

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c

November, 1947



IN THIS ISSUE

**Creating a New Blend
How to Ream a Pipe**

Another Handsome



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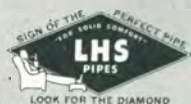
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Questions and ANSWERS

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. I have heard some smokers object to the use of a lighter because they claim they can taste the lighter fluid while others object to matches because they can taste the pine wood burning. Can you suggest any method of lighting a pipe so that neither fluid nor pine wood leaves its effects?—C. L. R., Omaha, Nebraska.

A. Yes, there are several ways, but I don't see why so many smokers tend to object to the use of either a lighter or a match. In either case the so called "offensive" smoke lasts for only a few puffs, and after that only the taste of the pure tobacco is left.

However, for those who so strenuously object, there are "pipe tapers" which are long sticks of a composition material which are lighted and then applied to the pipe. The special composition is said to be tasteless and odorless when it burns. Having never used one, I cannot vouch for the "tasteless and odorless" feature.

There is also the pipe lighter which has a long "blow torch" flame, and, since the flame is so far away from the burning wick, there is no odor of the burning fluid.

Still another method, if you're interested, is to purchase, as one man did, a quantity of leaves of tobacco. After they have thoroughly dried, he cuts them into long stiff ribbons. These are then used the same as the pipe tapers, being lighted and then applied to the tobacco in the pipe. Obviously the resulting smoke is free of any taste except tobacco.

Q. What are the minimum tools needed to make a pipe? I have no workshop or tools of any kind, and would like to know the exact tools I would need to make a pipe.—S. L., New Orleans, La.

A. I would say all you would actually need would be a piece of wood and a sharp, small-bladed knife. Of course, this assumes you are some sort of an artist with a lot of patience and time on

your hands. Many pipes have been made with only a jack knife.

Next in importance I would say would be a vice, a brace and three bits, one for boring the bowl (13/16 inches), one for boring the hole for the tenon of the bit (1/4 to 5/16 inches) and another for boring through the shank to the bowl (about 1/8 inch).

If you want to make a turned pipe, you will need a lathe complete with tools, chucks, and so on, and this will cost upwards of \$50, depending upon the quality you buy and the number of wood turning tools you select.

Q. Can the bowl of a pipe be too big to give a good smoke?—T. V., Wheeling, W. Va.

A. If you are talking from a taste and coolness standpoint, I have never seen a pipe that was too big to give a good, satisfying smoke. Large bowls and a thick wall are the favorites of veteran pipe smokers.

Large size bowls are sometimes difficult to keep lighted and are slow to form a cake, unless expertly designed, but since only tobacco is being smoked, the taste cannot be changed.

Q. How many different kinds of tobacco go into the average pipe mixture?—R. L. H., Toronto, Ont.

A. The number of tobaccos used varies in each case. Some of the popular, inexpensive tobaccos are composed almost entirely of burley with a little flavoring added. Others may have six or eight tobaccos, the blending of which is a highly complex procedure depending upon the formula and its preparation.

It is the varying amounts of each type of tobacco and the conditions and methods by which they are put together that result in the distinctive taste, aroma, and flavor of the blend.

New Tobacco To be Manufactured

AN ARTICLE which appeared in the August issue titled "Tobacco Improves" brought several inquiries as to where the new types of tobaccos described might be purchased.

At that time there was no known source of the tobacco, since it was merely a new strain of plant that had been developed, and no tobacco manufacturer had shown any interest in producing a tobacco from the new plant to be sold commercially.

Since that time, a new tobacco company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing pipe tobacco and other tobacco products from the new leaf.

The new firm is the John Alden Tobacco Company, whose offices are located at 11 West Forty-fourth Street in New York City. Serving in an executive capacity of the new organization is Max Simpson, an experienced tobacco man who has spent some 35 years in the industry.

President of the company is Walter S. Salmon, famous breeder of Kentucky race horses and tobacco former. For many years he has been associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing new types of tobacco.

The new product is outstanding in its low nicotine content—a feature that has long been tried in field experiments in an effort to produce a nicotine-free, ordinarily free, tobacco

SALMON IS credited with having grown the first commercial crop of tobacco of that type and description. The new strains are said to possess a minimum of nicotine content in their original state. It is believed that with the proper curing operations this residum can be reduced to a point where it is practically non-existent, having 98% less nicotine than is contained in ordinary tobaccos.

The elimination of nicotine in smoking tobacco has long been the aim of tobacco manufacturers, and it has always been done through costly

processes which often place the price of a finished package well above the average cost of smoking tobacco.

Furthermore, the chemicals used in the procedure, the extra manipulations the tobacco must go through, and the delicate operations necessary often detract from the natural aroma and flavor of the leaf.

The added labor, loss of weight, per cent of spoilage, and other detrimental aspects of the processes of eliminating the nicotine are very costly and account for the high price of a package of de-nicotined tobacco.

THE NEW nicotine-free tobacco will circumvent all of these costly operations and result in a more natural and less expensive tobacco. The effects of harsh chemicals and rough treatment will all be avoided, with the result that the smoker will have a nicotine free, natural tobacco for his pipe.

Salmon says the new leaf is a result of experiments by the University of Kentucky over a 14 year period. When he felt that the new tobacco had merit, he planted a small acreage with it in 1945. Since this was satisfactory, he expanded in 1946, and when this crop proved satisfactory, he decided to form the present company and market the tobacco on a commercial scale.

The new nicotine free tobacco will be of interest to smokers who are not able to withstand the normal amount of nicotine in tobacco. If the quality is all that is claimed for it, this new tobacco should find ready acceptance among pipe smokers.

No date has been set as to when the new John Alden Pipe Tobacco will be placed on sale. Salmon wants to make sure that there will be an adequate supply of the new tobacco once it is placed on the market. This is pretty well assured by the large number of Kentucky farmers who have expressed their interest in the new strain and have stated they intend to grow it from now on.

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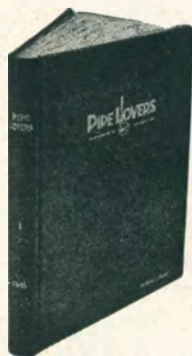
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THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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

THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE

Vol. II—No. 11

November, 1947

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Cover—Who says ornate pipes are never used? This group of Dutch smokers consists of a wedding party in West Friesland, the Netherlands, and their dress is typical of that province. Their pipes are ornately decorated and of large capacity.

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BOB BARNES

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Europe Used Mass Production in the 70's

By MILES MINTON

THERE'S A SOUND economic theory to the effect that "bench-made" quality and "mass production" quality cannot go hand in hand.

But however sound such a theory may be, European pipe craftsmen of the 1870's—men whose rich creations in meerschaum, briar and porcelain deserve the "bench-made" hallmark if pipes ever did—must have reckoned without it.

Proof of such a statement lies in an official inquiry into the pipe industry made by the German government in the year 1879, (somewhat before the popularization of exaggerated propaganda you'll note), which declared that the average annual output for a single prominent pipe manufacturing district, Ruhla in Thuringia, Hartz mountain headquarters for the Meerschaum pipe industry, was 23,040,000 pipes, a figure that few will deny is of truly "mass production" proportions.

Then, to this staggering production picture add, "... 19,200,00 adjuncts, such as flexible tubes, chains, tops, and so forth, 144,000,000 pipe cases, 9,600,000 mouthpieces and cigar holders of amber, horn, meerschaum, and wood..." And you've evidence enough to better the resistance of the staunchest believer in the idea that "mass-production" is a 20th century monopoly.

IN TERMS OF cash, "... the whole annual value of the industry £1,000,000 sterling..." strictly big business when figured on the basis of exchange rate of the day.

Although phrased in the cool, stilted terms of officialdom, the inquiry unwittingly provides a heart warming cross-index to the tastes and fancies of European pipe smokers of granddad's time.

In the good old days, we read between the lines, meerschaum was a luxury pipe material just as it is now. The output being 540,000 beautifully

carved genuine meerschaum bowls yearly. While this is a quantity that demands respect, 5,400,000—exactly ten times as many—artificial meerschaums were turned out to meet the demand.

A combined total of over six million pipes offered substantial evidence that "solidified sea foam" gave top smoking satisfaction though the genuine article was, perhaps, a bit beyond the purse of most smokers.

Then, as now, wood ranked high as a pipe material but had not yet gained the tremendous lead that it holds today. Even so, some 4,800,000 pipes of briar woods were completed yearly, a healthy sign of things to come.

The size of pipes in vogue during the 70's was often little short of heroic. Stems were frequently as much as two feet in length and bowls were made to the same scale. Tucking one of these into your vest pocket was out of the question, a violin case being a much more suitable answer to the transportation problem.

Smokers bent on thrift would probably lay their fancier pipes aside until Sunday or some holiday arrived when they could look forward to both surplus time and tobacco to burn.

The "adjuncts" that played such an important part in the pipe production picture and that were mentioned in detail in an early quotation from the inquiry deserve a volume all their own.

In fact, the only strange thing about the "adjunct figure" is that it is so low, since most pipes of that era were made almost entirely of "adjuncts."

Not all pipes were "king size", of course, but that was the trend for pipes of gigantic dimensions were well suited to the leisurely pace of the quiet days before the turn of the century when a smoker's life became a succession of quick gasps between trains or hasty puffs snatched from the pressure of whirlwind living.

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Pipe Dream Again

DEAR SIR:

Since the pipe dream page was discontinued I noticed that some of your readers have stated that they miss the picture. I want to say for one that I don't. Let's keep this a man's magazine. What we dream of as we smoke our pipes is our own business.

I have been waiting anxiously for a picture of that meerscham pipe with the battle of Bunker Hill carved on the shank that you said might appear in an early issue.

That pipe is somewhat of a friend of mine. For years I used to look at that pipe in the window of a pipe shop in Boston, Mass. The man that carved it was in the window carving meerschams and I understand he died about 1938 or 1939.

I certainly do enjoy PIPE LOVERS. Of course I don't agree with everything that is said in the articles, but it starts me thinking. I have learned a great deal from it and look forward to each issue.

DR. J. C. KNOWLTON,
Van Nuys, California

Smokarol

DEAR SIR:

In last month's issue you printed a letter from a reader who asked about the Smokarol pipe. I have one of these in my collection. The story handed me when I obtained the pipe about a year ago was that several years ago one of the large tobacco manufacturers made these pipes which they sold at a nominal price and they made a special paper covered cartridge that could be inserted in the bowl.

The company, as I was told, spent a large sum of money in perfecting and marketing the pipes, the cartridges, and advertising promotion.

But the pipe smoker for some reason didn't seem to take to the new pipe, and within a year the manufacturer dropped the whole idea.

C. A. PIERCY,
Ballston Lake, N. Y.

Through a Sewer

DEAR SIR:

Regarding the Pro and Con column in the September issue, I was considerably surprised at the statements of some of the contributors claiming that a pipe is better when the moisture and oils penetrate the wood of a pipe.

I smoke my pipe for the pleasure derived from the fragrance of the tobacco and the tobacco alone, and not through a pipe that is saturated and strong. Who wants to smoke through a sewer?

C. H. DEGEX,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Lady Nicotine

DEAR SIR:

In the article which you published in the September issue regarding whether or not James M. Barrie, the author of "My Lady Nicotine" ever smoked or not, I find the fol-

IT WAS our privilege the other night to attend a meeting of one of the local pipe clubs and to make a cross section study of pipe smokers when they attend a gathering of other members of the clan.

The only point of common ground among them was that they all were pipe lovers, but from that point on there were as many differences as there were members present.

It was a dinner meeting, and from the moment this editor sat down to the table until he left the gathering in the "wee small hours", he received a lot of valuable information about today's pipe smoker.

Generally, the group was young in age, many being college students. No subject of the conversation at dinner was on anything other than pipes.

Of course everyone present was smoking his favorite briar, and we didn't see two pipes alike. There was an Oom Paul, a bulldog, a "horn" which was made by the owner himself, an oversized billiard, and a number of other shapes which are not to be found in any shape chart.

And nearly all of those present had an extra two or three pipes in their pocket which they had brought along for comment.

WE LISTENED with open ears to hear what today's pipe smoker thinks and talks about. There was, for instance, a lively discussion about the many shapes present at the meeting. The fellow smoking the bulldog was convinced it was the ideal shape. He liked its lines, he said, the feel in his hand, and its appearance to others who saw him smoking it.

But it can't compare to an Oom Paul for real smoking pleasure, said the fellow sitting next to him. The Oom Paul holds a lot of tobacco and

you don't have to keep refilling it every few minutes. It hangs from your mouth leisurely and comfortably, and is out of the way when you are studying.

No hard rubber bits on my pipes, came from another. I want plastic. The new post war stuff is harder, tougher, and looks nice longer.

It is too hard on the teeth, was the rebuttal. Rubber is more comfortable on the teeth and develops no undesirable taste.

SOON THE subject switched to tobaccos, and some of the members were nicknamed according to the tobacco they smoked. Only two out of 18 present favored the same brand. "That hay you smoke would put a horse to sleep," said one. "Better than the dried syrup you've got in your hod," was the retort.

"This one smokes clear down with no bite or bitter taste," was the observation of another. "No fun in smoking with that stuff in your bowl." "Plug cut is my smoke." "All tobaccos are alike," from another.

Although the arguments were lively, they were all in jest, and each member seemed to have some regard for the other fellow's opinion. There were numerous vocations represented, and those present were from various walks of life, but when it came to their pipes, all were on common ground. Some were old timers, having smoked a pipe for decades, while others had yet to complete their first year.

It was an interesting evening. It proved conclusively and forcibly that pipe smokers, although as a group have much in common, differ greatly in their individual likes and beliefs. And as long as there are differences of opinions among lovers of the pipe, they will never lack for conversation.

KAYWOODIE REMEMBERS WHEN—

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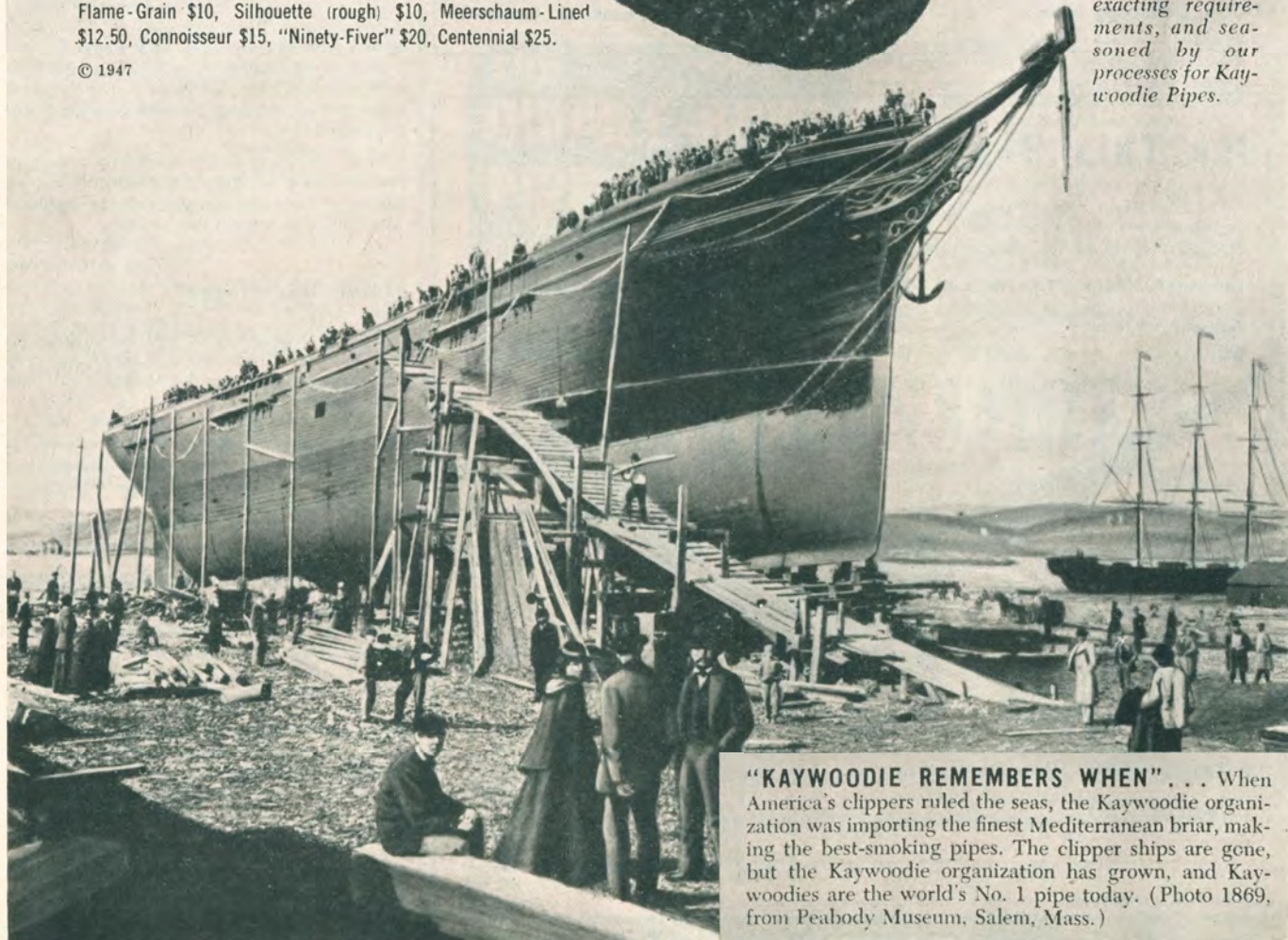
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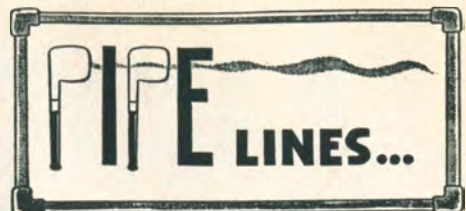
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New Renewal



(Continued)

lowing introduction signed by the author in my edition which was published in 1901. It is no doubt a later edition from that owned by the author of the article:

Readers unknown to me frequently write to ask whether I have really given up smoking, and, whether or not, will I kindly let them know where the Arcadia Mixture is to be got? But I seldom answer either question.

After keeping it locked in my breast for years, however, let me here divulge a dark secret. When I began to write this book I was no smoker.

Instead of having given up the practice most reluctantly as described in these untruthful papers, I was smoking my first pipe gingerly, not because I liked it, but because all my friends smoked, and it seemed unsociable not to smoke with them.

I had no pleasure in smoking, my highest ambition was to be able to smoke now and again without apparent effort. How I drifted into writing a book on the subject I cannot remember, but the desire to know both sides was doubtless the reason why I wrote as a slave to tobacco.

Oddly enough this assumed character obtained an influence over me, I read his views with attention and began to see that there must be something in them. By the time he had clearly demonstrated the art of smoking I was a convert to the practice.

Also, if I remember correctly, there was no "Arcadia Mixture" at the time, but some manufacturer has since used the name and applied it to one of his brands.

ED KRUSE,
Kansas City, Mo.

Home Made Pipes

DEAR SIR:

The current series of articles on pipe making by Mr. Bradshaw are very interesting and informative, but he makes it all sound very simple.

I have two pipes to my credit, but I am not too proud of them. It seems to me that a fellow must be some sort of an artist before he should make a serious try at turning out his own pipes.

DON BAKER,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

☞ EITHER that or spend years learning how, as described in the article "Fifty Years a Pipemaker" on page 340 of this issue.—ED.

DEAR SIR:

Didn't Mr. Bradshaw pull a boner in his article in the October issue on "How to Make a Bull Moose?" Isn't the design he described actually an Author?

ERNEST C. DUNCAN,
San Francisco, Cal.

☞ THERE is a difference of opinion regarding this shape, and many manufacturers list it differently in their cata-

logues. Besides being shown and listed as the Author and the Bull Moose, it has also been termed the Bent Moose, the Bent Apple, and numerous individual names applied by manufacturers. However, the great majority list this shape as the Bull Moose, and it is most generally known by that name.—ED.

Lady Friend

DEAR SIR:

I fell quite in love with the little lady on the Collector's Page in the October issue. Do you know if by any chance she is for sale?

DALE LOCHNER,
Omaha, Nebr.

☐ SHE is not for sale.—ED.

Steel Wool

DEAR SIR:

Sorry, but I haven't yet arrived at the point where I put steel wool in my pipes. That may be a good idea, but I can't see it. The steel would give the smoke a metallic taste, and that would never do for me. Also, I should think the pipe would become quite hot with all that metal in it.

ROBERT ARDEN,
Spirit Lake, Iowa.

☐ CONTRIBUTOR R. J. Evans who sent in the suggestion still thinks it's a good idea.—ED.

College Cover

DEAR SIR:

Bingo! That cover on the Annual College Issue (October) struck me right now. I think it is the best cover you have had since the magazine began.

That cover had everything—action, significance, looks, and a bit of feminine charm to capture any red blooded pipe smoker's eye. In short, it was a lulu. How about an original for framing?

D. C. ADELMAN,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

☐ THE original is going forward to you with our compliments.—ED.

Trademarks

DEAR SIR:

I have been trying in vain to obtain a list of the various trademarks used by pipe manufacturers both here and abroad. Do you know if such a directory exists and where I can obtain one?

LESTER GATES
Tampa, Florida

☐ To the best of our knowledge no such directory exists which is available to the public. We are compiling a list of trademarks and it will appear in a future issue.—ED.

New Enjoyment

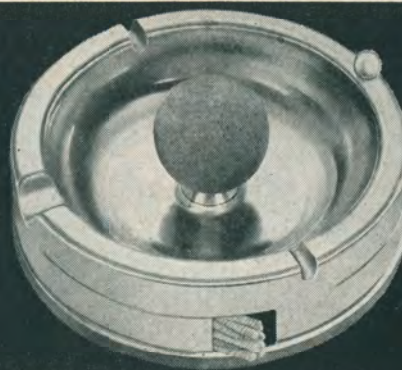
DEAR SIR:

I have been reading PIPE LOVERS for a long time. I recall the first issue some months ago. When I read the page on pipe clubs I sort of laughed, for I couldn't imagine what a pipe club would do.

Since that time a few of my friends and myself have gotten together occasionally for a discussion of pipes. I now see that there is a lot to be learned through association with others. I must admit I have found a new enjoyment in the subject of pipes by discussing the subject with others.

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The Bushongo Traveler

(The following story is one told by the anthropologist Torday who states he heard it from the lips of an old Bushongo savage in a remote Congo village. The narrator was the Bilumbu, the mentor of his country's youth, and his home was in Misumba. The complete story appears in Dunhill's Pipe Book from which this condensation is taken.—Ed.)

MANY YEARS ago when Shamba Mkepe ruled the land of the Bushongo, there lived a man called Lusana Lumunbala. He was restless, preferring to roam the country in place of tilling his fields and herding his goats.

After a while he found Bushongo too limited for his travels, though large that it was. He had an irresistible longing for wider fields which called him beyond its borders.

In vain his elders tried to dissuade him of his folly, but like many young folk he laughed at their earnest remonstrations and was unable to resist the power of the unknown.

So one day he collected together his bows and arrows, a bag of food, and went off to the West. Years passed and no news of him reached his home. Had it been ten, twenty, or thirty years? It had been so many that the people had lost count and it was generally assumed that he had perished in his travels.

"Serves him right," they all agreed, "for being such a foolhardy man."

ONE EVENING a group of the natives were sitting around a fire in Misumba talking of their earlier days. Several of these men were of the age of the lost Lusana Lumunbala, and they had been initiated into the mysteries of the tribe at the same time as he. At the mention of his name they all shook their grey heads over their age-brother's folly.

As they sat there talking a traveler covered with dust came from the road and sat down amongst them. Courtesy forbade them to question him, and he sat silently for a while.

Scanning their faces he spoke at last: "Is there not one among you, O men of Misumba, who knows me?"

Then they turned to look at him and silently shook their heads. "Not even you, Bope Mikwete, nor you, Mikope?" he asked. But the two men did not recognize him. "The many years I have spent abroad must have changed me sadly," he continued, "if even the best friends of my youth have become strangers to me.

Do not any of you remember Lusana Lumunbala?"

At this they all jumped up and rushed to touch him with their hands—to make sure he was "in the flesh" and not a ghost or a trick. When they were sure that he was still of this world, there was great rejoicing among them.

The news that the long lost wanderer had come home spread quickly through the village, and a feast was prepared in honor of the returned traveler.

When the last goat was eaten and the last calabash emptied of palm-wine, the village elders spoke to him. "Tell us, Lusana, how have you fared in those foreign lands? What did you see? What did you do? What treasures have you brought back?"

THE TRAVELER looked upon his friends—his people whom he had not seen for many years. They had welcomed him home again. They had forgiven his folly. Then he reached into his bag and produced from it some dried leaves of tobacco and a little packet of seeds.

"Men of Bushongo," he said solemnly, "thank me from the bottom of your hearts, for I have brought you this."

The elders passed the leaves from hand to hand and shook their heads. Finally one of them spoke. "Come. This is no time for jesting. What good is this weed to us?"

"I fear," said another mockingly, "that this man has not gained anything by his much-wanted travels, and that the hardships which they have entailed have made him lose something," and he tapped his head significantly.

"I have not lost my reason," said Lusana smiling. "This weed of which I have brought you a sample is very precious indeed."

"Is it good to eat?"

"It is not."

"Is it a remedy for some sickness?"

"It soothes them all. It is burned, and the smoke, when inhaled, is to the suffering soul as a mother's caress to an ailing

child." And so saying the traveler took a pipe out of his bag, filled it with a little tobacco, kindled it with some embers, and as he began to smoke his countenance beamed with happiness.

The elders spoke all at once. "Surely he has become demented. Now he eats fire and drinks smoke." But one of them, more courageous than the others, asked to try this wonderful leaf, and placing the pipe carefully in his hand he inhaled a big whiff of smoke.

He was taken with a violent fit of choking and he fell to the ground gasping for breath. When he recovered he abused Lusana and threatened him with his fist.

"You are," Lusana rebuked him, "like an infant who chokes at the first mouthful of solid food his mother gives him, and yet, as he grows accustomed to it, becomes a brave companion at the trencher.

"You were too greedy. You ought to have tried a little. If you do this you will soon enjoy the magic effect of the smoke as much as I do. For this plant, called Makaya, is man's greatest joy. I have learned its use in the land of Pende, whose inhabitants, the Turpende, have in turn learned it from a strange people coming from beyond the salt water.

"O Makaya, Makaya, what wonders you can work!" and Lusana Lumunbala shut his eyes in ecstasy. "As the fire will soften iron, so Makaya will soften the heart. If one day your brother has wronged you, and the blood rushes to your head in anger, and you reach out for your bow and arrow to slay him—take your pipe and smoke. Your ire will fly before its fragrance.

"You will realize you must not slay him, but will beat him with a big stick to teach him a lesson. As you rise to fetch your cudgel, take your pipe and drink its smoke.

"Soon you will stop and say 'No, I cannot beat my brother, the companion of my youth. It is better that I should scold him with bitter words than smite him with a stick.' And as you go to do so, smoke, smoke.

"And with every puff your heart will become more charitable and forgiving, and as you come up to the trembling culprit you will throw your arms around his neck and say "Brother, let us let bygones be bygones. Come to my hut, and let us drink and eat together and be merry, and love one another."

And as the elders of Misumba learned to use the leaf as Lusana taught them, they found he told the truth, and when the heart rises in wrath or sinks in sorrow, they drink Makaya and find that happiness reigns there once again.

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These photos show behind-the-scenes work in creating a new pipe blend. Left, an extensive survey is made to determine the current trends of pipe smokers' preferences. Right, similar data is being obtained by an interview with a retail tobacconist.

PIPE LOVERS

November, 1947

Creating a New Blend

Much Time and Money is Spent By Tobacco Manufacturers in Perfecting New Pipe Mixtures

By **ROBERT B. WREGE**

(Manager, Tobacco Blending Corp., Louisville, Ky.)

CREATING a new mixture is often thought to be a matter of a few hours of experimentation in a tobacco laboratory, thinking up a new and catchy name, and then placing the new blend on sale. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Creating a new blend that will please even a small portion of the nation's pipe smokers is more than just mixing up a few of the various tobaccos at random and hoping the majority will like the result.

With the large number of tobacco companies now selling pipe blends, any company or tobacconist who intends to enter this highly competitive field must

make sure his new mixture has at least a reasonable chance of success.

This means research. It means lots of research. The primary job of the tobacco blender is to create a blend that you, the pipe smoker, will like. The best way to find out what you like is to investigate and see what you are now smoking, what you like and what you don't like about present tobaccos on the market—then try to create one which you will like better than any other you have yet tried. This is a most complex procedure.

One of the first steps is to make a survey into present day wants and needs of pipe smokers. Tastes change, and a

blend that might have been a best seller during the first World War wouldn't find any kind of acceptance today.

The survey is accomplished in a variety of ways. In one instance recently an independent research organization was employed to find the desired information. A survey was conducted in an area carefully chosen as typical in-so-far as pipe smokers were concerned.

The wholesale houses were contacted first, and from them it was learned what types of pipe tobaccos were selling most rapidly. Then the pipe shop dealers were visited, along with other establishments where pipe tobaccos are sold, and all information on present day wants of pipe smokers was obtained. The solicitors try to uncover any trends in changing preferences their customers may indicate, and determine if possible what the tastes of tomorrow are likely to be.

But the most important part of the survey is that of interviewing pipe smokers themselves and obtaining first hand what the individual likes or dislikes about present tobaccos. Generally, such interviews are quite complete, with the interviewer asking such questions as "How many pipes do you own?" "How often do you smoke?" "What is your favorite tobacco?" "What do you like about it?" "What do you dislike about it?" "If you could have a blend made exactly to your special requirements, what would it be like?" and "Would you stick to one blend if you found one that suited you perfectly?"

THE RESULTS of other surveys are also carefully studied. Newspapers and magazines often conduct polls of their readers on this subject and this information is thoroughly analyzed and examined.



This expert, with 50 years blending experience, is developing a new mixture according to the features desired as uncovered in the various surveys. Right, four top flavors are blended to specification requiring appetizing pack and smoke aroma.

These statistics bring to light the types of tobacco most in demand. The leading blends are then purchased and studied by experts in an effort to form an accurate picture of what leaf content, cuts, and flavorings are currently preferred by America's pipe smokers.

The favorites are divided into groups, the first of which consists of the popular priced leaders, practically all of which are 100% burley cut plug, slightly sweetened. Their success apparently is due to the general appeal of burley, its relatively low price, and its ready availability in practically any section of the country.

At the other extreme is the group of highest priced mixtures. These may be classed into several subdivisions such as:

1. Superior mixtures.
2. Freak mixtures.
3. Imported mixtures.
4. Inferior mixtures.

The first group includes expensive tobaccos for those willing and able to pay for the best. Freak mixtures are those which are overbalanced with tobaccos other than burley or Virginia, or extremely aromatic. Imported mixtures are those which are blended abroad chiefly from American tobaccos. Inferior mixtures are the imitations of popular mixtures but which employ cheaper grades of tobacco, aimed at fooling the less discriminating smokers. Often they are priced high for "snob appeal."

THE MIDDLE class between the two extremes comprises a wide band which can not be sharply divided into sub-classes. The common characteristics are a medium price and usually a blended mixture. The majority of the

mixtures are burley-based and their prices vary roughly in relation to the amount of more expensive tobaccos added. Their popularity proves that many smokers are willing to pay a bit more to enjoy the advantages of a blend.

Included in this class is an overlapping group of aromatics which differs considerably in the strength and character of their aromas. Their appeal seems to be two-fold; first, they are usually blends, and second, their aroma could be pleasant to the smoker as well as more acceptable to any sensitive person who might object to straight tobacco smoke.

The aromatics also offer an attraction to the smoker who likes something a little different and distinctive. Aromatics are of comparatively recent origin. Their histories show that they have largely sold themselves, at least at the outset chiefly by word of mouth. They have achieved a marked popularity which shows promise of continued growth.

Facts gathered from experience are added to what is learned from the surveys and the study of the blends already on the market. The manufacturer's formula book contains several thousand blends representing the production of many years.

A study of these formulae, with a knowledge of the history and relative success of each blend leads to the listing of good and bad elements and practices. These lists serve as guide posts as the work progresses.

PIPE MIXTURE advertisements, which influence and develop public taste, are used as a secondary source of information. Where a particular brand is advertised as having a superior feature, the reader, if he finds that feature de-

sirable, seeks it in his tobacco and thus becomes more discriminating.

By going over the ads and tying in available sales figures it is possible to list what the smokers have been educated to look for and what they desire in a smoking tobacco.

A study of all the facts gathered results in the following conclusions: A new tobacco should be different to justify its being offered in a crowded market. To be different it must be a blend.

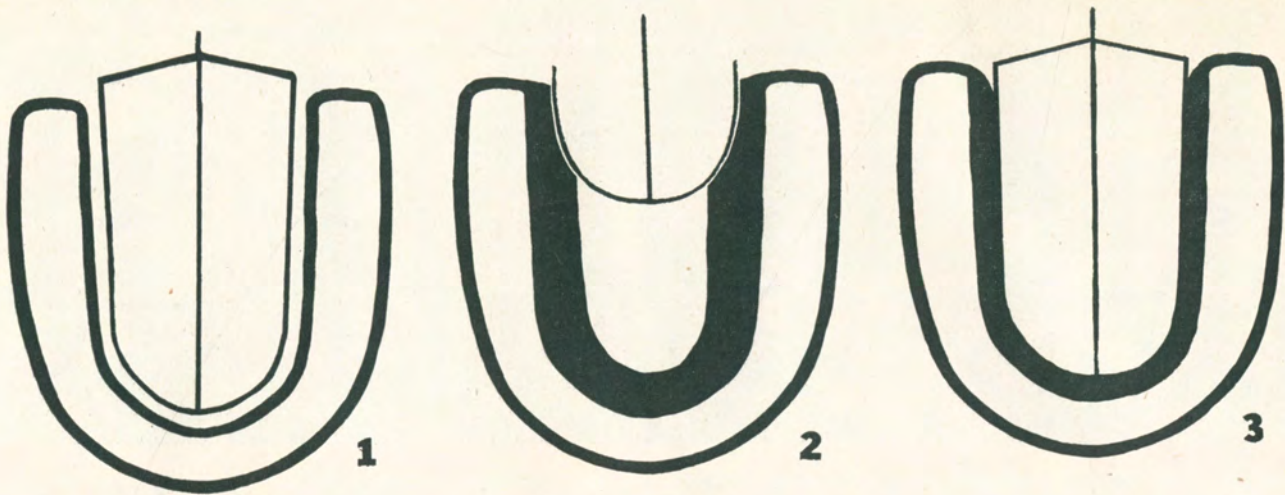
Popularity could be best insured by basing the blend on burley cut plug and offering it at a medium price. The appealing tobacco taste of a non-aromatic tobacco should be retained and the appealing fragrance of an aromatic tobacco should be included.

While the assembled data guides the selection of the leaf mixture and cuts, the final decision on these matters and the choice of the exact aroma and its strength is determined by actual tests of impartial smokers. A tobacco made to this general description then would not be a copy of any tobacco already available but rather a pioneer, anticipating the determined trend of the ever changing public taste.

Somewhere in the process of developing a new smoking tobacco it is necessary to select a trade mark. Thousands upon thousands of marks and names have been used for tobacco products, and to avoid both confusing the smoker and possible legal complications, it is desirable to choose a name that is distinct from any previously used.

This job is made easier by the services of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the U. S., an organization which has consolidated the records of the various

(Continued on page 358)



These drawings illustrate the ideal way to ream a pipe. 1) A reamer is purchased to exactly fit the shape of the new pipe bowl. 2) When the cake gets too thick the reamer is inserted and cuts it away. 3) Properly done, 1/16" of carbon cake remains.

How to Ream a Pipe

A Few Simple Precautions Will Allow Your Pipe to Give Added Years of Usefulness and Service

By HAL HEINTZELMAN

REAMING the carbon cake out of a pipe isn't a difficult task, but it is an important one, and unless it is done at the proper time and done correctly, the pipe may be injured.

Before discussing the proper procedure for reaming a pipe, it might be well to mention briefly just why a pipe has to be reamed, and the reasons for reaming.

As every pipe smoker knows, a carbon cake collects inside the pipe bowl as the pipe is smoked. In time this cake becomes quite hard and thick, and if allowed to become too thick, it may absorb too much heat as the pipe is smoked, expand too rapidly, and crack the bowl.

Thus it becomes obvious that the excess carbon must be removed in a simple but important job generally called reaming.

When does the cake become too thick? Since its primary purpose is to preserve the wooden bowl from burning, it should

be just thick enough to accomplish this aim, but no thicker.

Through years of practice, pipe smokers have found that the best average thickness seems to be about 1/16 of an inch, or "the thickness of a dime" as it is often termed.

It isn't within the scope of this discussion to describe the proper methods of building up the cake, for this topic has appeared before within these pages, but instead to start with the cake which is already oversize and explain the correct procedure of, and reasons for removing it.

The serious pipe smoker—the one who owns some fine pipes and wants to keep them that way—often thinks of the care these pipes will receive the very day he buys them. If he expects his new pipe to give him perfect smoking satisfaction for many years, he will buy (or make) a reamer to exactly fit the pipe bowl.

This reamer must exactly fit the con-

tour of the inside of the bowl. At least one pipe manufacturer makes a reamer to fit the bowls of his pipes, but generally manufacturers do not, and for this reason it won't always be easy to find a reamer which is an exact fit.

THE TIME TO ACQUIRE the matching reamer is when the pipe is new—before it has been smoked. The reamer should not be a snug fit, but should come to within 1/16 of an inch of touching the bowl wall on all sides and the bottom. This is best illustrated in Fig. 1 at the top of this page.

Although different pipes have bowls of different diameters, the average is 13/16 of an inch. Most sizes seem to be 3/4 inch, 13/16 inch, and 7/8 inch. Thus if a smoker owned three reamers whose diameters were 5/8 inch, 11/16 inch, and 3/4 inch, he would be able to take care of most of the present day standard pipe bowls.

Some of the fancy and odd shapes have larger or smaller bowls, and these require different sized reamers, but the majority are covered with the above sizes listed.

Manufacturers drill the bowls with special bits made just for the purpose. In most cases the sides of the bit are parallel, with the result that the sides of the bowl wall are also parallel. This should be remembered when the reamer is selected.

The bottom of the bowl varies greatly, however, as an inspection of several pipes will reveal. Some of the drills used in boring them are pointed at the end, some are rounded, others are rather flat, which means that the bottom of the pipe bowl may be any of these shapes.

If the smoker owned reamers with all of these possible combinations, he would almost have to add another room onto his house. Although the ideal reamer would be one which fit the sides and bottom of the pipe perfectly, I do not feel that the bottom fit is too essential.

This is because few pipe smokers form a cake on the bottom of their pipes, and those who do need not consider a perfect fit too essential. Even though a cake may be formed on the bottom, it is not only slower and longer in forming, but it is usually wet or damp. Furthermore, it is slower to heat up, and thus the danger of too rapid expansion is greatly reduced.

However, a good fit on the bottom is to be recommended whenever possible.

THERE SEEMS TO BE a great difference of opinion as to whether or not the reamer should be sharp or dull. Some pipe manufacturers and experienced smokers claim the edges of the reamer should not be too sharp, that "dull objects" should be used, such as the back side of a knife blade, and so on.

I do not agree. I believe that the edges of a reamer should be razor sharp, if

the reamer fits the bowl in which it is to be used. If it doesn't fit, then sharp edges might lead to complications. But assuming the reamer does properly fit the bowl, then the cutting edges should be sharp.

The reason is that a good carbon cake has a tendency to be brittle. (I realize that different tobaccos tend to form various kinds of cake.) But normally the cake in a pipe is somewhat brittle and is inclined to chip off.

A dull instrument is conducive to chipping, and since a dull reamer has to be "forced" and "played with" in order to get the job done, there is a great danger of chipping parts of the cake, even down to the bowl wall, which means the whole cake then has to be removed and a new cake again started from the beginning.

The edges of a sharp reamer cut quickly, easily and true, and there is very little chance of chipping. The reamer catches hold at once, cuts true, and upon completion leaves a good firm cake of the right thickness. I think if any smoker will experiment with a properly fitting reamer with sharp edges, he will never again resort to the use of a dull instrument for reducing the cake thickness.

Figures 2 and 3 show the process of reaming, which is so simple as to need no explanation. The secret of proper reaming is to get the reamer started correctly. When it reaches the bottom, as shown in Fig. 3, the thickness of cake should be the same on all sides.

TROUBLES THAT MAY arise from carelessly inserting the reamer are shown in the illustrations at the bottom of this page. Although these drawings have been exaggerated purposely to emphasize the points illustrated, I have seen instances of reaming almost as bad.

In Fig. 4, the reamer, although of correct size and shape for the pipe bowl, was inserted at an angle, with the result that the carbon was all scraped away at two or three points, and left much too thick at others. The danger that may result is readily apparent.

Fig. 5 illustrates the result when the reamer is not properly centered. In this instance the reamer worked too close to the left side, leaving little or no cake on the left wall whereas the right side still retains its abnormally thick cake.

Fig. 6 is a graphic example of what can happen when the wrong reamer is employed in the pipe bowl. In this instance a tapered reamer was used in a standard bowl, and since the top of the bowl won't let the reamer go any lower, the cake remains heavy at the bottom and too thin at the top.

The last illustration shows the result when the cake is picked at with a knife, key, or other instrument. The thickness is uneven, and often the point of the tool cuts through to the wood in one or two places, especially at the bottom.

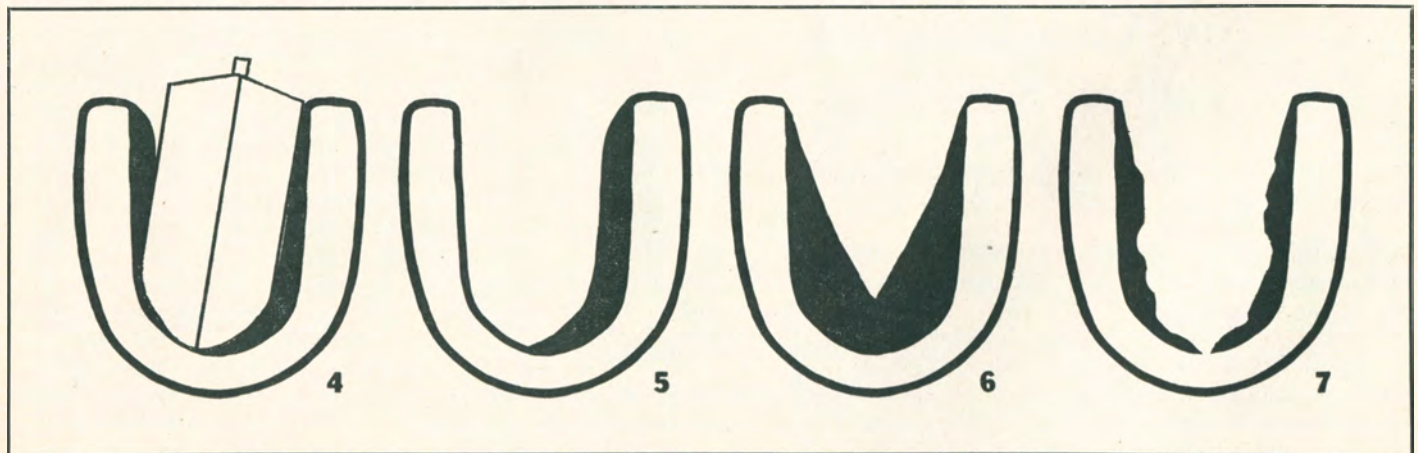
WHEN is the time to ream the pipe? I am of the belief that the cake should be kept at 1/16 of an inch at all times for the best smoking. Therefore, I generally recommend that as soon as the thickness of the cake becomes much over this desired depth, the reamer should be employed.

Application of the reamer at this time not only takes less effort and works more easily, but it is less likely to be off center. I would say that the cake in Fig. 2 is too thick, and the result of Figs. 4 or 5 are a great possibility in this instance.

Therefore, I feel that reaming the cake at frequent intervals is to be advised.

There are hundreds of different kinds
(Continued on page 356)

These are four examples of damage caused by improper reaming. 4) The reamer is inserted at the wrong angle. 5) The reamer is too close to one side. 6) Condition caused by a reamer not of the same shape as the bowl. 7) Result from using a knife.





His modern shop is a lot different from the little Denmark factory where as a boy of 14 he started learning the art of pipe making.

Fifty Years a Pipemaker

His First Four Years he Received No Pay While Learning the Art he Has Followed for Half a Century

By THOMAS MOORE

EVER SINCE he was 14 years old, Victor Rothe has been making pipes. This month he celebrates his 77th birthday. So for over a century this man has provided smoking enjoyment to men everywhere in the form of a smoking pipe.

He has seen styles in pipes come and

go. He has seen ideas tried out on the pipe smoking public, some to last, others to fade in a short time.

Victor Rothe was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1870. As a boy he used to visit the local shops in his city. He found special interest in the work done by the "art turners" which consisted of canes,

umbrella handles and all kinds of billiard balls.

Perhaps even more interesting to him were the art turners who made smoking pipes for the local citizenry. Soon his mind was made up. That is what he wanted to be—a pipemaker.

He secured an apprenticeship in one of the local pipe factories, and started to work at the age of 14. He didn't make any pipes that first year. He spent the first 12 months *just learning to hold the various tools*. That is no reflection on Rothe's ability. Everyone learning the art was required to spend at least that long in acquainting himself with the various tools and equipment and the correct methods of using them.

He practiced on some of the simpler items characteristic of the wood turner's art, and when his superiors felt he was ready to make a pipe, the assignment was given him.

The shop opened at 7 in the morning, and the closing hour was anywhere from 7 to 9 p.m. Pay? Rothe didn't receive any salary for four years. He was given his room and board—that was all.

"Pipe smoking was much different in those days than it is now," he reflects. "All pipes were made by hand and they followed two general patterns. The best seller was the large 'farmer's' pipe which consisted of a large bowl attached to a Y shaped joint from which the wooden stem and horn bit protruded." (Rothe is seen holding one of these pipes in his left hand in the photo on the opposite page.)

"The other popular style is the shape common today, the ordinary briar bowl with a stem of amber or less expensive material."

THE SHOP WHERE Rothe worked made pipes exclusively. "Factories at that time were not large affairs," he says. "There were only two or three of us in the shop and we accepted custom made orders. We manufactured pipes, displayed them, and sold them, all right in the same store. There was no mass production of pipes. All were hand made. Why, my lathe was operated by foot power until I was 36 years old. Then, after having made pipes for 22 years, I obtained my first power driven machine."

The customs of those days were far different than they are now. "Men seldom smoked in public. Pipes were kept at home, or smoked on the premises. When the farmers were in the fields they would smoke their pipes all day long. They wanted a big bowl that would hold a lot of tobacco—enough to smoke a long time. They disliked hav-

ing to stop their work and reload their pipe every few minutes.

"The preference in tobacco," he says, "was for the natural leaf. This the smoker would crumble sufficiently to pack in the bowl, light and then clamp on the cover. The smaller pipes, like those in use today, used a fine shag type tobacco."

Rothe came to this country from his native Denmark in 1906. He had hoped to find work in the pipe making industry, but the depression was on and there was no pipe making to be had. For a while he made ivory novelties, until ivory went out of style.

Then he decided to make a few pipes "on his own" and do pipe repairing for established shops. This he has been doing ever since.

ROTHE CLAIMS he has now retired, but friends keep asking him to make pipes for them, so for a man who has retired he keeps pretty busy. Repairs, too, keep him well occupied. He recalls one time Bing Crosby broke a Lumberman pipe at the joint where the shank joins the bowl. The crooner took it to numerous pipe repair shops and each said the pipe was beyond repair.

Someone then told Crosby that if anyone could repair that pipe, Victor Rothe could. So he sent the pipe with instructions to fix it if possible. Rothe looked at the broken pieces and decided that the other pipe repairmen were not far wrong when they said the pipe couldn't be repaired. It was, he said, the oddest break he had come across.

"I spent a long time studying the break, he says, "before I dared attempt to fix it. It amounted to an overhaul job more than anything else, but I did repair it, and sent it back to the owner."

Rothe does all of his pipe work in his little "pipe factory", a small building he built himself in back of his home. Here he has all the equipment necessary to make and repair pipes. He makes all his own tools. "Better than any you can buy," he says.

"People are confused on what constitutes a hand made pipe", Rothe finds. "All the work I have ever done has been hand work. Of

course I use a lathe driven by an electric motor, but pipes so fashioned are called hand made pipes.

"Those mass produced are made on automatic machines which cut each pipe out according to a pre-determined pattern or model. Obviously they are all alike. No two hand made pipes can ever be alike, any more than any hand work can be duplicated. The use of power machinery doesn't mean that a pipe is not hand made."

IN LOOKING back over his more than half a century of pipe making, Rothe finds that there has been a tremendous increase in pipe smoking. "Advertising has been one of the chief factors, plus the better pipes and especially the improvement in present day tobaccos," he believes. "Also, pipes designed for almost any occasion have made a smoke available to the smoker whenever or wherever he feels so inclined.

"In the early days in Copenhagen there was no advertising of pipes. The news was spread solely by word of mouth. If a pipemaker did good work, his customers did all the advertising necessary by telling their friends who the good pipe maker was. The better the quality of work, the more business that pipe maker received."

Rothe himself is a pipe smoker. After all he has to sample his own products. When asked what gives him the most pleasure in his pipe making activities, he replies simply, "The most enjoyment I ever receive is to make a good pipe for

a man and have him tell me that he is highly pleased with it."

As for tobacco, Rothe's favorite is straight burley. He doesn't believe it can be beat.

During his experience Roth has had several ideas for improving pipes, but only one did he ever try to do something about. This was several years ago and his idea was to have a pipe which could be drained at the heel—a "heel drain" pipe he called it.

Rothe recalls the public in general didn't think much of the idea. Today, however, the "heel drain" feature is incorporated on a number of pipes and they have attained some degree of popularity. Rothe's idea was simply a number of years ahead of its time. In the photo on this page Rothe is holding his first "heel drain" pipe in his mouth.

He doesn't care for a lot of "extras" inside a pipe, and unless he is ordered otherwise, he leaves the pipe with a plain finish.

What the future holds in the way of changing customs as regards pipe smoking is anybody's guess, he says. The standard shaped pipe has been with us for nearly a century, and he thinks it will be here for many more. As to the variations in the mean time, there will be many he feels.

Those are the observations of this master at the art of pipe making—a man who began the craft when a lad of 14 in his native Denmark, and has kept busy making pipe smokers happy for over fifty years.

Left, in Rothe's mouth is his original heel drain model; right hand, a pipe of manzanita, left hand, Danish farmer's pipe. Right below, briar block and partly turned pipes. Above, examples of his work.





Tobacco Festival

Pipe Lovers Takes You to Mullins S. C., for a First Hand Account of The Year's Pre-Market Festivities

By JOHN CREEDEN
(Staff Writer)

KING TOBACCO has put on his crown and all of the 4500 residents of this South Carolina town of Mullins are taking a holiday. Once a year—at market time—they throw their cares to the wind and celebrate the opening sale of the crop that makes this city famous as the center of South Carolina's largest tobacco market.

It's a two days celebration, and it isn't enough to have the governor present. Two ex-governors are also here to lend a hand in keeping the excitement high. Pretty girls are all around, and that famous southern hospitality is a rare treat to a Northern Yankee like me.

The chant of the tobacco auctioneers got under way this morning, but it was the many activities which began yesterday that brought an estimated 8000 tobacco farmers, their families, and visitors to this central point for two thrill packed days.

Shortly after noon yesterday the festival parade began, led by Governor J. S. Thurmond winding its way through the main streets and ending at the ball park. Following the Governor were some fifteen carloads of the prettiest gals this section of the South has ever seen, while overhead P-51's added their approval of the celebration. It was the type of celebration one doesn't soon forget.

Above, Gov. Thurmond, center, is flanked by Ex-Gov. Williams, left, and Ex-Gov. B. R. Maybank (now U. S. Senator), who watch the Gov. buy the first pile of tobacco sold for \$1 a pound. Below, the Governor and Mayor Pridgen of Mullins lead the big festival parade.

PIPE LOVERS

Girls from 22 cities were entered in the beauty contest, which was won by Mrs. Jimmy Easterling of Latta. Frankly, I think the judges must have had a darn hard time arriving at a decision.

FORMALITIES BEGAN with a mid-afternoon address by the Governor who lauded the tobacco farmers of South Carolina for their production record, and averred that their crops yielded "the best flue-cured tobacco in the world."

Immediately following the Governor's address, an air show got under way in which Jack Huber, nationally known parachute exhibitionist jumped from a height of 15,000 feet, waiting until he had dropped some 14,000 feet before opening his chute.

If the Mullins baseball team could have beaten the Fair Bluff, N. C. nine in the game that followed, the day would have been perfect, but coming out on the short end of a 7-2 count wasn't enough to dampen the enthusiasm of the Mullins rooters.

The Queens' Dinner, held in the dining room of the little Pee Dee Lodge, was a colorful affair, to put it mildly. After a meal I'll not soon forget, the selection of this year's queen was announced, and the coronation was performed by Governor Thurmond, with the runners-up in the contest assisting as Attendants of Honor.

Next I went over to the Williams-Carmichael warehouse where I saw one of the largest crowds I have ever seen attending a square dance. The official estimate was close to 3000 people, and they were all having the time of their lives.

(Continued on page 357)

Above, dinner honors the new queen. The Governor is busy autographing napkins. On his right, last year's Queen, Jean Peale. Below, this year's Queen, Mrs. Jimmy Easterling is being crowned by Gov. Thurmond as the ball is about to begin.

NOVEMBER, 1947



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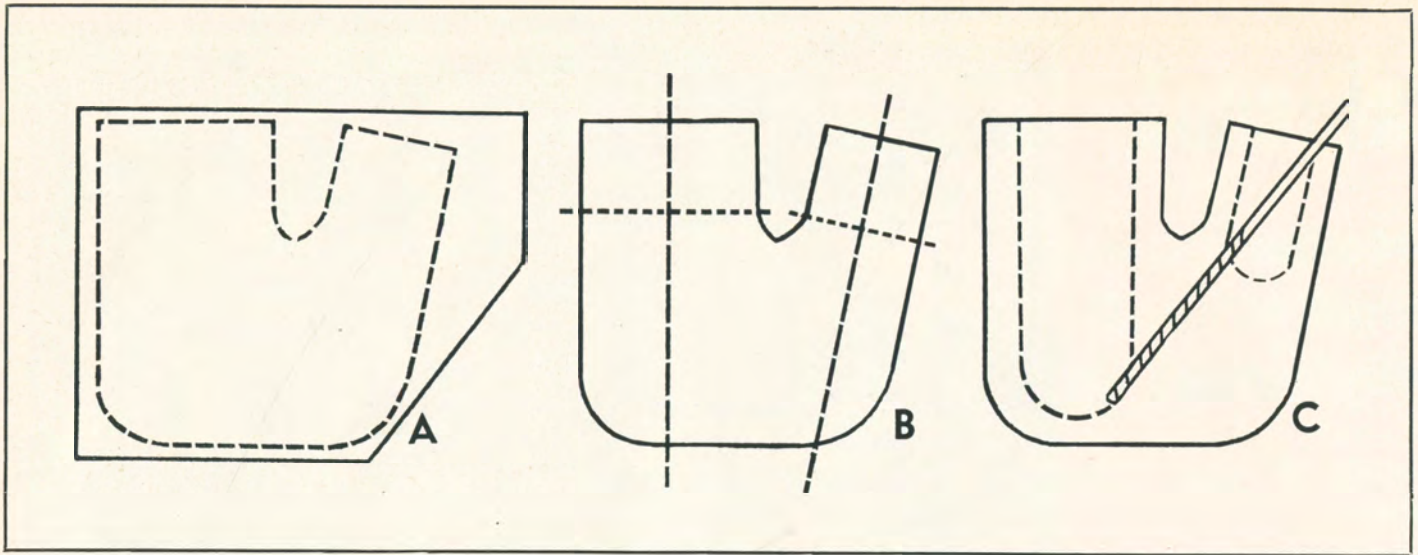
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A indicates how the Oom Paul shape is drawn on the pipe block. B shows the dead centers used in turning. Only the portion above the horizontal dash lines can be turned. C shows the location of the bowl shank, and air hole borings to be made.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of four articles by Mr. Bradshaw on pipe making at home. His concluding article on how to make the Dawes Underslung will appear in the December issue.)

How to Make an Oom Paul Pipe

A Large Block and Considerable Hand Shaping are Required in Making this Unusual Pipe Shape

By J. H. BRADSHAW

THE OOM PAUL shape pipe is much harder to make than other shapes thus far discussed in this series of articles. It is harder for several reasons. First, it is largely hand made—that is, only a small portion of the work can be done on the lathe. Secondly, a much larger piece of wood is required, making the chance of error somewhat greater, and the finishing is therefore enlarged. And thirdly, the design must be followed very closely if a good looking, correctly proportioned pipe is to result.

The Oom Paul is a large pipe, usually measuring around $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the rim of the bowl to the bottom. It was named for "Oom" Paul Kruger, the Dutch leader of the Transvaal. The bowl, although not necessarily large in diameter, is very deep and holds a large amount of tobacco.

For this reason a large pipe block must be used when making the Oom Paul shape. The R-2, R- $2\frac{1}{4}$, or the R- $2\frac{1}{2}$ are best suited for it. The design is cut out of the block as shown in the sketch marked "A" at the top of this page. There is no need to waste much of the block, and it can be worked almost to the edge, thus getting as large a pipe as is possible to obtain.

In the drawings above no measurements are given since the size of the blocks will vary. The proportion, however, is important, and that shown above

should be followed as closely as the pipe maker is able.

After the design has been drawn on the block, the next step is to turn as much of the pipe as the shape will permit. Due to the high "neck" caused by the closeness of the shank to the bowl, it will be found impossible to turn any more of the bowl or shank than the portions above the short dotted lines in sketch "B". Furthermore, this turning will not be easy.

After the wood block is trimmed with a band saw to its approximate size and shape, it is placed in the lathe chuck or screwed onto the face plate screw in such a way that dead center through the bowl (indicated by the long-dash line) is in position to be turned.

It will then be found that using the chisel from the side is an impossibility and the only method of turning the bowl is with the chisel pointing straight

into the bowl, the same as if the job were a face plate operation.

When the bowl is turned down to the indicated spot (shown by the short-dash line) the bowl opening is drilled. The size of the bowl opening will depend upon how large a block is used and how thick the remaining bowl wall will be. When this is done, the pipe can be taken from the chuck, and the job of turning the shank is now undertaken.

THIS IS practically identical to the bowl turning operation. The work is moved so that the center line through the shank becomes in line as dead center, and the cutting begins as before. The diameter of the shank should be just $\frac{2}{3}$ as large as the diameter of the bowl (outside measurement) if the proportion is to remain correct.

Again, the cutting must be done from the front, as in face plate operation, and

only a small section can be turned.

When completed, the hole is drilled to fit the tenon on the bit. This should be drilled exactly to fit, the measurement being taken from the bit itself. Ordinarily this will be approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter or slightly larger. If the bit is being made to fit the pipe, the tenon should not be less than this size, since a strong fit is desirable in this larger sized pipe.

The hole for the tenon of the bit need not be drilled any deeper than actually necessary to take the tenon. Another quarter inch is advisable, though, to serve as air space to catch unwanted moisture drops and permit a freer draft. The approximate depth is shown in sketch "C."

When the work on the shank is completed, the long, tedious job of shaping the bottom portion of the shank begins. This can be done by knives, hand chisels, or a power sander. I prefer the latter as it is much quicker and of course easier than using hand tools.

I can't call this shaping operation an easy one. As with the bull moose shape described last month, it becomes a matter of spending as much time looking at the slowly developing pipe as working it. The block is touched to the sand wheel, and then inspected to see that not too much has been taken off. Should an error be made, the whole operation of the pipe is ruined, and although it can

be remedied to some extent, it can never be a perfectly shaped Oom Paul.

The space between the shank and bowl will probably have to be hand cut, unless some kind of a flexible sanding disc is employed. This portion of the pipe is difficult to reach with any power tool.

AS THE WORK progresses the worker will come to realize that the Oom Paul, more than any other design, is largely a hand made pipe. Only the initial shaping of the top portions of the shank and bowl can be done to any degree of accuracy on the lathe. After that it is hand work.

By hand work in this sense I mean work actually done with hand tools as differing from work done with power tools. Technically, any home made pipe is a hand made pipe (unless the worker has a frazing machine and other equipment which produces pipes in mass production or several automatically from one pattern).

No matter how hard any worker tries to copy or duplicate any other pipe by hand methods, his individuality will creep into the work, and every pipe he makes will reveal his individual characteristics.

Before the pipe gets too far along it is a good idea to drill the draft hole that connects the shank with the bowl. In an ordinary shape such as a billiard

this is an extremely simple operation. The bit is merely placed directly in the shank and the hole drilled straight through.

But in the extreme bent shape of the Oom Paul, this drilling is far from a simple matter, and extreme care must be exercised in drilling it. A close study of sketch "C" which shows the location of the hole, will reveal that the drill must be inserted at exactly the right angle through the opening in the shank.

If the end of the bit should be too high, the bowl entrance to the shank will be so high that the tobacco will never burn clear to the bottom, the pipe won't cake evenly, and the job won't be satisfactory.

If, on the other hand, the bit is inserted too low, it may miss the bowl altogether, and the pipe will be no good.

It is for this reason that I prefer to drill this hole before the pipe is too far along. I draw on the outside of the pipe exact lines which show the true location of the bowl and shank holes. These are indicated by the dotted lines in sketch "C". If these lines are accurately drawn, it is then a simple matter to determine exactly the angle the bit must take in order to connect with the lower part of the bowl at exactly the right point.

A 1/16 inch bit is sufficiently large for this connecting hole and it should be good and sharp in order to make a nice clean hole all the way through.

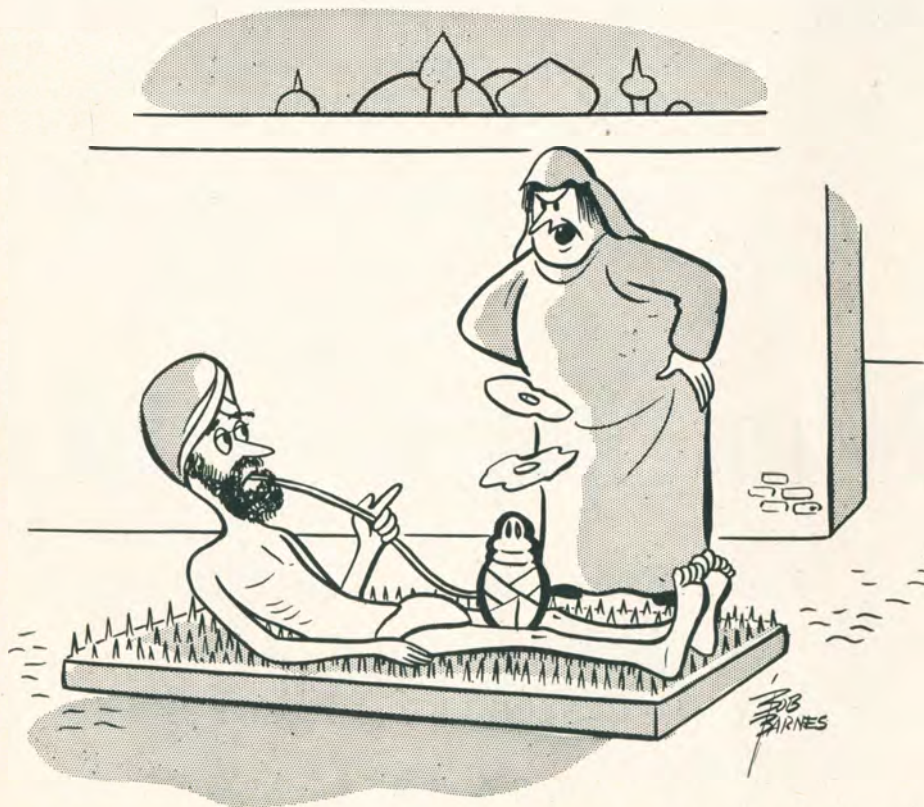
When the pipe is completed, it is given the desired finish with stain, pure wax, or whatever is desired.

SKETCHES FOR MAKING the stem are not included since most pipe makers buy their stems ready made. However, for those who do make their own, it might be said that the Oom Paul stem is large, in keeping with the shape of the pipe, is often a saddle bit, and bends to almost 90 degrees. This permits the pipe to hang easily from the mouth with the bowl in an upright position.

If the bit is made at home, drill the hole in the stock first, and then bend the bit second. Otherwise it is impossible to drill a hole in a bit that has been bent to shape. The bit will bend to any desired shape if placed in hot water for a few minutes.

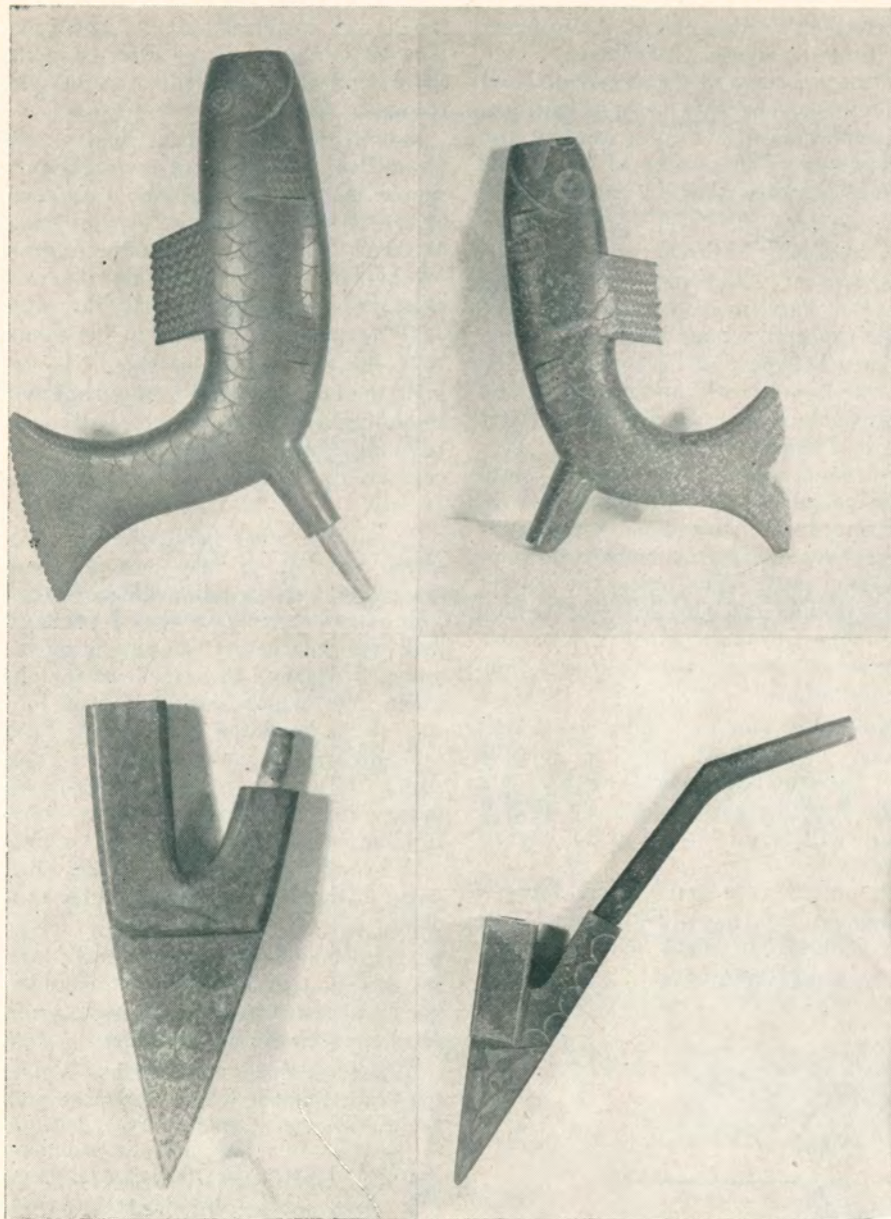
If the pipe has been made of briar or similar wood, it will finish to a high gloss. Give it a final coating of wax and buff it thoroughly with a high speed buffer. The bit can also be made to shine in the same way.

Done correctly, you will be proud of your own Oom Paul pipe, but a good job means careful work in the process.



"How many times have I warned you about smoking in bed."

The COLLECTORS' PAGE



Indian pipes of Catlinite. Above, the fish design was often used by the Indian to symbolize his important source of food. Below, V-shaped pipes are of later origin.

PICTURED ON these pages this month are photos of pipes which have been in one family for as many years as the present owner can remember. The Indian pipes (left) are the pride of Dr. L. L. Brown of Crookston, Minnesota, and he says that when he was a little boy back in the Gay Nineties, he can remember seeing the pipes in his father's home.

"Where or how Dad got them," he says, "I don't know." Those on this page are excellent examples of Catlinite pipes. The two fish at the top are exceptionally well done, and if they were made by Indians, the maker was indeed an artist.

The bowls are large and deep, thus sufficiently able to hold an ample supply of tobacco. The fish design is typical of

Indian pipes, for the Indians prefer to make their pipes after some objectivity close to them. Since fishing is one of their basic sports, it is not surprising that they reproduced fish of various kinds when they made their pipes. This was especially true of the Northwest Indians who lived near the ocean.

These pipes, however, were prepared by Indians who lived in and near the Doctor's home state of Minnesota because they are made of the famous pipe stone found in that section of the country.

THE NAME CATLINITE, is often given the substance, from the artist Catlin who often painted pictures of the Midwest Indians. He visited the famous quarry at Pipestone, Minnesota, and later wrote a description of how the Indians secure their pipe stone from this place. The name Catlinite has since been used in connection with the stone.

It is a pale red in color, sometimes a deep red. The stone is relatively soft, permitting it to be easily worked with the crude instruments the

Indians used, it was an ideal pipe-making medium.

The V-shaped designs are unusual, although they are much simpler to make than the more ornamental creations. The V-shaped ones are of later origin and consist of a more or less modern pipe shape (not unlike an Oom Paul) and have an added triangle piece on the bottom.

At the bottom of this page are other pipes which were also once the property of Collector Brown's father. The first one, with the straight upright bowl and the long stem is a clay pipe and has a wooden stem.

In the center is a rather unusual pipe, the feature being the simplicity of design.

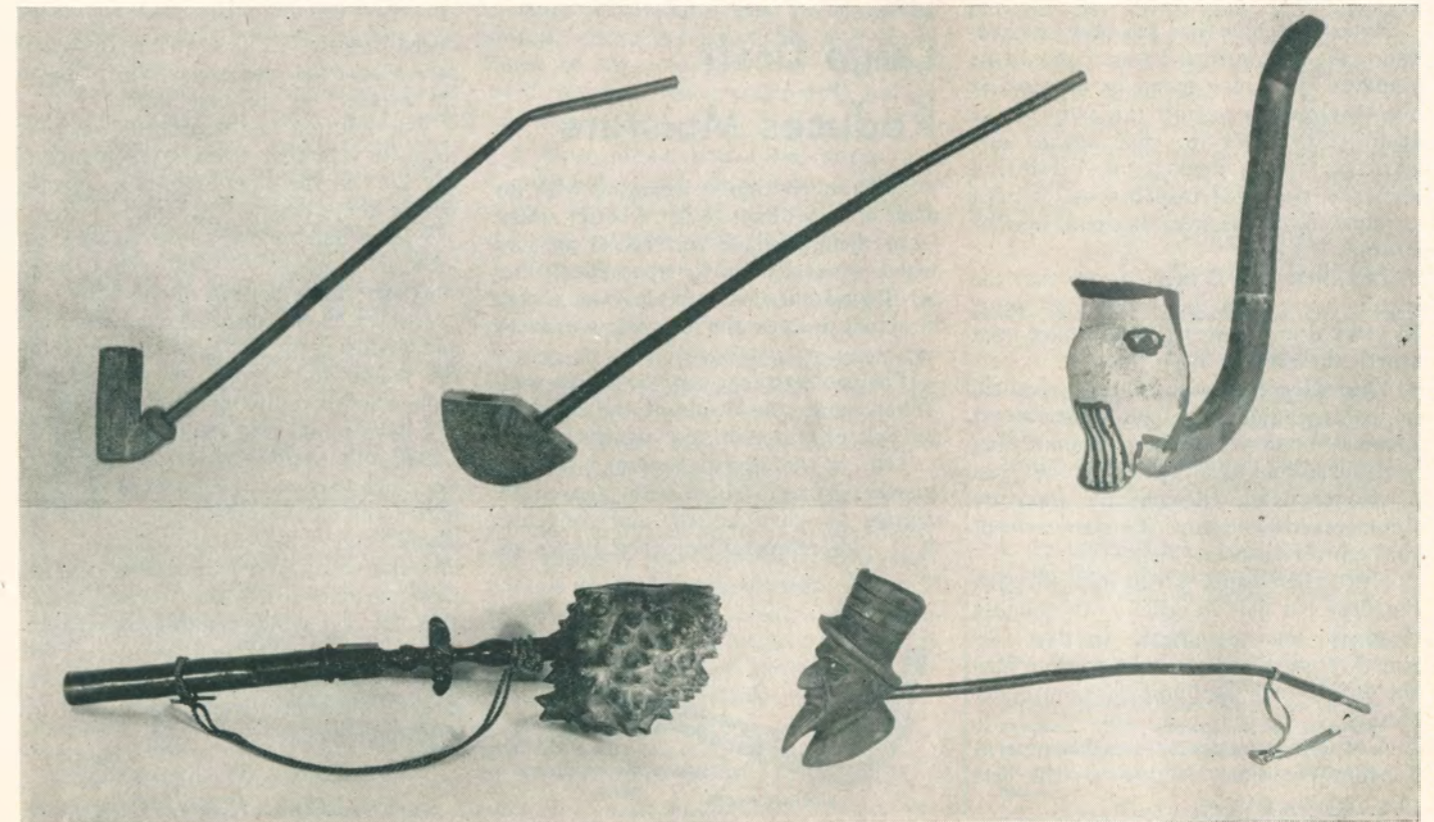
A small wood block is used for the pipe, and two holes, one for the stem and the other to serve as the bowl, are drilled almost at right angles to each other, until they connect at the bottom. The shank is also all wood.

Dr. Brown has often wondered about the clay bowl with the wooden stem at the right. Its simplicity suggests it might be the work of a child, yet the well-formed shape indicates that an Indian or some native might have been the maker. It came to him from the Philippines during the Spanish American War in 1898.

One of the most interesting of the many pipes he owns is the ebony root pipe.

(Continued on page 358)

Left, above, clay upright bowl with a wooden stem. Center, novel construction in a wooden pipe with a wooden stem. Right, clay bowl from the Philippines during the Spanish American War. Left below, ebony root pipe, right, figurhead made of wood.



Indian Pipes His Special

His Father Before Him was a Collector and Acquired Some Fine Examples of Indian Art

By C. A. EVANS

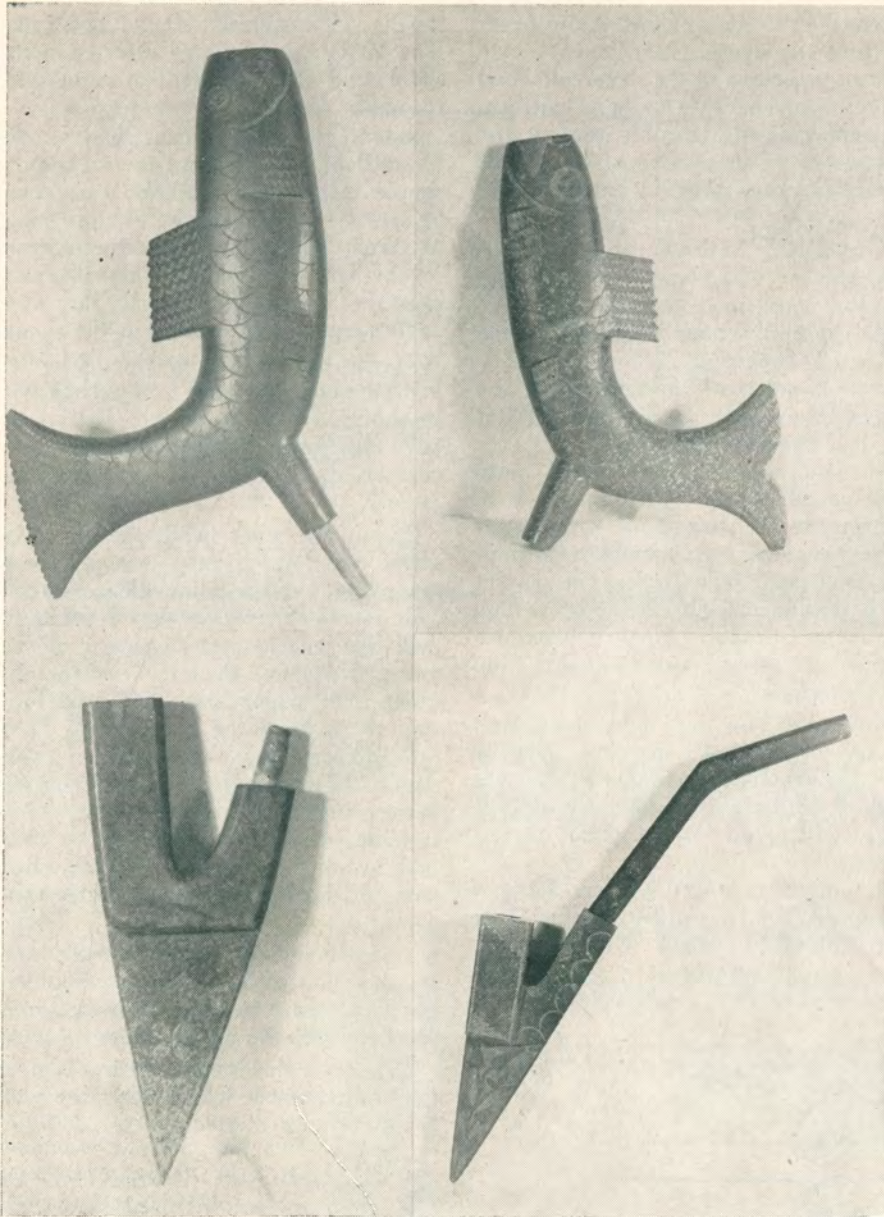
SWAP and EXCHANGE

This listing is a free service to collectors who have pipes they wish to buy, sell, or exchange with other collectors. Send in your list and description for inclusion in next month's issue. There is no charge for this listing.

CARVED MEERSCHAUM pipe showing figure of nude woman with leaves and rose buds. Make offer. E. D. SHEPPARD, 4021 Evelyn St., Verdun, Quebec.

COLLECTION of carved meerschaums, ivory, bone, wood and metal pipes for sale individually or as a collection. JOE EINHORN, 98 Sherman Ave., New Haven, Conn.

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(Continued on page 358)

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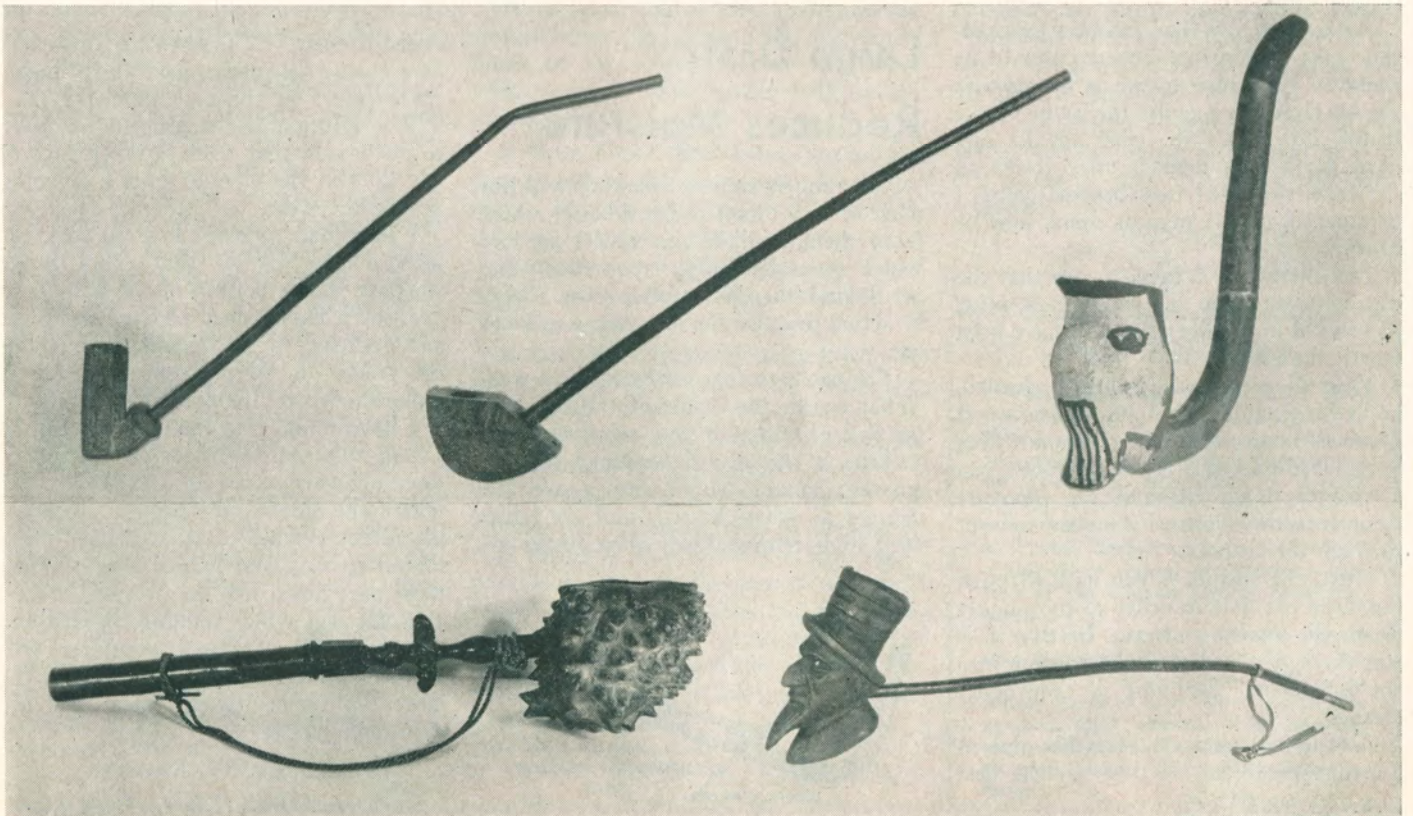
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Breaking In the New Pipe

(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 Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra, California.*)



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

YOU WILL find that your Needham pipe breaks in much easier than the ordinary briar pipe because the nature of its construction will not permit any moisture to get in the bowl.

The first time you can fill it as full as you like of your favorite tobacco and smoke it clear down to the bottom. You will find that it will form a cake all the way down—something few other pipes will do.

In time, as you continue to smoke your pipe, you will find the cake in it tends to thicken, and if left untouched it would slowly close the hole in the bowl, allowing less and less tobacco to be placed there.

You should not allow the cake to become too thick. When you clean it out always use a regular pipe reamer. Never employ a knife as this does not do an even job and is likely to damage the carbon cake.

After each pipe load has been smoked, the ashes and burned tobacco should be removed by a pipe spoon or by striking the bowl gently against the palm of the hand. Never hit the pipe against any hard surface as damage may result to the cake, the bowl may become chipped or cracked, or the stem or shank may be broken.

If a little care is taken to see that the pipe is never given any rough treatment, its reward in a longer life will have been worth the effort.

Your Needham pipe is easily cleaned, and this should be done whenever it becomes necessary. The clean-out plug is removed and also the stem. Now, run a cleaner down through the moisture drain into the moisture chamber and out through the clean-out hole.

Next, the cleaner is run back through the clean-out hole in order to thoroughly clean the moisture trap. Lastly, it is run through the dry smoke passage into the bowl, and the pipe is thoroughly cleaned.

A real pipe smoker treats his pipe as a real companion. It deserves the best care you can give it.

MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend" a combination tobacco pouch. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

Here is a nice, heady, flavorful, after dinner smoke which will please the most discriminating:

Long Virginia.....	2 oz.
Latakia	1 oz.
Perique	1 oz.
Black Cavendish.....	4 oz.
Girder Navy Cut.....	1/4 oz.

This blend is especially tasty for smoking by the fireside on long winter evenings.

—FRANK O. HUNTER,
Baltimore, Md.

Large Draft Reduces Moisture

After much aimless tinkering with my pipes in an attempt to get a better smoke from them, I have run across an idea which is really only hypothetical, but yet I find that in applying my theory in actual practice the idea seems to work out.

The problem that confronted me was: What causes the inside of the shank to get full of water or stay relatively dry?

This is the way I reasoned out the answer: Water seldom gets above 100 degrees C when heated, and condenses at a high temperature when under re-

duced pressure. The drawing illustrated here shows the mechanism which lowers the pressure in the pipe stem.

The solution to the problem has been to make sure that there is no stoppage of any kind in the pipe, or even a clogging within the stem.

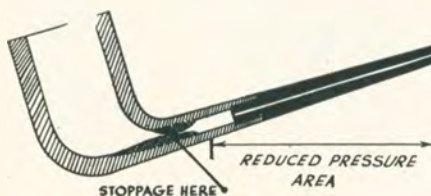
I have had to learn how to pack the tobacco properly so that there is no stoppage in the bottom of the bowl.

Also, I have taken each of my pipes and drilled a larger opening throughout the stems and shanks so that there is a more uniform diameter throughout.

I have found that the clogging can be caused by a number of reasons, including too much cake at the bottom of the bowl where the smoke hole begins. In some instances particles of tobacco have crept into the shank and lodged there. When these particles dried, they formed a sizeable stoppage which reduced the air flow.

A pipe cleaner used regularly will keep the air hole free and clean, and the larger air hole passage gives a truly enjoyable smoke.

—D. W. STALKER,
Walla Walla, Washington



CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

Hints for Humidor Users

I should like to pass on to fellow pipe smokers a few humidor hints which I have discovered from time to time and which tend to keep the tobacco in the humidor in perfect smoking condition all the time.

First of all, a tobacco moistener can easily and quickly be made at home from a bit of plaster of Paris. A small piece holds quite a bit of water and serves very well in the humidor.

In experimenting with correct moisture content of the tobacco in the humidor, I have found that a large, thin piece of plaster of Paris fits down on the tobacco and serves as a lid. This tends to keep the tobacco more evenly humidified, and the moisture seems to remain longer, also, before it again becomes necessary to wet the plaster.

However, since it is often inconvenient to lift this plaster lid every time I want to fill my pipe, I have placed the plaster disc on the bottom of the humidifier and then placed the tobacco on top of it. I find that although it takes several days for the moisture to work up from the bottom of the humidor to the tobacco on the top layer, it is not necessary to add water to the moistener half as often, since the tobacco covering the disc keeps the moisture from evaporating. In fact, it can't evaporate, except up through the tobacco, and that is exactly what is desired.

Another idea that works well with circular humidors is to cut a piece of blotting paper to line the wall of the canister on the inside. This is then soaked with water and the tobacco packed in. When filling the pipe, always take from the center of the canister, and this keeps the tobacco packed deep against the blotter, which will hold its moisture for a long time.

—R. G. CARROLL
Minneapolis, Minn.



Bolt Saves Broken Pipes

Here is a simple idea for repairing broken stems and is quickly and easily done in the average home workshop with no more than a small drill and an old bolt.

I have found that most breaks are usually where the stem meets with the shank, and the tenon is usually broken off and left inside the shank hole.

Generally, the broken segment is removed, but in this instance it is left in the shank.

A small machine bolt is drilled through the center with a small drill. Next, the head of the screw is sawed off, and it is then inserted in the stem and shank so as to connect both of them.

A stronger job can be made by removing the broken segment of the shank, and boring a hole inside the stem comparable to that in the shank. A much larger bolt will be required for these larger holes, but the larger bolt will be much stronger and will do a better job, although it takes a bit more time to do it. (See illustration above.)

W. F. SYLVESTER, MOMM 2/c
U. S. S. Bayfield

Rubber Tips

Soften Bite

Although the idea I have in mind is by no means a new one, it is known by relatively few smokers and therefore I feel it should be passed along.

I am one of those smokers who is quite hard on bits. I guess I chew as much as I smoke. In searching for some method which would help reduce this damage, I hit upon making some rubber slip overs.

This is accomplished by getting a piece of rubber tubing and cutting off a small section, about a half an inch or slightly more if necessary.

This ring is then slipped over the end of the bit where it serves as a cushion between the teeth and the end of the stem. The size of the bit will determine the size of the tubing to get, and since there isn't very much stretch in tubing of this kind there should be no allowance for stretch.

Besides serving as a protective ring, the rubber sleeve is also an aid to those whose teeth do not want to come together closely on the hard rubber stem. There is no change in cutting the tubing nor in placing it on the stem for such usage, although in actual practice a need for shorter or longer lengths may become apparent.

The rubber sleeve permits a much stronger and firmer bite, and although it may be chewed through in time, its replacement is a matter of seconds, and the cost is practically nothing.

It also gives a comfortable feel to the teeth, but the saving in the cost of new bits alone is why I employ this idea regularly.

—BILL JETSON
Kerman, California

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.

WHAT'S NEW?

New Meerschaum Designs Are Announced by Pioneer

Carved Styles For Collectors

Several new shapes of carved meerschaum pipes are now being offered by the Pioneer Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The new pipes are made of high quality block meerschaum and are available in designs such as the horse's head shown here.

The standard shaped bulldog, also illustrated, is now in production, and both the regular lines and the collector's items are making their appearances in pipe shop windows.

The Pioneer Pipe Company is one of the few manufacturers specializing in the making of meerschaum pipes.

Stern Caboose Is Announced

The L. & H. Stern Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., have just announced the new Sterncrest Caboose, a large and massive pipe which will please those who are looking for a good sized bowl surrounded by an ample amount of briar to give a cool smoke.

Tobacco Film Is Completed

The Truett Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, has just completed a new motion picture entitled "Journey to Contentment" which tells the story of the modern manufacturing



and processing of tobacco.

Tobacco grown in Ontario is featured in the film which carries through a full three years of development from the time the seed is planted until the tobacco is packaged and shipped.

New Kaywoodie Booklet Ready

A lot of good information about pipes is to be found in the new Kaywoodie booklet which has recently been published by the Kaywoodie Pipe Company.

The first few pages are given over to answers of questions often asked by pipe smokers. The rest of the booklet contains pictures and descriptions of Kaywoodie's latest pipe styles.

Cavity Pipe By Thomas

Pipe smokers in Canada will be interested in the new Thomas Cavity pipe which is now being distributed by L. Thomas, the importer, in Montreal.

The Cavity is so named because of a small cavity at the bottom of the bowl which traps unwanted tars and oils and

prevents their reaching the mouth.

The Cavity is said to be made of fine imported briar. At the present it is on sale in Canadian provinces only.

Corn Cobs In Canada

Missouri corn cobs are now being shipped to Canada to be made into pipes for smokers in that country, it has been announced by officials of Buescher Industries, corn cob pipe manufacturers of Washington, Missouri.

A new factory was recently built at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and production is now underway. The output this year will not be up to expectations, however, since the midwest floods last spring caused a shortage in the crop of Collier corn, the type specially grown for use in making corn cob pipes.

The Canadian made corn cobs will be sold primarily in that country.

New Needham Bent Shape

The Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra, California, has announced that a bent model is now available.

The new shape, known as the San Benito, possesses all of the features of the standard design, including the moisture dam, drain and chamber.

Other recent additions to the Needham line include the San Pedro and San Pablo, resembling apple shapes, the San Bruno and the San Felipe, which are similar to the billiard, and the San Luis which is four sided.





Rogers Pouch Again Available

The Rogers Pres-to-Fil tobacco pouch is once again available, after having been discontinued during the war years.

The pouch is moulded in one piece of rubber and, because it has no seams or stitches to tear, assures the smoker of factory fresh tobacco over a long period of time, according to Rogers officials.

The bottom is closed by a spring, and the top is covered by a snap button protective flap.

Shipments to pipe shops from the factory have already begun, and the pouch will be making its appearance in show windows shortly.

New Marxman Folding Pipe

Ideal for carrying in the pocket is the new Marxman folding pipe, a product of Marxman Pipes of New York.

Made of the best quality imported briar, the bowl is quite flat, thereby keeping down any unwanted bulge in the pocket, and in order to reduce the danger of stem breakage as well as conserve space in the pocket, the shank bends around and over the bowl as illustrated above.

Shipments have already left the factory, and this traveling companion will shortly be seen in smoke shop show windows.

New Cellini Is Announced

The Victory Pipe Craftsmen of Chicago have announced a new pipe known as the Cellini.

The new model features straight grain imported briar and is said to have a unique patented T stem. The latter departs from the usual stem construction by having two holes at the sides of the stem in place of the conventional single hole at the end.

Pipe and Pen Are Held in New Combination Desk Set

Saves Space On Desk

Pipe smokers who are looking for a space saving pipe rack for their desk or table will find it in this new combination pipe and pen holder. Made of bronze plated metal, it holds the pen in an ever-ready position and different models hold up to three pipes.

Other designs feature models of dogs, horses, and other animals in place of the pen and holder. The holder is made by the Burt Ray Corporation of Chicago, Ill.



NOVEMBER, 1947

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FOR PIPE SMOKERS

I. E. Miner,
Cornell, Illinois

First I use a moderately dry tobacco, and then I see to it I have a good even light to begin with, tamping lighted tobacco gently down.

After that I use my tamper frequently, whenever I feel I am drawing air instead of smoke—always gently, because if done too hard it will pack the heel or bottom half too tight. Coarser cut tobaccos usually require more tamping than the granulated varieties.

By so doing, I have no more trouble than mentioned keeping my pipe going. But this doesn't tell what to do when I am in the middle of an interesting book or busy at something else and can't stop.

Patrick Conroy,
Oakland, California

Suit the action to the word or in this case the amount of tobacco to the occasion.

Simply fill your pipe with as much tobacco as you feel you will be able to smoke to the bottom. In fact be a little on the lean side.

Before I found the secret of success I would fill my pipe to the top a few minutes before eating, keeping an appointment, entering a restricted smoking area, etc. through habit. This half-way smoking created a soggy heel and walls at the bottom of the pipe. This prevents, or at least impedes clear-to-the-bottom smoking.

A slow, steady, measured puffing is the *prime* requisite under any circumstances. However, previous overfills will make it difficult.

Next time look ahead. If you find an obstacle to a full pipe of pleasure, fill it accordingly.

Bud Emling,
Bonfield, Ill.

On this subject there are many and various factors to be taken into consideration, such as: The construction of the bowl chamber, the uniformity of the

Pro and Con

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

This is the page set aside for the reader to discuss controversial questions pertaining to pipes and pipe smoking. Letters may be shortened, but the opinions expressed remain unchanged.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

"What method or methods do you use to get the tobacco to stay lighted clear to the bottom of the bowl?"

cake formation, the moisture content, burning qualities, and cut of the tobacco, the method of packing the tobacco in the bowl, and finally, the art of smoking a pipe.

For best burning results the bowl chamber walls should taper in toward the bottom at a slight angle.

The cake formation should be uniform and even or improper air circulation will result. Also, the cake in the heel should be allowed to dry thoroughly during the pipe's resting period, as soggy heels cause difficult burning near the bottom of the bowl.

If the tobacco is too moist the juices drain to the bottom of the bowl, and the tobacco will have a tendency to go out at this point.

Poor combustion also causes difficulty in keeping the pipe lit, and is overcome by adding a free burning tobacco or some other combustion agent to the mixture.

The tobacco granules should not be too large and should be uniform in size. Thus, the tobacco can be packed more firmly and uniformly and will produce a steadier burn.

Most important, don't stuff or cram the tobacco in the bowl, but pack it in

layers, with the first pinch placed in loosely, the next more firmly, and so on, so that when the bowl is full it is springy to the touch of the finger.

Light the tobacco, tamp it down, light and tamp down again, so that the entire surface is burning evenly. Smoke very slowly in even draws.

Avoid letting saliva enter the stem. Tamping down the burning tobacco, and placing the fingers tightly over the top of the bowl during alternate blowing and drawing are two excellent methods that help to keep the tobacco burning all the way to the bottom.

Walter Musgrave,
Houston, Texas

There are two primary secrets to getting the tobacco to burn all the way down. The first is the most important—and it is, simply, to keep puffing.

This need not be rapid, but it must be at frequent intervals—continual, in other words.

The second is the kind of tobacco used. It should be of a rather fine cut—somewhat stringy, and packed firmly but not too tightly in the pipe. If it is packed too tightly it cannot get air to burn, the draw is harder, and it is more likely to go out.

J. E. Searle,
Blue Earth, Minnesota

A few experiments will conclusively prove that the method in which the tobacco is packed in the bowl has more to do with the burn clear to the bottom than any other factor.

For instance, take some tobacco—any tobacco—and put it in the pipe very lightly. Light it, and draw. You will soon see that it goes out, simply because the shreds are far apart and do not touch each other.

Next, take the same tobacco and the same pipe and pack the tobacco as tightly as you possibly can. You will find it so

NEXT MONTH

DECEMBER—*"What is your favorite pipe shape and why?"*

(Answers must be received by November 5)

JANUARY—*"What effect do you think humidity has on pipe smoking?"*

(Answers must be received by December 5)

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

difficult to draw that there is no pleasure in smoking. By necessity you will not draw as often as you should, simply because it is so difficult and unpleasant. So, your pipe goes out.

At first glance it would seem that the happy medium was the answer, but this is not exactly so. The pipe must be packed on the heavy side. This is because the burning embers must touch one another sufficiently to ignite and carry the fire on down through the tobacco.

There must be air in among the shreds, or the fire cannot burn. This is why large, heavy cuts are not as conducive to the tobacco burning all the way down as when the tobacco is more finely cut.

Therefore, I say, that to keep the tobacco burning smoothly clear to the bottom of the bowl, it should be packed firmly but not too tightly, and should be moderately cut.

Dave Richards,
New York, N. Y.

The only way I have ever found to get the tobacco to stay lighted clear to the bottom of the pipe bowl is to keep lighting it about every 30 seconds!

O. B. Potter,
Duluth, Minn.

I believe a combination of a properly shaped bowl and correctly packed tobacco is the answer to keeping the tobacco lit all the way down. The shape should be conical, that is, with the sides sloping inward towards the bottom, for it is known that the fire in the bowl tends to burn best at the center.

Therefore, by keeping the walls of the bowl in the same shape as the course of the burning tobacco, it is more likely to keep lit.

As for packing the tobacco, it should be firmly packed, preferable in layers—not that the layers have anything to do with it, but by packing the tobacco in layers, this assures an even packing, whereas when the tobacco is put in all at once and then packed, it will be tighter at the top than at the bottom.

Obviously, a pipe so packed will not keep its fire well.

Robert A. Braun,
Lima, Ohio

Say all you want to about the kind of tobacco or the way it's lit, but one of the primary causes of pipes not staying lit clear to the bottom of the bowl is the bad placement of the air hole where it enters the shank.

Lots of pipes, even of good manufacture, and supposedly by experts at the craft, have the air hole coming into the bowl anywhere from an eighth of an

inch to almost $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch above the bottom of the bowl.

It is absolutely impossible in such pipes to get the tobacco to burn below the point where this air hole enters the bowl, no matter what tricks you employ. Even a blow torch and gasoline won't help. Perhaps a vent in the bottom would help, but who wants a hole in the bottom of his pipe?

The only answer is to get all pipe manufacturers to build their products correctly in the first place. The air hole not only *should* be but *must* be not only at the bottom but at the center of bottom if the tobacco is to burn evenly clear to the bottom. You can't burn the tobacco that is below the hole leading into the shank.

Jack LaHarris,
Springfield, Mass.

Continuous drawing on the pipe will cause the tobacco to burn clear to the bottom. I also believe that the tobacco should have the right moisture content for proper combustion.

It is difficult to describe in words just how moist the tobacco should be, but after it rests in the humidor for a while, it should be tested by pinching it. If it seems to stick together and slowly expand after the pinch, it is about right. If the moisture can be easily felt in the fingers when the tobacco is pinched, it is too moist, and if it cannot be pinched so that it sticks together, it is too dry.

Experience will soon tell just how the tobacco should be, and in its correct state of moisture content, it will burn clear to the bottom.

Bob Miller,
Kingman, Arizona

In this state where the air is dry, the tobacco becomes easily dried out, and it seems to burn to the bottom much more easily than in other climates. Just what a scientist would give as the reason, I do not know, but it is a fact, and there seems to be a lightness to the smoke which I never knew before when I lived in a more humid climate.

There seems to be a difference between smoking dry tobacco, and smoking a moist tobacco in a dry climate.

L. Richards,
Norfolk, Va.

The answer, as I have often been told but would never believe for a long while, is all in the way the pipe is broken in. Old timers always say to smoke the pipe clear down the first few times. After that it would stay lighted without any trouble.

This never made sense to me for a
(Continued on page 357)

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This is the Lockheed Pipe Club, a newly formed unit in Burbank, California. The Club reports increasing interest in spite of layoffs and changes among its members.

Pipe Clubs

Burbank Club Holding Regular Monthly Meetings; Interest in Starting New Clubs is Growing

THE HANDSOME gentlemen pictured above comprise the membership of the newly formed Lockheed pipe club which was recently organized in Burbank, California. The membership is growing and the members report they are learning a lot about pipes.

At the club's most recent meeting they were privileged to see some of the Marxman Heirloom Pipes. Seven of these hand carved collector's pieces were on hand for inspection. The members felt the pipes were definitely a work of art and, as one member expressed it "the ultimate in pipe making."

Ray Wilson, of the Hollywood Pipe shop in Hollywood, spoke to the group and told about some of the newer pipes on the market.

Bill Graebe won the main door prize—a high billiard Custombilt—and Don Hart won a second door prize—a specimen straight grained Needham.

The club is composed largely of men who are employed in the Lockheed Aircraft factory. Attendance at meetings holds up despite layoffs and terminations, reports Rand Misemer, the club secretary.

This Burbank club has selected Fri-

day night as the most suitable for its members, and it meets once a month at a local cafe at 6:30 p.m. So far they have had local speakers from pipe shops in nearby towns. Ed Copeland, of "The Smoker's Den" in Montrose, and William Yagerlehner, custom pipe maker, are scheduled to appear at the next meeting.

New Clubs

ST. ALBANS, N. Y.

A new pipe club has been organized at the St. Albans Naval Hospital here by Anthony J. Gregorio, according to a recent letter from this energetic pipe enthusiast.

At the first meeting, a number of men were present, many of whom had never heard of a pipe club before. Several of the boys were from the Hospital, and they all liked the idea of forming a pipe club. They voted to spread the idea around, and then hold their first real meeting in a few weeks. Joe Coniglo, founder of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club is scheduled to attend.

Persons in and near St. Albans who would be interested in meeting with the

group should contact Gregorio at the hospital.

Gregorio is also serving as section leader in the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club and takes care of members in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and a few other states.

SWARTZ CREEK, MICH.

A new club is about to be formed here in this section of Michigan with Paul Spaniola as the primary king pin. Spaniola, who is more than just active in pipe circles in Swartz Creek, has asked for full particulars on how to go about forming a club in his locality.

So, pipe smokers in Flint and nearby towns, here is your chance to get together, learn more about pipes, and have a darn good time in the process. Get in touch with Spaniola and give him your support.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Students at Purdue University will have a pipe club before long if the plans of Don Deutch become a reality. In a recent letter he expressed a desire to have a club on the campus of this Indiana school and asked that the list of suggestions on club organization be forwarded to him. This has already been done.

Deutch is a genuine pipe smoker, and hopes to get the club started in the near future. He invites those who are interested in forming such a group to get in touch with him at Cary Halls, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Club News

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

The Mohawk Pipe Club has decided to discuss the Pro and Con Question each month at their regular meeting. They discuss the various answers submitted by readers, taking a vote on which one is best, which is second, and so on.

Their first discussion took up the September question which was on the subject of pipe deterioration between smokes. The members voted George Barling's letter as best, Robert Merrill's second, and C. E. McAllister's third.

All of the points brought out in the letters were discussed, and at the end the club voiced the opinion that the smoking quality of a used pipe deteriorates if not smoked for a long time (two or three months) to varying degrees depending upon several factors such as, how wet was the pipe, if an aromatic tobacco was used in the pipe, humidity of the surrounding air, and so on.

The club also assigns topics for club discussion, and the last one was whether or not the humidity of the atmosphere affects the smoking quality of a pipe. The members stated that they had just passed through a six weeks period of high humidity, and that definitely the smoking quality of their pipes had become worse.

Mr. Engler and Mr. Carney, both members of the club, said they found smoking in foreign lands unbearable when the humidity was high.

The club is looking forward to their first annual meeting, at which time they expect an attendance of about 100.

CRESENTA-CANADA, CALIF.

About 20 members attended the

October meeting of the Cresenta-Canada Pipe Club in Montrose, California. The meeting began with a steak dinner followed by a short description of activities in other pipe clubs throughout the nation by George Cushman, publisher of PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE.

The program for the evening consisted of the showing of four of the seven sets of lantern slides on pipes which were recently prepared by the editors of PIPE LOVERS and which are available to any group free of charge for showing at meetings.

A set of suggestions on how to organize and carry on the program of a pipe club has just been completed by the editors of this magazine. A copy will be sent free on request.

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

- BURBANK—
LOCKHEED PIPE CLUB
Rand Miesemer
4644 Verdugo Road
Los Angeles
- 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—
CY PRUNER
3807 S. Hill Street
- MONTRORSE—
ED COPELAND
2326½ Honolulu Ave.
- SAN FRANCISCO—
ROBERT H. PURCELL
830 Hyde Street
FRED PARDINI
730 Avalon Ave.
- SANTA MONICA—
ED KOLPIN
220 Santa Monica Blvd.

COLORADO

- DENVER—
HENRY F. KOKENZIE
4211 Green Court

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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

ILLINOIS

- BERWYN—
JOSEPH SEBEK
3732 Lombard Ave.

CHICAGO

- HAROLD CLAUSSEN
2604 Milwaukee Ave.
- WILLIAM HORN
1348 N. Lawndale Ave.
- DE KALB
C. R. MILLER,
231 East Lincoln Highway
- GALESBURG—
FRED M. RAINEY
963 E. Main Street

INDIANA

- INDIANAPOLIS
PAUL H. CHILDERS
223 N. Alabama Street
- LAFAYETTE—
DON E. DEUITCH
Box 200, Cary Halls
West Lafayette

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

MASSACHUSETTS

- WORCESTER—
J.L. BYRNE
5 Pearl Street
Milbury, Mass.

MICHIGAN

- EAST LANSING—
JAMES APOSTLE
Quonset Hut No. 16
Michigan State College

LANSING

- LEONARD DEASON
2014 Beal Ave.
- SWARTZ CREEK—
PAUL SPANIOLA
Paul's Tavern

MINNESOTA

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

MISSOURI

- KANSAS CITY—
BOND PERLETH
3722 Wabash
- ROGER NAVRAN
621 W. 57 Terrace

NEW YORK

- BROOKLYN—
JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO
86 Avenue "S"
S. B. ZUKERMAN
1530-52nd Street
- HEMPSTEAD—
DONALD E. SMITH
76 Prospect Street
- NEW YORK—
W. P. COLTON, JR.
145 E. 74th St.
- ST. ALBANS—
ANTHONY GREGORIO
113-40 196th St.
- SCHENECTADY—
MOHAWK PIPE CLUB
C. A. PIERCY, Pres.
Box 27, Ballston Lake

OHIO

- CINCINNATI—
JOHN F. GALL
3758 Montgomery Road
Norwood, Ohio

DAYTON

- WM. L. DAHLE
815 Neal Ave.

GREENVILLE

- E. R. HUFNAGLE
P. O. Box 35

- TOLEDO—
JOHN A. MURPHY
1581 Jermain Drive

OREGON

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

PENNSYLVANIA

- GREENCASTLE—
J. L. SHACKELFORD
33 East Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

- B. B. CHERRY
6107 N. 8th St.

PITTSBURGH

- MELVIN H. TELES
5423 Howe Street

TEXAS

- COMMERCE—
RALPH MC DONALD
1108 Main Street

WASHINGTON

- SEATTLE—
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Books

BOOK REVIEW

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PIPES, SMOKING, AND TOBACCO, by Alfred Crowquill. 5½x8½ ins. paper and cloth comb., 91 pages with 45 illustrations, 1 color plate. Published by The Arents Tobacco Collection, the New York Public Library, New York. \$7.50.

This book by Alfred H. Forrester (1804-1872) known in his day as "Alfred Crowquill" was written in 1840. It shows the author's customary facility as a writer and illustrator, and it is clear from the start that he intended it for publication.

However, this Britisher well knew the Royal objection to tobacco and either decided not to have it published, or else no publisher would accept it. The manuscript found its way into the Arents Tobacco Collection where it has remained until it now appears in published form.

The author explains at the outset that the book is intended to be a sort of a smoker's scrapbook. In it he describes numerous events and happenings on the subject of tobacco and smoking, starting with a summary of smoking customs in China, which he says is "the most ancient nation that smokes."

From this he jumps to a description of the sale of the late Duke of Sussex's effects, followed by a rather complete description of the tobacco plant. An excellent hand colored picture is a feature of this part of the book. He even includes directions for planting and growing the seed.

The rest of the book is filled with various clippings from newspapers and observations of the author on various aspects of tobacco and smoking.

It is not so much what he says but the fact that he considers it worthy of recording that makes the book interesting. And it is not without its humor. Many of the passages and the verses of poetry will bring a chuckle or two.

It is interesting to compare the smoking practices of a century ago with those of today.

The book is beautifully printed in an italic type reminiscent of the charm of the author's handwriting. Only five hundred copies of this first edition were printed, and to anyone who is interested in the subject of tobacco, this book is a "must." In the front of the book is the notation "Publication No. 1, Arents Tobacco Collection." From that we assume the appearance in book form of more unpublished manuscripts on the subject are to follow. We hope this is but the first of many.

HOW TO REAM A PIPE

[Begins on page 338]

of pipe reamers on the market today, and all of them have their merits. Some may be adjusted for each individual pipe, and some are self adjusting. Any reamer that fits the pipe in which it is to be used to the extent that it leaves an even cake of the proper thickness over the entire bowl wall is acceptable.

The ideal reamer, in my opinion, is one which has four knives, each at right angles to the other, each of which is critically sharp, and which is made of heavy enough metal so that there is no play or bend in the blades. I have never seen a commercially made reamer of this type, so I am not giving a boost to any certain make of reamer.

This does not mean that reamers of a different construction are not excellent. Many have two blades, both sharp. The adjustable types which can be pre-set are also good, and if used with intelligence will give a perfect performance.

Never use a reamer on a pipe that has just been smoked. The cake will be wet

and spongy, sometimes soft. Let the pipe thoroughly dry out before the job is attempted. A clean cut will then be made with the least possible danger of bungling the job.

As a suggestion, place a pipe cleaner in the stem and shank while the reaming is being done. This will prevent the carbon dust from working into the shank and stem. Also, after the reamer has been started, turn pipe and reamer upside down, thus further preventing the reamed particles from entering the shank and stem sections.

IF THE REAMER fits the bowl correctly, push it down rapidly as the twists are made. The instant it strikes bottom take it out, twisting it in the same direction as when it was inserted. Prolonged turning of the reamer while in the bowl does absolutely no good, and tends to cut out too much of the cake. Unless it is unduly thick, four or five twists after it has been properly started

PIPODDITIES

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



should put it to the bottom, and one more twist should bring it out. Thick cakes will require more effort.

In instances where the cake has become faulty or defective, and it is desired to remove it and start a new one, the same procedure should be used. A reamer which fits flush against the bowl wall should be employed. All of the cake should be removed—not most of it—and the interior of the bowl wall should be

as clean as the day the pipe was made. Persons having access to a lathe might re-bore the hole with the proper size drill.

Reaming is not difficult, and if these few simple precautions are followed the job can be done correctly and thus keep the cake at proper thickness for maximum performance and enjoyment of the pipe.

TOBACCO FESTIVAL

[Begins on page 342]

A radio show was also featured, and the WIS Hillbillies and the Radio Pals from Columbia furnished the entertainment and music for dancing.

For the younger folks, or, I might say, those who don't care too much for square dancing, the ballroom variety was going full tilt in Clark's warehouse just across the street. Westbrook's Orchestra from Columbia was giving out with some hot jive mixed occasionally with more tuneful melodies. And this spot was crammed with approximately 2000 more celebrants.

The first day wound up with hundreds of weary Carolinians dead tired but admitting they hadn't had as wonderful a time since the festival last year, but of course this year's was better than ever.

Today, however, the real reason for all this gayety got under way. A note of seriousness was felt soon after Governor Thurmond purchased the first pile of tobacco for a dollar a pound. Now it was up to the bidders to decide if the toil of the past twelve months would be worth the effort.

EVERYWHERE WITHIN the numerous sale barns were the farmers with their bundles of leaves. Each was wondering if the price would be enough to make both ends meet for the coming year.

PRO AND CON

[Begins on Page 352]

long time, but I am now convinced there is something to the idea. If the pipe is smoked only half way at the start, the cake pattern is formed.

The solution is to smoke the pipe clear down to the bottom the first few times, and as the even cake begins, the pipe will be broken in properly. From then on the pipe will smoke clear down to the bottom each time the pipe is smoked.

**C. S. Vogell,
Ontario, California**

I have noticed that the longer the pipe

Tobacco is the small farmer's crop, with the average of three acres to each Southern tobacco farmer's holdings. In this section most growers are tenant farmers. They can refuse to sell, but usually they take what is bid, for that is the way the tobacco sale operates.

The tobacco company representatives stroll about the barns looking at the quality of the leaf they are to buy. There isn't the quantity this year, for the crop is late, but the bidding doesn't show it.

The chant of the auctioneer isn't distinguishable to the outsider, but those in the business know what is going on. They raise a finger or two, thus signalling their bid, and the price they are willing to pay.

One cannot blame the town for closing up shop and forgetting everything but this annual event that heralds the end of one year and the start of another. It might almost be called the end of one life and the beginning of a new. For here, deep in the heart of the tobacco country, one feels the suspense that grows as harvest time nears. A good crop and a good price mean prosperity for the entire community and everyone living in it. The climax of 12 months of hard labor must let off steam. The tension cracks, and for one grand night out of the 365 all Tobaccoland cuts loose and has a big time.

is smoked, the easier it is to get it to stay lighted all the time. The first few times the pipe goes out, but after it has been smoked 50 to a hundred times, it stays lit much better. It is my belief that a thick cake is somewhat conducive to keeping the pipe lighted, but just why or how it accomplishes this, I do not know.

At any rate, if a new pipe goes out often, I don't really worry much about it, for experience has indicated that as the pipe becomes older, it will hold its fire much longer.

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CREATING A NEW BLEND

[Begins on page 336]

trade mark bureaus in existence for many years and keeps a record of all registered trade marks.

The T. M. A. Trade Mark Bureau has on file approximately 250,000 registration cards. For a nominal fee the bureau will report whether a mark submitted to them or a similar mark has been registered. This information is useful in deciding whether to prepare a trade mark application under the U. S. Trade Mark Laws.

TOBACCO'S AROMA in the pack and the aroma of its smoke are chiefly controlled by the top flavor applied to the blended and cut tobacco shortly before it is packaged. Top flavors differ greatly one from another and can be generally described only as containing aromatic substances. There is no limit to the number of possible top flavor mixtures. Blending them is as much an art as blending tobaccos, and equally important to the finished product. A single top flavor often produces different results in different tobacco mixtures, so the flavoring department does not begin

until after the basic leaf mixture is chosen. In one instance four separate top flavors were developed to specification requiring appetizing pack and smoke aroma without detracting from the smoker's enjoyment of the tobacco itself.

The choice of the best of the four top flavors is a judgment that should properly come from a large and representative group of disinterested pipe smokers.

This is accomplished by making actual tests, such as giving small quantities of tobacco treated with each flavor to a number of smokers and then obtaining their preferences.

If the number of men used in the test is large enough, a small idea of the success the new blend may expect is indicated in the results of these first sample testings.

By now the process has required many months to complete, and much time and money has been expended—all in an effort to provide the pipe smoker with a new blend which will be to his liking. The blender knows he can't please everyone, or even a majority, but he does hope that his efforts will produce a new mixture that will be appreciated by enough of today's smokers to have made the new venture worth while.

INDIAN PIPES

[Begins on page 346]

at the left below. It has a cherry wood stem and originally contained a rubber bit, but the latter rotted off some years ago. The pipe has seen considerable smoking, and although the bowl lacks workmanship, the shank design shows it was made by a master pipe carver.

The little figure at the right seems to take the fancy of everyone who sees it. The character depicted might be any of a dozen different types, with tall hat and chin whiskers. His mysterious expression on the face would best typify him as some sort of a villain out of an early novel.

Although the many pipes in his collection held little interest for Dr. Brown when he was a lad and used to hear his father tell about them, he is now deeply interested in their origin, and wishes he had paid better attention when his father was talking about them. But no written record exists, and he has to just guess as to the time and place they were made. Some day he hopes to get the full history of each pipe, but he knows that the chance of piecing together the puzzle surrounding them grows more remote as the years roll on.

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