

NOVEMBER, 1946 - 25c

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



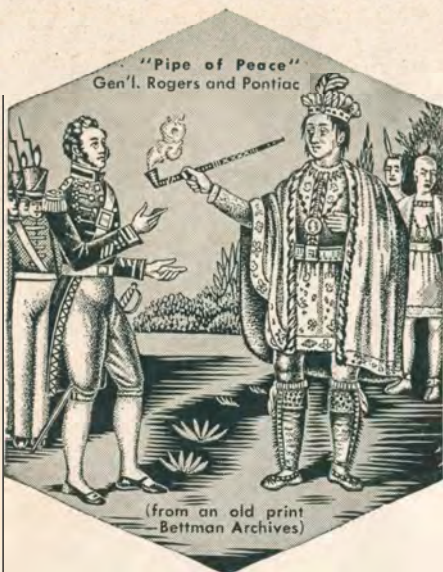
WHO ENJOY A PIPE



THIS ISSUE

**How to Start a Pipe Collection
Making Pipes in a Jap Prison**

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Questions and ANSWERS

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. What is a firing agent as used in tobacco, and why is it used?—C. B., New York, N. Y.

A. A firing agent is usually a chemical or other ingredient possessing a low combustion temperature and is mixed in with a poorly burning tobacco to give it a better burning quality. This chemical serves the same purpose as the resins in poorer types of tobacco. It is difficult to taste the addition of these ingredients to the blend.

Some tobaccos, such as Maryland, are naturally slow burning with the ability to hold fire well, and many tobacconists, wishing to keep the blend free from outside agents or adulterants, will employ pure Maryland tobacco rather than some chemical or other agent to obtain the same effect.

Q. Is there any reason why the entire pipe is not made of briar? In most pipes, the bowl and stem is made of wood, but the bit is always rubber, plastic, or some similar material. Wouldn't the smoke be better if the pipe were all wood?—G. S., Eugene, Oregon.

A. Pipes have been, and occasionally still are, made entirely of wood. However, the greatest argument against them, and the reason they are not satisfactory, is that the smoker's teeth soon bite through the wood mouthpiece. Wood, being of a relatively soft and fibrous texture, will not withstand the constant biting of the teeth. Therefore the bit must be made of a harder material.

However, the materials used today, such as the hard rubber, plastic, and similar substances, have little, if any, effect on the taste of the smoke which passes through them.

Q. I have heard that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great pipe smoker, yet I do not once recall ever having seen a photograph of him with a pipe. Can you enlighten me?—P. J. E., San Antonio, Texas.

A. In his earlier years, especially when he served as Asst. Secretary of the

Navy, F. D. R. was quite often seen with his straight-stemmed pipe.

Q. Is it true that the light colored or "bright" tobacco is better and more expensive than the dark brown and black tobaccos? If so, why?—H. L., New Orleans, La.

A. This is not true in the least. The quality of tobacco is governed by its taste and aroma as it is being smoked, and the price is determined solely by the amount of work and effort required to grow and cure the particular plant.

In your own state of Louisiana, for instance, the world famous Perique is quite black, and due to its lengthy curing process is expensive, also. It is used for flavoring, primarily, and there is no other tobacco like it. Actually, it is a type all its own, and should not be compared with "lighter colored" tobaccos or any other kind of tobacco, since there is no common ground on which a comparison can be made.

Since each tobacco has its own part to play in the pipe blend, it is impossible from any practical standpoint to say that one is "better" than another simply because it is naturally lighter in color or happens to require a more costly process of manufacture.

Q. I have a package of tobacco on which is given the factory number as being No. 17, District of Kentucky. Could you please give me the name and address of this factory?—C. H., Lansing, Mich.

A. This factory is owned by the Green River Tobacco Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Q. Do any of the so-called cleaning fluids harm the pipe?—J. R., Ft. Smith, Ark.

A. Most of them are safe to use. I would suggest using those made by a reputable manufacturer, and in case of doubt, your pipe dealer will recommend which in his opinion is best to use. Needless to say, the directions should always be carefully followed.



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It's Fall

As the leaves are turning a golden brown, the morning air is sharp as once again a wisp of smoke curls upward from the many chimneys, the school bells chime, the birds start south—



It's Fall

Is there a season for pipe smoking? Some say there is, that the season starts in the fall when the cool night air makes any pipe taste better.

If so, that season is starting now, time when you'll fill and light old briar more often, feel the full flavor of that favorite blend.

As the longer evenings see the frost appear it's time to pull up a chair by the fireside and settle down for a few hours of enjoyment, smoking the favorite pipe and reading a book or magazine.

For a worthwhile fireside companion, may we suggest PIPE LOVERS Magazine, created especially for such occasions—to give you informational and recreational reading on a subject close to you—your pipe. Your subscription today will assure its regular appearance during the months ahead.

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THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Vol. 1 — No. 11

November, 1946

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Cover—Some of the many pipes from Ed Copeland's famous collection are shown on this month's cover. His suggestions for starting a pipe collection may be found on page 380 of this issue.

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Published monthly by Pipe Lovers Magazine. Editorial and business offices located at 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California, to which all correspondence should be addressed. George W. Cushman, owner and publisher. Printed at 208 Press-Telegram Building, 604 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California. Application for entry as second class matter is pending.

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Ideas and opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent those of the magazine.

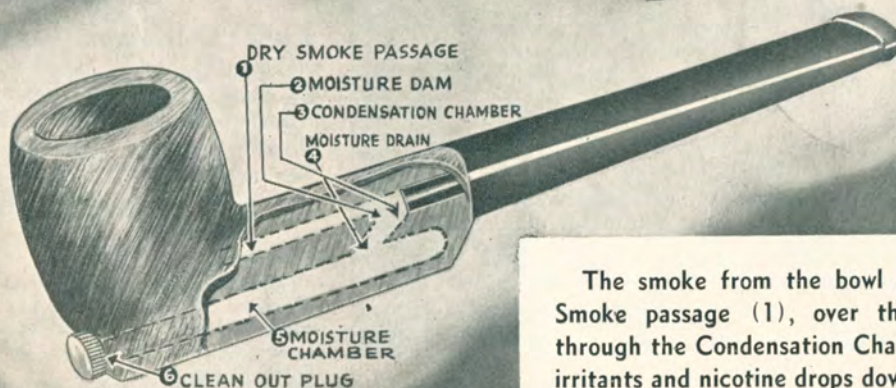
Subscription rates: To addresses in U. S. A. and possessions, \$2.50 per year; Canada, \$3.50, Foreign \$4. Single copy, 25c. All subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent to Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California. Report change of mailing address promptly. Allow 30 days for change to take effect.

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AS MIGHT well be understood, a magazine doesn't always know as much about its readers as it would like to, and this magazine has been no exception. It was for the purpose of finding out as much about our readers as possible, their likes and dislikes, that we sent to many of you a questionnaire a few weeks ago with the request that you fill it out according to your preferences regarding pipes and tobaccos.

Now that the answers have been tabulated, we feel we are much better acquainted with you.

Since several asked that we give a resume of the survey, here are some of the facts brought out.

Among PIPE LOVER's readers there are young and old smokers alike, but the average length of time you have been smoking a pipe is 12 years. The average age at which you started was a few months past your 19th birthday.

THE GREAT majority of you collect pipes, and on the average you have 42 pipes in your collection. Of these, 14 see regular service. Eighty-four per cent of you said you had a favorite pipe, with 71% saying they would like more like it.

Twenty-two per cent of your pipes are given to you by friends, relatives, and business associates, while you, yourself, select the other 78%. As a rule, you like the pipes given you, but you don't smoke them nearly as much as the pipes you pick out yourself, and in picking them out, the huge majority prefers to get them in a pipe shop, the reason being the wider selection generally available there.

Do you think a pipe improves with age? Seventy-six per cent of you replied that you think it does.

The average price you pay for your pipe is in the \$5 to \$7.50 bracket, and

77% of you believe that pipes costing more are better. Thirty-one per cent of you buy your pipes regularly, while the majority buy them at indefinite intervals.

As for pipe shapes, the favorite is the billiard, with the bulldog being second in popularity and the bent third. When it comes to your favorite finish, there is no doubt. More smokers replied "virgin finish" than all the others combined.

AS FOR tobacco, 13% prefer a highly aromatic tobacco, 55% want theirs mildly aromatic, whereas the other 32% want no aroma whatsoever. Sixty-nine per cent want a mild tobacco. Fifty-one per cent of you mix your own blends, and 91% stated you would like to see articles on this subject. One third of you said that you smoke more in winter than in summer.

Regarding English-made pipes, 43% believe they are superior to those of American make, 53% believe they are about the same, while 4% believe them to be inferior.

Only 19% have ever made a pipe at home, but 85% stated they would like to see more articles on this subject.

As for the magazine, you said you like the information presented on a subject which has always been hard to get much information about. The Collector's Page was your favorite department, with the "What's New" page being a close second. The general criticism was that the magazine is not big enough.

It really gave us a good cross section of you pipe smokers who form our audience, and now that we have become better acquainted with you, we hope to give you exactly the kind of a magazine you want.



DEAR SIR:

I was much interested in the article on Turkish Tobacco in the September issue. I am particularly fond of tobacco of this character and usually have a supply of Macedonian on hand which I obtain from a tobacconist in the east.

I am now more interested than ever, realizing the large number of Turkish Tobaccos, and was wondering where I might obtain some of the other types mentioned in the article.

A. G. STANGEL,
Manitowoc, Wisc.

¶ The addresses of concerns from which you can obtain these Turkish varieties are being mailed to you.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

I was greatly amused by the October issue, especially the comments by the young pipe smokers of college age who gave their views on pipe smoking. This is the type of thing I would like to see more of in our magazine (notice I call it "our" magazine, for I feel it is mine in a way.)

Why don't you have a page in which we may comment upon some phase of pipedom, both pro and con. Such arguments will be good for all of us.

ROBERT SCHISLER,
Austin, Texas

¶ The "Open Forum" page is scheduled to begin in "our" January issue. Lead off question: "What is the difference between cheap pipes and expensive pipes?" Send in your opinions before November 20, and the best ones will appear in the January issue.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

I thought perhaps your readers would be interested in an unusual pipe experience of mine while fishing a number of years ago. This happened on a lake in upstate New York.

Some buddies and myself had gone fishing in a small row boat. Most of us were pipe smokers, and our pipes were lighted most of the time.

I had just landed a good sized bass and was stringing him on the stringer when, as I leaned over the side of the boat, my pipe fell out of my mouth and into the water.

I didn't grab quick enough, and, like the proverbial fish, it got away. Luckily it wasn't an expensive pipe, and I didn't care much, except that was the only I had brought along and it meant no more smoking for me until I got home.

Well, the next day there was a stiff breeze blowing towards our cottage from the far side of the lake. This didn't mean anything to me until the next morning.

I was up early as was my custom, and went down to the lake's edge to look around. As you have probably guessed by this time, there was my pipe about a hundred feet

away, less than a foot from shore. The gentle ripple of the water coupled with the wind the day before had brought it home to me.

Ruined from being watersoaked, I never did try to smoke it, but I still have it today, and I call it my Ripley pipe, "Believe it or Not."

STEVE HENSLEY,
Harrisburg, Penna

DEAR SIR:

Thanks to PIPE LOVERS for having helped me win an argument. My brother has always thought I was silly for taking such a serious interest in my pipes. He has never been able to see why anyone should look on a pipe as anything more than a hole in a stick of wood to hold some burning leaves. (As you can imagine, he doesn't smoke a pipe.)

Well, the other night he was out to the house and my September issue was lying on the table. It was the first time he had seen the magazine. He picked it up and started to thumb through it. I watched him. At first he sort of snickered, but as he kept turning the pages I noticed he took an ever increasing interest in the subjects and the pictures.

"You mean there's enough to a pipe that they can put out a magazine about it?" he asked. "Even have clubs for just pipe smokers?"

When I replied in the affirmative he seemed to swallow hard and then act like a man who has just lost a debate.

Since then he has had verry little to say regarding the care I give my pipes. That's why I say thanks to PIPE LOVERS for helping me win an argument.

JOHN LAHOUBA,
Niles, Mich.



DEAR SIR:

Here is my subscription for two years and I would like to start with the first issue of PIPE LOVERS. I want a complete file and at the end of the year I intend to have the magazines bound into one volume.

Do you by any chance have a binder which I could purchase which will hold the issues as they come out?

DICK ALLEN
Miami, Fla.

Binders are difficult to obtain, however, we hope to be able to announce a binder of this sort in the near future.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

I can't agree with Mr. Brown in the October issue in which he states in his column that all pipes smoke about the same as far as coolness and shape are concerned. I have three bulldogs and they all smoke cooler than any other pipe I have.

I think this makes a lot of difference in the coolness of the smoke.

C. L. SMITH
Dixon, Ill.

DEAR SIR:

I got a kick out of Tom Howard's expose of his pipe experiences. Articles like that keep the magazine ticking. How about similar articles by MacArthur, Fenchworth, and other famous pipe smokers.

JACK NILES,
Savannah, Ga.

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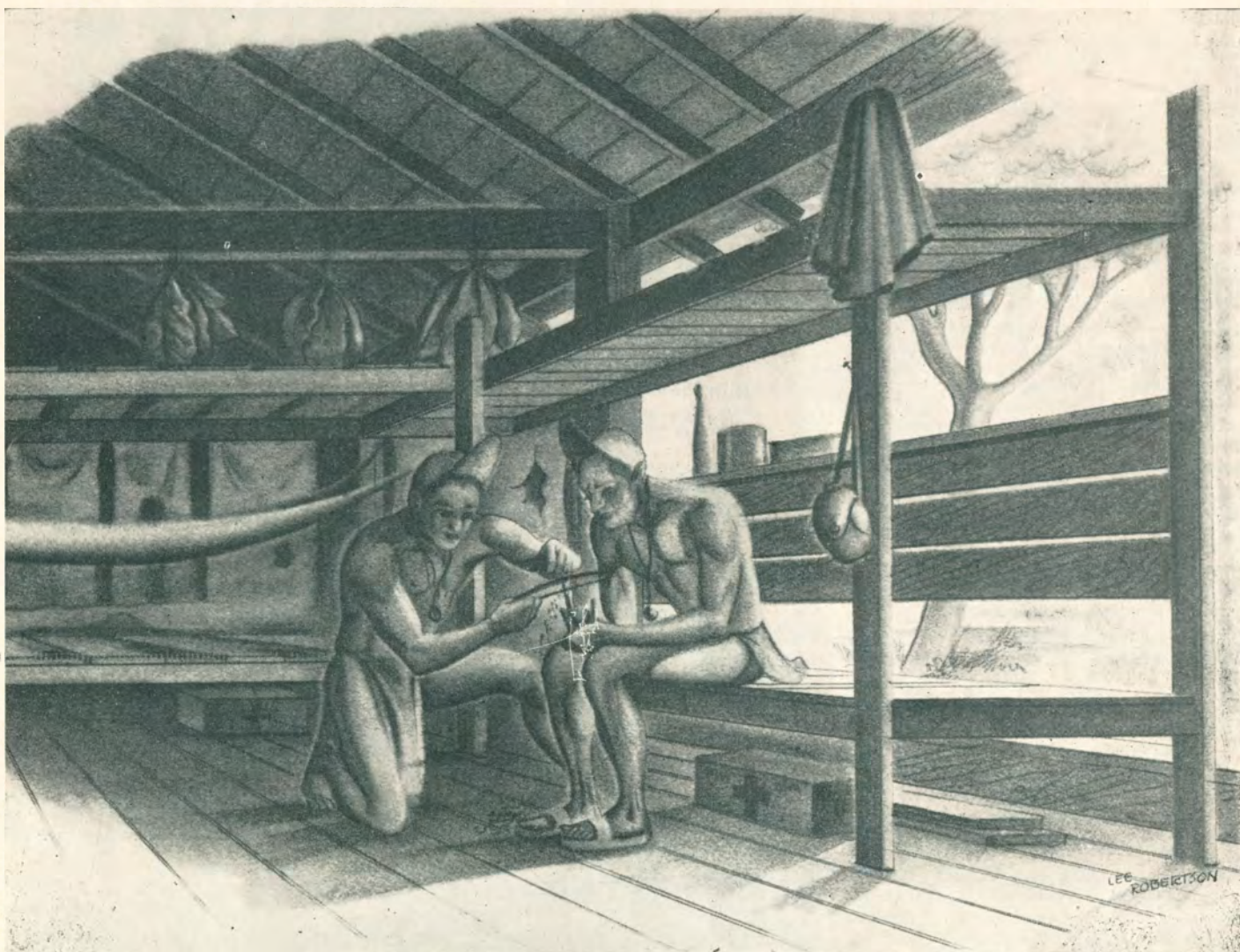
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This interior view of one of the prisoner barracks in the Philippine prison camp shows Schaf and one of his buddies using the Chinese bow and string drill to make the bowl of the pipe. Hanging on the rafters above are leaves of tobacco drying.

PIPES IN PRISON

An Amazing Tale Describing How American G. I. Prisoners Used Local Wood to Make Pipes Under the Very Eyes of Jap Guards

By CAPT. FRANK L. SCHAF, Jr.

BEING captured by the Japs and held prisoner in their dirty camps is an experience I do not care to

confront again. One may as well give up his liberty for good, since a prisoner of war never knows the fate in store for

him a few days, weeks, or months ahead, and the nervous anxiety is terrific.

Those of us who were pipe smokers

missed our pipes more than anything else, and we felt if we could just have the enjoyment of a short pipeful now and then, the torture of the imprisoned hours would be greatly lessened.

At least that was the feeling among those of us who were unfortunate enough to have been the unwelcome guests of the Japs in their Cabanatuan prison camp north of Manila on the Philippine Islands.

Only a person who has had the misfortune to become an enemy prisoner ever really knows the thoughts, the misery, the untold hours of suffering and mental torture which the prisoner goes through.

Only to such persons can any description by a prisoner of war be realistic and vivid. It is easy enough now, to sit by a warm and comfortable fireside with fear and foreboding a thousand miles away, and described some of the experiences, the horrors and the uncertainty of life from hour to hour that became our very existence, but at the time it all happened, the word "desperation" takes on a new and much more forceful meaning.

THE PRIMARY thought of any prisoner is, will he ever get out? Will he ever see his loved ones again? Will he die today, tomorrow? What will his fate really be? Continuous thoughts in that vein are ever in one's mind—so much so that you either forget your surroundings continually and lose all hope, or you make the best of conditions, try to get along with the captors, and hope and pray this chapter in life will be a short one with a happy ending.

It almost demands such an outlook in order to exist with any degree of sanity in a Jap prison, against Jap captors whom we had always regarded as some sort of beast.

On May 6, 1942, Corregidor, the last United States garrison in the Far East, fell to the Japanese forces. Bataan had fallen only a short month before. Thousands of Americans were taken prisoner and stripped of everything they owned, pictures of their loved ones, rings, watches, everything—even their treasured pipes.

Those pipes had been welcome companions in foxholes during six months of constant fighting. A trivial loss, some people will say, but those who smoke and love their pipes will know how important it was.

The fact that Americans had been beaten, the fact that they had not been reinforced, and the inhuman treatment by their captors was enough to send anyone's morale below zero. However, hav-

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The experiences as related here by Capt. Frank Schaf show the value placed on a pipe by a real pipe smoker. This month he relates how the pipes were made. In the December issue he tells how the tobacco was grown and cured.*

ing favorite pipes taken and smashed for no other reason than just plain beastliness—that seemed to be the proverbial straw.

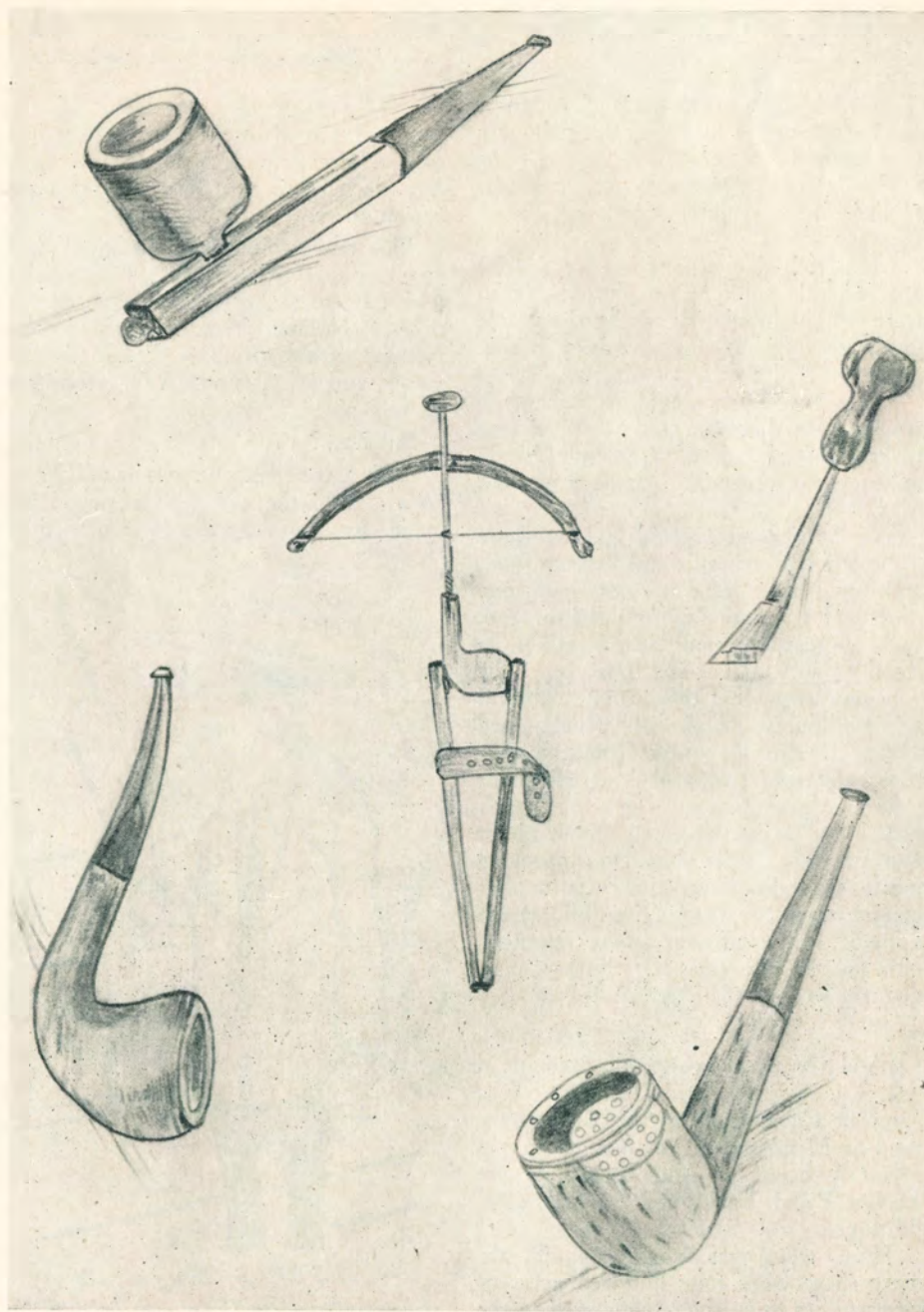
IN SPITE of this, though, during the first few months of captivity at the Cabanatuan prison camp, about fifty miles north of Manila, no one had

much time to brood over personal losses. Each of us was struggling to exist against starvation, abuse, low morale, and every known tropical disease.

As time went on and we became accustomed to our environment we began to pick up the pieces and try to fight for existence. We were put to work in the jungle cutting trees four and five feet in diameter (wood harder than American hickory), rebuilding roads and bridges, and worst of all, working in rice fields.

Rice farming was degrading, hard, grueling, daylight to dark, heads down, bottoms up, in mud well over our knees. All this on nothing to eat but rice, rice,

Pictured here are three of the pipes made by the prisoners. In the center is shown the old Chinese bow and string method of drilling. Right, the prisoner-made chisel.



and more rice. No war prisoner was exempt from work; G. I. Joe and Colonel So and So worked side by side.

In this madhouse of monotony, slowly starving, men began to think and dream of home and chicken dinners. They began to describe food and food preparation in minute detail. Only prisoners of the Japs, fed continually on rice and little of that, could soar to the heights of culinary dreams as they did.

A steak as big as the spread of an army blanket and as thick as a baseball bat, juices just oozing out of it, became so real they would collectively drool at the mouth.

A pot of coffee on the stove, an aroma as nectar of the gods ascending, plus a skillet of bacon and potatoes frying, would be described so realistically it was almost as though our feet were under the table and the feed bag was on.

IN ORDER to escape such torture, groups began to spring up, prisoners who wanted to soft pedal all talk of food. It was in this way that a group of pipe lovers—I among them—collected together.

Men from all walks of life were in it: professional soldiers, explorers (who were caught in the islands by the war), teachers, and hot dog stand operators. All we talked about was pipes.

We'd even edge close together while working so that we could talk of the makes and shapes of pipes we liked; mixtures and brands of tobacco we had used.

We became almost as bad as those who were half crazed for American food, and our dreams were as empty—not one of us had a pipe nor a crumb of tobacco.

At first there had been available a small amount of various tobaccos. The Jap guards got leaf tobacco and a brand of Philippine cigarettes (nicknamed "Long Brown Dobies") from the Filipinos and sold them to us at enormous prices.

A lot of us had secreted money about our persons, under bandages covering battle wounds, sewed in belts or hat bands; but at ten Pesos (five dollars) for a handful of tobacco or a few cigarettes, our money did not last long—consequently no smokes of any kind.

THEN some twelve hundred of us were transferred from the prison camp at Cabanatuan to the southern island of Mindanao. This new camp had formerly been the four thousand acre Davao Penal Farm and Experimental Station.

Here, work was even more difficult, since there were four hundred acres of rice paddies to cultivate compared to the



The author as he looks today—not much as he did when a prisoner of the Japanese.

sixty acres at the other camp. Every inch of this acreage had to be worked, three crops a year, to help feed the Jap occupation force.

This move split up our original little pipe group, but another sprang up, of which I was a charter member. At this time I became friendly with another member of the group, a pilot in the Air Force, and a craftsman. We determined to have pipes.

But how?

A pipe, we all knew, was usually made on a large lathe, using select wood and made by an experienced and skilled

craftsman. All the parts were precision made and always resulted in a beautiful pipe of which any connoisseur could be proud.

We had no lathe, no imported briar wood from which to fashion the pipe, in fact we had nothing at all with which to fashion our tobacco burners, but we knew we wanted them, and when you want something badly enough, you usually manage somehow to obtain it, even though you are in a prison camp far from civilization with its refinements, modern conveniences, and ample equipment for turning out any object, whether it be a shelf for the kitchen, a new handle for the hoe, or a smoking pipe.

But we wanted pipes, and were going to have them, and our present environment wasn't going to stop us. The pleasure of a pipe was vivid in our minds, and our minds were made up.

We knew that unless we could secure pipe tools with which to make them, no pipes. Then the idea struck us that we could make the necessary tools, if . . .

Thus it was that a strange campaign began, a regular military operation. Every man in the pipe group was put on the hunt for metal.

A piece of a rusty steel bar, parts of broken files, and other bits of metal found in abandoned Filipino shacks fell into our hands.

Then the tool making began. It took us months of hard work with sharpening stones to fashion a single half-decent set of pipe tools.

The next problem was to find material



"Are you sure you didn't get it overheated?"

Courtesy Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal

suitable for pipe making. This was not difficult, finding the material, I mean.

In the vicinity of the prison camp and readily available were some very beautiful woods—Philippine mahogany; camagong (a very black and extremely hard wood); and apitong (a fairly hard, light brown wood with dark brown streaks). There were other woods, but I do not remember the Tagalog spellings.

OUR FIRST output of pipes was nothing to write home about, but we adopted new methods and kept at it. Time was the major factor, but we had a lot of that. It took months to shape a single bowl from those hard woods and at least a week to drill one.

We saved time in drilling by making an adaptation of the old Chinese method of spinning the drill with a bow and string. Our main drawback was that we had to make the stems out of wood also. Pipe smokers know that most woods do not taste good when used as stems and that wooden stems, no matter how hard the wood, can be bitten through in a short time.

The answer to this came when I stole a carabao (water buffalo) horn while helping slaughter carabaos for the Japs. This horn was black in color and very hard, and when a stem was fashioned and polished it looked like the "real McCoy".

These horn stems lasted indefinitely. We managed to keep a supply of this material on hand by getting the Jap guards to bring us horns, and in return we would carve them little trinkets from each one.

It took us another month to polish a pipe properly. There was no sandpaper so we made a pumice from soft rocks ground up in a stone rice mill. We polished every night while lying awake, every rest period during the working day, and when malaria struck and we were too sick to work in the fields.

The final and capping victory was won when we found a method for making a bent stem. This was done by shaping and drilling a piece of carabao horn into a stem. It was then placed in boiling water and after some time had elapsed the horn would soften and could be bent into the desired shape.

The horn thus treated would permanently hold the new shape once it rehardened. Needless to say that after a period of about six months we had a collection of four or five pipes apiece that any smoker would have been proud of. The native wood smoked quite well—nothing like briar, of course.

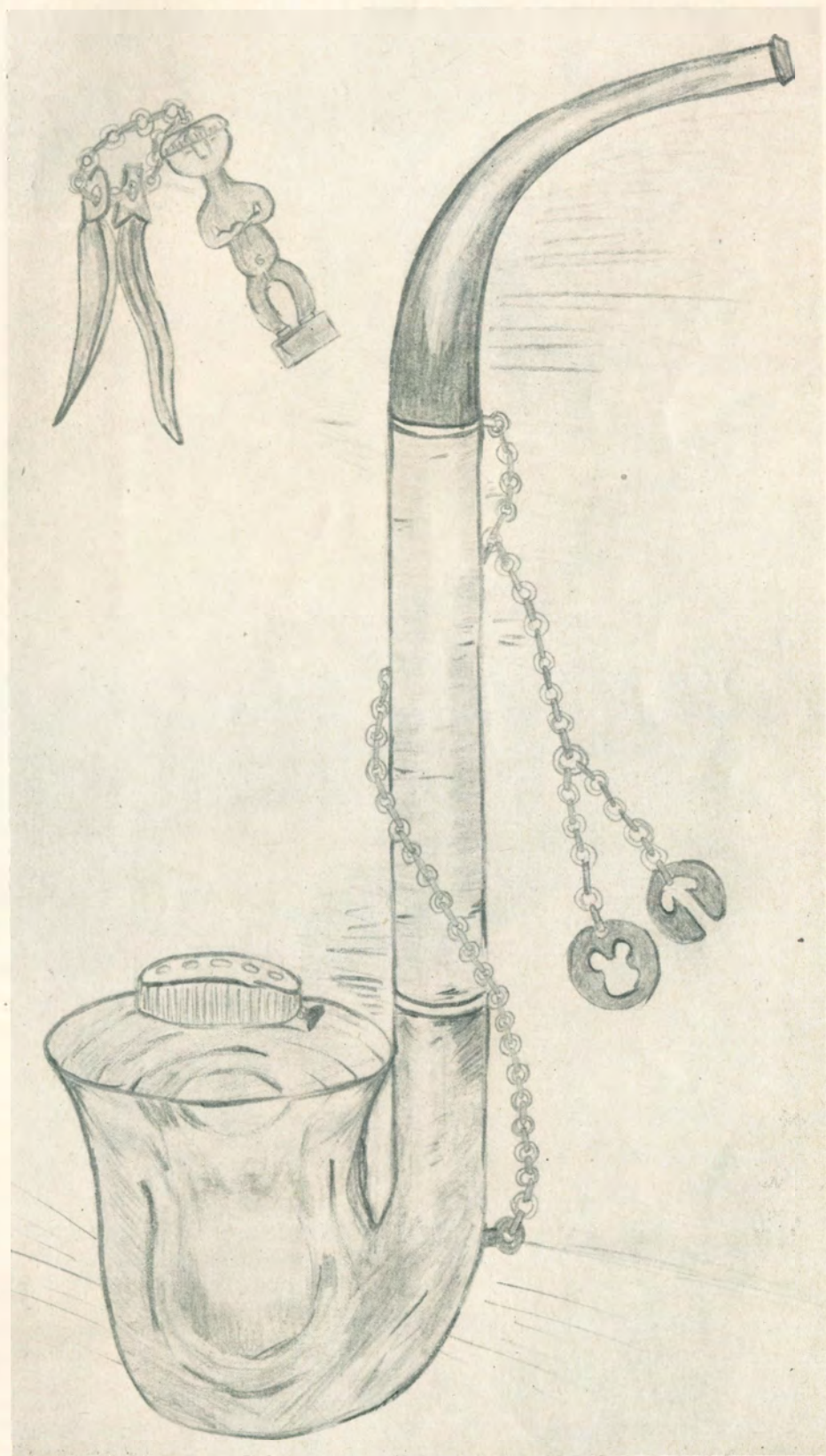
Although in some ways it was work to make these pipes, it didn't seem a hardship because all the time we were

looking forward to the pleasure that we knew would be our reward when the pipes were finished.

How we obtained the tobacco that we

used in our prison-made pipes also makes a fascinating tale, and I'll bring you these exciting adventures in the last half of this article to appear next month.

This is a sketch of Capt. Schaf's prize pipe which required several months to make. The reamers and tampers, pictured left above, were made from the horn of a carabao.





*Pipe Dream
for
November*

Good Company

In Which a Young Smoker Tells About His First Thoughts, Feelings and Experiences As He Learns the Art of Smoking a Pipe

By RUSSELL JAY WEINTRAUB

THE PIPE had been lying in the bureau drawer ever since my aunt had given it to me for my birthday. Oh, I had taken it out a few times, whenever there was a sufficient audience to merit the ordeal, and attempted to smoke it. I have no doubt that I would have long ago—or how was it my uncle put it—oh yes, broken it in, if my friends had been more sympathetic towards my endeavors.

But being possessed with the most base senses of humor, they seemed to find my coughing and wheezing extremely humorous and exhibited their delight by the admission of piercing belly laughs and sagely speculated on how many times it would be necessary to duck me in the bathtub in order to put the fire out.

That night it would be different though. My friends were down the street busily engaged in the pursuit of that great American game, poker. I told them that I was studying some history for a college test, so that I could have the evening alone with my pipe. I wanted very much to learn to smoke it, for everyone says that a pipe is such good company.

The air along the avenue was sweet and stimulating and I proceeded some distance before I decided to light up trying to remember those smoking pointers my uncle had given me. Then noticing two sweet young things lounging very prettily just ahead, I decided that the time was ripe.

Pipe Dream for November

Here's a bundle of charm, poise, and personality all wrapped up in one classy package. This dainty dream is Minka Zorka, a nationally known beauty who has won countless titles throughout the country. She now conducts her own Minka Zorka Charm School in California.

PAUSING strategically just beside the two girls, I nonchalantly raised a match to the bowl of the pipe and puffed strongly two or three times. To my surprise the pipe lit readily. One match—not bad at all—I couldn't help thinking that the girls looked impressed.

I decided to bask in my glory for a few moments and inhaled a large puff of smoke. Holding it thoughtfully in my mouth, I tried to look worldly and superior.

As some of the murky colloid found its way down my throat, I vainly tried to suppress a fit of coughing. In a few moments, I observed through misty eyes that the two girls were snickering. Obviously their discussion had turned to a humorous incident which had occurred previously that day. Maybe it was the Abbott and Costello comedy at the movies. Oh well . . .

After audibly muttering something about having a cold, I resumed my walk at a slightly brisker pace. I seemed to be getting along better now. There was less labor in my puffs and at last I experienced a bit of enjoyment to myself what good company a pipe is.

THEN, like all great adventurers who have reached their goal and, still unsatisfied, move on to face new dangers, I decided to try something more daring. I would make the smoke come through my nose.

Making sure that no one was in the immediate vicinity, I prepared to attempt the feat. I pictured myself as an acrobat privately practicing some particularly intricate and dangerous maneuver on the high trapeze before presenting it to the cheering public.

The smoke was in my mouth now and I gritted my teeth as I exhaled sharply through my nose. For some incalculable reason, the white vapor refused to emit from my nostrils, until at last I was

forced to disgorge the smoke via the conventional route in the midst of a fit of coughing. Once again, the bright lights on the avenue blended into a single watery blur and I could have sworn that my nasal passages were a seething volcano about to erupt.

Just as I was in the throes of this latest discomfort, a group of older people stepped from a doorway and swung past me. I heard one of the men say, "If he were my boy, I'd give him the back of my hand where it would do the most good." Undoubtedly he was discussing some spoiled nephew or bothersome neighbor's kid, but I couldn't determine why he had to glare at me while doing so.

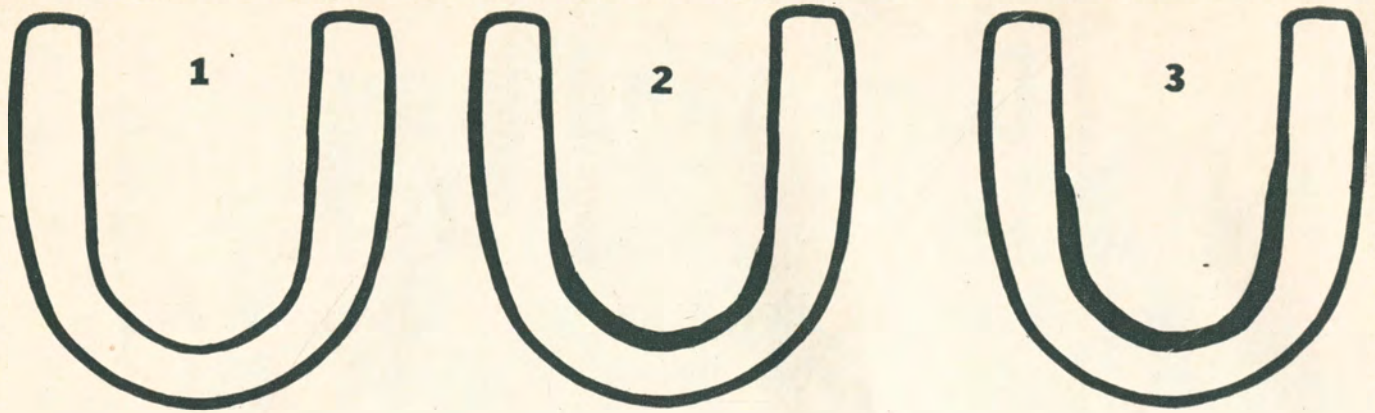
Lost in my thoughts, I took little notice of the passers-by until suddenly there was Elaine standing in front of me. Elaine, the sweetest, most petite fluff of golden curls ever to grace a history class with her presence. She looked so infinitely gorgeous standing there, and I could not help but swallow hard in an effort to keep from choking on the lump in my throat.

IT WAS a decidedly bad time to swallow. That I knew when the smoke I had just inhaled went rushing down my throat, playing havoc with my tender mucous membranes. My vocal cords burst forth with a series of sporadic explosions and two streams separated my cheeks from the night air. The burning veil of haze which shrouded me was pierced only by a laugh—Elaine's laugh. Elaine was laughing at me.

"Pipes aren't for little boys," she said. "It takes a man to smoke a pipe."

Me, a little boy! Such an insult. Why, I was a man of the world now. It was all I could stand. I couldn't say a word, I was tongue tied. After all, what she had just seen would have convinced anyone that I couldn't smoke a pipe. Per-

(Continued on page 386)



No. 1 is the new pipe bowl before being smoked. No. 2 shows the first formation of the cake on the bottom of the bowl which results from filling the pipe bowl only one-third full. Later the bowl is filled half full and the cake "grows" as in No. 3.

CAKE IS IMPORTANT

This Carbon Composition Protects the Bowl From Injury, Must be Built Up Carefully, And Be Removed When Thicker than a Dime

By LYLE KENTNOR

THE SATISFACTION a smoker gets from his pipe, especially the wooden bowl type, depends to a considerable extent upon having the correct "cake" in the bowl. Simply having a cake in a pipe isn't sufficient. It must be formed correctly and cared for properly.

Many beginners look upon the cake in

a pipe as an unwanted residue, a left over deposit which should be cleaned out regularly. This, however, is not so.

The cake in a wooden bowl is highly important, so much so that careful steps are required to properly form the cake and to maintain its even thickness within the pipe bowl.

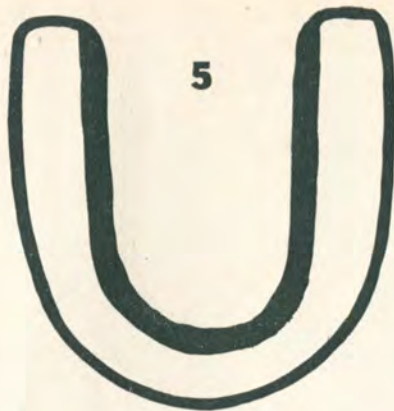
The name "cake" is sort of a nick-

name, applied for want of a true name for this composition. Actually, it is a formation of carbon, caused by the burning of tobacco adjacent to the wall of the pipe.

This carbon composition is relatively hard and brittle. It is often confused with a residue that is sometimes left in a pipe when highly adulterated tobaccos

Improper cakes are shown below. The most common is No. 7, caused by smoking the pipe but half way down. No. 8 shows a cake in the heel only, with little or no cake on the sides. No. 9 is a one sided cake resulting from improper smoking methods.





The bowl is next filled two-thirds full and the cake grows accordingly, No. 4. The perfect cake, No. 5, results from even smoking from top to bottom. Eventually the cake becomes too thick, No. 6, and the excess must be removed with a pipe reamer.

are smoked. Artificial syrups or other ingredients are often forced from the leaf particles during the burning process and, having no other place to go, adhere to the pipe wall, simmer and darken, and are often mistaken for the true carbon cake.

Such deposits of residue are usually soft or spongy, possessing a gummy touch to the finger. These accumulations should be cleaned out of the pipe, for they serve no purpose whatsoever, and have nothing at all to do with the regular cake. In fact, such accumulations prevent the real cake from forming.

What is the purpose of the real cake? The real carbon cake serves as a buffer between the hot, burning tobacco and the wooden wall of the pipe. Were the fire allowed to come in contact with the pipe bowl, the wood would, in time, become charred, scorched, or burned, thus rendering the pipe useless. The cake absorbs much of the heat, thereby protecting the wooden bowl. It could almost be described as a fire-proofing process.

What is the correct way to form the

cake? The perfect cake is of the same thickness all over the inside of the bowl. Its correct formation depends almost entirely on how the pipe is first smoked, and once the cake is started correctly, it will nearly always build up in the proper manner.

Shown on these pages are examples of the cake in a pipe, those at the top representing the ideal formation of a cake, while those shown below are examples of poorly formed or defective cakes.

No. 1 shows how the new pipe would look, with no cake in it at all—nothing but the pure wood with possibly a light coating of stain, wax, or similar material. Such a coating gives no protection from the heat given off with the burning tobacco.

It is important that the cake be started first in the bottom of the bowl. To accomplish this, the bowl should first be filled about one third of the way for the first several pipefuls, or until the cake has started to form, as shown in No. 2. When the cake is definitely formed, the pipe can then be filled half way, later three fourths of the way, and

finally clear to the top.

In accordance with the level of the tobacco in these fillings, the cake will form as shown in Nos. 3 and 4. And then, after the pipe has been smoked several times with the tobacco to the top, the perfect cake as shown in No. 5 will result.

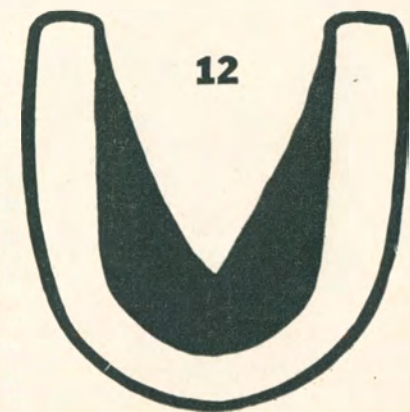
How many pipefuls should be smoked at each level? This is difficult to answer, because much depends upon how loosely or firmly the tobacco is packed, how slowly or rapidly the smoker puffs, how large or small the bowl may be, the kind or type of tobacco used to break in the pipe, and numerous other factors.

If the tobacco is packed firmly but not too tightly, and if the bowl is of the normal capacity, probably somewhere between five and ten pipefuls will, if smoked evenly and slowly clear to the bottom of the bowl, result in the first formation of the cake.

What kind of tobacco should be used in the pipe during the breaking-in period? The best tobacco for breaking in the pipe is a non-aromatic, mild tobacco,

(Continued on page 392)

No. 10 is the ribbon type cake, very rare but quite ruinous to the pipe. No. 11 is an extremely thick cake favored by some smokers, but likely to crack the bowl. No. 12 is the V-shaped cake caused by improper reaming as well as faulty smoking.





Tobacco leaves hung in this barn will soon be flue cured. Fires are built in the large furnaces shown in the lower corners and the heat is conducted through flues.

After wilting properly, the plants are hauled to the big tobacco barn and the loaded sticks are adjusted carefully to racks which rise tier upon tier to the roof.

The ventilation of the barn requires skill and experience, since the wrong application of air currents to the drying tobacco can cause much damage and in some cases ruin the delicate flavor of the leaf when it is smoked. The barns have long but narrow "doors" which can be opened as desired and which let in the correct amount of air. If the weather should be damp and cloudy, so much so that the curing process is impeded, artificial heat is then applied.

Another tobacco which is air cured is Maryland. Its method of preparation after it has matured in the field is almost exactly like that used in curing Burley. The air curing process varies from a month to six weeks. After this time the leaf is sorted according to color and quality, and then goes to the factory where it is cut, blended, and made ready for market.

TURKISH tobaccos are also air cured, however, their curing process

"fermentation" period can result in the spoiling of the entire lot. The bales must be given a quarter turn every two or three weeks until the bale is once more right side up—a process which lasts from eight to ten weeks. The tobacco is then ready for the pipe.

If the baled tobacco for some reason is not opened promptly but must remain tied up (such as during shipment to another country) the periodic turning of the bale must continue until such time as the tobacco is sent to the cutting room.

OF THE curing types requiring the application of heat, there are two general methods, one using open fires, in which the smoke is a great factor in the resulting taste and flavor, and the other using heat encased in metal tubes or flues: The former is generally known as fire curing, while the second is called flue curing.

In earlier days much more tobacco was cured by open fires than is the case today. The method consists of placing the wilted leaves in the curing barn or over open fires with the smoke from the



The fire is built from the outside and the resultant heat is carried through the barn in long, metal flues. In this method the leaf is heat cured without smoke.

become black and shiny, the operation is considered completed and the tobacco has been "fumigated." The forest plants used for the fumigating vary according to the district and the availability, and the resultant differences in smoke account for the variances in the taste and aroma of the finished tobacco.

In former years the tobacco leaves were collected and placed on a platform similar to a large grill over an open fire and exposed to the smoke. This has now given way to the large barns or sheds built exclusively for the smoke-controlled advantages they offer.

THE FLUE-CURING process is a relatively new one, having been first introduced in Albemarle County, Virginia, about 1820. It was found that certain advantages were gained through the use of evenly controlled heat and in which no smoke reached the tobacco.

Special barns are built through which are placed several air tight metal flues. These vary in size, but a diameter of 12 inches might be considered average. A large furnace is built under the barn in such a way that the fire can be tended from the outside. (See cut).

Care is taken to see that the fire is kept uniform in the fire box so that the heat inside the barn remains constant during the curing process. Moisture is checked as well as temperature during the three to five days required to finish the operation.

Most tobacco barns are well con-

structed, for a poor job of flue curing can mean the loss of an entire crop. Many of the older, picturesque structures built of logs and chinked with mud remain and are in use today, although the recent introduction of tile and cement block curing barns is eliminating an ever present fire hazard.

THE CURING of Perique tobacco is a combination of air curing and curing under pressure. The method was discovered by the Indians untold centuries ago, and to this day no white man has been able to improve upon the procedure.

After the plant has been brought in from the field, the leaves, still on the stalks, are hung upside down on wires near the roof of large drying sheds where there is little movement of air. In two or three weeks the leaves are stripped from the central stalks by hand and after a hurried cleaning movement are placed in "torquettes" of one pound each.

These torquettes are then packed into big oaken barrels where the fermentation process begins. This method, used only in the manufacture of Perique tobacco, consists of exerting tremendous pressure on the tobacco in the barrels. Large screw jacks of the type used in house moving are applied to the false tops of these oaken casks and as the pressure begins, the natural juice of the leaf is squeezed out.

At least four times, with two weeks
(Continued on page 386)

Many Methods Are CURING PIPE

Natural as Well as Artificial Heat, Aging and Other Means Are Employed to Cure the Leaf

By THOMAS MOORE

leaf was "ripe" they wadded it into their little "tobagos" and applied the fire.

THAT method, known simply as "sun" curing or "air" curing, is still employed today. The great Burley crop is the largest of the air cured tobaccos. Late in the summer the Burley crop begins to mature. At the proper time the farmer splits the tall stalks to within a few inches of the ground with a sharp knife. Then they are severed from their roots and straddled upon light sticks.

does not end here as it does with the Burley and Maryland. In Turkey, the tobacco is grown largely by individuals in small patches, and the degree of air curing varies greatly among the various districts.

Turkish tobacco is baled into large bundles at which time the all important fermentation process begins. A chemical change takes place which largely accounts for the distinctive flavor and aroma of Turkish leaf. Improper handling of the tobacco during this curing or

Used in TOBACCO

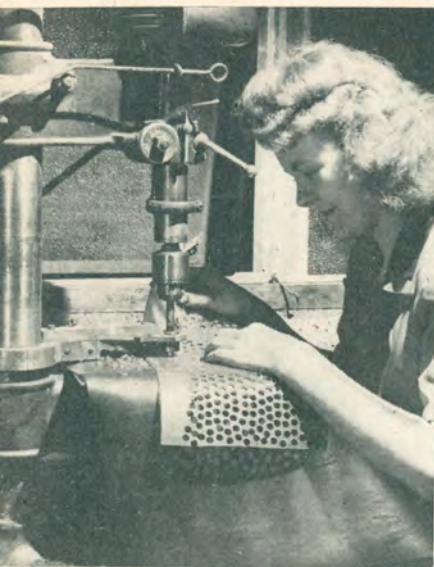
blaze being allowed to permeate the leaves.

Latakia is one of the tobaccos which is fire cured. After it has dried in the barns for approximately three weeks it is then transported to the mountains where peasants take over the "fumigating" process.

Today the fire curing method of Latakia is a real industry and is carried out in plants especially constructed to keep the smoke circulating in the desired manner. There are at present approximately 1,800 such plants in the Latakia tobacco producing district.

The tobacco is hung from the roof of the fumigation plants. Two or three ditches are dug, covered by tin sheets with small holes to allow only smoke to pass through. Then, for from three to four months, wood, branches and leaves of different forest species are burned to carry out the process.

When the leaves of the tobacco have



Left above, hollow rings or gaskets are being cut from sheets of Koroseal. Center, eight milling cutters may be seen among duraluminum flakes on this 90% electrically automatic pipe making machine. Right, the plunger assembly is polished.

A NEW TWIST

A Knowledge of Metals and a Love of Pipes Was Combined to Produce the Spiral-Kool By this New but Rapidly Growing Concern

By J. HARTE

WHEN the boys in the South Pacific received word that a shipment of pipes had arrived, they lined up early in order to get one as soon as possible. But when a shipment of Spiral-Kools was received at an advanced island base a couple of years ago, the pipes were raffled off by lottery. That is the kind of acceptance that was accorded the Spiral-Kool pipe.

To know this new pipe and the company that makes it, one has to make the acquaintance of the man who created this new twist in pipes, Merrill G. Sampson.

Merrill is a man who never rests. Whatever he has done he has done well, and with perfection always his goal, he lives continually to that end. His Spiral-Kool pipe is proof of that assertion.

Sampson likes pipes and he likes metal. It is little wonder that he combined



MERRILL G. SAMPSON
His Idea—A New Twist

the two with the result that a few years ago he announced his new creation.

Prior to his entry into the field of pipe manufacture, he was associated with tooling engineering and precision machinery in the Pacific Northwest. For 12 years he studied the science of metals, both in theory and in practice. He knew metal's advantages as well as its limitations, what it could and what it could not do.

Obviously he was interested in pipes made of metal. He had studied this field thoroughly, and tried to learn the weak points in existing metal pipes. In planning his new pipe, he avoided the pitfalls which were common among other makes.

For years, his friends who knew his skill with precision tools would ask him to correct troubles in their pipes, troubles which ranged from a simple cleaning to a general overhaul job.

PIPE LOVERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the ninth in a series of articles describing the history and growth of leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Another will be presented next month.*

But not being content with his own observations, Sampson then interviewed dozens of pipe smokers and asked them what they liked and disliked about their metal pipes. He found that the answer most encountered was that the smoker disliked cleaning the pipe. Yes, they would clean it, because it had to be cleaned periodically, but they wanted the cleaning process simplified.

At that period he was giving full time to his defense business—that is, during regular working hours. But in his spare time, what there was of it, he dreamed and planned his new pipe which would give the smoker all the qualities desired. He consulted with engineers, worked and re-worked plans which would give the ultimate in pipe smoking enjoyment and then decided to commence production.

He sold his business, lock, stock and barrel, and began to tool up a new factory for the production of these pipes. Since then the Spiral-Kool has taken his full time and energy twenty-four hours a day, for Sampson never rests.

The first pipes that were produced were sold through Army and Navy stores overseas, and for nine months the services took the entire output of the company. During this time servicemen overseas wrote home about "this new pipe with a twisted shank" and their enthusiasm was effective, because in a short while the company was receiving requests from civilians for the pipes. However, the company filled no civilian orders until after the war, believing that G. I. Joe rightfully had first call on all the Spiral-Kools they could produce.

NOW, WITH the end of the war, orders from pipe shops and other stores are being filled, and the acceptance and popularity of Sampson's "pipe with a twisted shank" are playing havoc with the company's production facilities.

Until this fall the factory was located in Seattle, Wash. With the increasing call for the pipe, expansion has been the result. To find larger quarters suitable to the company's needs was found impossible in Seattle.

So the company started looking up and down the Pacific Coast for a suitable factory in which to manufacture the pipe. A couple of months ago the spot was found—in Santa Monica, Calif.

Imagine if you can, moving an entire production plant a distance of 1500 miles—that's further than from New

York to Chicago—and losing only three days production time! But that's exactly what happened, thanks to United Air Lines and 100,000 pound capacity trucks.

Anyone can make a pipe, but will the nation's pipe smokers like it? That is the great question facing anyone, and it is one question that cannot be answered in a testing laboratory. The pipe must be made, at a terrific expense of tooling and other machinery set-ups, and then placed on sale. Finally, after all these headaches, comes the big test: Will the smoker like it?

The answer to this question as far as Sampson and his Spiral-Kool is concerned is found not only in the increasing number of sales, but in the letters which are regularly received from the many satisfied smokers which express their enthusiasm for this latest pipe creation.

In addition, Esquire and Newsweek magazines have commented editorially on the merits of the pipe. The National Broadcasting Company has also mentioned its merits. Such comments tend to allay the fears of the many who have worked and labored so long and gambled with both time and money in an effort to produce something needed and wanted.

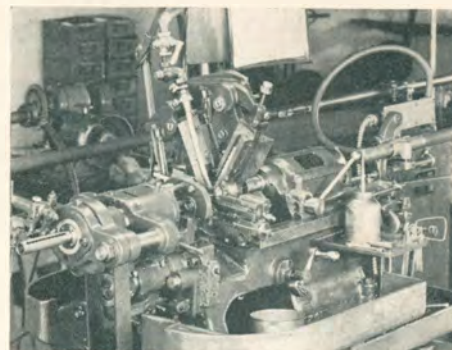
But more was yet to come. Yes, it's men who smoke the pipe, but it is everyone else who has to look at it, and who looks at a man more than a woman? Who is more critical of a man's appearance than a woman? What would a woman think of a man who smoked a Spiral-Kool?

Perhaps that doesn't make much difference, for if a man likes his pipe he doesn't care too much what anyone thinks of its appearance. But at least three magazines, the American Girl, Better Homes and Gardens, and the American, have all given this pipe their editorial acceptance. Judging from this it is well to assume that this pipe is one that may be left on the front room mantel with a full degree of safety.

What does Sampson plan for the future? His pipe isn't perfect, any more than any pipe is, for if there were a perfect pipe, we would all be smoking it. He is working now on improvements, variations, and different designs.

The Spiral-Kool Company has only the interests of the smoker at heart. Complete smoking satisfaction is their

goal, and judging from the increased orders and the expansion moves the company has been forced to make, it would seem that the pipe smoking fraternity is well pleased with this "new twist in pipes."



Top to bottom, this special lathe is a fully automatic screw machine producing plunger heads, pipe bowl screws, and plunger rods hour after hour without any attention. It will make a dozen different cuts on a single small part and then feed itself another. Second, tool marks and light scratches are removed and a mirror like finish is obtained by using jeweler's rouge in this "coloring" process. Third, counterclockwise, final inspection of the pipe and its parts, then the fitting of the plunger into its spiral-fluted radiators, third operator inserts hollow dural screw through the bowl, and finally, the pipe is packed in individual box. Below is shown a picture of the new factory home of the Spiral-Kool Pipe Company.



Left, this hand carved wooden pipe of English nobleman was made about year 1810 and is typical of the age pipes which any collector is anxious own. (From the E. T. Fredrich Collecti

By ED COPELAND

Co-Founder Topeka (Kans.) and Los Angeles (Cal.) Pipe Clubs

How to Start A Pipe Collection

Smokers Employ Numerous Methods In Acquiring Old as Well as New Pipes to Add to Their Collections



ONE OF the first questions to up whenever the subject of collecting is discussed invariably is "How many pipes does one have own to have a collection?" Probably most nearly correct answer to that would be "more than one."

But actually, the number of pipes is of minor consequence. If a person delights in collecting pipes, no matter what reason—that is really all that matters.

Pipe collectors can be separated generally into two main classifications: those who collect pipes for smoking and those who collect them for their beauty, history, family associations, and so on, and which are seldom, if ever, smoked.

I think perhaps a combination of the two is the ideal situation.

Most every man who smokes a pipe has five or six on up to a couple of dozen which are of the conventional type which give him daily service in the way of smoking enjoyment. He seldom considers himself a pipe collector. In the strictest sense, a pipe collector is one who collects pipes for the enjoyment he receives in owning them and in displaying them to friends and other collectors, as well as smoking them.

If you are one who has become interested in pipes but do not quite know how to go about beginning a collection, some of the following suggestions will prove helpful:

First of all, you must learn all that

Left, D. F. Leget of Battle Creek, Mich., displays some of the pipes in his well-balanced collection. Besides a number of rare old pieces he has curious and odd pipes not to mention several briars which give him real smoking enjoyment.

The COLLECTORS' PAGE

This Month's Cover

Shown on our cover this month are many of the pipes in author Copeland's collection. Almost every kind and type of pipe made within the past two centuries is represented.

you can about pipes. Libraries will have some books on the subject, but generally speaking pipe literature is scarce. The Dunhill Pipe Book (now out of print and hard to obtain) is an excellent book on the subject.

Pipe catalogues will give much information, as will the advertising folders and leaflets supplied by pipe manufacturers. Your pipe shop proprietor is generally a good source of information (providing you don't pester him too much) and also included should be the local pipe club. Find out if such a club exists in your community, and if so, join it. If not, it would pay you to help get one started.

In most larger cities there are museums or historical societies, many of which have pipe collections or exhibitions on display. These are also an excellent source of information on the subject of pipes. Usually on file with such institutions are records and information concerning the pipes which may be seen in that institution.

From these sources it is imperative that you learn all that you can about pipes, both modern and historical. You will, for instance, want to learn the different

kinds of briar used in pipes, such as Algerian, Corsican, Grecian, Carpathian, Italian, and so on. Further, you will want to become acquainted with the various shapes—billiard, apple, Prince of Wales, Bulldog, Dublin, Moose, and

all of their numerous variations, too.

Then there are finishes of modern briar pipes, stem sizes and shapes, and other details worth studying. This will not all be learned in a day, a week or a

(Continued on page 390)



Right, the first pipe has a wooden bowl upon which is carved the coat of arms and crest of LeFranc of Dauphine. The stem is ivory. The bowl of the second is of stag-horn, carved to depict a hunting scene. Stem also of ivory. The third has a bowl of meerschaum over 5 inches high, an unbarked cherry wood stem and silver mountings. The wooden bowl of the fourth is carved with figures representing Cupid and Psyche. The two foot stem is decorated with beads. (Courtesy Met. Museum of Art)

Breaking In the New Pipe

(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 Mastercraft Pipe Company of New York City, N. Y.)

COMPLAINTS of new pipe smokers are so similar, that we know they have not taken the trouble to learn how to smoke properly. Tongue-bite, wet heel, wet pipe, over-use of matches are all unnecessary, and you can and will get great pleasure from your pipe if you start smoking correctly.

To begin with, a good pipe and a good blend of tobacco should be selected. When filling the bowl do not stuff or cram in the tobacco. Load the bowl in layers, one layer after the other. This will eliminate air pockets and help the tobacco to burn evenly, slowly, steadily. First light the pipe evenly, tamp the tobacco, light it again, tamp it again, smoke slowly, take short puffs, not too frequent. Don't take long and frequent draws. The bowl should not get hot if you are smoking properly. If it does, use it as a signal to check yourself, otherwise you will get tongue bite. It may be difficult to do this at first, but later you will control your smoking without being aware of it. Don't inhale. You will find much more enjoyment from a pipe by puffing and letting the fragrant tobacco enter your nostrils. It's unnecessary to smoke to the very bottom of the bowl. In fact, you will find it distasteful and disagreeable, as tar oils from the tobacco form at the pipe heel. Allow the pipe to cool thoroughly before refilling. Smoke a different pipe each day.

Much of the moisture collected in a pipe can be avoided. A dry pipe will smoke sweet, therefore, it is very important that you learn how to keep your pipe dry. Excess moisture can be eliminated by remembering to swallow. When a pipe is held in the mouth one has the fear of swallowing lest they get a stomach full of smoke.

To eliminate smoke from entering the mouth, first you must hold the pipe so that the bowl has a slight tilt downward. This is the natural and most comfortable position and should come easy to you. Next, hold your tongue against the opening of the bit while you are not puffing, then you will be able to swallow in a normal way without get-



PIPE CRAFT

Helpful Hints and Ideas that Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

ting a stomach full of smoke.

To break in a new pipe moisten the walls inside of the bowl with plain water by wetting your index finger. Do not allow any excess water inside of bowl. The bowl should be damp, not wet. This will help a cake to form quickly. Fill the bowl only half way until a slight cake has formed. After that you may fill to the top. While breaking in your pipe allow the ashes to cool before they are removed. Never refill a bowl with tobacco while a pipe is still warm. And smoke a different pipe every day.

Same Tobacco For Each Pipe

I am one of these smokers who likes to switch tobaccos rather frequently. I have five or six from mild and sweet to strong and neutral which I smoke according to my desires at different times.

For a while I smoked any pipe I had and didn't pay any particular attention

to which one was used or to which tobacco went in which pipe. Experience has shown me this isn't the best method. Using different tobaccos in the same pipe causes the pipe to lose its individuality, and lessens the character of the tobacco as well.

Quite a few years ago I discovered the real solution to a fresh and full flavored smoke was to always smoke the same tobacco in the same pipe. Therefore, I have set aside certain pipes which are reserved for one and only one tobacco. In fact, these pipes were broken in with the blend I still use in it, so that in each of these pipes, only one kind of tobacco has ever been smoked in it.

I found that the full flavor of the tobacco is retained when it is smoked in the same pipe all the time, and likewise, a pipe seems to give its best when it doesn't get filled with a different blend each time.

To those who like the best from any pipe and any tobacco, I can well recommend this procedure, the restriction of one blend to one pipe.

—ARTHUR RICHESON
Elyria, Ohio

MY FAVORITE BLEND

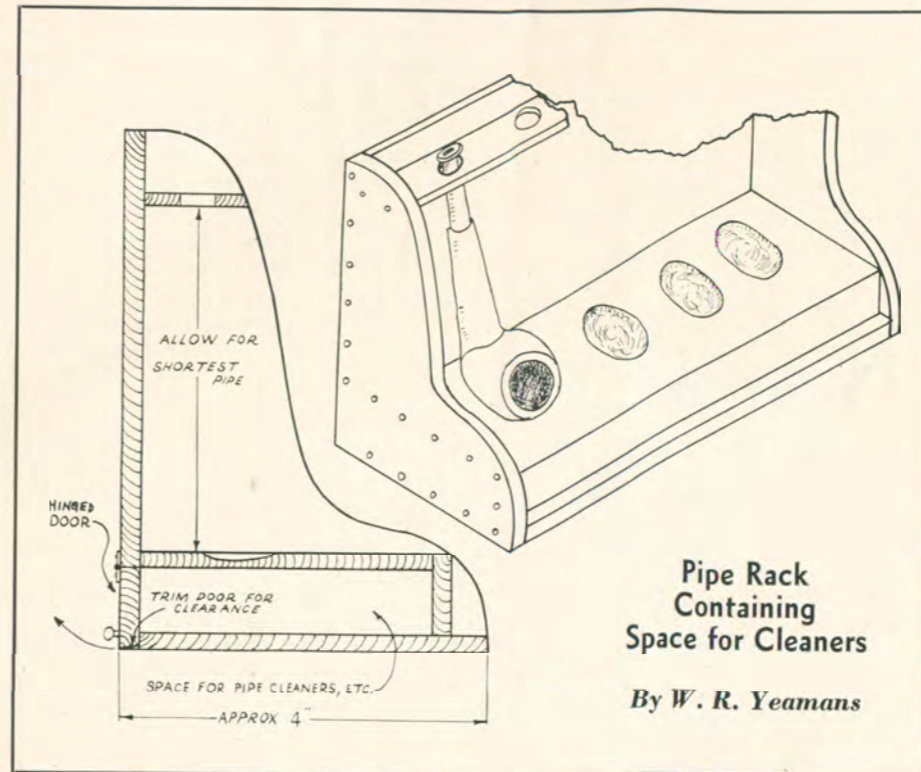
(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend," an all leather air and water tight "Triple-Seal'd" tobacco pouch, courtesy of the Remco Mfg. Co. of Hollywood, Calif. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

Here is one of my favorite mixtures and for those who want something a bit out of the ordinary, I suggest it heartily:

Kentucky Burley Shredded.....	2 oz.
White Burley Flake.....	2 oz.
Perique	1 oz.

Six leaves of mint are then placed with the mixture in a tight humidior and allowed to remain for about a week. Then the mint leaves are removed and a pleasant surprise awaits the smoker.

—YALE COHEN,
Baltimore, Md.



Pipe Rack
Containing
Space for Cleaners

By W. R. Yeamans

Compartment Holds Cleaners

Every time I want to clean my pipe, I can find the pipe all right, but I have to hunt all over the house for cleaners and other tools used in the cleaning process.

My pipe rack to eliminate such troubles is shown in the above drawing. The pipe rack is of the usual type, but underneath the floor of the rack I have built a small compartment which holds the cleaners, polishing cloth, reamer, and other essentials.

Entrance to the compartment is from the rear by means of a hinged door. Being in the back it doesn't show.

Although it can be made any size, mine is 4" wide, 7" long, and 6" high. It holds four pipes, but by making it longer, any desired number of pipes could be held.

Three-eighths material is ideal for use in constructing the stand. I used round headed brass nails, such as may be secured from upholstering shops. They give a very finished appearance to the rack.

The holes in the top and the grooves in the bottom of the stand are placed on 1 7/8" centers. The holes themselves are best when made 5/8 inch in diameter.

Of course the compartment which holds the cleaning materials can be made larger if desired, although the space shown above is ample for ordinary needs.

The piece can either be stained to match the rest of the furniture in the room, or left in its natural finish, depending somewhat on the type of wood used in its construction.

A piece of felt should be placed on the bottom so that the rack will not scratch or mar other furniture.

—W. R. YEAMANS,
Victoria, B. C.



Pipes Displayed In Picture Frame

How to build a permanent and safe display for my more valuable pipes was somewhat of a problem to me until I hit upon this idea.

I secured a large antique picture frame and built a box arrangement on the back side which not only holds the pipes but keeps them displayed under glass as well. If desired, the arrangement could be permanently built into the wall. It is lined with black velvet, and there is ample room for humidors and mixing apparatus at the bottom, as may be seen in the photograph above. It is ideal for the den.

—CHARLES F. REILLY,
Santa Rosa, Calif.

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.

PIPE CLUBS

Los Angeles Club Meets for First Time; Galesburg Club Active; New Group Soon To Be Formed in Denver

OFF TO a fine start," is the way the members described the organizational meeting of the Los Angeles Pipe Club which was held on Friday the 13th of September in Cy Pruner's den at "Sequoia House."

An enthusiastic bunch of pipesters were on hand to get the ball rolling. The session started early—7:30 p.m.—and didn't adjourn until after midnight.

The group chose Ed Copeland chairman. Ed has had much pipe club experience, having been a co-founder of the Topeka (Kansas) Pipe Club seven years ago. He is a pipe lover of the first degree, and brought with him some of his very fine pipes which he showed to the rest of the group.

In organizing the Los Angeles Pipe Club, the fellows first discussed what type of a club they wanted. After some discussion it was agreed that there were to be no dues, fees or assessments of any kind, no constitution, by-laws, or "red tape." The meetings would be informal get togethers of kindred souls whose hobby is pipes of all makes, kinds and descriptions, along with which is coupled fine blends of tobacco.

After the general outline of the club plans were decided upon, those present took turns telling about their own special likes and differences in regards to pipes and the hobby in general.

Paul Bowman of Hollywood, whose vocation is motion pictures, exhibited some fine specimens of pipes which he had turned in his home workshop, and brought along some stummels of imported briar.

More than a score of rustic finish saddle bit billiards were exhibited by Ken Hewitt, a Process Products Engineer. All of the pipes in this collection were of the same make, and have been acquired by Ken at various times. And what's more, all of them are in constant use, too.

George W. Pardey, a commercial artist, told about his ancient meerschaums

which have been handed down from a famous Austrian family of father and eight sons. George is interested in fine grains and artistically turned briars.

W. A. "Bill" Dunlap, a publisher's representative for a national weekly, told of his visit to John Middleton's famous old Walnut Street shop in Philadelphia where he acquired another age old briar. The publication he represents is conducting a reader's survey on the subject of pipes and pipe smoking to see if the readers are really interested in news and information about that subject. He has promised to make known the results of this survey at a coming meeting of the club.

It was music to the ears of those assembled to hear the familiar names of

pipes mentioned once again. Some of the group have been in pipe clubs before, but to the majority it was a new experience. They all looked forward to the next meeting, and the group voted to get together once a month.

The date of the next meeting was left up to the newly appointed chairman. The club extended a vote of thanks to Cy Pruner who has done much of the behind-the-scenes work in getting the group rounded up for the initial session. The members also expressed their appreciation for the Dutch Lunch which wound up this first meeting.

Within the Los Angeles area there are several other pipe clubs which have recently formed or are now in the process of organizing.

It might be of advantage to these clubs to have at some future date a joint meeting in which the members of one group may get acquainted with those of the other, nearby pipe clubs.

The exchange of ideas always forthcoming are of benefit to the entire group, and since no two clubs operate exactly the same, much mutual benefit may be realized.

The first meeting of the Los Angeles club was purposely kept to a small number in order that the early groundwork might be laid with maximum speed and efficiency—a worthy example for other new clubs to follow.

Other pipe clubs throughout the coun-

Pipe Club Directory

Pipe clubs already formed or now in the process of being organized are listed below. Persons interested in joining these groups should contact the name given.

CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE—
JOHN ST. EDMUND
140 North Louise
HOLLYWOOD—
C. W. DAVISON
726 N. Gramercy Place
LAGUNA BEACH—
FRED S. WHITFORD
General Delivery
LONG BEACH—
ROBERT SHERBONDY,
338 Walnut Avenue
LOS ANGELES—
ED COPELAND
1525 So. Figueroa St.
SAN FRANCISCO—
ROBERT H. PURCELL
830 Hyde Street

COLORADO

DENVER—
HENRY F. KOKENZIE
4211 Green Court

PUEBLO—
GENE LINES
832 Berkley

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—
HILTON J. PATTON
24½-14th St. S. E.

ILLINOIS

DE KALB
C. R. MILLER,
231 East Lincoln Highway
GALESBURG—
FRED M. RAINEY
963 E. Main Street

IOWA

DAVENPORT—
FRANCIS O. WALSH
1113 East 15th Street

KANSAS

TOPEKA
KARL L. KNOLL
2835 Burlingame Road

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—
C. BARCLAY YOUNG
3714 The Alameda
Ednor Gardens

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL—
CONRAD L. ERTZ
Fifth and Robert Sts.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—
JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO
86 Avenue '57'
S. B. ZUKERMAN
1530-52nd Street
NEW YORK—
W. P. COLTON, JR.
1435 Lexington Ave.

SCHENECTADY—
MOHAWK PIPE CLUB
S. M. VOTIS, SEC.
130 Erie Blvd.

OHIO

DAYTON—
WM. L. DAHLE
815 Neal Ave.
GREENVILLE—
E. R. HUFNAGLE
P. O. Box 35

OREGON

PORTLAND—
WALTER H. POST
6114 S. E. 87 Ave.

TEXAS

COMMERCE—
RALPH MC DONALD
1108 Main Street
WEST VIRGINIA
FAYETTEVILLE—
MR. BEN D. KELLER

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
532 Pine Avenue
Long Beach 2, California

try, together with PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE, join in wishing the Los Angeles club all success in the months ahead.

GALESBURG

Galesburg, Illinois, now has a pipe club, according to Fred M. Rainey of that midwestern city. Headquarters for the present are at one of the local tobacco shops.

"There is a blending bar at the shop which gives the members of the club a lot of fun and enjoyment," he says. "The members can sample the various kinds of tobaccos and mix them up until they find just the kind or type of blend they like."

After each meeting, he says, the club has what they call a "clean up" session, at which time a lot of trading of pipes is carried on. The members also discuss pro and con the articles which appear from month to month in PIPE LOVERS.

He further reports that the members are getting a lot more enjoyment out of their pipe smoking through the association with other pipe smokers at the club, through their swapping of yarns and experiences, and in getting the other fellow's viewpoint.

DENVER

Hey, you pipe smokers in the Denver area, how about a pipe club? Henry F. Kokenzie says he is interested in helping form one in that rocky mountain city and would like to have others interested contact him.

"I know of at least three other pipe smokers who are also interested," he writes, "and publication of our intent in the club section will probably turn up a few more who are likewise socially inclined in this direction."

So, you fellows there in the mile high city, there is your call. Get in touch with Mr. Kokenzie promptly, and we'll be looking forward to an early announcement that a pipe club has been formed in Denver. Best of luck.

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March: Filter Pipes, Virginia Tobacco.	August: Metal Pipes, Maryland Tobacco, Pipe Hunting.
April: Why Pipes Burn Out, Latakia Tobacco.	September: Sold out.
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CURING METHODS

[Starts on page 376]

or more between each operation, the pressure is removed and the torquettes reworked by hand so that air may circulate in among the leaves which are saturated with their own juices. The barrels are then repacked and the pressure begins anew. Some 12 to 18 months after the tobacco leaves the field the curing process is considered finished. It is this extra long process which accounts for the higher cost of Perique tobacco.

Outside agents are employed in the curing of some tobaccos such as Cavendish, in which special sugars, syrups, or other ingredients are used to give a sweet and flavorful taste. Chocolate and licorice are great favorites in the curing of smoking tobacco, with many popular brands using them.

The many differences of the tobacco plant in the numerous localities in which it is grown are responsible for the curing methods employed. Methods used in the Orient, for example, will not work with Kentucky Burley, and it is a rather strange phenomenon that with all the advances in science and agriculture in other fields, the processes used in the curing of tobacco have remained practically unchanged during the centuries. The last major change—the discovery of flue-curing—took place 125 years ago. The early Indians, it would seem, were pretty good farmers when it came to raising tobacco.

GOOD COMPANY

[Starts on page 373]

haps she was right. Perhaps I wasn't a man. But I'd learn. I'd show her.

Hurriedly I passed on, the black of the night enveloping my flushed cheeks. I'd find a secluded spot—and learn to smoke that pipe correctly—like a man. Then I'd show Elaine.-

I gritted my teeth in determination—crack went the bit. The pipe fell to the sidewalk as I spit out a mouthful of small pieces. I had lost a pipe, and perhaps I had lost Elaine, too.

I picked up the pipe—what was left of it—put it in my pocket and started home. Maybe after all I should study that history lesson—well, read it over once, anyway.

Next day Elaine saw me on the way to class and waited a moment for me while I caught up to her. I dared not speak, not knowing what to say. "Why did you hurry off so quick last night?" She said. "I'm afraid you thought I was serious when I teased you about your pipe. Really, I was so proud of you. I didn't know you could smoke a pipe."

Wow! Now what? Did she mean that? But I may as well assume she did. "Oh, sure," I responded with a dignified toss of my head.

I got that pipe repaired in record time. Elaine likes to see me smoke it. Now, whenever we're together, I fill and light my pipe as we stroll along. We make such good company, Elaine, my pipe and I.



"It bit me!"



Ambassador to the U. S., Lord Inverchapel, left, and his counsellor, J. McDonald Gordon, center, buy pipes from Thayne Robertson, right, in the latter's pipe shop.

Pipe Search Ends

England's Ambassador to the U. S. Searches the Country for Favored Pipe; Finds it in Idaho Pipe Shop

LOOKING all over the world for an English made pipe and then finding it in Thayne Robertson's Boise (Idaho) Pipe Shop was the experience recently of Lord Inverchapel, Great Britain's Ambassador to the United States.

The diplomat, left above, was accompanied by J. McDonald Gordon, center, who is counsellor to the British Embassy in Washington. "I used to buy pipes by the gross in London's Picadilly Circus before the war," said Inverchapel. "Ever since I came to the States last May I have been searching for one of these pipes, and I am glad that at last I have found one."

The veteran of more than 40 years in Britain's diplomatic service—whose pre-war stock of 30 pipes was down to four on his arrival here—outfitted himself complete with several ounces of imported English pipe tobacco as well as a new tobacco pouch.

Lord Inverchapel, better known in world capitals as Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, related that he used to give lots of pipes away as presents.

Robertson, owner of the pipe shop, said "They bought the two best English pipes I had. They were priced at \$15 each, or nearly four pounds in English money. And don't let anyone tell you the Ambassador doesn't know his pipes. He's an expert on the subject."

Previously Scottish-born Lord Inverchapel had remarked how the price of pipes had gone up. He said he formerly paid the equivalent of 50 cents in American money for similar pipes, but now noticed the price was up to \$10.

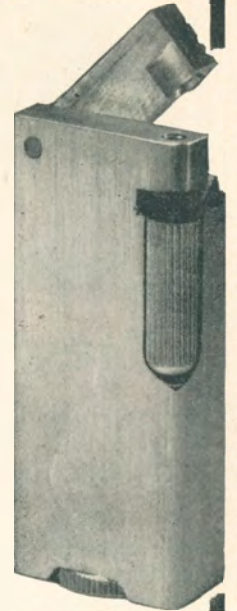
"The ambassador was sure happy to find all the pipes I had," explained Robertson. "He was reluctant to leave, but the members of his staff kept reminding him that he had other engagements."

Robertson said the diplomat was "real particular about the kind of stem he selected. He needed a very narrow stem to fit his teeth."

The diplomat was in the Idaho capital on his nationwide tour to see the country. "Now I'm glad I made the trip," he declared. "Otherwise I should never have found these pipes."

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WHAT'S NEW?

Mission Briar is Used in New K. B. and B. Carburetor Standard Shapes Are Available

A Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy favorite from before the war, the "Carburetor" pipe, has just been added to the company's Monterey line of pipes. "Carburetor," a registered trade mark, refers to the precision-made device at the bottom of the pipe bowl which allows a governed "up-draft" of air to come into the pipe to make the smoke mild.

This updraft adjusts itself to the smoker's draw on the mouthpiece so that it provides a counter-action of cooling air to mix with the smoke.

All "carburetor" Monterey Pipes are turned from virgin grain Mission Briar and are available in all standard shapes. In addition, they are being made in some new shapes including the Oom Paul, Poker and new bent shapes.

The manufacturer is also publishing a new booklet on the Monterey Mission Briar pipes, giving prominence to the "Carburetor" and illustrating many of the shapes in which they are now available. The fact that the "Carburetor" is mild is emphasized in the new booklet.

Kirsten Now in New Home

The Kirsten Pipe Company of Seattle have moved into their new home.

One of the highlights of the new factory is the color conditioning which predominates, especially in the rooms where there are several workers. Cool colors such as blues and greens are used where men workers are in the majority, and for women the colors are chiefly those which women prefer.

The machinery, too, is color condi-

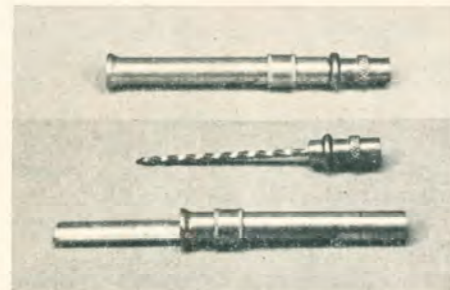
tioned, with a neutral gray for the body of the machines and "spotlight buff" in the work areas.

One sixth of the new building is given over to recreation facilities for the workers, including lounges, shower rooms, lockers and kitchens.

Ace Reamer Is Compact

The new Ace mechanical pipe reamer, cleaner, scraper and tamper is just about as compact a little pocket piece as the pipe smoker could wish to find.

In the accompanying illustration, the



closed reamer may be seen at the top. One end is removable and contains the spiral auger which may be used for cleaning the shank or stem. From the other end comes the sharp edged, curved knife which is adjustable to any length and is used to ream out old carbon or remove ashes.

The bottom is flanged to serve as a tamper, and the whole reamer, when closed, is only three inches long, permitting it to be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. All edges are rounded to reduce wear and tear on the clothing.

The Ace reamer may also be obtained in a gold plating as well as chrome plating, and is individually boxed.

New Cream Cakes Pipes

A new creamy liquid known as "Kake-it" was recently introduced by the Kake

It Company of Studio City, California. The new cream is quickly applied to the pipe bowl, and it is claimed that after the pipe has been smoked three times the cake is formed.



The manufacturer states that it breaks in new pipes without harshness or "bite," that it sweetens and recakes old pipes, and that it is a neutral cream, non-injurious, harmless and tasteless.

Kaywoodie Prices Remain

The Kaywoodie Company has announced that there will be no advance in the prices of their pipes and that regular prices will remain unchanged. These prices have been in effect since 1937.

Officials of the company have pointed out that in spite of rapidly increasing production costs since that year, the regular lines and styles have remained constant. Maintenance of these prices has been possible only because of the increased production and popular demand for Kaywoodie pipes. It was further stressed that the retention of these pre-war prices has been accomplished with no sacrifice in quality.

Scarcity Explained

Here's the answer to the question "Why is Mixture No. 79 so scarce?"

The answer comes from the Sutliff

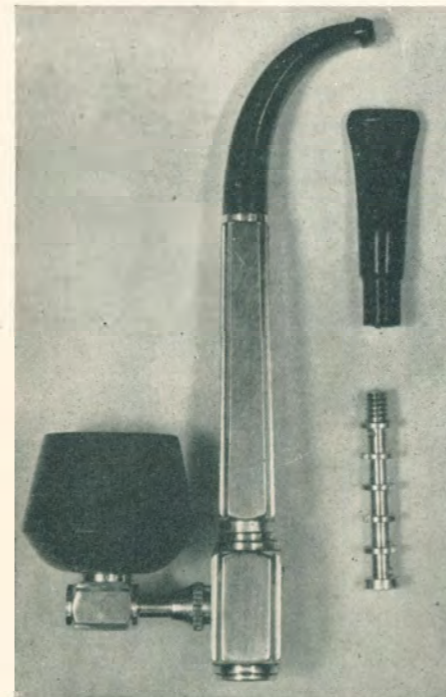
Tobacco Company, manufacturer of the blend, which states that the difficulty is the scarcity of sugar. They, like all other tobacco manufacturers, are permitted to use only 60% of the quantity used in 1941.

The company states they could have used less sugar in the mixture, and thus made the supply go further, but they preferred to keep the formula exactly the same and produce less of it.

In a recent survey of pipe smokers by this magazine, Mixture No. 79 was among the favorites listed. Until sugar is again available in unlimited quantities, the amount of this blend will continue to be scarce, says the manufacturer.

Chin-rest By Ashcraft

Seen below is the "Chin-rest" Ashcraft which may be made from the Ashcraft Duoplex by adding a bowl extension, and



NOVEMBER, 1946

replacing the standard straight stem with a curved stem.

In this method the same metal shank is employed, as well as the same bowl, but by inserting the bowl extension this Oom Paul shape may be obtained.

The small metal piece shown in the illustration is the smokeflow control condenser. The baffles are double notched in alternating positions for two streams of smoke which flow in a circuitous course, extending the smoke streams.

The pipe is easily taken apart for cleaning.

Heide Pipes To Be Sold

The famous Heide Collection of pipes and other "tobacco using implements" is being offered sale through George R. Carter of Chicago, Ill. The famous collection has been assembled during the past 47 years and is one of the largest and best known collections in the world.

The owner collected the pipes during extensive travels since 1900 through agents in all parts of the world. Some of the better known items are a pipe thought to be 4000 years old, found in the seventh stratum near Boonville, Mo., 2,500 years older than the earliest mound pipe; a silver Aztec pipe, and one of the earliest meerschaum pipes.

The collection is being sold as a whole at inventory cost.

Edgeworth Gift Box

An attractive gift for the pipe smoker on birthdays, anniversaries, and other occasions is the handy new trunk container for the pound tins of Edgeworth smoking tobacco.

The brown and white package is shaped in the form of a trunk and is complete with handle and gift note which resembles a shipping tag.



Pottery Crock Returns

Once again available for the nation's pipe smokers is the pottery crock container which holds Peterson's famous "Old Crock" mixture, according to officials of the Peterson's Tobacco Corporation.

The crock was a favorite of pipe smokers before the war, and is now again making its appearance.

The jar is made of glazed pottery and contains a large humidifier in the lid. The tobacco, Old Crock Mixture, is well known to pipe smokers everywhere.

The jar makes a fine humidifier and can of course be used over and over again. It is now available in most sections of the country and is popularly priced.

New Series Of Lighters

A new series of table lighters are on the way, according to officials of the President Manufacturing Corp. of New York.

The first of the series, known as the Jefferson, has been in the planning stage for more than a year. It will be 5¾ inches high, 2½ inches in diameter, and formed in the shape of a Grecian vase. It is available in gold plate, silver plate, and antique bronze, and is suited for either home or office. It is entirely automatic and requires but one hand to light it.

Flints sufficient for one year's service are included with each lighter, and a single filling of fuel is said to last as long, since the working parts are sealed to prevent fuel evaporation.

Each lighter comes in an attractive box, and the price is said to be in keeping with the quality of the lighter.

HOW TO START A PIPE COLLECTION

[Start on page 380]

month. It takes time, but this learning is part of the fun.

In adding pipes to one's collection, I recommend adding only good quality pipes. Careful selection and an appreciation of quality marks the connoisseur, even in a beginner.

There's a nice thing about collecting good quality pipes: You not only add an attractive pipe to your collection, but you have an excellent smoking pipe as well. Select pipes you yourself like. There is little pleasure in owning a lot of pipes that someone else likes but in which you yourself have little interest.

But so far we have been talking only about modern briar pipes. These are not all. There are pipes of meerschaum, clay, numerous foreign and domestic woods, not to mention the national American smoke—the corncob. All of these may be purchased today in the modern pipe shop. It is a question of taste, attraction, and last but not least, the relative thickness of the pocketbook at the time the pipe is encountered.

OUT OF the first two or three dozen pipes purchased, some will become what I call "collection" pipes. In these pipes their smoking quality is secondary to their beauty or desirability from a collector's standpoint. If a pipe of good quality was purchased for smoking but for some reason it doesn't stack up too well in that category, don't discard it or think lightly of it. Keep it for a trader. Perhaps the next fellow has been searching in vain for exactly that model. He in turn may have exactly what you want, and nothing gives a bigger thrill among two collectors in trading an unwanted pipe for a coveted specimen—one of the few times in which two persons both think they have bested the other.

If a collection item has been smoked, it seldom if ever loses any of its original cash value. According to its used condition, a pipe that has been smoked yet carefully treated, in the opinion of one

pipe club of which I am a member, loses little or sometimes none of its original cash value. In fact, if it is a scarce or badly wanted item, its value may be as much as 50% above its actual cost. This is especially true today with many pre-war pipes unobtainable except from some collector.

But thus far we have been talking only about modern pipes, readily available in the ordinary pipe shop. What about old pipes—pipes used a century ago? They are of interest to the layman as well as the pipe fancier and connoisseur.

Here again a knowledge of old pipes is a good idea. Information on this subject will be much harder to pick up, and you'll almost have to be a detective to ferret it out. Veteran collectors will be your best source of information regarding the old masterpieces.

What kind of old pipes should you collect? That is entirely up to you.

Some will strike your fancy, while others will not appeal to you at all.

THE NEXT question confronting the collector is where these old pipes can be obtained. That is really where the fun begins. In seeking these museum pieces, one of the first places to look for them is the local antique or curio shops. There you will probably be shown the type most common and seemingly the most plentiful, regardless of locality—the central European porcelain pipe. These usually consist of a porcelain bowl and socket, a cherry wood stem of varying lengths, depending usually upon the height of the bowl, and fitted with a horn or bone bit.

The bowls often have gaily painted pictures, and when complete will have lids, fancy strings, and tassels. Such items are relatively inexpensive and make a good start towards the collection.

I have found that the fancier the pipe, the higher the price. A common, representative piece does very well in the beginning and can be traded to advantage

PIPODDITIES

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



Pipe Experts

The editors of *Pipe Lovers* are often asked for the name of pipe experts by persons desiring to have an old pipe appraised.

Readers who know of pipe experts qualified to judge the value of old pipes can do fellow pipe smokers a service by forwarding the names of such experts to the editor who, in turn, will relay this information on to those desiring it.

later. A discussion with another collector and a look at his pipes will do a lot towards orientating you into the subject of old pipes.

Let it be known among your friends, clubs, neighbors, etc., that you want odd pipes and you will be surprised at what will be forthcoming from attics, trunks, and basements.

When an old pipe does turn up, you should trace its history back as far as possible. Many times the value of the pipe increases with its history. Often an ordinary piece is worth hundreds of dollars simply because of some association it carries. How much would you give, for instance, for the inexpensive corn cob that General MacArthur smoked as his ship brought him into Tokyo Bay?

The old carved meerschaum pipes are beautiful and expensive. The common, case meerschaum of thirty to forty years ago is still to be found at a reasonable price as well as the occasional "burgomeister" style of meerschaum bowl with a cherry wood stem.

Then there are the novelty pieces, which sooner or later creep into any collection. These are made of miscellaneous materials, are of a diversified motif and origin. Often they are picked up on some excursion or holiday and serve to revive personal memories of the occasion. These are usually in the less expensive group.

Bizarre pipes such as those now being brought back to this country by returning veterans of foreign service are worthy additions. Oriental, aborigine, and water pipes of various nationalities and descriptions are making their appearance in every locality.

The fun really begins when you take an afternoon off, slip into some old clothes, and then go sleuthing around old stores and junk shops to see what you can find. I remember one time I found a fine old meerschaum lying in with an assortment of old tools in a second-hand store.

Your collection won't be built up over night. It takes years of diligent "bird-dogging" and perseverance to locate and track down really worthwhile and interesting specimens. But you'll get a lot of fun in the process.

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.

BETWEEN

PUFFS

What we are born is God's gift to us.
What we become is our gift to God.

Most centenarians agree that the real reason for their old age is the fact that they were born so long ago.

Last year more than 70 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco were grown in Ontario.

A hat is something the average man covers his head with, the beggar passes around, the statesman throws into the ring, and the politician talks through.

Some people pour anti-knock into their gasoline when they should be pouring a little of it into themselves.

Statistics show that women have fewer accidents than men. But that's easily understood—everything gets out of their way except telephone poles and garage doors.

As my future years are numbered,
I observe my chief regrets:
When I'm right, no one remembers,
When I'm wrong, no one forgets.

Some genius can make a fortune if he will contrive a woman's purse with a zipper at the bottom. That's where they always find everything.

In these three things man may be easily deceived: A tree till down, a day till done, a man till known.

Professor Hayck of Austria says smokers are less liable than nonsmokers to have diptheria and other throat ailments in the ratio of 1 to 28.

The best way to cause a swelling of the head is to keep patting a man on the back.

Richter once said that a timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterwards.

By the streets of "by and by", says an old Spanish proverb, one arrives at the house of "never".

Casting Director: "We need a man who can smoke a pipe. Can you?"

Scotch Extra: "Aye, mon, if ye supply the tobacco."

Recipe for putting a woman in good spirits: Tell her she would have been a great lawyer if she hadn't been an enchantress.

To a father, every child is a problem child.

One of the distinguished characteristics of John Kieran, besides his infallible memory, is his pipe which is his constant companion.

Many a man climbs a mountain in his attempt to avoid a hill.

She: "Darling, tomorrow is our wedding anniversary. Shall we kill the hen?"

He: "No, why kill the hen? The poor bird didn't have anything to do with it."

The three ships in many a man's life are friendship, courtship, and battleship.

Heredity is what we believe in until our children start proving it.

Tobacco is still being rationed in Denmark.

Many a man believes that women are like money—you have to keep them busy or they lose interest.

A good face is the best letter of recommendation.

*You kissed and told,
But that's O. K.
The guy you told
Called up today.*

MY PIPE AND I

By FRANK K. YOUNG



IN A copyrighted interview transcribed by Robert Van Gelder, Ben Ames Williams, the distinguished author, declared: "One foggy night, years ago, I rowed a boat out to a bell buoy and sat there alone, the bell clanging beside me—nothing but the sound, the water, the night, and the fog—and smoked a pipe. Well, to me that situation meant a lot. It stirred my imagination, and at least a dozen—probably more—of my stories have come out of those few minutes by the bell buoy, though the bell buoy was never in one of them. There's no explaining it. It's just that the moment had meaning for me . . ."

Mr. Williams, being a creative artist, a mind susceptible to vivid impressions, may have been spellbound by the sound, the water, the night, and the fog. All together, these elements may have induced an uncommon mood, a condition of soul and mind particularly conducive to imaginative effort.

But, more significant to me is the simple phrase—"and smoked a pipe." Therein, I believe, lies the keynote of the meaningful moment. It was the pipe, more than the combined elements of night and sea, that conditioned his senses to keen appreciation of the lonely surroundings. Without the pipe's sweet solace, the spell of the moment had never been felt.

How little most people realize the importance of tobacco in the creating of literature! How many masterpieces, how many absorbing mystery stories, might never have been had not tobacco spurred the author's mind to unusual effort. Not all writers are pipe-smokers, of course; but a great many of them are—and if they were to reveal the truth, I'll wager they would admit that their better plots and characterizations are evolved from clouds of fragrant smoke.

It is a fact that men accustomed to the use of tobacco think more clearly and work better when their pipes are filled and lighted. The medicinal proper-

ties of the weed induce a condition of calmness and tranquillity, thus permitting the creative faculties to function at their best. Tobacco also has a slight stimulating effect, which peeps jangled nerves, lifts tired minds, and stirs the imagination to envision in drifting clouds of smoke "the stuff that dreams are made of."

No, Mr. Williams, it was not merely the loneliness, the fog, the night, the water, and the sound of the old bell buoy, that possessed such deep meaning for you; it was your beloved pipe of favorite tobacco that gave meaning to them—that gave you keener perception, rendered you more impressionable, and enabled you to retain in memory an unforgettable mood.

ABOUT twenty-five years ago, a New York firm advertised a pipe of novel construction, embodying a unique principle. It was a half-bent shape, not unlike the popular "Bull Moose." The shank was heavy and thick; the hole in the bowl scarcely larger than a pea. This hole was used for lighting purposes only; the load of tobacco was placed and smoked in the shank! It was filled by removing and replacing the stem. The manufacturer believed the fire in the bottom rather than at the top of the bowl would serve to eliminate the bogey of all pipes, "soggy, tarry heel."

The fault with the pipe was that the filling and lighting of it could not be reduced to a simple operation. When one has to take a pipe apart and put it together again in order to fill it, he soon feels that the pleasure of smoking has become a tedious task. Pipes specially constructed for purposes of elimination or sanitation are all very well; but whatever the idea employed, the principle embodied, simplicity should be the keynote.

Few smokers have either the time or patience to give such a pipe the attention it requires.

CAKE IS IMPORTANT

[Starts on page 374]

preferably of the burley type. It must not be over humidified, and should be slow and cool burning.

Is there any special method of smoking the pipe? During the breaking-in period each pipeful must be smoked clear to the bottom. No cake results except where the burning tobacco comes in contact with the side of the bowl. The tobacco must be packed firmly to assure no air pockets and also to insure slow, cool smoking.

The smoker must puff slowly so that the pipe will not become over-heated. If the pipe should go out, no harm is done, and the light should be reapplied as often as necessary. The first few pipefuls must be smoked clear to the bottom of the bowl, so it must be made certain that all of the tobacco is smoked.

How thoroughly should the pipe be cleaned between pipefuls? In the early stages of cake formation it is well not to touch the inside of the bowl any more than absolutely necessary. If the ashes will not fall out with a gentle tapping, a pipe spoon or other instrument may be used to remove them, providing care is given that the tool does not harm the already forming cake, which, at this stage is usually rather delicate and which could easily be harmed.

It is wise to remove the excess moisture from the shank with a pipe cleaner, since excess moisture in the pipe tends to retard the formation of the cake.

Would a dry tobacco be most conducive towards the proper formation of the cake? No, the tobacco must have some moisture, lest it smoke too hot and too fast. Some moisture is needed to help the carbon cake take hold, but all excess moisture, that is, whatever can be absorbed by a pipe cleaner or other absorbent material, should be removed.

What if the cake begins to form unevenly? If the cake does not form in even consistency, it means that the early pipefuls are not being smoked properly. The cake should take shape as shown in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. If the cake becomes uneven, it should be partially removed with a reamer until it is very nearly even on all sides and bottom of the bowl.

Why can't the pipe be filled to the top the first time and smoked clear to the bottom that and each succeeding time? Wouldn't the result be the same? In some cases it might, but generally it wouldn't. When the pipe is filled to the

top the first time, the juices and moisture in the burning tobacco filter down to the bottom of the bowl. The tobacco in the bottom thus becomes over wet and soggy and is inclined not to burn.

If it does burn, the lower walls and the bottom of the pipe bowl have become wet with juices, tars and moisture and the adherence of cake is greatly impeded. The result is that if the smoker doesn't knock the ashes out of the pipe before it has burned to the bottom, the fire will go out, and in each succeeding pipeful, the tendency for the tobacco to go out prematurely is increased. The cake which begins to form in such an instance is shown in No. 7.

After the proper cake has begun to form, additional cake forms readily, and these tars and juices do not have the

Gals and Pipes

'Twas once I knew a pretty girl

As graceful as could be;

I told her that I loved her well,

And she said she loved me.

I left that gal one sunny day,

She wasn't quite my type;

Although she liked me well enough,

She didn't like my pipe.

A briar pipe is man's best friend,

Protecting him from lies.

A woman's love can't cloud his sight,

While smoke gets in his eyes.

So keep that pipe well lit, my friend,
To get along in life.

A man needs most a trusty pipe;

He needs far less a wife!

—ARTHUR R. KASSIN.

same delaying action against ready formed cake as they do against the raw wood alone.

What causes improper, uneven, or freak cakes? The causes are too numerous to describe here, but some of the more common ones might be mentioned. No. 7 shows the condition just described where the pipe is continually smoked only half way down and no more. As a result the cake never gets a chance to form more than just to the center.

No. 8 shows excessive cake at the bottom. This could be caused by only filling the pipe half full each time, by smoking so rapidly at the start that no cake forms in the upper half, and then smoking more slowly at the bottom, where the cake has a chance to form, or by reaming only the upper portion of the bowl.

No. 9 shows a cake on one side only. This often occurs and is due to many causes, such as packing the tobacco unevenly, smoking the pipe with the bowl

constantly tilted at an uneven angle, and uneven reaming of the cake.

No. 10 is the ribbon cake (also referred to as the mountain or hill cake) and results from uneven packing of the tobacco in the bowl, that is, packing the tobacco in layers. Uneven puffing will also create this kind of a cake. It is slightly exaggerated in this drawing, and it takes on many designs and shapes, but any pipe repair man will readily say that it is often found in a variety of patterns.

Sometimes there will be only one lump on one side, or at the bottom, instead of several bumps as shown. Sometimes they form as ridges all around the interior of the bowl.

No. 11 is the extremely thick cake encountered so often by smokers who believe that a thick cake gives a cooler, better smoke. Such is a matter of opinion, and thick cakes do not damage a pipe if it is smoked slowly. Of course, thick cakes are easily created by continually smoking the pipe slowly and not removing the cake. No. 5 shows the ideal cake thickness. No. 6 shows the cake when it is time to start reaming it back to the thickness of No. 5, and No. 11 shows what will result in time if the reaming process is not applied.

No. 12 looks like a freak, but it is surprising how many pipes have this sort of a cake. Although the drawing is a bit extreme in order to give the effect, pipes with cakes exactly as illustrated are not uncommon.

If the composition so illustrated is true cake, it is not too bad, perhaps, but usually this condition isn't so much cake as it is uncleaned residue which has been allowed to collect and not removed as it should have been.

This condition also forms when an improperly shaped pipe reamer is used to remove the cake. If, for instance, a pipe bowl shown in No. 11 were reamed with a pointed reamer, the finished result might be as in No. 12. Such a cake serves no worthy purpose in any pipe, and uneven thicknesses should always be avoided and removed promptly when they occur.

What should be used to remove the cake? A pipe reamer should be used, and a reamer that actually fits the pipe. There are various shapes of a pipe bowl, and there are various shaped reamers, too. To use the improper reamer is to risk ruining the pipe. The wrong reamer will leave an uneven cake. Nos. 8, 9, and 12 could all result from the use of an improper reamer, or improperly applying the reamer. Many smokers buy the reamer when they buy the pipe. In this way they can be sure that the reamer is an exact fit for the pipe bowl, and when

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Next Month

Clay Pipes

A historical article on the subject of Clay Pipes will be the highlight of the December issue. Clay Pipes have been popular for centuries. Anyone interested in pipes, especially the early beginning, use, and manufacture of clay pipes will find this article one to be long remembered.

Pipes in Prison

The second and concluding part of Captain's Schaf's article which begins in this issue will appear next month. He describes how tobacco was obtained by the prisoners. You won't want to miss it

Also—

Other articles and features, plus the regular departments appearing each month in PIPE LOVERS will round out the December issue. Have your dealer reserve your copy today.

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WANTED

- DUNHILL Pipe Book, also, other books on pipes, smoking, etc. Also, pictures. Send price and condition. ROBERT JENSEN, Box 424, Moneta, California.
- FOREIGN or American Indian pipes in first class condition. Send photograph or drawing and state price. BOX 53, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California.
- I PAY \$1 for pictures of pipes to add to my collection. Any and all kinds and types of pictures considered. If you have a picture of an odd and interesting pipe, that's what I want. BOX 54, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California.

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IN THE JANUARY ISSUE

Commencing with the January issue, PIPE LOVERS adds a new department—one in which the reader may present his views on a given question.

The January question is:

What Is the Difference Between Cheap Pipes and Expensive Pipes?

Every reader is invited to present his views on this question, and the best opinions expressed will appear in the January issue. This new "Open Forum" page is to be a regular monthly feature commencing in January. All letters must be received by November 20. Send yours to the editor today.

the cake has become excessive, it can be removed with safety if the reamer is of good quality.

How much of the cake should be removed? Experienced pipe smokers remove the cake when it begins to exceed a 16th of an inch. When the cake begins to appear as in No. 6, it is time to ream out the excess down to that shown in No. 5.

If a pipe has a defective cake such as No. 7, what should be done? The entire cake should be removed and the breaking-in process started from scratch. It should be given the same treatment as though the pipe were brand new. In No. 8, the excess may be reamed out and care given to see that the top half starts to cake up properly. No. 9 should be reamed out and the process started from the beginning.

No. 10 can be reamed out until the cake formation is even, as can No. 6 and No. 11. In No. 12, the excess should be removed, leaving the ideal thickness which in all instances is about the same thickness as a dime.

If a reamer isn't at hand, what other tool may be used? Any tool may be used, but there is no substitute for a good reamer. Some smokers use the back edge of a knife blade, but there is no assurance that the required uniform thickness will be obtained. It is important, very important, that when the reaming is done the remaining cake be an even layer on the bottom and all sides. Only a reamer which fits the pipe at hand should be used. Any other tool can only be considered second best. Sharp knives may cut the cake or pipe wall.

How about taking all the cake out and starting over again from the beginning? If the cake is poorly formed or defective, this is satisfactory although not necessary. Many smokers follow the rule that once the cake is formed it should never be entirely removed. A properly made cake which becomes too thick should be reamed out to the desired thickness, but nothing is gained by reaming it all out and starting over again.

After the correct cake has been properly formed, can rapid smoking be resumed? The true pipe smoker never smokes rapidly. To do so heats the cake so much that it expands rapidly. The wood bowl does not expand as rapidly as the cake, and as a result the wood usually splits. This tendency is greatly increased with a thick cake, and the rapidly expanding hot carbon will often split the bowl. Slow smoking is best for

the cake, the bowl, and the smoker as well.

Will a cake form in some pipes quicker than others? Generally speaking, the difference lies with the individual smoker. The habits of some men will cause a cake to form quicker than others. This is due to the length and steadiness of the draw, the type of care given the pipe, and other personal differences.

With the same smoker, however, the cake usually forms in the same manner and in the same length of time in each pipe. This may be borne out by looking at the pipes in use by any smoker. The condition of cake in all of them will be similar. The pipes of another smoker will also have a cake but possibly of an entirely different pattern.

That is, some smokers will have cakes in all their pipes which resemble No. 7, the most common of the imperfect cakes. Another smoker's pipes will all resemble No. 12, or No. 6, or No. 4. It is unusual to find one smoker who has pipes among which several types of cake may be encountered.

This is all due to the personal manner and habits used by the individual in smoking and breaking in his pipes. This is why some smokers have less difficulty in forming a cake than others.

What, then, are the primary rules in properly starting the cake formation? To properly start the cake, the pipe bowl should be slightly moistened with water. This adheres tobacco particles to the wall as well as renders the wood of the bowl less liable to burn or scorch. A plain, mild, pure, preferably slow burning tobacco should be packed firmly but not too tightly in the bottom third of the bowl. The fire should be applied evenly all around the surface of the tobacco. Puffing should be slow and deliberate, and the tobacco must be smoked clear to the bottom.

After the cake has started, the level of the tobacco in the bowl may be raised. This is continued until the top of the bowl is reached, which may be anywhere from 20 to 50 pipefuls, depending upon the characteristics and habits of the individual smoker. After the cake is well formed, the smoker's favorite tobacco may then be used, and satisfaction is practically guaranteed.

The price to be paid for improper care of the pipe during the caking period and improper care thereafter is a pipe that will not be mild and mellow, a pipe that may smoke hot or taste poorly, and a pipe that gives anything but real smoking enjoyment. The veteran pipe smoker knows that a good cake is one of the most important parts of pipe smoking.

PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

is just what the name implies

The New Monthly Magazine for the Pipe Smoker



America's millions of pipe smokers have long wanted a Magazine just like this — a source of information on pipes — a place where they might learn more about the art of pipe smoking, trade experiences with other pipe smokers, find out what's going on in the pipe world.



Each issue is crammed with interesting articles of interest to the pipe smoker, articles such as how pipes are made, how they are cared for, how tobacco is grown, cured, blended, and prepared for the pipe, and hundreds of other subjects of value to the pipe smoker.



Many departments include: A Collector's Page, in which old pipes are discussed; a "Pipecraft" Page, where pipe enthusiasts pass along their pet ideas; the "Pipelines" Department, in which letters to the editor appear; the Editor's Column, Questions and Answers, and many others.



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