

# PIPE LOVERS

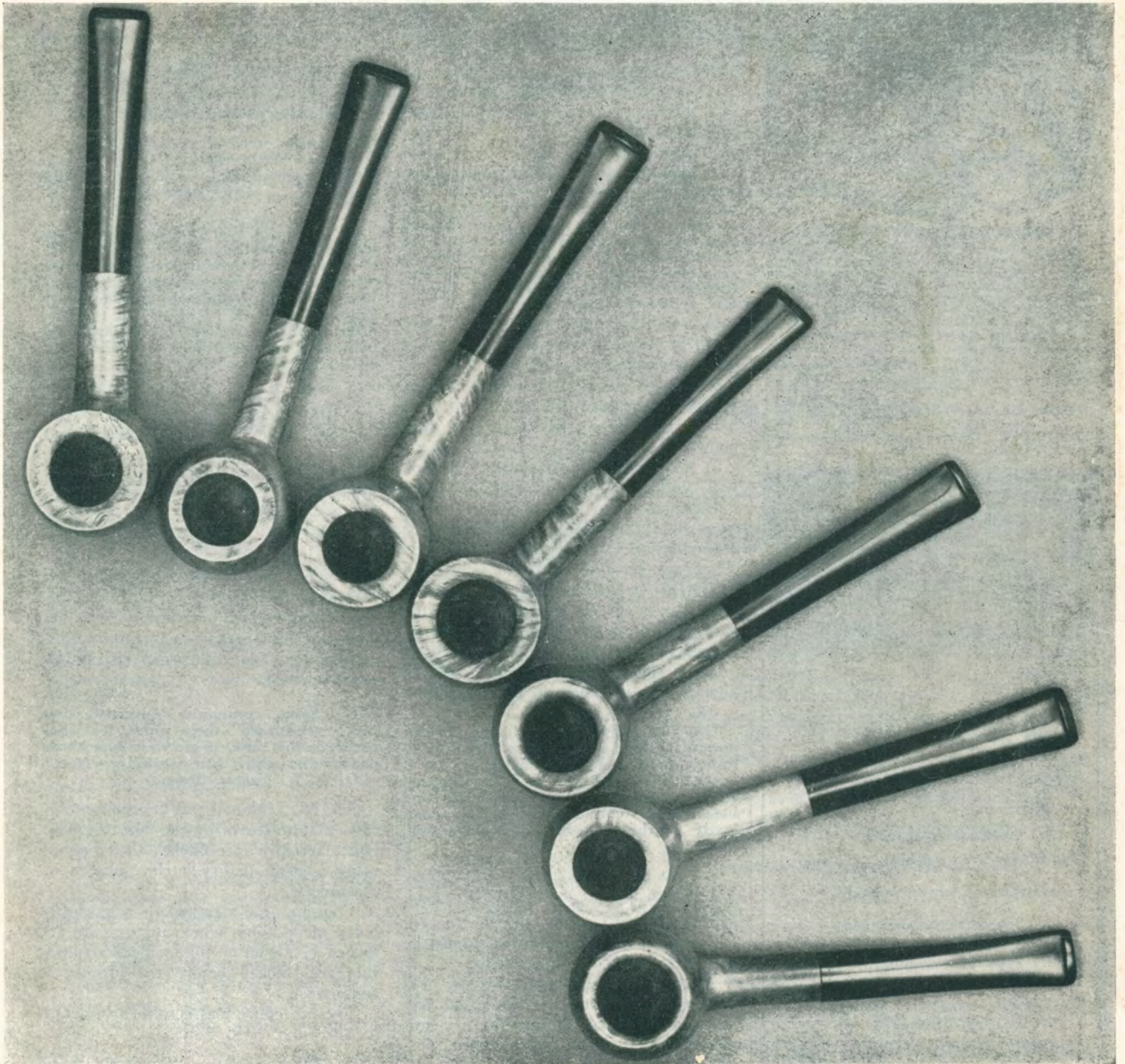
THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c

May, 1948



**This Issue:** How to Smoke a Water Pipe  
Making Clay Pipes ♦ Base Tobaccos



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By **KEN BROWN**

If you have any question concerning pipes, tobaccos, or related subjects, Mr. Brown will be glad to answer them for you. Write to him in care of this magazine. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelop for your reply.

**Q.** Does a cake ever collect in the pipe shank? This question is raised by the hint in the pipecraft section last month in which a shank is shown being cleaned with a steel drill. It is my theory that the shank should be protected as well as the inside of the pipe bowl. Is this correct or not?—R. T. L., Superior, Wis.

**A.** I do not quite know how a cake could be formed in the shank, even if it were desirable, as no tobacco is burned there. Since there is no intense concentration of heat in the shank, there is hardly any reason for a cake at that point.

A shank that is not regularly cleaned will collect a lot of residue, gum, hardened tobacco oil and so on, and it is possible that you are mistaking this accumulation for a regular carbon cake. They are certainly not the same, and should not be confused.

The use of the steel drill is often necessary, especially when a pipe is not cleaned regularly and this tar and residue becomes so hard that the regular cloth pipe cleaner is useless in removing it.

**Q.** I recently purchased a pipe which appears to be a good piece of briar. However, now that I have been smoking it it tastes quite bitter and experienced smokers tell me the wood was green and insufficiently cured. What can I do about it, if anything?—R. L., Philadelphia, Penna.

**A.** It would depend to some extent in which way it was insufficiently cured. If the sap was not completely removed, I do not know of anything that can be done that will be of much help.

If on the other hand the sap was thoroughly removed but the wood was never allowed to thoroughly dry out afterwards, this can be corrected, possibly to your satisfaction, by letting the pipe dry out thoroughly for several months—possibly a year.

This is a rather unusual condition, and I cannot guarantee you that it will

correct your trouble, so do not have too much faith in it.

**Q.** I notice that the inexpensive tobaccos are usually packed in tin whereas the so-called "better" more expensive mixtures come in cardboard cartons. I have been told that metal containers have some kind of an ill effect on tobacco, often giving it a slight metal taste and making it less desirable. How about it?—G. M. F., Rome, N. Y.

**A.** Practically all mixtures, expensive and otherwise, come in metal containers in the half pound and pound sizes.

Perhaps some smokers can detect a slight metal "taste" in tobaccos which have been next to tin or metal for some length of time. Personally I have never noticed it.

A good test would be to give such persons a few pipefuls of different tobaccos, some which have and some which have not been packed in metal containers and then see if they can distinguish the difference.

**Q.** Some companies advertise that they "pre-smoke" their pipes. To what extent is this true, or do they cure them chemically, which has a similar effect?—D. W. W., Salem, Oregon.

**A.** M. Linkman and Company, Chicago manufacturrs of the Dr. Grabow pipe, actually pre-smoke their pipes, using a good quality burley tobacco in the process.

The pipes are attached to long multi-holed metal tubes which in turn are attached to a suction pump. Several pipefuls are smoked before the process is completed.

The procedure was described in detail in our June, 1946, issue.

**Q.** What was the "Counterblast to Tobacco" as often referred to in tobacco literature?—J. R. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A.** This was a ruling passed by King James I of England about the time he



ascended to the throne in 1603. It forbid the use of tobacco in all forms in England.

The King's decree placed more emphasis than ever on tobacco, and after this prohibition was ended some time later, the use of tobacco spread like wild-fire throughout England.

**Q.** In the photo on page 108 of last month's issue there were three or four pipe stems illustrated which did not have any tennon. Is this some new stem design? How are they fastened to the shank of the pipe?—H. W., Duluth, Minn.

**A.** The stems in question normally have a metal screw type tennon. This was removed for the picture.

**Q.** If tobacco is home grown, how can the grower prepare it for the pipe so that it really tastes like something?—D. A. C., Columbus, Ohio.

**A.** This is a pretty big order. The curing of tobacco is a rather complex and exacting ordeal. I suggest you divide your crop into several sections and try different curing techniques on each.

Hang some leaves up to dry. Others should be hung in a warm room where there is quite a bit of heat. Another section might be compressed to "ferment in its own juice." Perhaps one procedure will give you some kind of a satisfactory smoke.

After the leaves have dried they should then be gradually moistened again and then later soaked in water for several hours to take out the strong tars and juices. You may or may not have success with this part of the process, but it is important if the leaf is to be mild enough to enjoy.

**Q.** What can be done after a burn-out has begun. That is, after the wood has actually begun to burn?—N. H., Lancaster, Ohio.

**A.** Probably not very much. However, if the bowl is quite thick you can try turning down the inside of the bowl until the burned section of wood is entirely removed.

You, will, in reality, now have a new pipe, and it should be broken in as such.

**Q.** What is earth smoking? I have seen the term once or twice but without explanation.—G. O. F., Washington, D. C.

**A.** Earth smoking consists of building a mound of clay or earth, placing the tobacco leaves in a cavity on one side or in the center, and then from a hole in some other portion of the mound the smoke is inhaled.

Sometimes a long hollow reed is placed in this hole to act as the stem, but the first earth smokers placed their mouths directly on the hole, lying flat on the ground as they did so.



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Long Beach 12, Calif.

# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Dedicated to the Interests of Over 20,000,000 Pipe Smokers

## THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE

Vol. III — No. 5

May, 1948

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Cover—Modern briars as seen from above. Pipes loaned through courtesy of Curt's Smoke Shop, Long Beach, Calif.

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# Meet the Staff

(In response to numerous requests from readers asking for information about the men who publish this magazine, PIPE LOVERS is presenting this series of thumbnail sketches each month on the men who constitute the editorial staff. This, the second of five, concerns Bob Barnes, Art Editor. Next month, Hal Heintzelman, Associate Editor.)

WHEN THE editor of PIPE LOVERS first approached Bob Barnes in 1945 to act as Art Editor, Barnes admitted he was interested, but confessed no one knew less about pipes than he did. In fact, he couldn't see how a magazine could be published on pipes.

True, he had a couple of the fifty-cent variety stuck around the studio somewhere, and some half empty tins of questionable vintage. If he took over the art assignment on the new magazine he would have to learn about pipes—and quick.

Today, some three years later, Mrs. Barnes will testify that he can deliver a four-hour tirade on "favorite mixtures", "proper breaking-in methods", and "selection of briar". He has more pipes, she says, than Carter has pills. "Whenever Bob goes in for anything," she adds, "he goes all the way. I hope he never goes in for raising rabbits."

That's what the magazine has done for Bob Barnes. But what has Bob Barnes done for the magazine?

Bob knew from the start that the cartoons which appear from time to time must not only be humorous, they must also concern pipes. "At first I couldn't seem to draw good cartoons about pipes," he relates, "I guess because I wasn't sufficiently pipe minded. But the more I thought about pipes and read the early copies of the magazine, the more ideas would come to me."

He says he had to combine a pipe smoker's personality with humor and unite the two into a pleasing result.

BARNES IS probably the best known member of PIPE LOVERS' staff. His gag-cartoons appear in over sixty different publica-

tions including *Colliers*, *The Post*, *Esquire*, and *The New Yorker*. He does a panel cartoon that is syndicated in over 300 weekly newspapers. He also does several different advertising cartoons, at least five of which are syndicated nationally. Until recently he was West Coast editor of *Judge*, the famous humor magazine, often drawing many of its cover illustrations.



BOB BARNES

Self-drawn caricature

Each year Barnes has three or four of his cartoons selected for publication in the annual "Best Cartoons of the Year."

Bob's many cartoons and humorous gags have given our readers many a laugh. His style is crisp and his drawings always to the point. The expressions he places on the faces of his characters are second to none, and often these expressions bring as much of a laugh as the situation depicted or the gag line.

Whether his ability is natural or acquired, Bob hesitates to say, but it would appear to be a combination of both. Given a suggestion for a cartoon, Bob often turns it completely around to where it is twice as funny as in its original state.

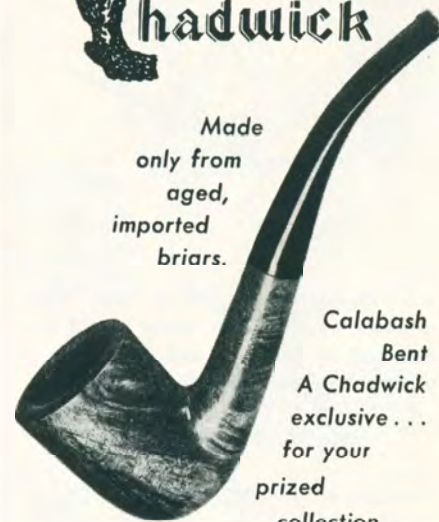
Readers of PIPE LOVERS often send in cartoon ideas to Bob. Some are old ones which have appeared hundreds of times before. These Bob never likes to use. He wants his material to be fresh and new. Sometimes he can take an old idea and give it a new twist—a trick not easily done except by those who know their business.

"What makes a cartoon funny?" Barnes admits he doesn't know. "Many cartoons I think are good ones never appear in print, whereas some silly little quip I get off in a spare moment and which seems of no account to me makes everyone laugh. It's a crazy occupation, perhaps, but I love it."

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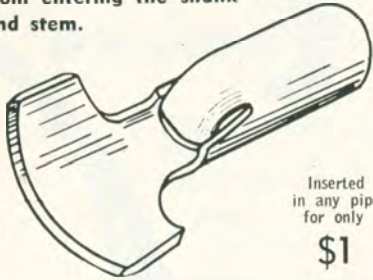
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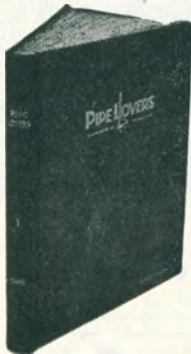
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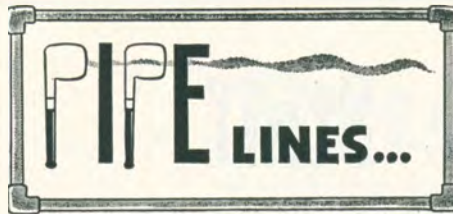
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532 Pine Avenue Long Beach 12, Calif.



## Tobacco

DEAR SIR:

Nearly every tobacco manufacturer puts on the outside of the package "Mild and mellow, cool and satisfying" or words to that effect. From the description on the outside of the package all tobaccos are the same, but upon smoking them they differ widely.

Couldn't some classification be worked out by the tobacco manufacturers whereby a tobacco could be listed or graded as to type so that when we buy a new blend we have some idea as to what to expect?

For example, type A could be very mild and very aromatic. Type B could be very mild and slightly aromatic, type C could be very mild and non aromatic, type D could be mild and full bodied with natural flavors only, type E could be a medium strong non aromatic, type F a full bodied he-man smoke for out of doors, and so on down the line. In this way a smoker could say "I want something in a type C, please," and know he would get a tobacco of a certain type.

The classification would be up to some impartial group. This would eliminate the confusion which now results when you decide to try something new. There would be less wasted tobacco, and it seems to me more sales as a result, for I know I hesitate to purchase a new tobacco without knowing something about it.

LEE DICKSON,  
Muscatine, Iowa

☞ Sounds like a fine idea.—ED.

## Stems Down

DEAR SIR:

I should like to ask what advantage, or shall I say what argument can Dr. J. C. Knowlton and Charles Malcolm give me in favor of the pipe rack with stems down as shown in the photo on page 77 of the March issue.

E. B. VOSS  
Overland, Mo.

## Bowl Size

DEAR SIR:

I have heard pipe smokers discuss the question as to whether or not certain cuts of tobacco are best smoked in certain sized bowls.

The theory seems to be that a small cut, or stringy, ribbon type tobacco smokes to best advantage in a small bowl, whereas the larger cube or plug cut types should be smoked only in a large bowl.

What do other pipe smokers think about this question?

DAVID LORCH  
Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ An interesting question. What say, pipe smokers?—ED.

## Solitude

DEAR SIR:

Few of us ever completely enjoy the sole companionship of our pipes for as much as a

single evening. Here, brother pipe lovers, is a suggestion:

If you have children, farm them out to the neighbors for an evening, preferably to stay all night. Then give the wife a ten spot and tell her to take her best girl friend to a double feature movie.

Now, you are all alone in the house with the entire evening before you. Careful now, or you'll miss the whole point of my suggestion.

Don't get a book or the evening paper. Don't play solitaire. Don't even turn on the radio. Just sit there, fella; load up your pipe with the best mixture in the house. And then, for once in your life really enjoy the true companionship that a pipe—and only a pipe—can give.

ALVIN W. HOLLENBECK  
Pasadena, California

## Initialed Pipe

DEAR SIR:

After reading the interesting article "Grab Bag Pipe" by Dr. J. C. Knowlton in the February issue I decided to browse around some old junk shops in Los Angeles to see what I could find.

To my surprise I ran across a "3B" pipe



with the initial "P" with an "O" on one side and an "8" on the other.

It is possible that the "P" stands for Princeton, although of course it is hard to say.

On the bottom of the shank the name "Wood" is scratched very neatly. I am wondering if this pipe has had as interesting a background as Dr. Knowlton's pipe.

JERE BOWDEN  
Lockheed Pipe Club  
North Hollywood, Calif.

☞ Reader Bowden should obtain a roster of the Princeton class of '08, might find listed a graduate by the name of Wood.—ED.



## Swell Response

DEAR SIR:

Please thank your many readers for the swell response to my ad in your last issue. However, I would like to inform everyone that the pipe shop I have for sale is the one in Van Nuys and not our Santa Monica shop as many of them supposed.

ED KOLPIN  
Santa Monica, Calif.





**WE WERE** quite interested in the article appearing this month by Louis Gagne on how he makes clay pipes.

It was not so much the process that interested us as the fact that this fellow was so enthusiastic about clay pipes and the smoke they give. He states he has been smoking clay pipes every day for fifty years.

That, in any man's language, is a lot of smoking.

Clay pipes have sort of taken a back seat in the last few decades. But there is still quite a demand for them—more of a demand, in fact, than the world's pipe factories can supply.

British firms have still a very great export trade in clays, smaller undoubtedly than when the clay was king of pipes, but still of major dimensions, with customers throughout the Commonwealth and in the English speaking world.

But the industry still has its headaches and some from which it may not recover.

Typical of today's position is the fact that five workmen are battling vainly in a Glasgow clay pipe factory to manufacture a supply equal to the output of the 150 workers who were employed in the plant in the heyday of the clay pipe.

And they just cannot do it, which is one reason why there is still an acute shortage of clay pipes almost two years after the end of the war.

**SECRET OF** the trade lies in the fact that no machine yet invented has been able to produce a comparable pipe to that produced by hand. It is essentially a craftsman's work and work which demands deftness, judgment and speed.

In the heyday of the clay pipe industry, this one Glasgow factory employed fully 150 workers on clay pipe productions. It had the machines, or rather the hand implements for the

production, the kilns and the market.

Kilns are coal fired; the moist clay forms being laid into fireclay containers and baked in the somewhat antique kiln.

Foreign production, in back shops, front parlors, the cottage industry and cheap labor of Continental producers largely killed the Scottish trade in the prewar years, pipes being dumped in Scotland at a ridiculously low price, demonstrating how cheaply these pipes were being produced when it is remembered that the pipe cost included packing, transportation, and distribution as well as manufacturing.

**MANUFACTURERS** in Scotland disposed of their machinery and refused to invest fresh capital in what appeared to be a dying industry. Today they are faced, as a result of the war, with a colossal market which they can no longer handle.

Clay is plentiful and labor could be trained but the firms balk at the thought of putting fresh capital into an industry which will be attacked again, in the post-war by Continental competition.

And yet there is undoubtedly a tremendous demand for the product and a growing demand for the better made type.

Prices have jumped to perhaps three times prewar levels, a good clay pipe now costing perhaps fifteen cents to a quarter retail as against a nickel prewar.

One problem which is limiting production is the lack of cheap mouthpieces. These were imported prewar from the Continent and have not been produced in Scotland since, to any extent.

Gagne says there is no pipe as good as a clay, and there are thousands of smokers who back him up. There are enough to keep the clay pipe market alive for years, once it can again be supplied regularly.



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Water pipes, such as this Turkish hookah, are often very highly ornamented with a colored glass bowl, hand painted designs, and sometimes silver or gold fittings.

cool the smoke. No, that was impractical. Buy a hookah. Ahh!

Up to Fourteenth Street to a favorite pipe shop to inquire. No luck. Down to Pennsylvania Avenue to another shop. Again no luck. Over to Eleventh Street and again the same shake of the head and a slight expression of concern that perhaps I would do as well to avoid the midday sun.

Disappointment hangs about me like

a wilted collar; why have a mirage if it can't come true? And then like the sudden appearance of a new mint julep came the inspiration. Make your own water pipe, poor nicotine slave!

No sooner thought than done. Down Pennsylvania Avenue to a medical laboratory supply store. A pint size retort jar of glass with a slim round neck is purchased. Then a glass thistle tube, another short piece of 1/4 in. glass tubing, a rubber stopper with two holes through it and four feet of 1/4 in. diameter rubber medical hose. And then home to assemble these strange objects (that cost a mere dollar) into an oriental brainstorm.

The thistle tube is wet with water (two years of college chemistry pay off in remembering this detail) and it is forced through one of the two holes in the rubber stopper far enough so that when the stopper is put in the top of the retort the tube will clear the bottom of the retort jar by about a quarter of an inch.

The other piece of glass tubing is cut to about 6 in. in length and bent 45 degrees of an inch or so from one end in a gas flame. This end is inserted in the other hole of the rubber stopper till it just clears the bottom of the stopper. The rubber tubing is pulled over the other end of this piece of glass tube. At the opposite end of the four feet of rubber tubing is affixed a mouth bit from an ordinary smoking pipe.

By BOB BURTON

WATER IS poured into the retort jar almost up to the bottom of

the straight neck, and the stopper with its glass tubes is inserted firmly into the top of the jar.

A mild smoking tobacco is now packed into the bowl at the top of the thistle tube. A match is applied to the tobacco, and the smoke is inhaled.

A muffled rhythmic gurgling emanates from the jar. The tobacco smoke is cool (cool, that is), and milder than ever before.

Eureka!! So this is how Newton, Galileo,

and Ben Franklin felt when they made their discoveries. Like Marco Polo bringing back the riches of the East. And now, pipe smokers were emancipated forever from summer discomfort in their obedience to Madam Nicotine.

But, alas. Man is a mortal—a descendant of Pandora. The box, until now harmless, must be opened still farther. The plain water is soon poured from the retort jar. New fields await exploration. The water is replaced with ice water. An improvement is noticed. The ice water is replaced by cold beer. No improvement. The beer is replaced by creme de menthe, and subtle aromatic quality is carried into the lovingly and sensuously inhaled vapor. Benedictine and cracked ice are alternated with the creme de menthe. Have I penetrated the cosmic into a strange new world?

Perhaps these thoughts may run through your mind as you experience your first smoke of a water pipe, or you may take a more down to earth view of the undertaking. Whether you construct your own, as I did, or whether you buy one of those now on the market (there are several good ones, and reasonably priced, too) you will not only have added a new pipe to your collection, but you are in for a new smoking experience.

This Oriental Pipe Smoking Custom Offers Something New to Those Who Have Not as Yet Given It a Trial

## How to Smoke a Water Pipe

I won't be so dramatic as to say you

The author reclines in his favorite chair and enjoys the water pipe which he made as described in the accompanying article.

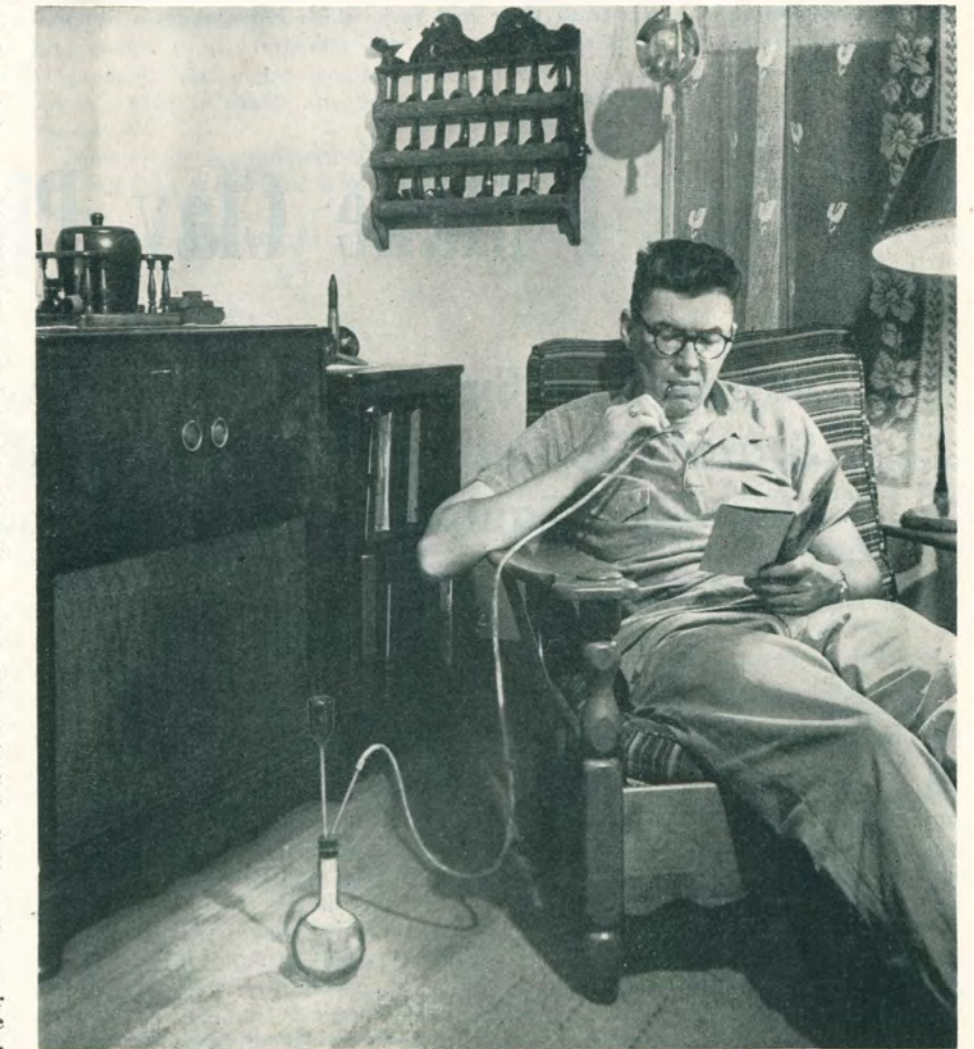
are about to experience a wonderful new smoking thrill, for although the orientals are more or less devoted to smoking a water pipe, Americans have never resorted to it in great numbers. The smoke of the water pipe is definitely cooler. Naturally, it should be. By the time the smoke goes down the tube, through the water, and into the neck and out the long tube, it will be considerably cooled. Also, it is milder. The water, acting

as a filter, keeps the impurities, tobacco flakes and moisture particles from ever entering the mouth. But it also absorbs some of the taste and flavor.

ALTHOUGH THIS may at first seem like a detriment, it proves to be an asset with some tobacco mixtures. Since the water pipe gives a milder smoke, stronger tobacco mixtures can be used. A mixture that would almost gag you if smoked in the conventional pipe gives a nice smoke in a water pipe.

Aromatic mixtures lose some of their flavor as the smoke passes through the water, and many tobaccos have an entirely different flavor as they undergo this change. The quality and taste of the smoke can be regulated somewhat by the amount of water placed in the bottle portion of the pipe. Generally speaking, the receptacle should be filled about three quarters full. This seems to give the best results. This means that the top one

(Continued on page 158)



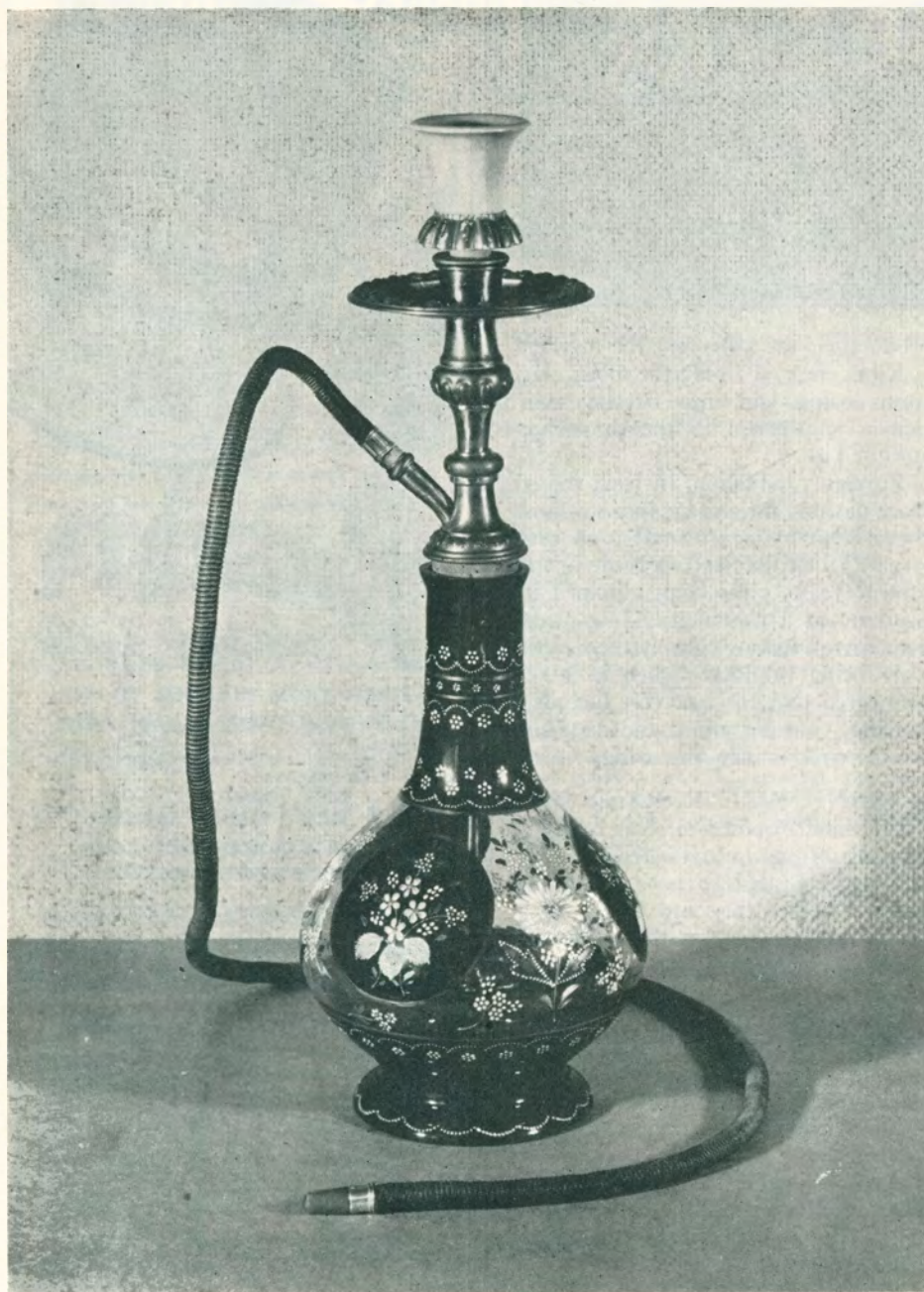
BLAME IT ON the heat if you will. I was walking down one of Washington's main streets as a strange mirage appeared—a mirage that looked like a bazaar in a North African town, one of many I had seen while a member of the armed forces not so many months ago.

Back in the deep cool shade of the bazaar, an old white-haired arab resting on deep cushions was puffing contentedly on a hookah, better known as a Turkish water pipe. The smoke from this contraption reached out and en-

gulfed me in a cool wave such as emanates from an opened refrigerator.

Suddenly, as it had come, the mirage was gone. Once again I was back in Washington holding a briar pipe in my hand while from my mouth came a cloud of warm, and up until now, unoffending smoke. Yes, the smoke was definitely warm. Pack the stem with dry ice and





Water pipes, such as this Turkish hookah, are often very highly ornamented with a colored glass bowl, hand painted designs, and sometimes silver or gold fittings.

cool the smoke. No, that was impractical. Buy a hookah. Ahh!

Up to Fourteenth Street to a favorite pipe shop to inquire. No luck. Down to Pennsylvania Avenue to another shop. Again no luck. Over to Eleventh Street and again the same shake of the head and a slight expression of concern that perhaps I would do as well to avoid the midday sun.

Disappointment hangs about me like

## How to

a wilted collar; why have a mirage if it can't come true? And then like the sudden appearance of a new mint julep came the inspiration. Make your own water pipe, poor nicotine slave!

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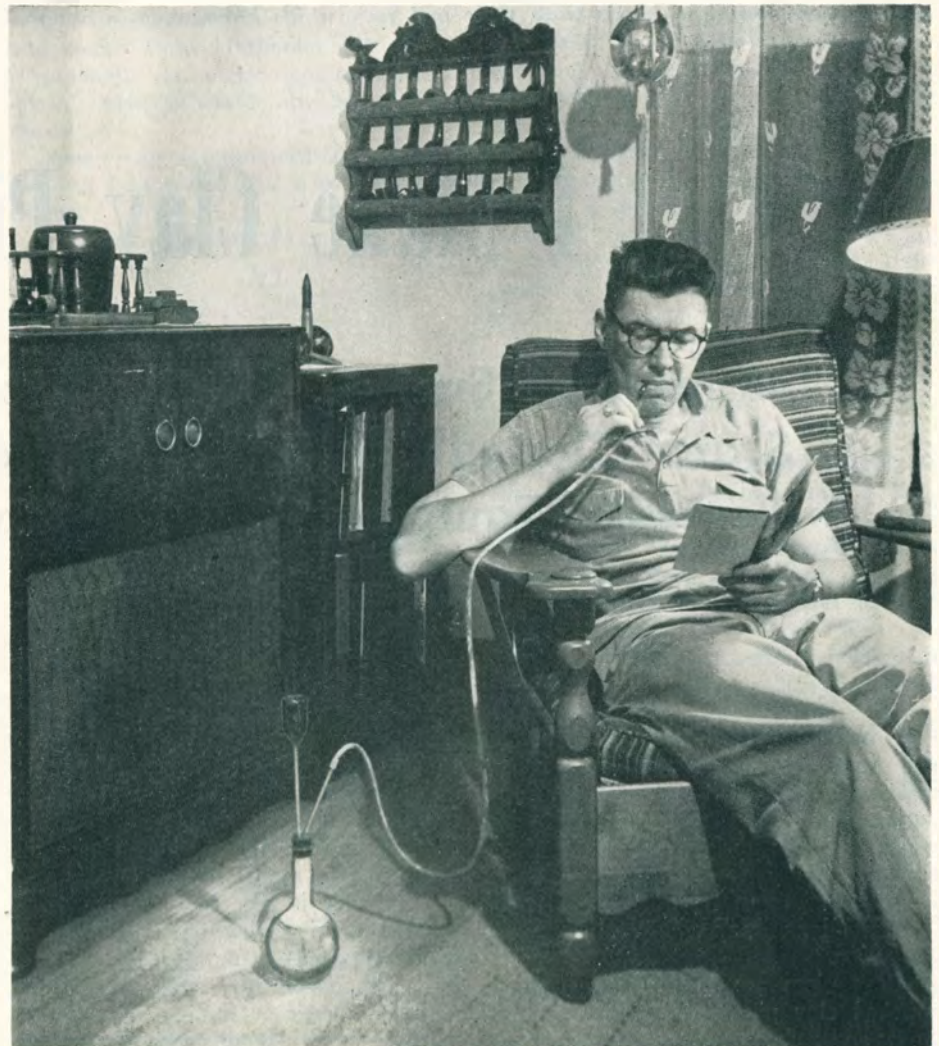
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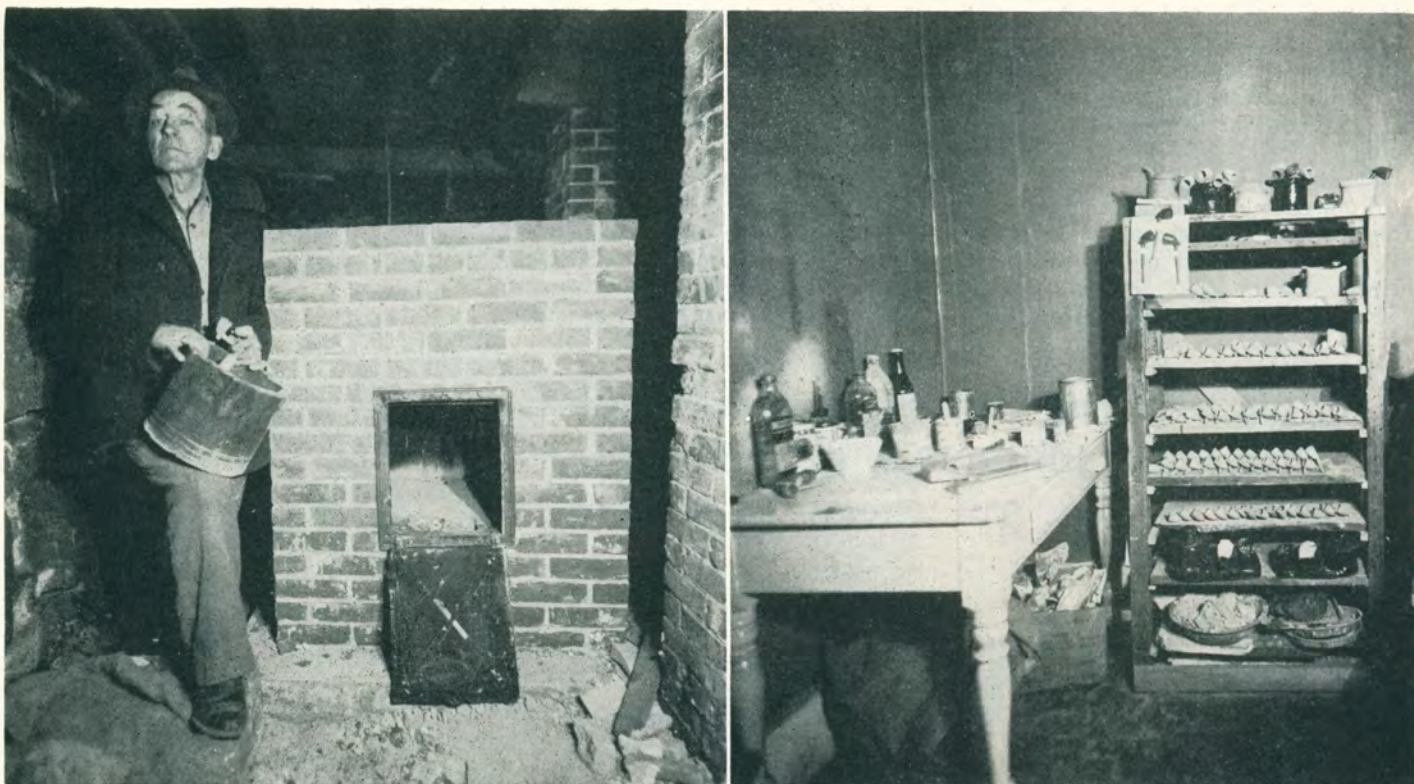
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## This Oriental Pipe Smoking Custom Offers Something New to Those Who Have Not as Yet Given It a Trial

# Smoke a Water Pipe







Left, the author poses beside his baking oven which he built in his basement. It is 4 ft. each way and was quite expensive to build. At the right is his work table and rack which holds about a hundred of his finished pipes. Native clay is used.

# I Make Clay Pipes

Maine Pipe Smoker, Finding Clay Pipes Were Scarce During the War, Decided to Build the Necessary Equipment and Manufacture His Own

By LOUIS GAGNE

**I** HAVE BEEN smoking clay pipes for over fifty years. To me, the clay pipe gives as good a smoke as any pipe ever created, yes, including your favorite briarwood and meerschaum.

Give one to an Irishman and he will dance a jig. That's what he thinks of a clay pipe.

Clay pipes are inexpensive. I have smoked clay pipes every day for fifty years and I change pipes every day. Each

pipe gets a chance to thoroughly dry out and in this way I get a good, clean, dry smoke every time. I have no heart trouble or nervous disorder—I am in the best of health, and my clay pipe a day helps to keep me that way.

The war is the chief reason why I started making clay pipes. After hostilities started I found it was practically impossible to obtain clay pipes, either domestic or foreign. My knowledge of how clay pipes were manufac-

tured was mighty small indeed, but I missed getting my new clays every so often, so I finally decided that if I were to continue smoking clay pipes, I would have to do something about it.

Learning that the domestic product as well as the imported clays would be scarcer from now on, I looked into the possibility of making my own.

I found that although the process is simple, there is a certain "art" or "knack" of making them which isn't



learned overnight.

The clay is formed into the pipe and then baked under extreme heat. It sounds a lot easier than it really is.

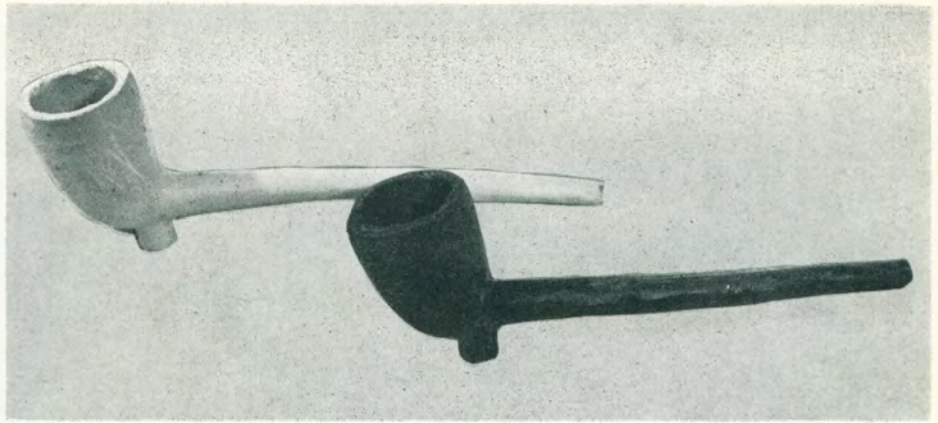
The first obstacle that I had to overcome was that of obtaining a suitable oven in which the baking process could be carried out. I had heard there were some made commercially which could be purchased, but upon investigation I found them to be much too costly for my pocketbook, and I decided to build one of my own.

The basement would, I decided, be the logical place for the baking oven. I purchased about 400 fire brick and constructed an oven four feet high, four feet wide, and four feet deep. A chimney at the rear carries the smoke off through the regular chimney of the house.

A heavy iron door, with hinges at the bottom as illustrated (for convenience in placing the clays inside) was installed even with the level of the oven floor. The oven does a very good job and has worked out most satisfactory.

**A**LMOST ANY type of clay can be used in making these pipes. It is found in all sections of the country and in many parts of the world. The Indians pioneered in the making of clay pipes, although they were not too successful because they were not able to get a fire hot enough to do the job correctly.

I use three kinds of clay. One is a black clay which is found here in Bid-



Here are two of the many clay pipes made by the author. He uses both English type clay as well as a local variety which is found abundantly not far from his home.

ddeford, Maine. It lends itself very well to the making of clay pipes. Although some smokers object to the black color, others like it for the same reason, since it is a change from the traditional white generally associated with clay pipes.

The second is a light gray color and is called English China clay. It is imported from England.

The third is a very fine white clay and comes from Holland. The latter is probably the nicest looking, but it doesn't seem to smoke any better than the rest.

Some of the domestic red clay is good, too, but I have not used it to any great extent.

The first operation in making these

pipes is to be sure that the clay to be used is clean and free from dirt and other foreign matter. If the clay is not pure it should not be used. Lumps, such as stones, twigs, and similar objects can be picked out, but if any dirt is mixed up with the clay, there is nothing that can be done.

**I**T IS A COMMON procedure to grind up the clay into a fine powder. This is often done in a large mill resembling an enormous coffee grinder. This assures that the clay, when subsequently mixed with water, will be free from rough or lumpy sections.

If the clay is clean and pure, the grinder is not required. In either instance the next step is to mix the clay with water until it is at just the right consistency for working easily with the hands. It is then ready for the molds.

The molds can be made of almost any substance such as wood, metal, or any other materials that will shape the soft clay.

Usually the pipe is formed roughly at first, being made by hand into a long stem with a ball on one end. As this is placed in the mold the pipe takes shape. A long rod or needle is now run down through the shank and the air hole is made.

It is also possible to make the pipe in two halves, so to speak, placing one half in the mold, placing the long needle in the center of the stem section, and then placing the second half over this followed by closing the mold and applying pressure. This method isn't as satisfactory because where the clay sides join, weakness is likely to result and the pipe may later split open along these seams.

As the mold is closed and pressure applied, the bowl section is forced into shape. If the clay "stem" and "ball"

(Continued on page 156)



"I'm through smoking. Can I come out, now, dear?"





Freshly cut leaves are being carried from a field near Danville, Virginia, the state where this type of tobacco was first grown. It is a favorite base tobacco, and is quite popular with many smokers, especially those who prefer an English type mixture.

## Base Tobaccos

**T**HE ORDINARY tobacco mixture might be compared to a loaf of bread in one respect and that is in relation to the ingredients that go into it. Bread contains flour as a base, with other ingredients such as salt, a bit of sugar, perhaps, and some cinnamon in the case of rolls, which serve as flavoring agents.

A tobacco mixture is much the same, with some tobaccos such as burley or Virginia serving as the base, with others such as Latakia, and Perique added to give taste and flavor.

It is our purpose to discuss the various base tobaccos upon which most tobacco blends are founded. Next month we shall discuss the flavoring tobaccos and how they are used to advantage.

Burley is the favorite for American pipe mixtures. It is a fine full bodied tobacco and can be smoked straight, or

Burley, Virginia, and Cavendish are the Three Main Types of Tobaccos Used as a Base in Practically all Pipe Mixtures

By THOMAS MOORE

in combination with other tobaccos.

The best burley comes from Kentucky, although it is extensively grown in other states as well. Burley, as we know it today, was first grown, some-

what by accident in 1864. In this year George Webb of Brown County, Ohio, planted some seed along the Ohio River. When it sprouted it appeared to be diseased and he threw it away.

But the next year there was a scarcity of seed so he was forced to plant the remainder in hopes he might have better luck. Again, the results were the same. The leaf was light colored and not like other tobacco grown further east. He called in other tobacco farmers to look at

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the first of two articles on the primary kinds or classes of tobaccos used in pipe blends. Next month the article will discuss the flavoring tobaccos.*



the odd plants. They advised Webb to let this new plant reach maturity and then test it for smoking quality. This was done, and the leaf was found to have a full, rich flavor, being mild and fragrant.

The following year enough land was planted to bring 20,000 pounds of the new leaf, and it was of such high quality that it was awarded first and second premiums at the St. Louis Fair in 1867. Such great successes caused many farmers to plant the improved crop, and Burley tobacco has been grown in increasing quantities ever since.

**A**FTER TOBACCO is harvested, it must be dried or "cured". This is done in two general ways—by air and by heat, and in some instances with a combination of both. Burley is air cured. It is hung in large barns which are scientifically ventilated and which permit an even circulation of air. In the event of continued damp weather, artificial heat is sometimes used to hasten the curing period.

The flavor of the cured burley is vastly improved by packing the leaf in hogsheads and storing it for many months or years. It is then cut up into various forms, such as rough cut, crimp cut, and so on. It is highly adaptable in character and is then ready for a number of uses in tobacco mixtures.

Burley leads in preference by American smokers as a base for pipe mixtures. Second is Virginia tobacco.

Virginia derives its name from the State in which it was first planted in 1612 by John Rolfe. It has been under continual cultivation in this country ever since. It is America's biggest tobacco crop.

Most of it is now grown in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The growing of Virginia is not greatly unlike that of burley. Its curing differs, however, in that it is mostly flue cured. This process consists of running metal flues through the curing barns which conduct the heat uniformly throughout the building and permit no smoke to come in contact with the tobacco.

The poles bearing the tobacco are arranged in tiers within the curing barn. Then the carefully regulated heat is applied, moderately at first to produce the desired "bright" color, then increased to remove moisture from the leaves, and boosted again to dry the midribs.

**T**HE CAREFULLY watched fire is built in a stone firebox located either on the floor or sometimes underneath the floor of the barn. The smoke and heat from the fire then pass through the iron flue and produce the uniform heat.



Tobacco leaves are bunched together into "hands" before being sent to the warehouse (above) where they are sorted and prepared for the ageing process in large barrels.

During the three to five day curing vigil, constant check is kept on moisture and temperature within the building. Most tobacco barns are well constructed for a poor job of curing can mean the loss of an entire crop.

As most pipe smokers know, much depends upon the preparation of the tobacco for its taste and smoking qualities in the bowl. This is as true with Virginia as the rest, and Virginia Bright is used in three primary classifications, all three of which depend upon the curing and cutting of the leaf.

Virginia Bright refers to the cured leaf that has been finely cut in readiness for the pipe. It smokes fast and therefore quite hot, but it has a fine, light aroma and taste.

Virginia Bright Pickings refers to a slightly different curing and cut. Several leaves are pressed together to form a "cake" and a vertical slice is then made edgewise through the pressed leaves to give a courser cut. The result is a slower burning tobacco, giving off a smoke that is cooler, and a taste that is sweet and woody, rich in aroma, and a welcome contribution to the pipe blend in general.

The third is Virginia Plug Cut which is similar to Bright Pickings except that it is much coarser. Being still slower in its burning qualities, it not only smokes cooler but brings out the full rich mellowness which is characteristic of Virginia tobacco. It is a favorite with the English and is used to a great extent in English formulae.

**A** THIRD TOBACCO which is also used as a base in pipe mixtures is Cavendish. It differs from the first two primarily in the method in which it is subsequently prepared, since it is made

by taking certain kinds of Virginia and then preparing them in special ways.

Cavendish, named for Lord Cavendish, the Duke of Newcastle, goes back to about 1660 when, it is said, this Englishman experimented with the natural leaf by dipping it in honey, syrup, and other flavoring agents.

Tobaccos of this type, while not strictly a type themselves, are referred to as a separate type by tobacco blenders. Cavendish, because of its artificially sweetened nature, can be used both as a base and as a flavoring tobacco.

In a blend it is best used in conjunction with another tobacco, either burley or Virginia. Some kinds of Cavendish are also smoked straight by some smokers.

Most of today's pipe blends use one of these tobaccos as a base or "foundation." Many formulae call for portions of two or three "base" tobaccos, since it is believed by some that the shortcomings of one base tobacco are thus offset by the advantages of another.

The base gives a steadying effect to the blend—the body or satisfaction which lighter, more aromatic tobaccos cannot give. The best way to find out what each tobacco is like is to smoke a few pipefuls of each straight. Some will be rich and satisfying—others will "lack" something, and will not be acceptable to the taste.

From this the smoker will soon learn what each tobacco has to offer and will have an understanding of what each needs to bring out its principal qualities.

The base tobaccos in a mixture are usually equal to or greater than the sum of all flavoring tobaccos. This isn't always true, of course, depending upon the strength of the flavoring tobacco and how strong the smoker wants the flavor to stand out.



# King of the Corncobs

For Over Half a Century Gus  
Has Been Making Corncob Pipes  
To Satisfy American Smokers

By GUS EGBERT

*as told to  
Bob Wells*



The author holds a large 8-inch corncob which he made and presented to Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

**M**OST SERIOUS pipe smokers don't give much consideration to the corncob, but it has been my life for almost sixty years. In that time I have seen a lot of corncob pipes start on their way towards giving millions of smokers a lot of pleasure and satisfaction.

Egbert says modern methods of making corncob pipes are a lot different than in the days more than 50 years ago when he began making pipes and was paid 25c for a ten-hour day.

When I started making corncob pipes back in 1890 they had reed stems and sold for from one to five cents. Some of the fancier types had celluloid bits which sold for 15 cents—sort of like the "Park Avenue" model today.

I worked ten hours a day, six days a week, and was paid two bits a day.

It was in the early '90's that the rubber bit came into use, but it was limited to the more expensive pipes costing 25 cents, which in those days was an outlandish price for a cob pipe. Bone bits came in around 1900.

Most of the bone is imported and first was processed by meat packing companies for manufacturing buttons and bone bits. About 1902 and '03, the Armour Packing Company began furnishing us bits. The movies were generally a big influence in helping sales, and, of course, even today fellows like Bing Crosby make people think more of smoking pipes.

*(Continued on page 156)*







# The Dunhill Pipe Book

This Authoritative Volume Written Some 25 Years Ago by a Pipe Expert is Often Referred to as the "Pipe Smoker's Bible"

By DOUGLAS GRANT

ONE OF THE best known pipe collectors is Alfred Dunhill. Pipes met his fancy when he was but a young man, and his interest in them led him to accumulate a large and varied collection of all kinds and types of smoking implements from all parts of the world.

Realizing that very little was available upon the subject of pipes both in picture and word, he decided to set forth in published form what he had been able to obtain in the way of information on the subject.

The result is titled, simply "The Dunhill Pipe Book."

And it is just that. Dunhill has tried to include as complete and authoritative a record as it is possible to present. It is primarily a text for pipe collectors, yet it is written in such style that even the layman not the least interested in pipes would find it fascinating reading.

Probably the book's greatest asset is the large number of illustrations. There are 230 pen and ink drawings of every conceivable kind of pipe imaginable, not

to mention dozens of photographs, many of which are in full color.

Dunhill published the book in 1924 in London, and apparently there was never more than just the one printing. Copies have found their way into the hands of pipe collectors, and today the book is very scarce indeed. Prices range anywhere from \$15 to \$25, depending upon what the seller thinks the buyer can and will pay.

The book is not a catalogue, but, as the author states in the foreword, "*this is no learned treatise, but a simple book and written thus.*"

Dunhill says pipe collecting is purely a hobby with him. He goes on: "*Glancing one day along the stout row of hobby-horses the author spied a newcomer, stabled there seemingly by chance the night before. And casting his leg across it, he rode his new hobby far into the country side and into lands unknown. There did he learn and see many things, which afterwards he wrote about and drew in this book.*"

He writes not as a scientist or a historian laying down definite facts, but rather as one hobbyist to another, describing what he has seen and heard.

It is this warm, informal, friendly style that gives the book its charm and sincerity.

READING BETWEEN the lines one feels Dunhill's deep interest in pipes. Even the simplest smoking device is described with understanding. The simple, crude work of an African native interests him, and challenges his desire to know all about the smoking customs of the man who made it.

His first chapter discusses the reasons why men smoke and includes a brief sketch of the early beginnings of the custom. Headings of the chapters that follow include Straight or Tube Pipes, Mound Pipes, Indian Pipes and Pipe Mysteries, Smokers of South America, Pipes of the Far North, Far Eastern Pipes, Water Pipes, The Myriad Pipes of Africa (which is given two chapters), Clay Pipes and Choice European Pipes.

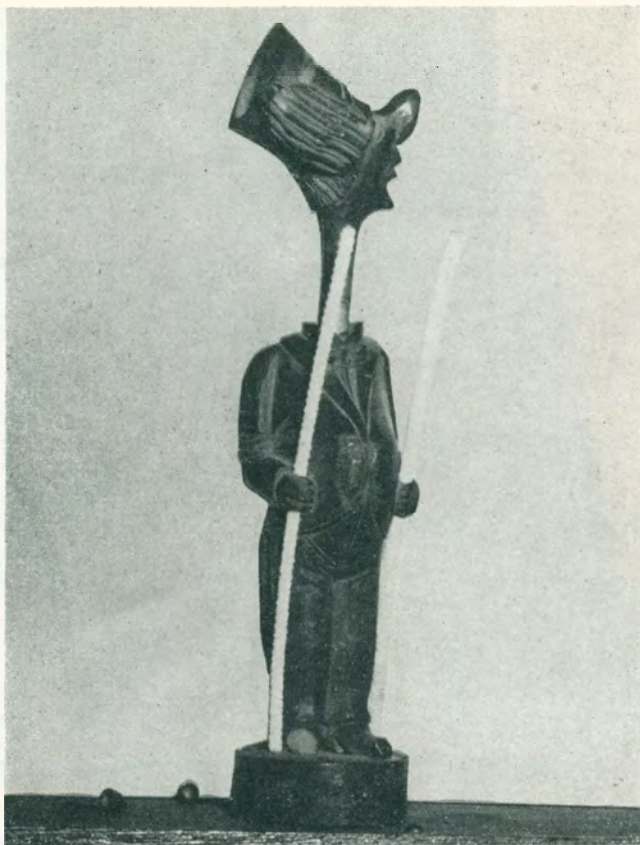
Only in his last chapter entitled The Modern Briar does the author touch upon the modern era, and this in but nine short pages with no illustrations. One lives with the author in the much more romantic past when pipes were a thing of beauty and told many stories.

The bulk of the book, then, is filled with drawings and descriptions of every kind and type of pipe he has seen or heard about which was ever used by man for smoking purposes.

He is not satisfied to merely illustrate and describe a pipe, but he studies the

(Continued on page 156)





The bowl of this pipe is the head, and the stem and shank are held by the man's body. It was made several years ago.

COLLECTORS OFTEN find it is the odd pipes in their collection that go over best with friends to whom they show their valued pieces. The odd and the unusual for some reason seem to hold a fascination over and above the more conventional types of smoking pipes.

Sometimes valuable, but usually inexpensive, these oddities sooner or later become an important part of any collection.

One of the most unusual pipes in Edward Von Haag's collection is the one pictured above. According to Von Haag the pipe was hand carved by an old seafaring man on a sailing ship. It was handed down for four generations.

The pipe comes out of the body. The bowl is the head and the stem which is the neck goes into the body to make the man appear quite life like. The carving is very well done, a relatively hard wood having been used. The coat has a long tail and even the buttons were carved in minute detail.

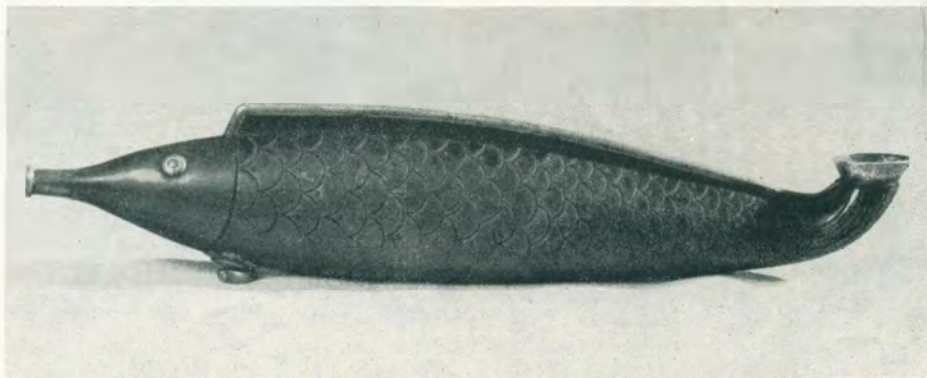
The carver made two holes in the hands, and Von Haag says he does not know what they are for, but he has utilized these holes and lets them hold two pipe cleaners, one in each hand. The pipe

smokes quite well, and of the owner's more than 200 pipes, he says that this one is by far the most unusual.

An odd pipe in the Nelson Leonard collection is the all metal Japanese pipe shown below which is made in the shape of a fish. The small metal bowl protrudes from the tail of the fish, and the mouth of the fish is placed in the smoker's mouth.

Although the fish pipe is only a few inches long, it has been made with great care and detail. It looks like the real

This oddity is made of metal and few persons would recognize it as a pipe. The tobacco bowl is on the fish's tail, and the smoke comes out of the fish's mouth.



# The COLL

article, and if it weren't in a pipe collection no one would ever guess it was a pipe.

Apparently it was made for show and not to smoke, although it does smoke about the same as any of this type of Japanese pipe.

What we'd class as a real oddity is the lady under the blanket. It's a clever little smoking piece and belongs to Ray Wilson of Hollywood. No doubt your first impulse is to lift up the blanket. At least that is what everyone does upon seeing the pipe.

Although it looks as though the little lady has two legs, either of which can be used as the stem of the pipe, she really has only one, the second one being a substitute, and placed in the "bed" to make the illusion more realistic.

It can, however, be used should the first one become broken or damaged. She hasn't seen too much use, her beauty coming from the illusion she creates rather than the smoking joy she can give.

Fully as odd, however, is the little glass bottle pipe below her. One hardly could say whether this item belongs in a pipe collection or a bottle collection, but C. T. Hubbard of West Hartford, Connecticut, collects both, and he says this is his "connecting link."

Actually, it is going to have to be classed as a bottle, for there is no bowl



# LECTORS' PAGE

## Oddities Create Interest

Collectors Often Find that Many Times It is the Odd and Unusual Pipes in a Collection that are the Most Interesting

By HERB LOCKWOOD

opening. But it is expertly made from a standpoint of reproduction, as it looks very much like the Dutchman's pipe it is supposed to represent. Even the bit is amber colored.

The pipe-bottle is 10 inches high and about 4 inches wide. Some idea of its value may be learned from the fact that such pipe-bottles cost from two to three dollars when they first came out many years ago, and the price among collectors is now from eight to ten dollars.

Oddities which appear to resemble some object lead in favor among collectors. They seem to enjoy exhibiting some familiar object from a dog's head to a man's hat and then casually telling their friends that in reality it is a smoking pipe.

### *Let's See It*

Do you have an odd or interesting pipe in your collection? — one that other pipe lovers would like to see? If so, send us a picture of it together with the important facts and we'll include it on the Collector's Page for others to see and enjoy.

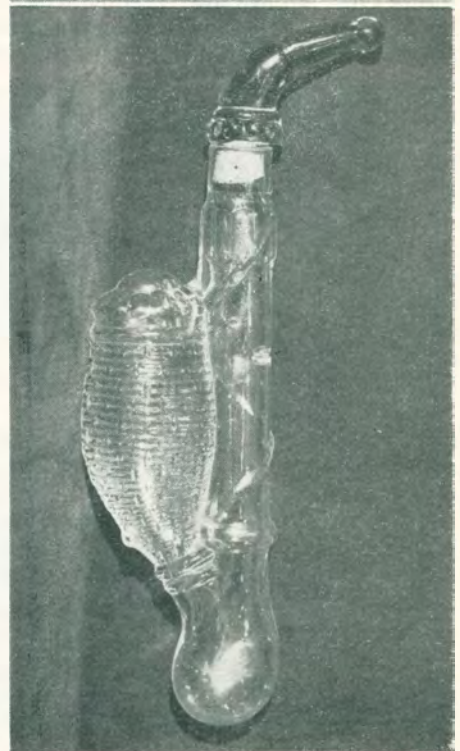
Other favorites include tricky pipes which contain some unusual type of construction, or which are made in a very unorthodox manner. Few pipes of this nature are smoked, at least with any regularity, but are kept for their amusement value in the collection.

Such pipes are very hard to find. They are of value only to collectors, so the public passes them up with scarcely a glance. The best way to find these oddities is to keep an eye on collections which are being broken up and sold, or in some other way disposed of.

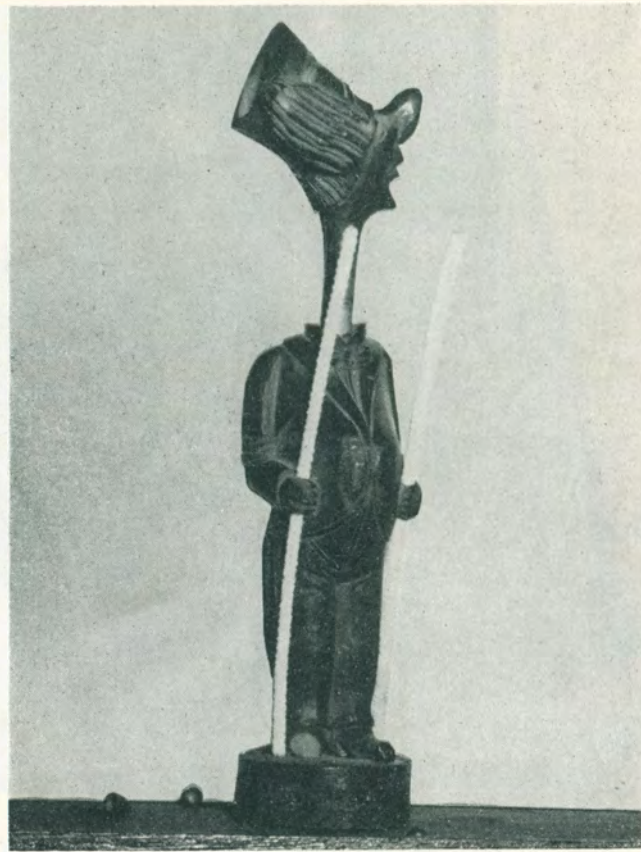
It is difficult to place a value on such pipes, for they all vary in numerous details, and they are worth only what they will bring from someone who wants them.

Oddities are continually being made for commercial sale. Although often advertised to "give a good smoke" their primary factor is their appearance or resemblance to another object, and they are purchased for show rather than use.

Above, this sleeping lady has two legs but only one can be used when smoking the pipe. Below, a glass bottle which is shaped to resemble a Dutchman's pipe.







The bowl of this pipe is the head, and the stem and shank are held by the man's body. It was made several years ago.

# The COLLECTORS' PAGE

article, and if it weren't in a pipe collection no one would ever guess it was a pipe.

Apparently it was made for show and not to smoke, although it does smoke about the same as any of this type of Japanese pipe.

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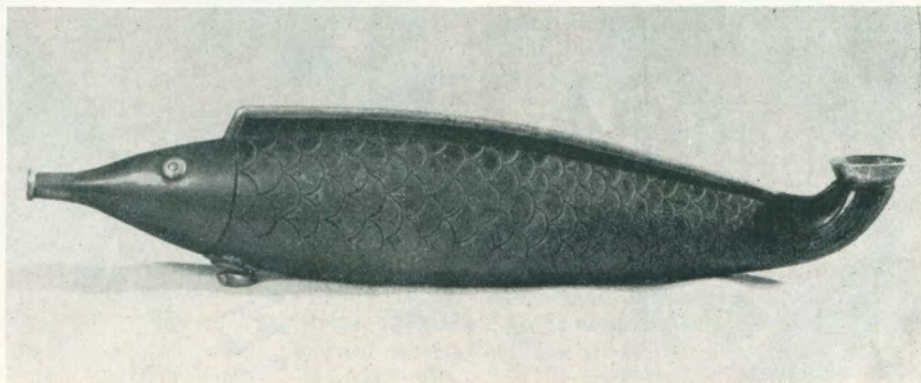
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smokes quite well, and of the owner's more than 200 pipes, he says that this one is by far the most unusual.

An odd pipe in the Nelson Leonard collection is the all metal Japanese pipe shown below which is made in the shape of a fish. The small metal bowl protrudes from the tail of the fish, and the mouth of the fish is placed in the smoker's mouth.

Although the fish pipe is only a few inches long, it has been made with great care and detail. It looks like the real

This oddity is made of metal and few persons would recognize it as a pipe. The tobacco bowl is on the fish's tail, and the smoke comes out of the fish's mouth.



PIPE LOVERS

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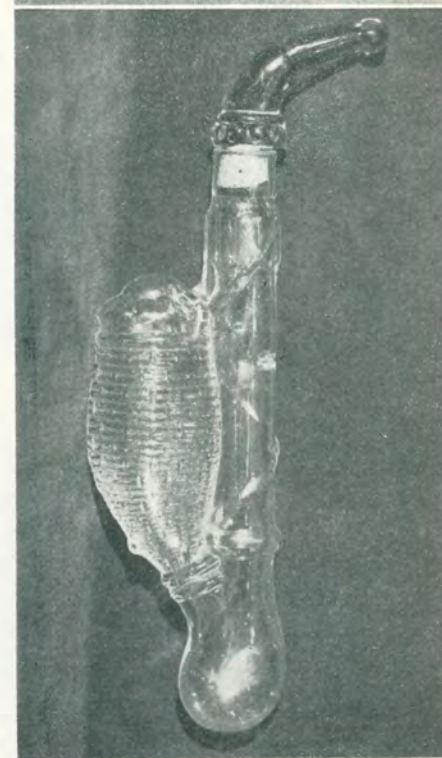
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Members of Southern California pipe clubs recently met at McCornack General Hospital in Pasadena where they gave pipes, tobacco and pouches to the veterans. Right photo shows Frank Hays (left) and Ed. F. Needham presenting pipes to patients.

**C**URRENT TREND among many of the nation's pipe clubs is the presentation of talks, discussions and demonstrations before hospitalized G.I.'s who are stationed in veteran's hospitals throughout the nation.

What was probably the largest event of its kind was a recent joint meeting of Southern California Pipe Clubs at McCornack General Hospital in Pasadena. The event was sponsored by the Crescenta-Canada Pipe Club. Also participating were the Santa Monica and Long Beach Pipe Clubs.

Floyd Dietlein, president of the sponsoring club, opened the meeting which was attended by over 90 persons, most of which were pipe smoking patients of the hospital. He announced that the purpose of the gathering was to present a discussion of pipes and tobaccos and to have a good time in the process.

First, two pipes, one a Yager Hand Made and the other a block meerschaum, were presented to two outstanding pipe-smoking vets. Following this each service man in the room was presented with an imported briar pipe, a pipe tool, pipe cleaners, a package of tobacco and a tobacco pouch.

Mr. Frank Hayes, west coast representative for a national pipe firm, gave a short talk on pipes followed by a question and answer period.

Mr. Ed Needham, head of the Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra, California, gave a short talk on how pipes are manufactured.

A series of lantern slides from the PIPE LOVERS Magazine slide library showing odd and unusual pipes were then thrown on the screen.

The veterans displayed keen interest

# Pipe Clubs

## Talks and Demonstrations to Veterans in Hospitals Take the Spotlight in Current Activity of Nation's Clubs

in the subject, and it was considered enough of a success to warrant additional meetings of this kind in the future.

**W**HAT IS probably the most extensive undertaking of this kind is a new program which has just been inaugurated by the Long Beach (California) Pipe Club. Members of this group are now meeting two hours each Thursday night at the Long Beach Naval

Hospital where they are instructing handicapped veterans how to carve their own pipes, giving discussions on pipe subjects, and assisting the veterans in learning more about the art of smoking a pipe.

The members take turns in carrying on the meetings, and the veterans themselves are very appreciative of this project on the part of the Long Beach club.

The committee in charge is headed by J. E. Traughber, who, himself, is an ex-Navy man and well understands both his subject and the men in the naval hospital. Besides pipe carving, the vets are told about pipe collecting, how to select a good pipe, differences in tobaccos, and numerous other topics on the subject.

The vets in the hospital have formed a pipe club of their own which is a sort of an auxiliary of the Long Beach club, and those who are able to leave the hospital have been attending the regular monthly meetings of the group. Members have voted to give each of the vets an honorary membership card in the Long Beach club.

**B**IGGEST COVERAGE of this type of work is being done by the

### PIPE CLUBS

*Are you a member of a pipe club? Would you like to join or help form one in your community?*

**If so, write in and tell us and we will promptly advise you as to the name and address of the nearest club in your community.**

**If there is no club in your town or locality, we will put you in touch with other pipe smokers interested in forming a local pipe club if you so desire.**

Write to  
**PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE**

Long Beach 12, California



G. I. Pipe Smokers' Club through its national leader and founder, Joe Coniglio. The club will be three years old on May 13 and now has well over 600 members.

State leaders of the organization have assisted greatly in seeing that veterans in the hospitals are well taken care of with pipes and tobaccos. Coniglio states many pipe and tobacco manufacturers have been most generous in supplying merchandise for distribution to these hospitals.

Patients in veterans hospitals have received gifts through Parkinson in Delaware, Almand in Georgia, Bloom in Florida, Gregorio in New York, Hall in Ohio, Crouse in Pennsylvania, Bill in New Jersey, Cranford in California, Walsh in Minnesota, Robertson in Idaho and LaCroix in New Hampshire.

As an example of the thoroughness of the work these state leaders are doing, Thayne Robertson, the Idaho chairman, recently gave a talk on pipes to veterans in the hospital at Boise, presented each patient in attendance with a package of tobacco, and then held a drawing for a dozen pipes donated through his shop, the House of Robertson.

In New Hampshire, the state leader Bill LeCroix, has sent pipes and tobaccos to veterans in the Soldiers' Home in Silten, the Station Hospital at Manchester, the Navy Yard Hospital at Portsmouth, and the Veterans Hospital at White River Junction, Vt.

The G. I. Club has been responsible for the delivery of hundreds of pipes, many packages of tobaccos, and thousands of magazines, decks of playing cards and other items—all without any solicitation of funds or financial backing of any kind.

Coniglio would like to see every pipe club in the country take on the project of making sure that veterans in various local hospitals are well taken care of in the way of pipes and smoking tobaccos. "In this way," he says, "the large job we have set out to do can be more quickly accomplished."

## New Clubs

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

A new club composed of pipe smokers in the twin city area may soon be formed, according to Burton G. Starr who writes that he is interested in meeting with other pipe smokers in Minneapolis.

He invites all pipe smokers in the area to get in touch with him so that the organization may get under way promptly. He may be reached at 709 N. Fremont St., in Minneapolis.

## Club Directory

Due to the greatly increased size of the pipe club directory it will henceforth appear only in alternate months in order that more space may be available for the presentation of club news.

### MIAMI, FLORIDA

Down in Southern Florida Jim Harvey Sr. is trying to uncover a few men who would be interested in a pipe club in Miami. So far as he knows there is no club in that section of his state, and he invites those interested to make their wants known.

He may be reached at Box 1310, Route 1.

### DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A pipe club for Detroit is now being formed under the leadership of Carl Rossow. He wants to reach all pipe smokers in the area who are interested, and he extends an invitation to those who would like to join to get in touch with him immediately.

Rossow's Detroit address is 18624 Brady Avenue.

### TORONTO, CANADA

Word has been received that a new club was recently formed in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. At the initial meeting more than 30 pipe smokers were in attendance.

Assisting in the formation of the new club was Lewellyn Lewis, head of the International Pipe Collectors' Club of New York.

Names of officers of the new club were not revealed, and the club editor would appreciate it if this information can be sent to the offices of this magazine in order that the club file may be completed.

### WICHITA, KANSAS

A second club in Kansas is more than just a possibility, judging from a recent letter from Whitney Woodburn of Wichita. He states he is keenly interested in the formation of a pipe club in his city and would like to discuss the idea with other Wichita pipe smokers and collectors.

Woodburn would appreciate hearing from those who are sympathetic to such an organization and invites those interested to contact him at 1305 N. Vassar in Wichita.

### ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

"I have been reading about other clubs throughout the country and the fun they are having," writes Al Tschumperlin of St. Cloud, "and I have decided we are going to have a club here in St. Cloud. I have discussed it with a couple of others and they are all for it."

Al says the club will be open to anyone interested, so if they will give him a ring he will let them know all about the current plans.

Members of the Long Beach (Calif.) Pipe Club meet once a week at the Long Beach Naval Hospital and give talks and demonstrations on various phases of pipedom.





# WHAT'S NEW?...

## New Vest Pocket Humidor Keeps Tobacco Humidified

### *Curved to Fit Pocket*

A vest pocket humidior, one that not only holds tobacco but keeps it properly humidified, has recently been announced by the Canterbury Sales Company of Chicago, Ill.

The two primary features of the item are that it is curved to fit the pocket, and that it incorporates a built in humidior.

The bottom of the container is transparent, thereby making it possible to tell at a glance the amount of tobacco left.

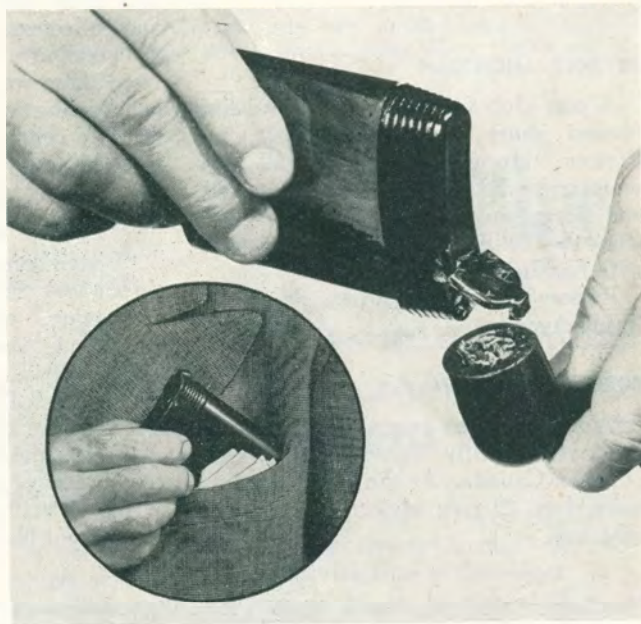
An additional feature is the small spout on one end through which the tobacco is poured into the pipe bowl. It snaps shut to prevent tobacco from leaking into the pocket.

The shape of the humidior eliminates pocket bulge, reduces the amount of pulverized tobacco usually wasted and thrown out, and keeps tobacco at the exact humidity for proper smoking at all times.

### *"100 Years With Sutliff"*

A new booklet entitled "100 Years with the Sutliff Tobacco Company" is being prepared by this San Francisco firm. The publication is aimed to coincide with the observance of the California Centennial Celebration in 1949.

Distribution of the booklet will begin shortly.



### *Pipe Rack Of Lustron*

A combination pipe rack and humidior that resembles an old style lantern is announced by the Monsanto Chemical Company's Plastics Division. The unit is molded of Lustron, a polystyrene plastic product.

There is space for nine pipes, and the transparent humidior holds approximately a pound of tobacco. The lantern theme makes a welcome addition to an office, den, play room, or any place where an item of this kind would be desirable.

### *Pipe With Briar Stem*

Pipes with a genuine imported briar stem are now available from Harper Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri. The

pipes, made in Algeria, are just like any ordinary briar pipe except that the bit also is made of imported briar.

Many smokers have often wondered why the bits were not made of the same wood as the rest of the pipe. The idea is not new, but pipes with briar bits are not common.

Several styles are available and the prices are in the popular bracket.

### *Air Valves On Moor*

An even distribution of air is the feature of the Moor Air Cooled pipe which is now being given nation wide distribution.

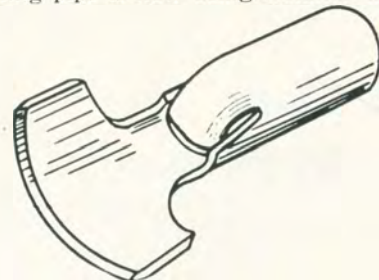
There are three small air valves, two in the bottom of the bowl and one in the shank which permit entry of air at these three points.

The air vents are described as offering slower and more even combustion, no sludge, and a cooler smoke, due to the addition of the air.

The pipe is a product of the Moor Company of San Francisco.

### *Insert Keeps Heel Dry*

A new type of insert which fits in the heel of the pipe and available only in the King pipe is now being installed in any



pipe upon request, according to Thomas W. Slutz of Cleveland, Ohio.

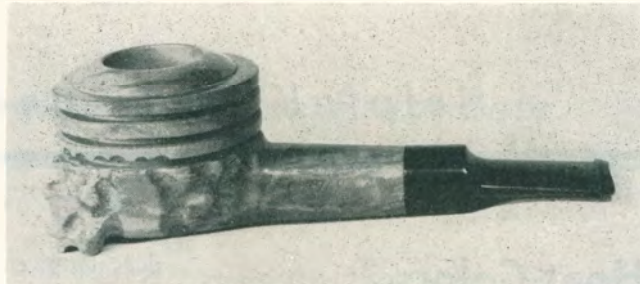
The charge is nominal for the small unit which is said to keep the heel dry and retard moisture from entering the shank.



# Several New Pipe Styles Are Announced by Vanasek

## Appeal to Collectors

An entirely new line of styles and shapes is now being offered by Van Hand Made Pipes of Des Plaines, Illinois. Shown here is the new "Bull Vent."



Included in the more than 300 new styles are the Locomotive, Bull Bent, Automobile, Jumbo Elm, Aladdin's Lamp, and many others, few of which have ever been seen before.

R. J. Vanasek, who creates these new pipe patterns, states that only the best imported briar is used. Each is hand made and although the general style may be duplicated, no two of the pipes are exactly alike.

The pipes are now being placed on the market nationally for the first time. Collectors will find them of interest because of their unique representations and smokers will like them since they are correctly proportioned to give a good smoke.

## Tri-Kool Revealed

A new pipe known as the "Tri-Kool" has just been announced by the Spiral Kool Pipe Company of Santa Monica, California.

Features of the new pipe are a thermo-insulating air lock which prevents passage of bowl heat to the radiator shank, a chamber within the shank that collects the tar and moisture, an exclusive non-plugging side smoke port through which the smoke passes from bowl to shank, and a stainless grate upon which the tobacco burns.

The pipe, made of newest stainless alloy, weighs less than an ounce.

## New Pipe Rack Styles

A number of new pipe racks and humidors has just been brought out by the Canterbury Crafts Corporation of New York City, successors to Copern Wood products company, manufactur-

ers of pipe racks and humidors.

Of special interest to smokers who have a large number of pipes is the new "Collector's Classic" which holds 40 pipes, 20 on each side.

The "Texan" is a combination pipe rack and humidor. The rack resembles a pair of bookends made of horseshoes and holds pipes on each end. In the center is a wooden tobacco humidor, circular in shape.

Also announced is a 7 hole pipe rack known as "the Marine" and another called "The Barton" which holds 7 pipes in a straight row.

# Humidor, Book Ends, Ash Tray Made of Ceramics

## Designed to Give Service

Of interest to the smoker who takes an interest in his smoking accessories are these three new Whittfred Originals—book end pipe racks, ash tray, and tobacco humidor.

The items, made in matching sets, are manufactured of a ceramic composition recently brought out and which is entirely new in the ceramics field.

Available in light pastel colors, the new substance resembles the grain of wood. Each piece is felt lined to protect table tops and fine furniture.

The humidor holds 12 ounces of tobacco and is equipped with an efficient moistener. The lid is protected from chipping by a new and special process. Another humidor, not illustrated here, contains space for holding eight pipes, two on each side.

## Inside the Bowl By CHIC WILLIAMS

The year 1939 was the peak for importations of briar blocks into this country. A total of 36,900,000 were received . . .

The Cornet Briar Pipe Company has moved both factory and office to 899 Kent Avenue in Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .

Inventories of tobacco on hand in this country January 1 were highest in history. The total—3,800,000,000 pounds . . .

The Harvey Stores, Milwaukee retail establishment, will be temporarily closed until a new location can be found . . .

The wholesale value of tobacco sold in January of this year was estimated to be approximately \$174,000,000 . . .

A new method of curing bright leaf tobacco has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. It will reduce labor and fuel costs . . .

1947 broke all records in amount of tobacco sold. 1948 will be even greater, according to Washington reports . . .

The Gibraltar Manufacturing Company of New York has a line of bronze- and gold-plated smoking stands that are far above the usual run. Should make a big hit with pipe smokers everywhere. . . .

Coming soon: Daniel Copell of New York will shortly announce a new safety rubber holder for pipes—something the collector has been looking for. . . .



The book ends hold three pipes each, or a total of six pipes, and make a nice addition to any smoker's desk or library table. The ash tray, which is unusually large, features a cork knocker and room for two pipes, one on each side.

The new sets are currently available from H. S. Wittner of Los Angeles, California.



## Breaking In the New Pipe



# PIPE CRAFT

Helpful Hints and Ideas that Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers, PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions come from the Green River Tobacco Company of Owensboro, Kentucky.)

WHEN YOU first get a new pipe, use your finger to moisten the inside of the bowl with water, honey, table syrup, or a similar preparation. This protects the bowl and helps form the cake.

Fill the pipe half full with your favorite tobacco and light evenly. Be careful that you do not scorch or burn the bowl.

Take a few puffs. The tobacco will appear to rise up in the bowl. It should be tamped down and then lighted again if necessary. The new pipe should be smoked slowly.

A new pipe should be smoked indoors during the breaking-in period. If it is smoked out doors, in a draft or wind, it may become burned, or the bowl may crack.

When the tobacco is consumed, allow the pipe to cool with the ashes in it. When cool, remove the ashes being careful not to scrape the bowl in which a coating of carbon is beginning to take form.

It is a good idea to moisten the inside of the bowl again before your second smoke. It is also wise to fill a new pipe about one half to three quarters full for the first dozen smokes.

After this time the carbon cake will have been well started and subsequent fillings may be made to the top of the bowl.

The rule for removing the ashes is now generally reversed, the ashes now being removed promptly after each smoke.

However, some smokers prefer to leave the ashes in the pipe, and just before the next smoke knock them out in the palm of the hand. Then, after filling the pipe bowl for another smoke they place the ashes on top of the tobacco and light it.

You should have more than one pipe, with seven being a good number. In this way a pipe is smoked one day and then allowed to dry for six days.

## Heat Colors Meerschaum

Like most meerschaum smokers, I grow impatient waiting for the brown color to appear.

In order to speed up the process I have hit upon two ideas which are a great help in this direction.

The first is to smoke the meerschaum in the usual manner. As soon as the tobacco is consumed, I then wrap the bowl carefully in a piece of soft flannel, laying it in a warm place such as near a radiator.

In this way the heat, which is the factor that darkens the pipe, is retained over a much longer period of time. In other words, the coloring continues for many minutes longer than would ordinarily be the case were the pipe not wrapped in the cloth.

The second method will color the pipe in a relatively short while. However, it

does not give as rich a color as when the pipe is smoked in the ordinary manner.

It consists of taking the pipe, as soon as it has been smoked, removing the stem and then placing it in a warm oven.

The ordinary kitchen oven, with the heat turned to the lowest position and the oven door left open, seems to be just about right.

Since the original heat from smoking a meerschaum comes from inside the bowl, it is therefore best that the pipe be placed in the oven after the pipe has been smoked (and heated up) in the normal manner.

The oven serves to retain the heat evenly over the entire outside surface of the bowl and in this way the color appears sooner and more evenly than when the pipe is smoked in the customary manner.

Oven heat can be used daily without harm, and the color will often appear within a week or ten days.

—C. K. TILLOTSON,  
Jefferson City, Mo.

## MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend" a Rogers Air-Tite Tobacco Pouch, courtesy of Rogers Imports, Inc., of New York, N. Y. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

This is one of my favorite blends:

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| White Burley .....     | 1 3/4 oz. |
| Maryland .....         | 3/4 oz.   |
| Virginia (flake) ..... | 3/4 oz.   |
| Perique .....          | 1/4 oz.   |
| Turkish Yenidje .....  | 1/8 oz.   |

The mixture is then sprayed with port wine and then allowed to season for a week. The result is a good spicy smoke.

—JOHN W. HART,  
Anna, Texas.

## Briar Dust Fills Flaws

Those who make pipes at home as a hobby have often come across bad flaws in the briar.

The common practice is to fill these flaws with plastic wood, putty, or some similar substance.

However, this nearly always shows after the pipe has been smoked a while and these puttied sections detract from the appearance.

I did a bit of experimenting and have what I feel is a solution to this problem.

When a flaw appears I clean it out

thoroughly. Then I gather up some of the briar dust that has accumulated on the workbench and compress it into the flaw.

A bit of water mixed with the dust makes a nice workable paste, and when the water dries out the flaw is filled with this compressed briar dust which colors the same as the rest of the pipe.

Since the dust often cracks upon drying, it is best to use a small amount of heat resistant glue when mixing it. This insures a good, permanent job, and with a little practice the technique can be perfected until it becomes difficult to find where the flaw was located.

—KENNETH DAKIN,  
Findlay, Ohio

## Coat Hanger Pipe Rack

Have you ever taken a trip away from home and find you forgot to take along a pipe rack?

A pair of pliers and an old wire coat hanger will fix things up in a moment.

Take the wire coat hanger and untwist it where it is connected at the top. Then find the center of the wire, measure an inch to the right of the center and start bending the wire to the right until you have a complete square.

Then go back to the center and measure an inch to the left. Then bend the wire to the left until you have a complete square.

This is continued until you have from four to six squares.

In bending the wire each time to form a new square, a space of about an inch must be allowed which serves to keep the pipes apart far enough so that the bowls will not touch each other as they hang in the rack.

The space between squares is taken into consideration when the first bend of each square is made.

When the bending is completed, the wire is again twisted into its original shape at the top and the "coat hanger pipe rack" is completed.

Although I first made such a rack where space was rather limited, it has become so convenient to use that I have kept it always in my suitcase where it is ready for instant use when I take a trip.

Although it holds pipes with the bowls up (which some smokers do not like) I have found that if the bowls are cleaned after each pipeful, no harm is done.

A complete circulation of air works through the shank and bowl of each pipe as it rests on the rack, assuring that the pipe will be in perfect shape for the next smoke.

—PETE WILLEMS,  
Long Beach, Cal.

## Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit—release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

## Soda Used In Cleaning

For a pipe that has gone sour and doesn't respond to the usual procedures, try this one.

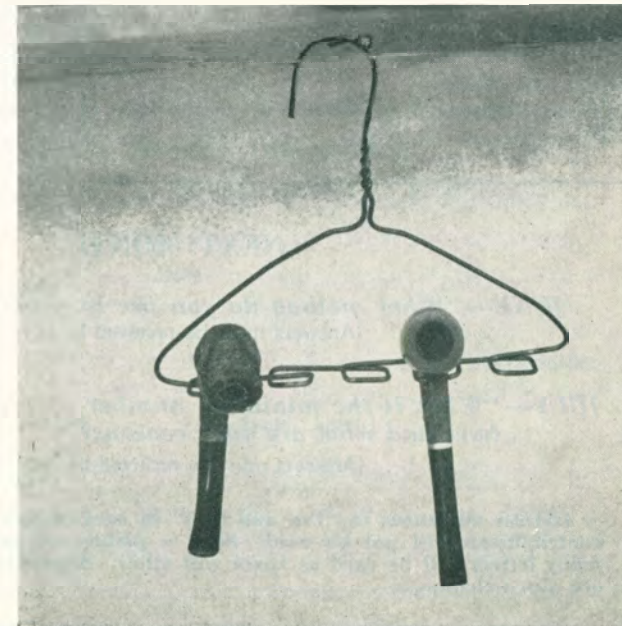
Place a pinch of baking soda in the bowl of the pipe with the stem pointing away from anything that can be spoiled.

Now, pour a small amount of vinegar in the bowl. The resulting action will dislodge a lot of the dirt and residue in the shank.

The procedure should be repeated until the solution comes out clear.

The pipe should be allowed to dry out thoroughly for about a week. The vinegar taste may be apparent at first, but it will disappear after the first few pipefuls.

—K.M. GEORGE,  
Detroit, Mich.





# Breaking In the New Pipe



# PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that M

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers. PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions come from the Green River Tobacco Company of Owensboro, Kentucky.)

WHEN YOU first get a new pipe, use your finger to moisten the inside of the bowl with water, honey, table syrup, or a similar preparation. This protects the bowl and helps form the cake.

Fill the pipe half full with your favorite tobacco and light evenly. Be careful that you do not scorch or burn the bowl.

Take a few puffs. The tobacco will appear to rise up in the bowl. It should be tamped down and then lighted again if necessary. The new pipe should be smoked slowly.

A new pipe should be smoked indoors during the breaking-in period. If it is smoked out doors, in a draft or wind, it may become burned, or the bowl may crack.

When the tobacco is consumed, allow the pipe to cool with the ashes in it. When cool, remove the ashes being careful not to scrape the bowl in which a coating of carbon is beginning to take form.

It is a good idea to moisten the inside of the bowl again before your second smoke. It is also wise to fill a new pipe about one half to three quarters full for the first dozen smokes.

After this time the carbon cake will have been well started and subsequent fillings may be made to the top of the bowl.

The rule for removing the ashes is now generally reversed, the ashes now being removed promptly after each smoke.

However, some smokers prefer to leave the ashes in the pipe, and just before the next smoke knock them out in the palm of the hand. Then, after filling the pipe bowl for another smoke they place the ashes on top of the tobacco and light it.

You should have more than one pipe, with seven being a good number. In this way a pipe is smoked one day and then allowed to dry for six days.

## Heat Colors Meerschaum

Like most meerschaum smokers, I grow impatient waiting for the brown color to appear.

In order to speed up the process I have hit upon two ideas which are a great help in this direction.

The first is to smoke the meerschaum in the usual manner. As soon as the tobacco is consumed, I then wrap the bowl carefully in a piece of soft flannel, laying it in a warm place such as near a radiator.

In this way the heat, which is the factor that darkens the pipe, is retained over a much longer period of time. In other words, the coloring continues for many minutes longer than would ordinarily be the case were the pipe not wrapped in the cloth.

The second method will color the pipe in a relatively short while. However, it

does not give as rich a color as when the pipe is smoked in the ordinary manner.

It consists of taking the pipe, as soon as it has been smoked, removing the stem and then placing it in a warm oven.

The ordinary kitchen oven, with the heat turned on the lowest position and the oven door left open, seems to be just about right.

Since the original heat from smoking a meerschaum comes from inside the bowl, it is therefore best that the pipe be placed in the oven after the pipe has been smoked (and heated up) in the normal manner.

The oven serves to retain the heat evenly over the entire outside surface of the bowl and in this way the color appears sooner and more evenly than when the pipe is smoked in the customary manner.

Oven heat can be used daily without harm, and the color will often appear within a week or ten days.

—C. K. TILLOTSON,  
Jefferson City, Mo.

## MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend" a Rogers Air-Tite Tobacco Pouch, courtesy of Rogers Imports, Inc., of New York, N. Y. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

This is one of my favorite blends:

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| White Burley .....     | 1¾ oz. |
| Maryland .....         | ¾ oz.  |
| Virginia (flake) ..... | ¾ oz.  |
| Perique .....          | ¼ oz.  |
| Turkish Yenidje .....  | ⅛ oz.  |

The mixture is then sprayed with port wine and then allowed to season for a week. The result is a good spicy smoke.

—JOHN W. HART,  
Anna, Texas.



# CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

## Briar Dust Fills Flaws

Those who make pipes at home as a hobby have often come across bad flaws in the briar.

The common practice is to fill these flaws with plastic wood, putty, or some similar substance.

However, this nearly always shows after the pipe has been smoked a while and these puttied sections detract from the appearance.

I did a bit of experimenting and have what I feel is a solution to this problem.

When a flaw appears I clean it out

thoroughly. Then I gather up some of the briar dust that has accumulated on the workbench and compress it into the flaw.

A bit of water mixed with the dust makes a nice workable paste, and when the water dries out the flaw is filled with this compressed briar dust which colors the same as the rest of the pipe.

Since the dust often cracks upon drying, it is best to use a small amount of heat resistant glue when mixing it. This insures a good, permanent job, and with a little practice the technique can be perfected until it becomes difficult to find where the flaw was located.

—KENNETH DAKIN,  
*Findlay, Ohio*

## Coat Hanger Pipe Rack

Have you ever taken a trip away from home and find you forgot to take along a pipe rack?

A pair of pliers and an old wire coat hanger will fix things up in a moment.

Take the wire coat hanger and untwist it where it is connected at the top. Then find the center of the wire, measure an inch to the right of the center and start bending the wire to the right until you have a complete square.

Then go back to the center and measure an inch to the left. Then bend the wire to the left until you have a complete square.

This is continued until you have from four to six squares.

In bending the wire each time to form a new square, a space of about an inch must be allowed which serves to keep the pipes apart far enough so that the bowls will not touch each other as they hang in the rack.

The space between squares is taken into consideration when the first bend of each square is made.

When the bending is completed, the wire is again twisted into its original shape at the top and the "coat hanger pipe rack" is completed.

Although I first made such a rack where space was rather limited, it has become so convenient to use that I have kept it always in my suitcase where it is ready for instant use when I take a trip.

Although it holds pipes with the bowls up (which some smokers do not like) I have found that if the bowls are cleaned after each pipeful, no harm is done.

A complete circulation of air works through the shank and bowl of each pipe as it rests on the rack, assuring that the pipe will be in perfect shape for the next smoke.

—PETE WILLEMS,  
*Long Beach, Cal.*

## Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit—release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

## Soda Used In Cleaning

For a pipe that has gone sour and doesn't respond to the usual procedures, try this one.

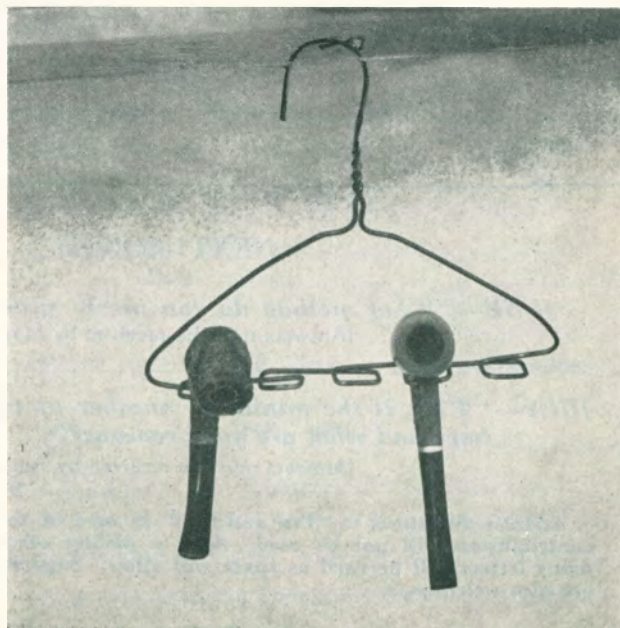
Place a pinch of baking soda in the bowl of the pipe with the stem pointing away from anything that can be spoiled.

Now, pour a small amount of vinegar in the bowl. The resulting action will dislodge a lot of the dirt and residue in the shank.

The procedure should be repeated until the solution comes out clear.

The pipe should be allowed to dry out thoroughly for about a week. The vinegar taste may be apparent at first, but it will disappear after the first few pipefuls.

—K.M. GEORGE,  
*Detroit, Mich.*





fits the hand comfortably and never gets too hot to hold.

**Bud Emling,  
Bonfield, Illinois**

For best smoking results the shape and design of the chamber should conform proportionately to the outer dimensions of the bowl. That is the reason a calabash or other unconventional designs have a bowl chamber that is unlike the average.

For the conventional styles I find the tobacco tastes and burns best if the chamber is of a cylindrical design, that is, the walls are straight and parallel, converging smoothly to form an arc shaped bottom. A properly designed bowl chamber insures good air circulation and uniform cake formation.

**Earl Emory  
Arlington, Mass.**

My preference in bowl sizes is a tall bowl but not necessarily of large diameter. In other words, just the opposite of the pot or squat bulldog.

This design holds just as much tobacco, but holds it in a vertical cylinder or tube instead of a ball as in the case with the pot bowl or squat bulldog shapes.

I like this shape because the tobacco burns evenly and all around the bowl. Secondly, because the burning area of the bowl is smaller, it means that the fire will travel more rapidly to the bottom, and the pipe does not get a chance to heat up at any one point nearly as quickly as in other styles of pipes.

Although I prefer this type of bowl, they are few and far between. Whenever I see one I buy it, and I am convinced they give the best smoke.

**R. S. Edwards  
Marshall, Texas**

I like a pipe bowl with an inverted pyramid shape because it insures that the tobacco will burn right down to the point at the bottom. It burns evenly and cakes evenly, too.

Needless to say the air hole should be exactly at the center. When so made, the pipe gives a good smoke with a good and well formed cake assured.

**Charles E. Hill  
Hancock, Mich.**

I like a large bowl with vertical walls as far down as possible. Otherwise the pipe does not smoke evenly. In bowls which are cone-shaped and taper to the bottom, the pipe smokes too fast, gathering momentum as the fire level goes down.

In a bowl with equal sides, the tobacco is of equal thickness throughout and the smoke remains more uniform.

## INTERESTING ARTICLES

*are on the way*

## IN COMING ISSUES

*Here is a partial list of articles which are scheduled to appear in coming months:*

- Flaws—And What They Mean
- Keeping Tobacco Moist
- The Calabash
- Chinese Water Pipes
- How Meerschaums Are Made
- What Is Amber?
- Flavoring Tobaccos
- The Six Frankfurters
- Selecting a Humidor
- The Story of Briar
- Evolution of the Spur
- What Is Deer Tongue?
- How Tobacco Is Graded
- Setting the Color of a Meerschaum

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New  Renewal



# Cartridge Pipe



**N**EW IDEAS are ever with us when it comes to pipes. One of the newest to have made its appearance is a cartridge pipe which has just been invented by Earl Wilson of Los Angeles, California.

What is a cartridge pipe, you say? Well, no one knows except Wilson, for it is his idea—he created it.

Anyway, as designed and constructed, this cartridge pipe resembles any other pipe at first glance.

The bowl is elliptical in shape and resembles a football.

However, it is hollow inside and is not drilled or bored like the ordinary pipe. Furthermore, the shank has been widened inside considerably so that there is a tremendous amount of space inside the pipe.

This makes the pipe very light and easy to hold in the mouth, for it weighs less than an ounce.

The manner in which the tobacco is inserted is quite different from the customary procedure.

The smoker takes his favorite tobacco and rolls it in a small tube of light weight paper, such as cigarette paper.

The tube or cartridge is then inserted into the pipe through the top opening. It will bend slightly into an "L" shape as it works down into the large shank.

It is then lighted in the usual manner and the smoker enjoys a cool, light smoke.

**W**ILSON points out several advantages to his new pipe. First of all the large amount of air space around the burning cartridge serves as a cooling feature. Furthermore, he has drilled a half dozen very small holes on each side of the bowl near the shank.

These holes let sufficient air come into the bowl and thereby help the cartridge to smoke more evenly.

With so much air being able to circulate around the burning tobacco all the time, the smoke is many degrees cooler than is the case with the ordinary pipe.

Also, the pipe remains cool and the walls never heat up. There is practically no chance of a burn-out, no matter how fast the pipe is smoked.

Due to the method in which the pipe

is constructed and smoked no cake ever forms. But no cake is required. The burning tobacco never comes in contact with the walls of the pipe, since the air space around the cartridge prevents this.

The ashes fall loosely to the bottom and are easily knocked out. There is never any wet heel, and moisture just cannot reach the mouth, except perhaps for some condensation which might form in the stem.

The inventor says the smoke can be regulated to some extent by the size of the tobacco cartridge that is rolled.

Ready-made cigarettes fit very well in the pipe.

Wilson has made several of the pipes on an experimental basis and is having pipe smokers test them out thoroughly to see what their reactions are to his new idea.

He says the outcome of these facts will determine largely whether or not he will go ahead and make the new pipe on a commercial scale.

But no matter what comes of this idea, Wilson gets credit for having invented something really new.

## New Bit Design

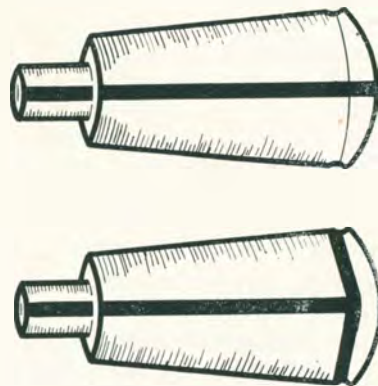
**E**very now and then someone invents a new pipe—something with a different idea—a better smoke. Man, it seems, is always trying to discover the perfect pipe that will give the perfect smoke, but no one ever seems to give the bit much thought.

It is always the bowl and the shank that get the attention. But S. P. Sharron, a pipe smoker in Brooklyn, looked at the other end of the pipe—the end that goes in the mouth.

In the accompanying illustration, the ordinary bit is shown at the top. The hole through which the smoke passes is usually on a straight line and goes directly through the center of the stem into the mouth.

But Sharron's principle, shown below, is built on what he terms diffused smoking, with the intake being drawn from the sides of the bit, thereby preventing tongue bite. The smoke comes up and out, thus bathing the sides and upper reaches of the mouth and throat, and giving a new sensation to the smoker.

He further points out that because of the angle of cross vents, seepage into the stem and bowl is prevented when the pipe is held in normal smoking position. Also, because of the convergence of cross vents, an automatic trap is



formed which helps retard extraneous matter.

By dividing the smoke, just as much is taken into the mouth in one draw, but it comes from two different directions, and therefore is just half as strong either place. It thus reduces tongue bite and burn of strong tobaccos.

No, you can't buy a pipe with this kind of bit, for it isn't standard on any make of pipe—as yet at least. But it does seem like it would have its advantages and add quite a bit to the comfort and joys of smoking a pipe.

The customary bit, with its straight hole, has been taken for granted for so long that any change in bit design seems little short of revolutionary.



# Blends and Blending



By **GEORGE ALPERT**

*If you have any questions concerning tobacco blends or blending Mr. Alpert will be glad to help you. He may be addressed at 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.*

**T**HERE SEEMS to be a very great interest 'mongst the members of the pipe smoking fraternity in the "perfect" or the "ideal" blend.

Every mixture on the market doubtless has a following that believes the blend is perfect. Perfect for them. That's where the key to the whole thing is. Not only does everyone have a different taste and preference, but a tobacco that is sweet to one person may be straight to another. Except of course in truly pronounced aromatics.

It all goes back to the smoker himself. John A. may like Dandy Flower mixture himself. Robert B. tries a package of Dandy Flower and finds the taste doesn't suit him.

But perhaps if Robert B. had tried this is a pipe other than he did he would like it. Could be that he sampled a new tobacco in "just any pipe"? If he smoked the Dandy Flower in one of his favorite briars, he may have found this new blend would suit him fine.

You've got to give a tobacco a fair trial. We subscribe to the idea of using a fine pipe—one we like—in trying something new. There are some who reserve a cheaper pipe for testing purposes. Then if they don't like the tobacco they fail to realize that perhaps they didn't give the tobacco a truly fair chance.

Testing a new blend calls for the ideal condition: Tobacco must be fresh and pipe must be suitable. In that way the ideal condition may lead to a quicker discovery of your ideal blend.

**T**RY SAMPLING a new mixture while blindfolded. At times we will prejudice ourselves by the label on a package and in the appearance of the tobacco, its color and cut.

There are friends of mine who will not smoke anything with "black stuff"

in it. They are missing a lot in mixtures using Latakia and Perique. And eventually they turn to smoking a good mixture with this "black stuff" and they like it.

The answer to the problem of finding the blend that suits you best, then would be: Keep an open mind and try them all. When sampling, do so under the best conditions possible. This also includes smoking at least four or five pipefuls (never give up on the first few puffs) and preferably testing them in-doors.

Once found and enjoyed, your ideal blend will lose some of its glamour if you don't switch off once in a while. When changing for something else, try going to the extreme. Go from a straight to a sweet and visa versa. Keeps your taste alive and you never lose interest in a tobacco that way.

Many readers have asked for a formula that is a bit different. Something a little off the beaten path. Therefore, we offer the following.

It's something we like to smoke after a meal because it's very flavorsome, mild and rich. And yet it isn't a heavy tobacco, but one that will give you the desire to smoke a few successive pipefuls. Here it is:

- 3 oz. Virginia Ribbon
- 2 oz. Black Cavendish
- 3 oz. Latakia
- 3 oz.. Xanthi
- 4 oz. Turkish
- 1 oz. Burley Medium

This is really a whale of a good mixture tried by a lot of our friends whose tastes were getting jaded. They liked it and we hope that in passing this one on some pipe lovers on the trail of the elusive perfect blend will find it here.

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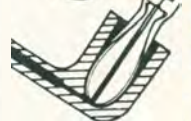
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This is important. Thank you.



## I MAKE CLAY PIPES

[Begins on page 138]

has been made exactly right, the pipe will be evenly formed. Otherwise it may have imperfections on the surface.

When the clay has dried, it is carefully removed from the mold and allowed to stand 12 to 14 days before being placed in the oven. During this two week period all of the moisture leaves the pipe. This is important because the intense heat of the baking oven would damage the pipe if any appreciable amount of moisture were left in the clay.

Cold weather, due to the increased humidity, sometimes gives me trouble in drying the freshly molded pipes. When the humidity is high, the drying period must be extended.

**T**HE NEXT step is the firing or baking process. After I am sure the pipes are thoroughly dry they are placed in the oven. Since it is somewhat expensive to fire up I usually wait until I have a sufficient number of pipes to be fired to make the baking worth while.

The pipes are placed in the oven and the heat raised to 1500 degrees but not more than 2000 degrees.

This intense heat "cooks" the clay and hardens it so that it can then be used with average care and won't break easily. It doesn't change the color or

appearance of the clay. Prior to the baking process the pipes are very brittle and must be held with extreme care. Should one be broken, it can be held together with water glass until the firing is completed.

After baking, the pipes are cooled slowly (too rapid cooling might cause them to crack) and they are then ready to be smoked.

During the scarcity of pipes at the time I started making my own, the word got around that I was making clay pipes, and before long I had worked up quite a little business in supplying stores with my pipes. They sell for 10c retail and have become quite popular.

I think clay pipes will always be in demand. Some men think they have no equal. Being inexpensive they can be purchased in quantity and as soon as one becomes dirty or sour it can be discarded and another one used in its place.

Although the process as I have described it sounds simple, it will be found to be a real art in itself.

For those who would like to try making clay pipes, let me say that the secret is in the firing, and if you have the means of maintaining a 2000 degree heat for 24 hours, you will find fun and success in making a few clay pipes of your own.

## THE DUNHILL PIPE BOOK

[Begins on page 142]

tribe of people and explains why the pipe had to be made in its particular form. For example, when pipes of European design were found among the Chaco Indians in a remote section of South America, Dunhill investigated to see how these pipe styles got there. He relates that the Indians were visited by Jesuit missionaries, and it is most probable that they introduced these designs to the natives who copied them.

His chapter on Eskimo pipes is outstanding, as is his description of early clay pipes and the companies that made them. It is doubtful if better and more complete descriptions exist anywhere.

But when he comes to the pipes of Africa he really has a field day, for in this primitive land he has found hundreds of different kinds and shapes, all of which intrigue him. Time and again he is stopped for lack of authentic historical data regarding many of the items he describes, and is forced to resort to similarities in trying to correctly classify many of the pipes, their uses, and the people who created them.

**H**E IS QUITE deft at tracing the influence one tribe or civilization had on another as seen in pipe styles. His keen observations in this direction enable the reader to not only appreciate more fully his understanding of pipes, but to learn as well the meaning and importance primitive peoples placed on their smoking paraphernalia.

Although he classifies pipes as to types and groupings, collectors will regret that it is not done in a more direct, outline style. Such a work would enable the collector to more easily understand and classify the pipes in his own collection.

A chart or catalogue of the principal pipe styles of this kind is one of the greatest needs of pipe collectors today. Dunhill has gone a long way in collecting the information in his famous book. It is to be hoped that someone will now continue where he has left off and transform the work he has so nobly started into a usable tool that will enable today's pipe enthusiast to correctly classify the pieces that he keeps at home

and about which he is so often puzzled concerning their mysterious past.

Collectors who are not fortunate enough to possess a copy of Dunhill's famous pipe "bible" should keep on the alert for one, asking repeatedly at second hand book shops and antique stores. The price today may be stiff, but to a real pipe collector this volume may well be worth the amount asked.

## KING OF THE CORNCOBS

[Begins on page 143]

Cob pipes are made by putting the cob on a small lathe and holding a chisel or other hand tool against it as it whirls. That way you can allow for differently shaped cobs.

There hasn't been much change in design through the years, except maybe in stems. The bone bit was the Number One bit until the time of bakelite, which corncobs inherited in 1928 from the expensive briars. Since then, it has been a toss-up between the bone bit and the plastic ones. Today plastic bits are made by DuPont, who makes the lucite models. Monsanto Chemical Company turns out a hard plastic bit.

Most of the progress in corncob pipes has come about by improvements which capitalize on the naturally good smoking qualities of corncobs and equip them with filters, plastic as well as bone bits, and modelling that enables them to appear favorably in any social setting.

Cobs are easily adaptable to almost any style pipe. There is a small type with a detachable stem which allows easy carrying and avoids breakage, and the "Park Avenue" model's curved stem makes it O. K. for the younger man as well as for the seasoned smoker.

And then there is a "General MacArthur", which looks about like a croquet mallet and really gives a long smoke. We even watch the news reels for ideas.

However, today the most famous special model is Buescher's Grandpa souvenir pipe with its long ten inch stem and three inch bowl. The idea was a result of the Tulip Festival at Holland, Michigan, and was encouraged by the reception given it by GI's who served in Holland and Germany.

I am now 75 years old and can't quite turn out 2000 pipes a day as I used to do some time back.

There have been lots of substances used for pipes in the past century, but the corncob is just as satisfactory as any of them. And if my opinion isn't good enough, remember there are millions of smokers who are ready and eager to back me up!



# THE REPAIR BENCH

Conducted by  
W. H. PACKER



*(Readers who have questions or problems concerning pipe repairing may write direct to Mr. Packer, who conducts this column each month. He may be reached at 112 E. 12th Ave., Homestead, Penna. There is no charge for this service, but you must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for your reply.)*

**M**ANY MEN dislike the process of breaking in a new pipe. They will spend many times the price of a new one on repeated repairs to a battered old briar that for some reason they could not explain.

Some of the them send pipes in to be cleaned and polished, and others send two or three big pieces and an envelope containing several small pieces which they want put back into shape—literally.

I have assembled as many as six pieces of a bowl and shank together so that it looked like a new pipe except for the extra long sterling band.

A pipe that is dropped and hits stem first nearly always breaks here if it is not one of the massive shapes. Sometimes they will break into three or four pieces. The repair job can be done quickly if all the parts are recovered.

**T**HE FIRST STEP is to fit the parts together like a jig-saw puzzle to see which pieces go where. If some part is missing, assemble what you have and fill in later. Clean all the edges, particularly stained edges showing evidence of an old crack, and rough them up a bit to give the cement a clean rough surface to adhere to.

The "guaranteed to hold anything" cements will work well here if used according to the directions for porous materials. After the priming coat has dried, apply the second coat and hold the parts in position by any means that you have.

An assortment of clamps with soft wood inserts shaped to fit the shanks of common pipes is needed if much of this work is to be done. For a home job, an adjustable wooden jaw clamp and a few rubber bands to go around the shank will usually suffice. Any arrangement that will keep the parts in position and under pressure will do the job.

After this has set, any missing pieces are shaped and inserted. Cement these

parts and clamp the same as before. The scraps left from making a single pipe will provide all the wood needed for a dozen shank jobs.

Sterling silver is the most common material for reinforcing bands on pipes. They are available in a good variety of sizes, both in circumference and length. The bands are furnished round but they are very soft and can be readily shaped to square, triangular, or oval shape shanks. Select a size that can be pressed on the shank after any high spots have been removed with a sharp file.

Cement it on the shank. Apply the two coats of cement to the shank, the lacquer that prevents tarnishing will serve as a good primer coat on the silver.

**I**F THE SHANK is broken straight across, a different type of repair is required. A band half way up the stem looks out of place. In a case like this, the reinforcement is put inside. A drilled dowel is inserted in both parts and cemented. The best material for this dowel is antler, the same as is used for the studs in meerschaums. Saw into the burr of an antler and get a piece of the dense outside material about 5/16" square and 1" long. Drill a 3/32" hole through it and turn it down to 1/4" in diameter.

Now, with a 1/4" drill in a hand vise, use the hole in the shank as the center and drill both ways from the break. Give the dowel and the new surface of the shank a priming coat of cement. While that is drying, figure out some way to keep the two parts in position with pressure on the joint.

Apply the second coat of cement and put the pieces together. Put it in your new clamping device and tighten it up. Some cement will ooze out of the crack, if the same amount comes out all around the shank, then your gadget is working right, and after the excess cement is removed only a fine line will show where the break had been.

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## HEINE'S BLEND

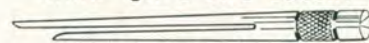
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## Fragrant PIPE TOBACCO

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**PIPE LOVERS**

**IS ON SALE**

**AT ALL**

**LEADING**

**PIPE SHOPS**



(The editors have selected Mr. Brewster's letter as the most interesting of those received in answer to the May question and a Darnley of London pipe is already on its way to him.)

**George M. Brewster,**  
**Topeka, Kansas**

I have developed a preference for pipes with a large deep bowl chamber. This means a large pipe with thick walls and shank, my preference being large billiard or pot bowls.

I consider the hole in the shank and stem a part of the bowl chamber and I prefer—in fact I insist upon—a large hole in the shank and stem, with no gadgets.

The large deep chamber gives me a long smoke, and the thick walls make a cooler pipe. And if the hole in the shank isn't large enough to suit me, I take a drill and make it larger and thus realize a drier smoke.

Obviously a large bowl chamber without a large hole in the shank merely means more tobacco in the bowl—without freer smoking.

The large deep chamber plus a large hole in the shank and stem results in a free draft, an easy, dry smoke, and I can easily smoke every particle of tobacco in the pipe.

**Earl Williams,**  
**Los Angeles, California**

Whenever I buy a new pipe I give special attention to the bowl, as should every pipe smoker. The type I prefer most is a bowl that has the hole drilled in a complete taper, wide at the top and ending in a point at the bottom.

This type of bowl in a pipe smokes absolutely clear down, it also cakes evenly and is extremely easy to clean. The draw hole, being placed at the bottom of the taper, burns the tobacco down evenly and allows the tobacco to stay lit longer.

**Don E. Rollins,**  
**Urbana, Illinois**

I am partial to a billiard because it

# Pro and Con

*"I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."*—VOLTAIRE.

This is the page set aside for the reader to discuss controversial questions pertaining to pipes and pipe smoking. Letters may be shortened, but the opinions expressed remain unchanged. For the most interesting letter received each month the editors will award a Darnley of London pipe, courtesy of the Imperial Mercantile Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

## THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

*"What size, shape, and design of the bowl chamber do you prefer and why?"*

is so easy to form a good cake. But if I am going to sit down and rest of an evening I prefer a pipe with a larger bowl capacity such as a pot so that I can have a long uninterrupted smoke.

But for me it is hard to get a good layer of cake started in a pot bowl pipe. Although I have at least one of about every shape I like these two best at their respective times.

**I. E. Miner,**  
**Cornell, Illinois**

I prefer a circular bowl chamber of good width and depth such as is usually found in a large billiard shape.

By this I mean a bore of seven-eighths to one inch diameter and one and three-fourths to one and seven-eighths depth. The chamber (or bore) should taper to the air hole, which should be as close to the bottom of the pipe as possible. I'd say a taper of ten to twelve degrees depending on depth.

I like the chamber beveled off at the top of the bowl for easy packing.

I've always had the best smoking results from that design and I believe that's the main purpose of any bowl chamber.

**Tom Dickinson,**  
**Seattle, Washington**

I have possibly smoked as many different kinds of pipes as the next, a guinea-pig, so to speak, of the industry. Just recently it was my privilege and pleasure to smoke a newly invented pipe (which I personally believe is tops) which bases its improvement solely on bowl chamber design.

It had a  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. bore about three-fourths of the way down, then centered with a  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. bore which tapers to a rounded point.

You don't have to smoke the bottom half of a pipe a year endeavoring to cake the uncakable heel, as this now has  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. built up briar wall.

The cake cements itself as it forms on top of this briar offset, and when you have  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. cake, you have a straight bore from top down and have no pockets under the cake to gather excess moisture and make a tobacco heel.

Keeping the cake even with the  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. bore, gives a troublefree heel and unbelievable improvement in taste.

With this bowl chamber you can load the pipe full at the first pipe full and smoke with real enjoyment.

**John W. Torbert,**  
**Baton Rouge, La.**

Everything I desire in a pipe bowl chamber is embodied in a large Oom Paul. The chamber is large for a long leisurely smoke, and I find that the chamber that goes straight down with only a slight taper near the bottom tends to form a cake more quickly.

The briar that surrounds the chamber is extra-thick to give a cool smoke, and the block from which the pipe was made is large enough to permit a deep "well" to catch moisture and tars.

Furthermore the thick walls and overall bigness of the pipe gives a pipe that

## NEXT MONTH

**JUNE—***"What method do you use to sweeten a sour pipe?"*  
(Answers must be received by May 3)

**JULY—***"What is the minimum number of pipes a smoker should have and what are your reasons?"*

(Answers must be received by June 4)

Address all letters to "Pro and Con" in care of this magazine. Anonymous contributions will not be used. Send a picture of yourself if you wish. As many letters will be used as space will allow. Suggestions for future questions are also welcome.



## I MAKE CLAY PIPES

[Begins on page 138]

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When the clay has dried, it is carefully removed from the mold and allowed to stand 12 to 14 days before being placed in the oven. During this two week period all of the moisture leaves the pipe. This is important because the intense heat of the baking oven would damage the pipe if any appreciable amount of moisture were left in the clay.

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The pipes are placed in the oven and the heat raised to 1500 degrees but not more than 2000 degrees.

This intense heat "cooks" the clay and hardens it so that it can then be used with average care and won't break easily. It doesn't change the color or

appearance of the clay. Prior to the baking process the pipes are very brittle and must be held with extreme care. Should one be broken, it can be held together with water glass until the firing is completed.

After baking, the pipes are cooled slowly (too rapid cooling might cause them to crack) and they are then ready to be smoked.

During the scarcity of pipes at the time I started making my own, the word got around that I was making clay pipes, and before long I had worked up quite a little business in supplying stores with my pipes. They sell for 10c retail and have become quite popular.

I think clay pipes will always be in demand. Some men think they have no equal. Being inexpensive they can be purchased in quantity and as soon as one becomes dirty or sour it can be discarded and another one used in its place.

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For those who would like to try making clay pipes, let me say that the secret is in the firing, and if you have the means of maintaining a 2000 degree heat for 24 hours, you will find fun and success in making a few clay pipes of your own.

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There have been lots of substances used for pipes in the past century, but the corncob is just as satisfactory as any of them. And if my opinion isn't good enough, remember there are millions of smokers who are ready and eager to back me up!



# THE REPAIR BENCH

Conducted by  
W. H. PACKER



(Readers who have questions or problems concerning pipe repairing may write direct to Mr. Packer, who conducts this column each month. He may be reached at 112 E. 12th Ave., Homestead, Penna. There is no charge for this service, but you must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for your reply.)

**M**ANY MEN dislike the process of breaking in a new pipe. They will spend many times the price of a new one on repeated repairs to a battered old briar that for some reason they could not explain.

Some of the them send pipes in to be cleaned and polished, and others send two or three big pieces and an envelope containing several small pieces which they want put back into shape—literally.

I have assembled as many as six pieces of a bowl and shank together so that it looked like a new pipe except for the extra long sterling band.

A pipe that is dropped and hits stem first nearly always breaks here if it is not one of the massive shapes. Sometimes they will break into three or four pieces. The repair job can be done quickly if all the parts are recovered.

**T**HE FIRST STEP is to fit the parts together like a jig-saw puzzle to see which pieces go where. If some part is missing, assemble what you have and fill in later. Clean all the edges, particularly stained edges showing evidence of an old crack, and rough them up a bit to give the cement a clean rough surface to adhere to.

The "guaranteed to hold anything" cements will work well here if used according to the directions for porous materials. After the priming coat has dried, apply the second coat and hold the parts in position by any means that you have.

An assortment of clamps with soft wood inserts shaped to fit the shanks of common pipes is needed if much of this work is to be done. For a home job, an adjustable wooden jaw clamp and a few rubber bands to go around the shank will usually suffice. Any arrangement that will keep the parts in position and under pressure will do the job.

After this has set, any missing pieces are shaped and inserted. Cement these

parts and clamp the same as before. The scraps left from making a single pipe will provide all the wood needed for a dozen shank jobs.

Sterling silver is the most common material for reinforcing bands on pipes. They are available in a good variety of sizes, both in circumference and length. The bands are furnished round but they are very soft and can be readily shaped to square, triangular, or oval shape shanks. Select a size that can be pressed on the shank after any high spots have been removed with a sharp file.

Cement it on the shank. Apply the two coats of cement to the shank, the lacquer that prevents tarnishing will serve as a good primer coat on the silver.

**I**F THE SHANK is broken straight across, a different type of repair is required. A band half way up the stem looks out of place. In a case like this, the reinforcement is put inside. A drilled dowel is inserted in both parts and cemented. The best material for this dowel is antler, the same as is used for the studs in meerschaums. Saw into the burr of an antler and get a piece of the dense outside material about 5/16" square and 1" long. Drill a 3/32" hole through it and turn it down to 1/4" in diameter.

Now, with a 1/4" drill in a hand vise, use the hole in the shank as the center and drill both ways from the break. Give the dowel and the new surface of the shank a priming coat of cement. While that is drying, figure out some way to keep the two parts in position with pressure on the joint.

Apply the second coat of cement and put the pieces together. Put it in your new clamping device and tighten it up. Some cement will ooze out of the crack, if the same amount comes out all around the shank, then your gadget is working right, and after the excess cement is removed only a fine line will show where the break had been.

## "SEYMOUR ORIGINALS"

SUPERB PIPES HAND-MADE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND COLLECTORS

Each is a distinguished hand-made original combining unexcelled good looks and smoking flavor—and made in any size and design desired out of only the choicest of aged, imported briar. . . . Each is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art and is registered and fully guaranteed. . . . Only a limited clientele can be served . . . so write NOW for literature and complete information.

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& ASSOCIATES**

Studio A, Valley City, North Dakota

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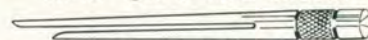
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• FIRST quality pipes—straight grains—virgins. \$5 each postpaid. Send check or money order. PAVEAU, 9 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

### PIPE REPAIRING

• ALL makes pipes and lighters repaired. Prompt attention to mail orders. Workmanship guaranteed. We are now in a new location at 115 W. Adams Street. JACK'S PIPE SHOP, Phoenix, Arizona.

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• SILVER BANDS made from heavy 28 gauge sterling. Standard sizes 8 to 20 mm. with half sizes, 40c each, or 6 for \$2.00. Per dozen, \$3.75 postpaid. WALTER DELONG, 609 Russell Ave., Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

• MAKE your own pipes for pleasure and profit. Complete kit—imported briar block, vulcanite bit, condenser and instructions 75c. Unpolished seconds of \$5 pipes, 2 for \$1. Write for free literature. CARVAPIPE COMPANY, 2829-V Dixie Highway, Hamilton, Ohio.

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• WANT to buy meerschaum blocks in any quantity. Send prices and description. C. E. MILLER, Box 21, Wilmington, California.

• DUNHILL Pipe Book and Pritchett's "Smokiana". CY PRUNER, 3807 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

• COPY of Dunhill Pipe Book. ED COPELAND, 117½ W. Wilson, Glendale, California.

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## HOW TO SMOKE A WATER PIPE

[Begins on page 136]

fourth is left free for the accumulation of the smoke.

The smoke congregates in this area and after the first few puffs looks like a big white thick cloud. It is from this supply of smoke that the smoker draws as he sucks upon the tube.

It takes from six to eight long draws before this upper portion of the bottle is filled with smoke and the first taste comes to the mouth. Then, with succeeding draws, smoke is pulled from the bowl through the water and into this smoke reservoir, while at the same time smoke from the reservoir is taken through the tube and into the mouth. In this way a considerable amount of smoke stays in the reservoir between draws and is held in reserve, so to speak, becoming cooler while it rests in this space.

If a warmer smoke is desired, or if the smoker wants the smoke to come more directly to the mouth, this space should be made smaller by placing more water in the bottle. If, on the other hand, the opposite effect is wanted, or if more than one person is smoking the pipe through the use of additional tubes, less water may be advisable. A bit of experimentation on this point will prove of value.

ALL OF THE joints and connections must be air tight. If not, the pipe will not smoke properly. The pipe should be tested at intervals by placing the palm of the hand over the bowl and blowing out through the tube. If any air escapes through a leak or loose connection, the trouble must be fixed before the pipe can be smoked.

Also, the draw should be tested after the bowl is filled and before the match is applied to make sure there is no obstruction which interferes with the draw of the pipe. The tobacco is packed in the bowl in the usual manner, perhaps a bit more tightly than is customary with the conventional pipe, and evenly lighted.

A water pipe is a friendly pipe in that it is not confined to just one person. By attaching additional tubes several persons can enjoy its pleasures at the same time. There are no special precautions necessary in attaching the tubes, but when the pipe is smoked, each smoker must make sure that his tube is plugged or stopped up when he is not drawing on it, otherwise his friends will not be able to draw smoke as they inhale on the tube.

Placing the finger over the end of the

tube is all that is required, but it is important. Some fancy, special made tubes have cut-off valve arrangements which are depressed when the smoker draws, and then released until the next draw is made, thus closing the tube and permitting the other tubes to operate.

The smoker of a water pipe can vary the taste of the smoke to a very marked degree, much more so than is permissible with the ordinary pipe. This is accomplished by the use of various flavorings in the water.

Experimentation in this direction is unlimited, and every conceivable type of flavoring can be tried. It will be found that, generally speaking, a large concentration of the flavoring to be added will be required, since the smoke remains in the water only a fraction of a second. Also, flavorings in solutions have a different effect and taste than in their natural state, and the results will often be disappointing as well as surprising.

WATER PIPES, not being easily portable, remain in the home where they can be smoked at ease. They are fine companions to men who like to read or remain seated by the fire. The tube is light in weight, and if the tobacco bowl is a large one, an uninterrupted smoke of an hour or more is possible.

Water pipes, like any pipe, require frequent and thorough cleaning. But, fortunately, this is not a difficult task. The tube leading from the tobacco bowl into the water is the worst offender, and if made of reed or other inexpensive material should be replaced at intervals. The water receptacle, usually of glass or pottery, should be rinsed out thoroughly after every three or four smokes. Some water pipe smokers prefer to change the water after every smoke. A little experience will indicate just what is most desirable in this connection.

Persons new to this type of smoking will find a new thrill awaits them, but, as I said a few paragraphs back, the cool smoke of the hookah won't encourage you to throw all of your present briars away. It's something new, that's right, and if you're a pipe-smoker worthy of the name you'll not only want one in your collection, but you'll want the experience a water pipe gives. It is a pleasant diversion from the customary type of smoking you are used to, and you may find it much to your liking, once you give it a fair trial.



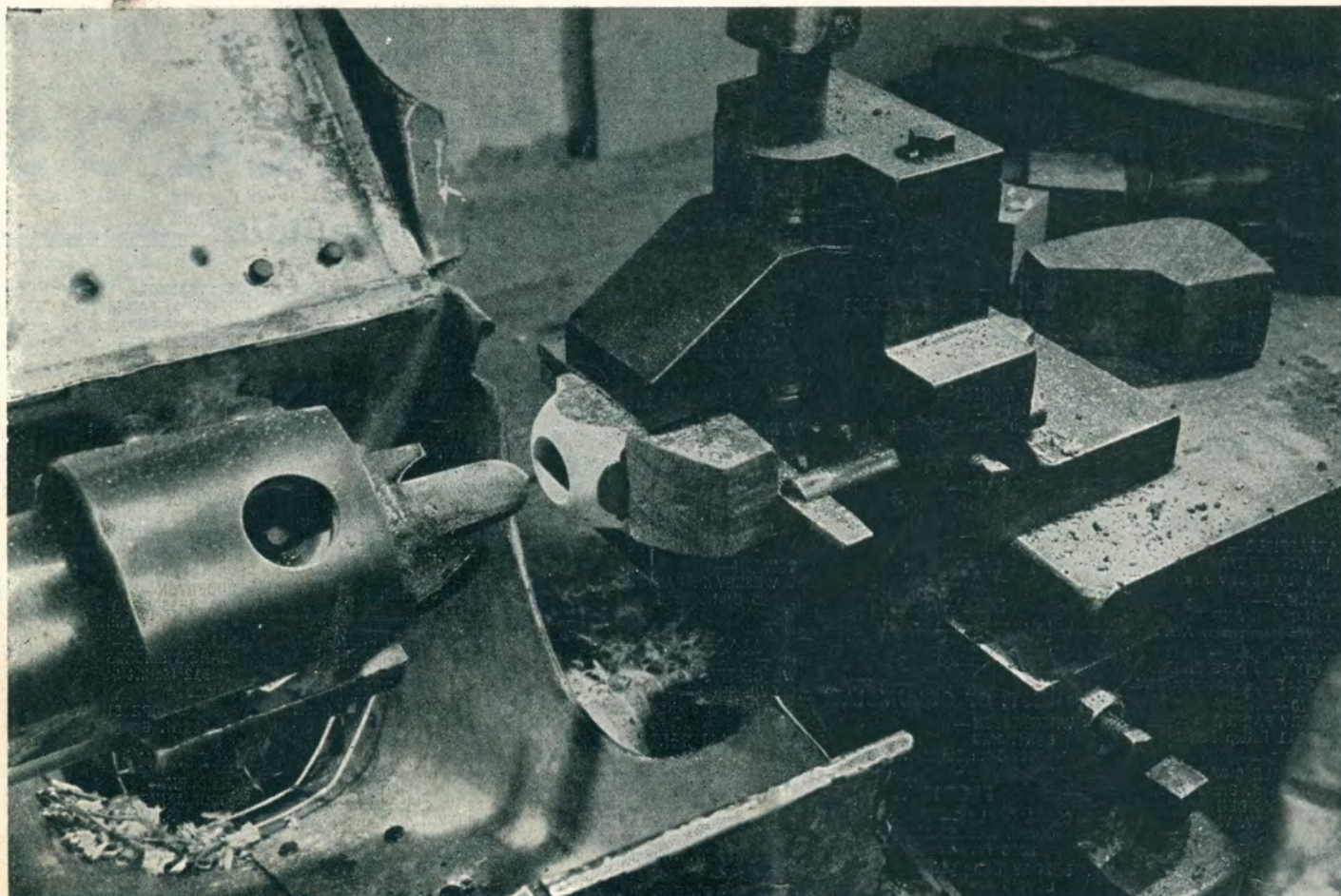
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## A fine pipe is a work of art

**Y**ES, a fine pipe is a work of art, and down through the years since pipes were first used for the smoking of tobacco, they have been made by men skilled in the art through decades of training and practice.

Pipes were originally hand made, for the era of machines had not as yet arrived. But with the coming of power tools and equipment the hand bench slowly gave way to the power saw, the electrically driven wood lathe, the sand wheel, and other high geared machinery which goes with a modern age.

But today, as yesterday, it's not the equipment that makes a fine pipe, but the craftsman who operates that equipment. Today's artist has rested his hand chisel on the shelf and re-

placed it with a lever, a button, or similar electric control which regulates fast moving, precision machinery, subject entirely to the skill and talent of the artist himself.

The same years of experience, the same ever watchful eye, the same sense of beauty and knowledge of the art are essential now as ever, to produce a really fine pipe.

Few men know or appreciate the amount of work required to turn out a truly excellent pipe, a job which has frequently been compared to the delicate profession of diamond cutting. For few men have had a source of information on the many phases of pipes, their history, their use, and the numerous tales they tell.

It is for the purpose of supplying

this long wanted and much needed information on pipes that PIPE LOVERS Magazine has been created.

*This monthly magazine is for you, designed to give you the information you have long been seeking. It is available from newsstands, from pipe shops, or by yearly subscription.*

**PIPE LOVERS**

THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE

Long Beach 12, California