn't always been "The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous".

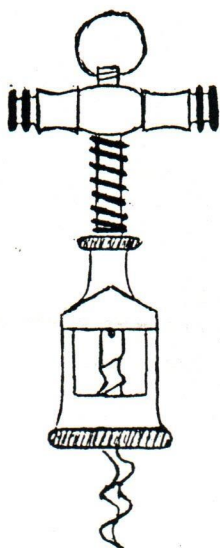
Opener E-9-46 was probably used sometime during prohibition (1920-1932) when many breweries produced soft drinks. Opener E-9-104 most likely dates to the early post-prohibition period (circa 1933) when Schlitz used the word "BREW" in their advertising.



This PIEL'S LIGHT BEER opener (C-15-7) came on its own specially printed card. I imagine other openers also came on cards, but that not many of the cards survived. Does anyone else have any openers with cards to report?

I was told this little corkscrew (actual size) was used to open medicine bottles. It has an ivory handle and appears of high quality

workmanship. Can any of our corkscrew collectors confirm its use or tell us anything about its age or who manufactured it?



Compliments of PIEL'S LIGHT BEER

Here's the key that will open the way to a lot of pleasure!

Try it on a bottle of Piel's Light Beer.

Piel's is so delightfully light because it's brewed from the choicest hops—and with crystal-clear water from our own artesian wells!

Enjoy Piel's at home or at your local tavern. Ask for Piel's Light Beer by name.



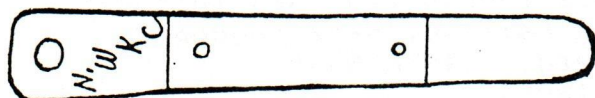
PIEL BROS. • NEW YORK

In the May 1986 issue of Knife World Dennis Ellingsen wrote a very nice article on knife openers (also sometimes called knife picks, blade picks, or blade openers). Knife openers are tools designed to be put in the nail nick (pull) of a pocket knife blade to save your finger nails while pulling out the blade. Below are the drawings that appeared with his article. Notice that beer advertising opener type B-6 is included therein.

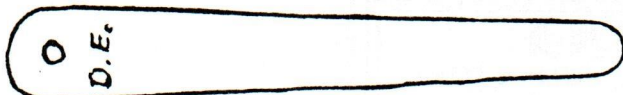
This article was forwarded to me by Ed Kaye who received it from Don Bull.



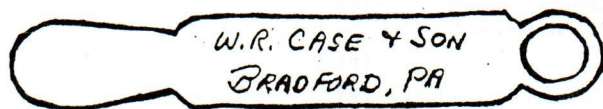
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett Cutlery, Our Very Best



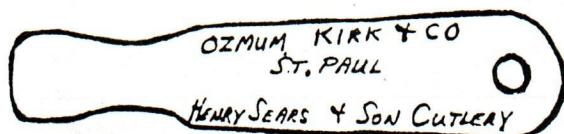
Jigged bone handle, made by Mel Brewster



Made by Mel Brewster of Tacoma, Washington

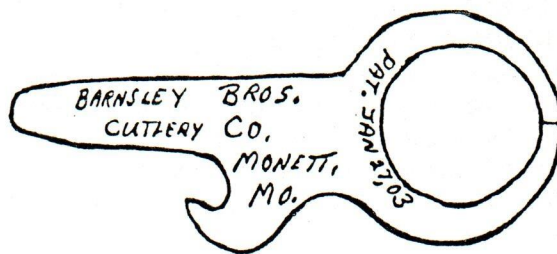


W.R. Case & Son, Bradford, PA.

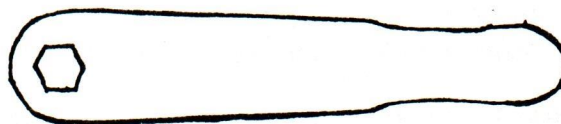


Ozmun Kirk & Co., St. Paul

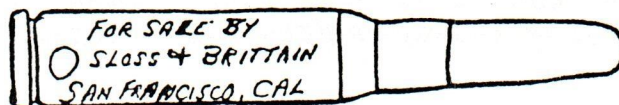
Did you ever figure out what the drawing in the upper left hand corner of the other page symbolized? The Budweiser Beer bottle cap represented the "O" of the word OPENER, and the D-1-12 Budweiser opener represented the "T" of the word TRIVIA. Any comments?



Barnesley Bros. Cutlery Co., Monett, Mo.



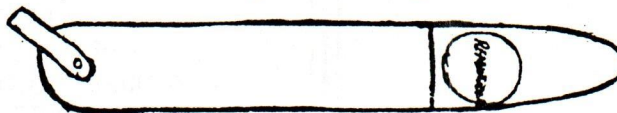
Cattaraugus Cutlery Co., Little Valley, N.Y.



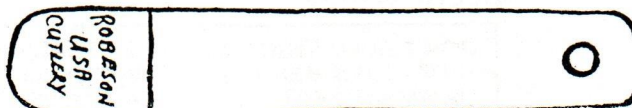
Remington Cutlery Co.



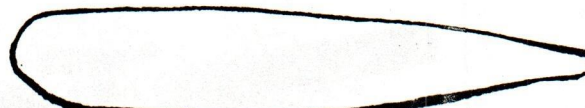
Carl Schlieper, Solingen, Germany, with Eye Brand logo.



Remington Cutlery Co.



Robeson Cutlery USA with jigged bone handle



Napanoch Knife Co., Napanoch, N.Y.

--CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2--

ART SANTEN wrote: "You do an excellent job on all your newsletters. I recently acquired an A-9 Champ-Pay. Is it a beer or soda? (ED's note: even tho' I specialize in the A-9s, I can't answer his question. Does any member know? Write to me or to Art). I suggest that in all future correspondence by all of us, we refer any corrections on listings to the original books: BAO as from DON BULL's Beer Advertising Openers, HBA as from the Handbook of Beer Advertising Openers & Corkscrews & of course those in the last two, Jan. '85 & Jan. '86 as those. Keep up the the good work!". (ED's note: ART's letter contained more than what is stated and requires a personal reply from me - be patient ART).

---WANTED---

Coca-Cola openers, especially figurals. See past issues of JFO for amounts offered. THOM THOMPSON Huntertown Road Versailles, KY 40383

A-9 baseball pitcher #s 1,5,7,8,10,11,14,15,16,19,20,21,23 & 25. Will pay top price for each. ED KAYE 968 Greenwood Ct. Sanibel, FL 33957

Texas openers, especially Mitchell, Superior, Grand Prize, Blue Bonnet and Southern Select. MIKE HENNECH 2721 Stark Fort Worth, TX 76112

Etched factory scene shell glasses-top condition-cash/trade
RAY FREDERICK 9801 Dahlia Ave. Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410

---TRADE---

Have these corkscrews to trade for openers I need from New York State breweries: P-9 Genesee, P-10 Genesee, P-8 Fallert, P-82 Anheuser, P-8 Koppitz & P-8 Simon (Simon is relettered) JIM MENSCH
94 1/2 Massachusetts Ave. Lockport, NY 14094

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Beetle Bailey

