

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c

December, 1947



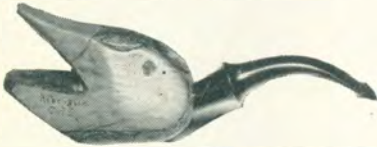
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Questions and ANSWERS

By **KEN BROWN**

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

Q. What is the advantage of the saddle bit over other types of pipe stems?—W. T., Springfield, Mass.

A. There is no special advantage other than appearance and comfort in the mouth. If the bit is held with the front teeth, there is little if any difference in the way it feels in the mouth. But if it is held by the back teeth, the saddle bit will be found to be much more comfortable.

There is a new style bit out now known as the comfort bit which is similar to the saddle bit except that it is quite flat. It gives a better bite than the conventional saddle bit style.

Some pipe styles look better with a saddle bit, but other than these I do not know of any definite advantages.

Q. I have recently invented a new pipe with some unusual features and would like to know if I should have the pipe patented myself, or should I find some one interested in manufacturing the pipe and have them get the patent.—H. L. T., Lawrence, Kansas.

A. Your lawyer could advise you better than I, but in my opinion it would be better to obtain the patent yourself and then sell the manufacturing rights under the patent. However, it can be done either way, but should the manufacturer decide to steal your idea, he could probably get away with it if it was not protected by a patent. But again, I say, consult one legally qualified to advise you on this matter.

Q. When the tobacco burns down the center and doesn't burn along the sides, what is the trouble and how can it be overcome?—Y. D., Lansing, Mich.

A. There could be several causes, but the most probable is that either the bowl is incorrectly proportioned, or else the tobacco is not properly packed.

The bowl should be slightly cone

shaped, and should not be too wide for its height. Small, flat bowls with large openings are not conducive to an even burn.

The tall, narrow bowls do much better, and the tobacco should be packed firmly to permit an even burn and even draw. Experiment a few times with packing until you learn exactly how the tobacco should be packed for the best burn. Different tobaccos will be found to vary in this respect.

Q. In making a pipe at home, and, when all done, a flaw shows up in an otherwise perfect bowl, would you suggest turning the bowl down further until the blemish disappears?—S. W., Albany, N. Y.

A. Yes, although you have a fifty fifty chance that the flaw will get worse instead of better. It might get larger instead of smaller. Also, if you turn down too much of the bowl, it may make the pipe out of proportion as well as make the wall too thin. It is for this latter reason that some amateurs turn the outside of the pipe down first, and when finished, they then bore the hole for the tobacco in proportion.

Q. What substance is used for pipe bits besides hard rubber and plastics?—D. M., Atlanta, Ga.

A. These are the two primary materials. About the only other substances are reed, wood and clay. Hard rubber is the overwhelming favorite, although some kinds of plastic are rapidly gaining in popularity.

Q. Why do manufacturers put the little metal filter in the ends of pipe stems when the first thing any pipe smoker does is to discard them before he fills his pipe?—C. M. K., Erie, Penna.

A. Only a few pipe smokers discard them, as manufacturers will tell you. It

is true that some pipe smokers do not want this attachment in their pipes, but the vast majority want and expect that little metal filter in their pipe when they buy it. The manufacturer would not, as you surely realize, add to the expense of his product by placing this filter in the pipe if the majority of his customers did not demand it. However, the manufacturer has your type of smoker in mind also, by making it easily removable, and in one instance at least, telling you how to remove it in his instruction booklet!

Q. Can you tell me when the use of more than one kind of tobacco was first practiced?—H. I. C., Roanoke, Va.

A. The first tobacco blend for pipe smoking was "discovered" about 1870. An English smoker is said to have added a bit of chewing plug to his rather low supply of pipe tobacco, and the result was so new and different that the "accident" was repeated. From this the idea of mixing various tobaccos has spread and is now a highly skilled art.

Q. I plan to do some pipe repairing and would like to know what I need in the way of equipment in order to start in this type of business. (Inquiry received from several readers.)

A. You can get along very well with a small lathe and a few simple tools. Of course, the more extensive work you do, the more tools you will need. For broken stems, you need little more than a buffer, and some wax and polishing compound, for the stems can be purchased ready made and will fit the shank of the pipe. They are then dressed down with the buffer, polished, and, if desired, waxed.

I suggest you do a bit of practicing with some of your own broken pipes, and a little experience will show you just what you will need in the way of equipment.

If you intend to repair broken shanks and do advanced repairing, a lathe will be required, and various wood turning chisels, plus other specialized equipment.

Q. What is the wooden clamp arrangement that Victor Rothe is using to hold the pipe in the picture on page 340 of the November issue?—C. J., Kansas City, Kansas.

A. This is a pipe chuck and is made by cutting a niche in a large piece of wood which holds the pipe block at various angles suitable for turning the bowl and shank.

The far end of the block is threaded and fits the power head of the lathe. If desired, the block could be fitted to a face plate with the same result.



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THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

532 Pine Ave.

Long Beach 12, Calif.

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. 12

December, 1947

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Cover—Cecil Howard, noted sculptor and Pipe Smoker of the Year for 1947, is smoking his famous "pipe dream". For full details of this pipe and the award, see page 369 of this issue.

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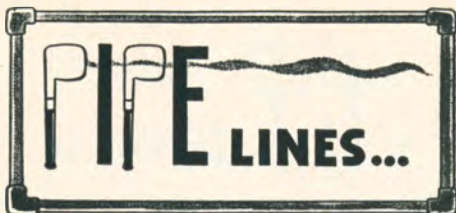
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Reduced Pressure

DEAR SIR:

In the November "Pipecraft" section, an article is presented under the title "Large Draft Reduces Moisture," the statement is erroneously made that "water seldom gets above 100 degrees C. when heated, and condenses at a higher temperature when under reduced pressure."

Actually, the reverse of this is true, that is, water condenses at a lower temperature when under reduced pressure. The advice that using a cleaner frequently keeps the stem clean is worth trying but not new.

R. M. SCHIRMER,
Bartlesville, Okla.

Fifty Years

DEAR SIR:

As usual I have read every article in this month's PIPE LOVERS (November). The article *Fifty Years a Pipe Maker* was interesting, but there is an amusing error in the opening paragraph—and for that error someone should have his knuckles rapped.

The paragraph reads as follows: "Ever since he was 14 years old, Victor Rothe has been making pipes. This month he celebrated his 77th birthday. So for over a century this man has provided smoking enjoyment to men everywhere in the form of a smoking pipe."

Thomas Moore, the author of the article, should make a study of fourth grade mathematics, for he should have said "over half a century."

Or perhaps the blame should rest with your copy reader. However, it is not too serious, for after all, what's fifty years?

GEORGE M. BREWSTER,
Topeka, Kansas.

¶ Thomas Moore passed the fourth grade some years ago, well knows his mathematics. The error is chalked up to Proofreader Henderson whose knuckles have already been rapped.—ED.

Grading System

DEAR SIR:

Nearly every day someone makes some remark about my pipe or the tobacco I am smoking. This is always followed with the statement that they had tried smoking a pipe once, but it was no go.

Questioning them always brings out the same answers. They bought one cheap pipe and some cheap tobacco. The same pipe was smoked day after day until they decided they didn't like a pipe.

There ought to be a law against cheap pipes made from green, young, uncured briar covered with paint. Only the novice buys this inferior pipe, and it is no wonder he gets the wrong conception of pipe smoking.

I would like to see some standard by which pipes are made. The briar should not be under fifty years old, and should be properly cured. Pipes should be graded and so stamped. For example, there would be AAA, which

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PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

532 Pine Avenue

Long Beach 12, California



WITH THIS, our December issue, it is again time to announce who in our opinion is the "Pipe Smoker of the Year."

Since the full article and details of the award appear on page 369, we won't repeat them here, but we would like to point out to new readers a bit of the background of this award.

With the start of this publication two years ago, the editors found that the pipe smoking fraternity has long been neglected in many ways. In an effort to give pipe smokers recognition they have long deserved, and to draw attention of the public to the subject of pipes, the annual award was created.

It is our purpose each year to select the man we believe to have done the most to improve the joy of pipe smoking, or to better acquaint the public with this subject.

Although the award goes to a layman or "non professional", it often happens that pipe and tobacco manufacturers or others professionally engaged in the industry perform some service or in some way improve pipes and tobaccos, in which case they should surely receive some form of recognition.

That is why with this issue we take our hats off to those who, in our opinion, have made worthy contributions to our "fraternity" during the past year.

We make every effort to discover the instigators of leading developments and publicize the credit due them.

This year we honor four laymen and four professionals. We have picked out no set number, nor is this a pattern to be followed in the years to come. If there are but two, or a hundred, it is our intent to point out annually the contributions they have made. This is merely our way of saying "thank you" for the service which has been given.

THE OBSERVATION is often made that pipe smokers are all of a certain temperament, that not just any man can be a pipe smoker. That seems to hold true to a certain degree. Look about you and study your friends who are true pipe smokers. Don't you find most of them are solid, steady, rather easy going people who have more than the average amount of patience?

Do you find many who are high strung, nervous, quick tempered? Usually this type of person can't be bothered with the time required to keep a pipe clean, load it properly, give it the required rest periods, bother with a pouch, and not grow impatient at the necessity of sometimes having to light the bowl two or three times.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, just as there are to any rule, and we won't go so far as to agree with one man who says he can nearly always spot a man's character if he is a pipe smoker (or spot a pipe smoker once he knows the man's character) but from studying those we know who are pipe smokers, we do believe that pipe smokers do have a lot in common in this respect.

This doesn't mean that just because a man doesn't smoke a pipe, he isn't a good Joe—far from it. But the point is that, generally speaking, pipe smokers are, for the most part, quite similar in make-up. A real pipe smoker enjoys relaxing with his pipe, something the non smoker never understands.

Sometimes those non smokers call us a strange tribe. But we don't care. We who know pipes and the enjoyment they can bring don't intend to give them up, and if we do constitute a certain type or group of mankind, we're proud of it.



(Continued)

would be the best, AA, which is second, and A which is least desirable, but all should be capable of giving a good smoke.

If the government would put such a law into effect, a man just starting to smoke could not buy an inferior pipe, he would get a good smoke, and a new, enthusiastic pipe smoker would be born.

I would also like to see the pure food laws extended to cover tobacco. I would like to be able to pick up a package of tobacco and know the kinds of tobacco used in that package, the flavorings, and so on, the same as is required of a candy bar today.

W. F. BINDERUP,
San Francisco, Calif.

Meerschaum Articles

DEAR SIR:

Your articles concerning meerschaum are few and far between, but what have appeared have been of tremendous help to those of us who have long searched in vain for more information on this elusive subject.

I would like to see a magazine on meerschaum pipes issued daily, or at least weekly. Failing this you might at least have one article a month on this "foam of the sea."

DALE CRUMLEY,
Detroit, Michigan.

☞ Reader Crumley will feast next month on a new and different meerschaum article. The author describes his visit recently to the meerschaum mines in Turkey.—ED.

Hole in the Stem

DEAR SIR:

I have recently received an interesting Indian pipe which is said to be over seven hundred years old. The head is made of a chunk of lava, and the stem, a thick wooden branch, is about two feet in length.

The latter is attached to the head by means of a strip of hide, sewn together securely with a piece of sinew. The pipe was obviously intended for ceremonial purposes because it has an extremely small bowl; it is about as large as the first joint of one's finger. One readily sees that the maker of this pipe was a craftsman, because the pipe is still securely held together.

Could any of your readers tell me how the hole in the stem came to be? I am sure the stem is not a reed, for one can see where the twigs were cut off.

STEFAN MOSES,
San Francisco, Calif.

Pro and Con

DEAR SIR:

It was refreshing to read Dave Richards' frank statement in the Pro and Con section of your November issue, concerning keeping a pipe lit all the way to the bottom.

The big majority of the contributors to that section and to the Pipecraft section lose little time in showing that they know nothing (or

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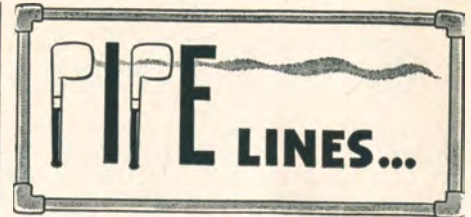
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New Renewal



(Continued)

next to nothing) about smoking. Month after month the hot air that comes from these would-be experts is enough to cause one to lose faith in the pipe smoking clan.

Then along comes a fellow like Richards with enough honesty not to try to act like he knows everything about smoking, and enough of a sense of humor to exaggerate his shortcomings a little, and it makes you feel that pipe smokers are a pretty regular bunch after all.

BRYCE H. McMULLEN,
Columbus, Ohio.

Reader McMullen may not know that the Pro and Con page is purely an exchange of ideas between "amateur" pipe smokers. We look forward to receiving some of McMullen's better answers to future Pro and Con questions.—ED.



Pipe Making

DEAR SIR:

Although I have never made a pipe, and don't intend to, I am, nevertheless interested in reading the articles about how pipes are made. It is fascinating to learn how pipes are made—a subject which for so long has been somewhat mysterious, or at least never publicized to any great extent.

You state that Mr. Bradshaw's articles conclude with the fourth which should be printed in the December number, but there are many shapes left to describe, and I for one hope you will continue and have more articles on them in the months to come.

J. L. WEIGHTMAN,
Miles City, Mont.

Bound Volumes

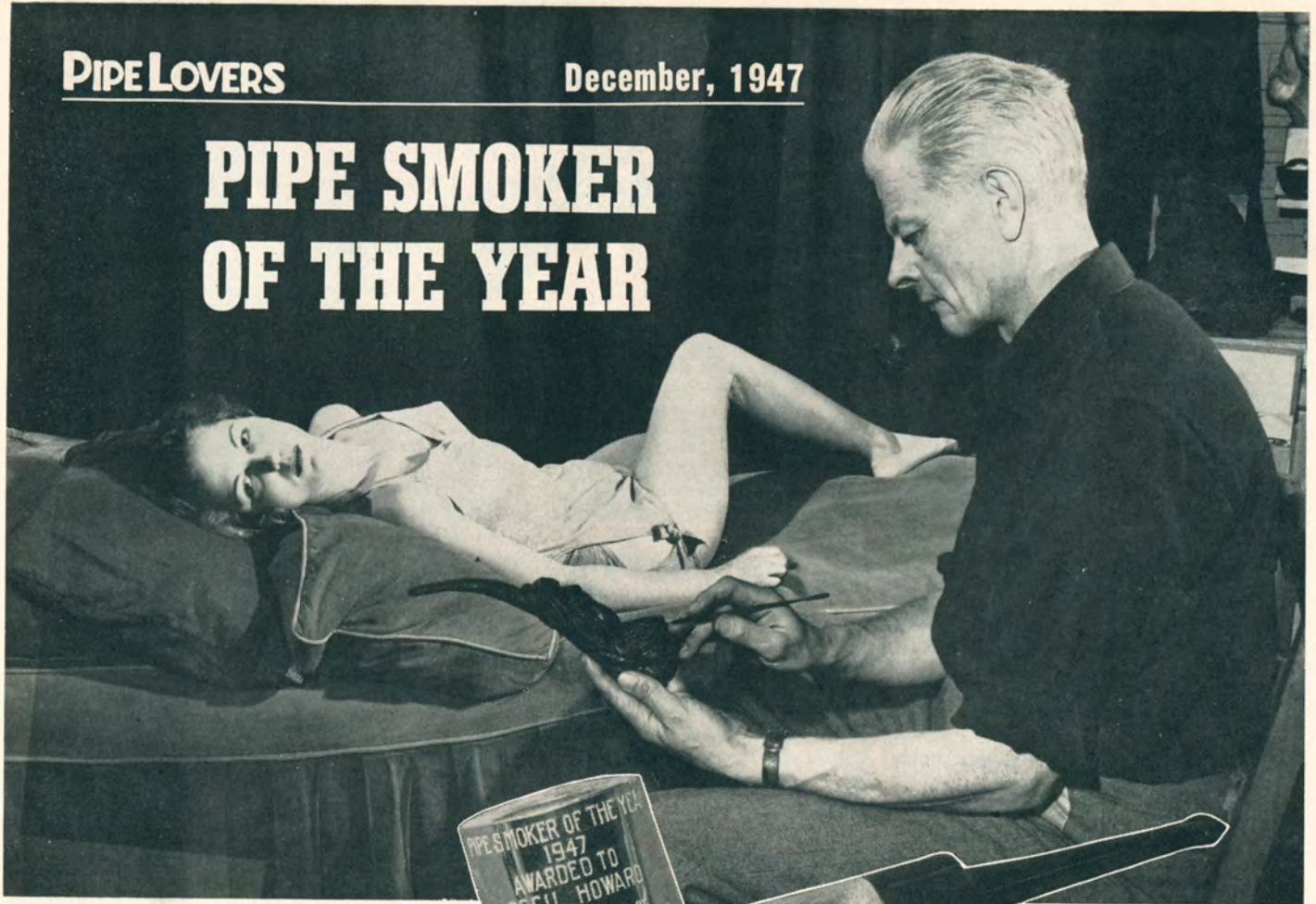
DEAR SIR:

I do not recall having read if bound volumes of 1947 issues will be available this year, and if so, when and at what price? I recently purchased a bound volume for 1946 and want one for 1947, as this is the best way to keep all the copies on hand and in good condition.

JACK NORTHRUP,
Newark, N. J.

By the time this appears in print bound volumes containing all twelve 1947 issues will be available. The same binding is being used so that 1946 and 1947 volumes will match. There will be no increase or change in price. Still \$6 postpaid.—ED.

PIPE SMOKER OF THE YEAR



Cecil Howard, famed sculptor, carving his famous "Pipe Dream" from a live model. Below, gold banded award pipe presented him.

WITH THIS ISSUE PIPE LOVERS Magazine once again announces its selection of the man they believe to be the outstanding Pipe Smoker of the Year. The award, an annual event, goes this year to Cecil Howard, internationally known sculptor and enthusiastic pipe smoker.

In scouring the country to find the man who, in their opinion, had done the most for the pipe smoking fraternity, the editors of PIPE LOVERS chose Howard chiefly on three counts: His sculpturing of fine briar pipes which were reproduced in newspapers and magazines from coast to coast thus forcefully focusing public attention on the subject of pipes; his introduction into this country of the old Flemish pastime of pipe smoking contests which has injected new enthusiasm into the art of smoking a pipe, and his continual active interest in pipes and pipe smoking.

Howard has been interested in art all his life, and in pipes almost as long. Early this year he conceived the idea of turning his talents to a briar pipe. Selecting a girl to model for him (see photo above) he made what is said to be the first briar pipe, in modern times at least, to have been sculptured from a live model.

The pipe, which he entitled "Pipe Dream," and which he is smoking on this month's cover, received nationwide publicity. It has probably done more in the past year to elevate the

Cecil Howard, Noted American Sculptor Receives 1947 Award

By THE EDITOR

standard of a smoking pipe than any other one thing. It is primarily for this, and other fine pipes which he has made, that PIPE LOVERS has chosen him as Pipe Smoker of the Year for 1947.

As if this weren't enough, Howard recently suggested that the old European custom of holding pipe smoking contests should be practiced in this country. He explained how he had seen them when a boy in France and Flanders. The idea of modernizing the idea has met with instant response, and



C. A. Piercy awarded honorable mention for club activity and spreading good will.

several contests have already been held, with many more now being planned.

As a token of the service which he has rendered the pipe smoking fraternity during the past year, the editors of PIPE LOVERS Magazine are sending Howard a large pipe encircled with a gold band. The pipe, illustrated here, is made of selected imported briar and was especially designed for this award by the head pipe designer in the Marxman Pipe factory in New York.

The Magazine then had the outside of the bowl turned down to accommodate the removable gold band which fits flush both top and bottom, as illus-

Joe Coniglio was awarded honorable mention for his continued service in furthering the work of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club.



1947 AWARDS

Pipe Smoker of the Year

CECIL HOWARD, of New York, N. Y., for the nationwide publicity given the pipe smoking fraternity through his hand sculptured pipes; his introduction into this country of the old Flemish custom of pipe smoking contests; and his eternal enthusiasm for pipes and anything related to them.

Honorable Mention

Non Professional

JOE CONIGLIO, Brooklyn, N. Y., for his continued unselfish donation of personal time and money in furthering the scope of the G. I. Pipe Smoker's Club, and thereby spreading good will and pipe knowledge among pipe smokers everywhere.

C. A. PIERCY, Schenectady, N. Y., for his organization of the largest active pipe club in the country and the spreading of pipe information and good will through members of this club and the public at large.

CY PRUNER, Los Angeles, Cal., for his perpetual enthusiasm about pipes and pipe smoking, and his ceaseless desire to acquaint every living man with the joys that may come from a pipe.

Professional

LEON CUTLER AND THE MARXMAN PIPE COMPANY, New York, N. Y., for their introduction of the Heirloom hand carved briar pipes which resulted in pipe publicity throughout the nation.

W. T. DAVIS, Lewiston, Maine, for his "Pipe of the Month Club" which has resulted in an ever widening group of men learning true pipe enjoyment.

HETZER HARTSOCK AND THE CUSTOMBILT PIPE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana, for their introduction of hand carved briar pipes which gave the subject of pipes good publicity by being displayed throughout the nation.

MORRIS I. LEWIN AND THE TOBACCO CARTRIDGE CORPORATION, New York, N. Y., for their introduction of tobacco cartridges, the most revolutionary practical change to appear in many years in the method of filling a pipe.

(The listings in each class are strictly alphabetical and do not represent any order of selection or importance.)

trated on the preceding page. The gold band is inscribed:

PIPE SMOKERS OF THE YEAR
1947

Awarded to

CECIL HOWARD

By the Editors of

PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

This is not the first time a gold award has been presented to Howard. An artist for many years, he has earned wide recognition in the field of sculpture. He studied in Paris from 1905 to 1940, and designed and sculptured a number of war memorials in France.

He was awarded two gold medals for his work at the

Paris exposition in 1937, and received the George Widener gold medal in Philadelphia in 1944. He was president of the National Sculpture Society in 1944-45.

Howard maintains an active interest in pipes and pipe smoking. Last month he served as judge at a pipe smoking contest held on the campus of Rutgers University. Besides owning a huge collection of fine pipes, many of which he has carved himself, Howard is never seen without one in his mouth, filled and lighted with his private blend.

To such a distinguished and worthy person, PIPE LOVERS is proud to bestow its annual Pipe Smoker of the Year award.

NUMEROUS OTHER individuals have, in their own way, contributed to the furtherance of pipes and pipe smoking, and to not recognize them is, it would seem, some sort of an injustice. Several names were selected as being of award calibre, and the editors realize that only one award can be made, but in order that the work of some others may not go unheralded, they desire to officially recognize these efforts by awarding them Honorable Mention in the Pipe Smoker of the Year selection.

The following are presented in alpha-



This Heirloom pipe portrays a Malayan woman wearing a native head dress and the national publicity given it has been a big boost for pipes in the eyes of the public.

betical order only, since the editors prefer not to pick a "second," "third," or "fourth." Each selection shares equally.

Joe Coniglio, founder and president of the G. I. Pipe Smoker's Club, is worthy of any award for his continued interest in G. I. Pipe Smokers wherever they may be. Throughout the year he has continued to donate his time and money towards making some G. I. happier in a foreign outpost or a veterans' hospital.

The club has grown so rapidly that Joe has had to divide it up into sections, with state leaders handling requests from their local members. But Joe still receives hundreds of letters, all of which he personally answers himself.

Members of the club who know Joe all say he is a grand person and worthy of any recognition. He received the magazine's first Pipe Smoker of the Year award last year.

C. A. Piercy of Schenectady, N. Y. has done more for pipes and pipe smokers in and around Schenectady than anyone else to come to the attention of this magazine. Piercy's experience of being "clubbed to death" a few years ago made him decide that he would never join a club again. But being a pipe smoker of the first degree, he felt a club of pipe smokers might be something different.

He helped organize the Mohawk Pipe Club just a year ago, and today it is the largest pipe club in the country, from any standpoint you care to choose. He is continually searching for information on pipes, and when he receives it he passes it along to those who are as eager for it as he is to give it to them. Piercy is indeed worthy of any pipe award that could be given him.

Cy Pruner is the busiest man in the world until some one mentions pipes, and

then he has all the time in the world to sit down and discuss the pros and cons of the subject.

Cy has been smoking a pipe for many, many years. He was a member of the Portland (Ore.) Pipe and Book Club, and last year helped organize the Los Angeles Pipe Club. He recently pro-

posed a pipe club association for clubs in his state.

Hundreds of pipe smokers in the country today got their start from Cy's friendly suggestion. Every year pipes and tobaccos are heavy on his Christmas list, for he finds either is always a welcome gift. One year he made his Christmas cards in the form and shape of a tobacco package, filled them with his own private blend, and sent out over 300 to friends.

His knowledge of the subject is vast, and he has read every book and magazine on the subject. He has been a lubrication engineer for an oil company for many years, but the itch to spend all his waking hours with and near pipes has finally gotten the better of him, and since the decision was made to give him an honorable mention, the editors have learned that he has given in to his heart's desire. He is leaving the petroleum industry to open a pipe shop in Los Angeles.

THE PIPE SMOKER of the Year award is given to someone who is not professionally engaged in the pipe or tobacco industry, therefore no manufacturer, dealer, or other person who makes his living from the manufacture, distribution
(Continued on page 390)

These briar pipes hand carved by Hetzer Hartsock have been shown to thousands of Americans and did a lot towards acquainting the public on the subject of pipes.

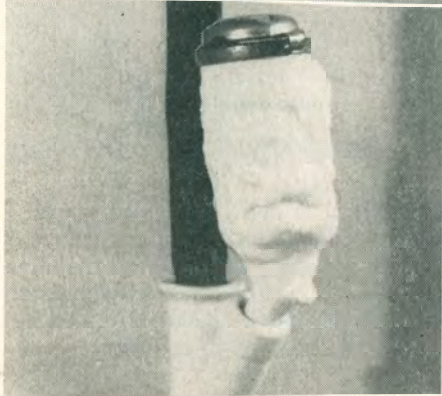
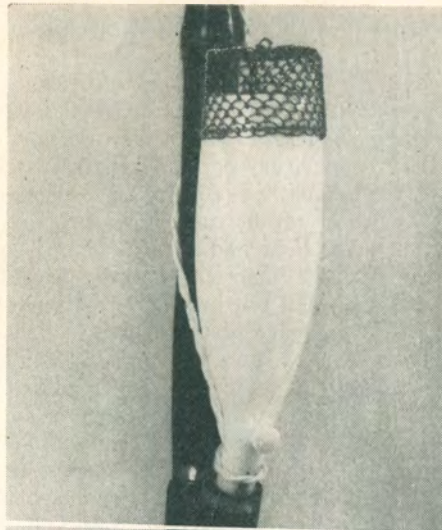


European Porcelains

Favorites of German Smokers,
These Pipes Were Famous for
Their Beauty and Decoration

By THOMAS MOORE

(Pipes illustrated from the Ed Copeland collection.)



LET'S TURN BACK the clock some one hundred years and take an excursion through Central Europe, solely for the purpose of studying Germany's favorite pipe, the porcelain. Now it may be unfair to say that the porcelain was the "favorite" of European smokers, because meerschaum had already been discovered and was in use. Not only that, every smoker who could afford the more expensive meerschaum smoked one of these princely pipes.

But the common people, farmers, and those in less moderate circumstances contented themselves with the familiar long wooden shanked pipes with the porcelain bowl.

If we go back another century, or until about 1720, we will find the English type clay pipe in abundance. The European porcelain, then as today, resembles the early clay in every respect. It has the long narrow bowl, the same bent angle or "lean-over" and even the little spur.

What actually happened is that some early smoker in the 18th Century probably broke his long stemmed clay an inch or two from the bowl, and instead of throwing it away, he improvised a "Y" shaped stem of wood, inserting the broken clay shank in one branch of the "Y", a stem in the other, and the familiar "European upright" was born.

Just when porcelain was first used is not known, or at least no authorities on the subject care to estimate the date. Its

These are unusual porcelains. Top, a pure white bowl suitable for hand decorating by the owner. Second, another white bowl but with the unpainted figure in relief. Third, the owner has had his sweetheart's picture painted on the bowl. Below, an unusual porcelain in the shape of a skull.

popularity, however, seems to have been the greatest from 1820 on.

One of the contributing factors in making porcelain popular was the unlimited decorative possibilities. Some attempt had been made previously to decorate the bowls of clay pipes, but the substance did not adapt itself as well to this ornamentation as did porcelain.

Manufacturers of these pipes began to outdo one another in seeing who could make the fanciest model. Besides beautiful hand colored bowls in gorgeous colors, the shanks and stems also received considerable attention from the manufacturer. Every conceivable pattern could be seen, and every substance known to man was used in an attempt to beautify and glamourize the pipe.

IT IS SMALL wonder, then, that the public began to go for these porcelains. It is said that one out of ten was purchased to smoke, the others being sold to people who wanted them to decorate their homes, add to their collections, present to friends as gifts, or to use on special gala occasions.

The latter were often smoked only once or twice a year during festive ceremonies. At other times they were packed away for safe keeping.

The large pipes were smoked only inside the home and were known as house pipes. For use outdoors or in the field, a much smaller stemmed pipe was employed. House pipes varied from three to six feet in length, whereas the types smoked away from home were from six to ten inches in length. These were usually very plain and quite cheap. No thrifty German farmer would buy an expensive, hand painted porcelain only to break it while plowing his land.

The bowls were nearly always white. The scenes painted on them were obtain-

able in standard patterns, or could be made to order by local artists. The bowl could also be purchased plain, and the owner could then create his own decoration.

On the cheaper pipes, the scenes were printed, while on the more expensive the decoration was done by hand. The subjects generally treated were mythological, historical, or commemorative of some local event. Popular actresses or dancers were best sellers.

A steady demand was always found for pictures of rulers, war heroes, political figures and members of the royalty. They were always colorful and lifelike.

Schemers were at work even in those days, and had the Better Business Bureau been in existence it would no doubt have heard about the pipes manufactured by one of the larger German factories which carried the portrait of the German General in the war with the Danes in 1848.

All of the patriotic citizens purchased one of the pipes showing a fine picture of Count Frederick von Wrangel, and the factory was working day and night to meet the demand.

But as might be expected, after the armistice the popularity of von Wrangel's portrait waned considerably. When the war broke out anew one year later, von Prittwitz was the general in command. The factory still had lots of pipes in stock with Wrangel's portrait on them, and in order to get rid of them the factory employed porcelain painters to add the name of Prittwitz under the picture, and placed them on the market.

The sale once again was brisk. At that time of course there were no newspapers that carried pictures and the general public had no idea of what Prittwitz looked like. Thus never having seen the new general or a picture of him, the patriotic populace helped the factory get rid of the pipes with Wrangel's picture and Prittwitz' name.

THE PORCELAIN, also referred to as china clay, found its greatest popularity in Germany, although the Dutch also favored this design to a considerable degree. Although the size varied, as did the minor details, the general plan of the pipe was nearly always the same. The bowls themselves are usually tubular, and vary in length from two to five inches.

Attached to the top is a hinged lid, generally of metal, and always in keeping with the pipe. Expensive models sported silver caps while the cheaper models were made of iron or any cheap metal that was obtainable.

The characteristic little spur at the bottom of the bowl is a carry over from the early English clay pipes. It originally

served as a base on which to rest the clay, but as time progressed this base became smaller and smaller until now it is but a minute "button." Although useless today, it is retained for ornamental purposes only and is reminiscent of the early clay.

The V shaped base, into which are fitted the stem of the bowl and the shank which leads to the mouth, is normally made of wood, although numerous substances are found. Porcelain bases were quite popular, often carrying painted designs as a supplement to those on the bowl.

The base was designed to collect the moisture dropping down from the burning tobacco. On some models there was a clean-out plug which could be unscrewed or otherwise removed to drain the tobacco juices. On others the shank and bowl had to be removed before the accumulated residue could be dumped out.

BOTH THE SHANK and bowl stem are fitted into the base with cork insulation. These cork rings, besides stopping air leaks, softened any harsh vibration which might cause breakage of the delicate porcelain bowl. Also, the nature of cork permitted a firm, tight fit.

The shanks generally were plain wood, the German cherry or "wietzel" being the favorite. In the less expensive pipes the bark was not removed, the rustic appearance being a natural feature of the style. But in higher priced pipes, the designs and decorations found on shanks were outnumbered only by the great variety of designs on the bowls.

Handcarving of patriotic scenes, hunting themes, and various kinds of gold and pearl inlay are to be found on shanks. Combinations of ivory, meerschau, silver, and practically every substance that could be employed was put into use as manufacturers tried to outdo one another in creating beautiful pipes. And besides the factory produced models there were countless thousands of custom made pipes to order which were in commemoration of some special event.

The mouthpiece was usually made of horn, and was connected to the shank by means of a flexible tube. This was woven of various materials, including cloth, horsehide and other leathers, and more recently rubber. The larger the pipe was, the more important a flexible tube became in order that the bit would fit comfortably in the mouth while the large pipe was held in the hands.

On the smaller pipes which were used

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Top two, typical patriotic decorations. Third, an etched porcelain in black only, very uncommon. Below, crocodile design.



Cut It Yourself

This Author Says Home Blending Troubles May be Rectified by Employing a Pair of Scissors

By D. L. PURVES

THE BLENDING of tobaccos is one of the thrills of pipe smoking that all smokers have a yen to try. It is simple, and yet it is difficult. It is simple in that no equipment is required, it isn't a long, time consuming procedure, and is inexpensive. It is difficult in that it takes a lot of practice and experience to be able to do a really good job and create a blend that is genuinely satisfying.

There are many little tricks and ideas that will be learned from continual practice, and one which I have found useful but which isn't found in the books is, I believe, of sufficient value to others so that I should like to pass it along here.

Almost every pipe smoker has arrived at a blend of proper proportions that usually produces a large amount of smoking satisfaction. Yet occasionally the blend is not up to expectations regardless of whether it is an expensive blend under careful factory supervision or a blend prepared on the dining room table.

The ultimate in any blend that satisfies the individual taste comprises a cool, slow-burning fragrant mixture. Lack of fragrance is the first tip-off to the smoker that his mixture is not what it used to be in spite of the fact that his weights of various tobaccos are in the same proportion as in a previous batch that gave much more pleasure.

The reason for a variance is most likely due to the fact that the aromatic tobaccos used are not thoroughly scattered throughout the mixture.

One reason for difficulty in this respect is that most of the fine aromatic tobaccos are shred-cut, similar to perique and some of the smaller-leaved Persian and Turkish tobaccos. They are difficult to thoroughly mix in basic flake cut tobacco such as burley or Virginia bright tobacco.

Any smoker knows that if a blend is to be evenly balanced, the mixing must be thoroughly done. There are various ways of doing this, such as using power mixers especially made for the purpose, turning the tobacco over and over in a large container, and so on, but the easiest way is to place the tobaccos in a large dishpan or similar receptacle and then with the hands reach down under and turn the tobacco over from the bottom.

The secret of thorough mixing is to keep this up for several minutes, for a half dozen times are not enough. Watch a professional blender. He works the tobacco over and over for several minutes—fully three or four times as long as

the average layman would think was necessary.

However, with the tobaccos above mentioned, even this thorough, prolonged mixing is insufficient. The mixture still does not taste right, resulting in uneven flavor, or with the taste changing as the bowlful is smoked. Naturally something has to be done to remedy this condition.

If the home blender will take a newspaper and weigh out slightly more of those coarse or stringy tobaccos than he expects to use in his blend, and then with a pair of shears, snip the tobacco into very small bits, he will have prepared his aromatics for better distribution throughout the mixture.

Pick up the shreds time after time and, hold a small amount between the thumb and forefinger, proceed to cut the little strings as fine as possible. Then weigh out the other components of the total blend on the paper and mix thoroughly by drawing up the alternate corners of the paper.

This gives the tobacco a rolling motion and permits the small particles of the key tobacco to be evenly scattered throughout the mix.

Any blend will be improved in this manner. Further, if you pack the tobacco in a humidor and keep it quite moist and firmly packed for a couple of weeks, the fragrance will be enhanced. After this curing procedure, again roll the tobacco on a piece of newspaper and store it loosely in the jar to dry to proper moisture content. You'll be surprised at the mellow flavor and fragrance you have never experienced before.



"O. K. Light 'er up!"



Jack Carson, radio and picture star, finds there's nothing quite as relaxing as the smoke of a good pipe. He agrees that they should always be selected with care.

Take Your Time

Don't be Hurried Into Buying A New Pipe, for a Good Choice Now Insures Future Enjoyment

By THAYNE ROBERTSON

LAST YEAR just before Father's Day a man and his son went into a pipe shop for a pipe for the boy's grandfather. They wanted a bent stem pipe, and finally decided they would take one of two pipes. One pipe sold for a dollar and the other for five dollars.

Since the boy was paying for the gift it was up to him to decide and he chose the \$5 pipe. Then the boy's father interrupted with the suggestion that the dollar pipe should be purchased because old grandad got just as much pleasure from the \$1 pipe as he would from the \$5 pipe.

The boy thought it over and bought the \$1 pipe.

Then the father said, "Son, how about buying me that \$5 pipe for Father's Day?"

The boy looked him straight in the eye and said, "Dad, you'll get just as

much enjoyment from the \$1 pipe as you will the \$5 pipe." Whereupon he purchased another \$1 pipe and the two left the store, the father in a huff.

Later the boy returned and said he hoped his father had learned a lesson. He exchanged both dollar pipes for five dollar ones.

With Christmas ahead you no doubt have some one on your list pegged for a pipe. Frankly, I don't know of a better gift because it is personal, and if the pipe is a good one, it will give years of pleasure to the recipient and always remind him of the gift and its donor.

Whether you are picking out a pipe for yourself or a friend, I always advise that you take your time in making a selection. Take lots of time. Don't feel that you are taking up the dealer's time. It is his job to help you find exactly the pipe you want. If he seems to want to

rush you out of his shop, then by all means go, and without the pipe. If he isn't interested enough to see that you are well satisfied with your purchase, he doesn't deserve your patronage, and you'd better hunt up a new shop.

But if he is a wide awake dealer—one who knows pipes and pipe smokers—he knows that you are particular about the pipe you are buying, he'll encourage you to take all the time you want, and he'll help you all he can.

BUYING A NEW pipe is like getting married—you are acquiring a partner for life. There's the old saying that if you marry in haste you repent in leisure. The same is true with a pipe. You often regret having made a quick selection. It isn't like tobacco, for if you buy a tin that doesn't appeal to you, it is soon smoked up and gone, but a pipe becomes a friend with the passing of the years.

If you don't have any definite pipe in mind, spend several minutes looking at all of them. If you don't see exactly what you want, ask for it. If it is a style not generally popular, it may be stored underneath the counter or in the back room. The dealer will be glad to wait on you. Remember, he wants you to be entirely pleased, for he knows his best asset is a satisfied customer.

Don't be afraid to handle the pipes—within reason, of course. Feel their weight, their balance, the "feel" in the hand.

Then there's the matter of grain to be considered. Is the grain pattern becoming to the pipe. Is it choice grain or just ordinary. Is the price of the pipe in accordance with the beauty of the grain.

How is the pipe finished. Is it a poor, second rate job, or does it show good workmanship. Would you be proud to smoke the pipe when in a group of experts.

How about the air hole leading from the shank into the bowl. Is it about even with the bottom of the pipe. Does the pipe draw well, or is the air hole too small or otherwise improperly made.

And here is another tip which few pipe smokers think about when selecting a new pipe: notice the stamping. I have always felt that the way a briar takes a stamping is a good test. If the letters stand out clear and neat, the briar is hard and tough. But if the letters are indistinct and smeary, it means the briar was perhaps green or improperly seasoned, or is soft and not capable of giving a perfect smoke.

Too, the stamping is an indication of
(Continued on page 394)

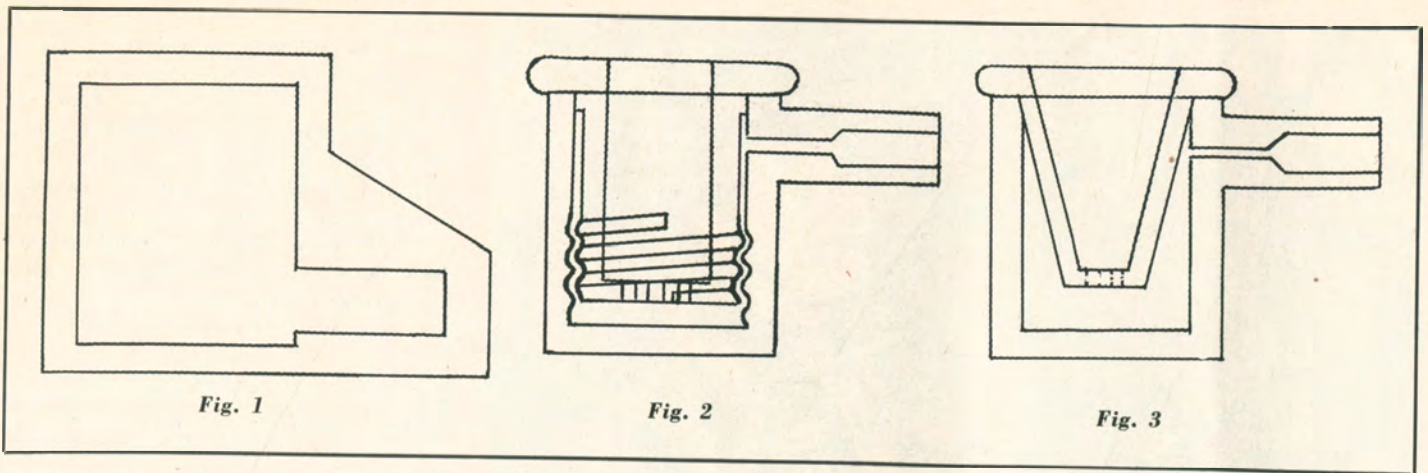


Fig. 1 illustrates how the underslung shape is cut from the briar block. Fig. 2 shows the design which uses threads for holding the inner bowl secure. Fig. 3 shows an easier made but less sturdy design which retains the same smoking advantages.

How to Make a Dawes Underslung

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth and last of Mr. Bradshaw's articles on home pipe making. In preceding issues he described how to make the bulldog, the bull moose and the Oom Paul.)

There are Several Ways to Make This Pipe Shape, Two of Which Are Described in this Article

By J. H. BRADSHAW

THE DAWES Underslung pipe was quite popular a few years ago when it first came out. Gen. Charles G. Dawes was always seen smoking it in public, and this is said to have done a lot to popularize this style. However, those who smoked the pipe had good reason to prefer it, for it gives a dry smoke, is easily cleaned, and has other advantages as well. Of late there has been increased interest in this pipe style, enough so that a description of the

method of making it appears to be worth while.

Practically speaking, the Dawes is really two pipes in one. There is an outer and an inner bowl with a small amount of air space between the two,

placement being not unlike a double boiler.

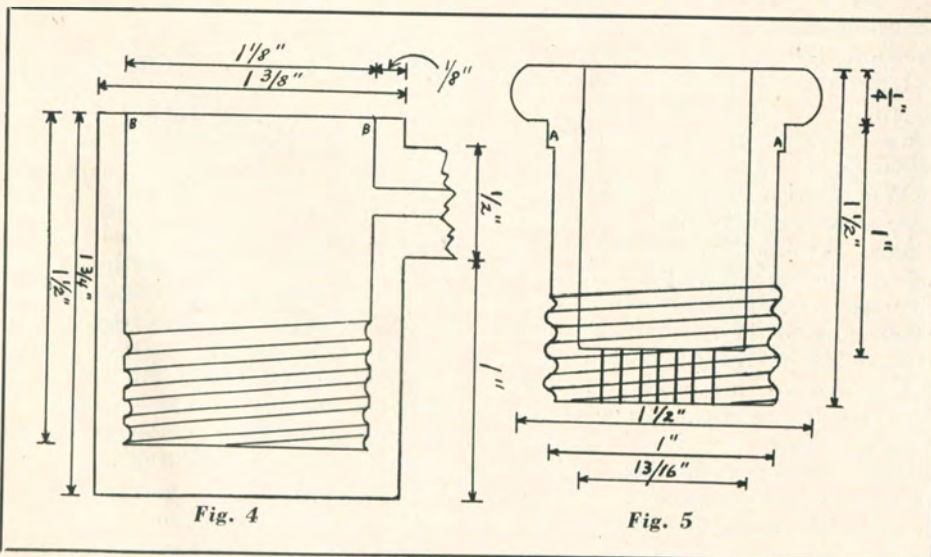
The tobacco is placed in the inner bowl. Through a series of small holes drilled in the bottom, the smoke is sucked into the outer bowl where it goes upward to the entrance into the shank, and then into the mouth.

As may be readily seen, moisture dropping down from the tobacco bowl stays in the lower part of the outside chamber, and cannot reach the mouth.

Although there are several methods of interior construction of this pipe, all of them follow the poker shape. The pipe, resembling a cylindrical section of wood, is cut and turned much the same as any other pipe, except for the inside construction and the turning of the second, or interior bowl.

Measurements given in the diagrams on this page are for a standard sized pipe, but of course they can be changed if a larger or smaller pipe is desired.

Of the many different methods of interior construction possible, I am confining this discussion to the two most



common. One employs a set of threads on the inside of the outer bowl and the outside of the inner bowl, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, and which serve to hold the inner bowl securely in place.

The other consists of merely making the inner bowl a close fit when placed inside the outer bowl, the close fit being enough to hold it in place.

ANY OF THE standard pipe blocks are suitable for making this pipe, and of course two blocks will be needed, one for the outer bowl, and another for the inner. The method of cutting the pipe from the block is shown in Fig. 1.

In making the threaded variety, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the measurements in Figs. 4 and 5 should be followed. The outside is easily turned, since there are no special or fancy cuts to be encountered.

The inside, however, is a slightly different story. The inside diameter of the outer bowl is given as $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. This must be turned down only to the point where the threads begin. At this point I advise narrowing the hole to 1 inch even and going on through to the bottom. This leaves $1/16$ of an inch around the wall which is to be cut for the threads.

The number of threads, their size, and so on, is unimportant. Although these illustrations show three threads, I feel one is really sufficient, for it is strong enough to hold the inner bowl securely and prevent its dropping out.

Those advanced in the art of wood turning can probably make matching threads by hand with the right chisel, but others may prefer to use a regular tap and die outfit of the proper size.

The threads should fit very loosely, so that as the wood expands with the heat, the inner bowl can still be removed. Also, tobacco tars and moisture are liable

This is the finished "underslung" pipe. Its popularity comes from its unique construction which will not allow moisture and juices to travel upward into the shank.



Correct Name

The correct name for the pipe shape described here this month is the Lyons. It was invented a number of years ago by Charles Herbert Lyons. It took the instant fancy of Charles G. Dawes, one time Vice President of the United States, who smoked it incessantly, and it was popularly known as the Dawes Underslung after the man who made it famous.

It will probably always be known by its nickname rather than its correct name. Lyons died early this year in Salt Lake City at the age of 85.

to gum up the threads and cause them to stick if they are not made large enough.

The inner bowl is next turned, and the outside diameter should be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is important that the distance from A-A be exactly the same as from B-B, otherwise the pipe will leak air and will not smoke properly.

Starting below the letter A, $1/16$ of an inch ($1/8$ inch total from the diameter) is shaved off the outside of the bowl down to where the threads begin. Obviously they are made identical to those inside the outer bowl. The inner bowl should fit easily into the outer bowl, with the threads serving their only purpose of holding the inner bowl just enough to prevent its falling out. The only close fit must be at A-B, and this fit is important.

A flat bottomed hole is then drilled inside the inner bowl to hold the tobacco. This can be drilled part way and finished by turning and cutting with a chisel if desired, but the bottom of the tobacco bowl should fit both inside and out. A series of small holes are then

drilled through the bottom of the tobacco bowl. These holes must be small enough to prevent the tobacco from falling through. Three or four about the size of the lead in a pencil are sufficient.

A study of the diagrams will reveal that the lip A must not be so long that it covers up the air hole in the stem. The distance from the top of the outer bowl to the air hole must be greater than the depth of this lip, otherwise the air hole will be covered up and the pipe will not draw. This, and the fact that the lip must fit tightly in the outer bowl, are the two primary matters of importance in the construction of this design.

IF IT IS desired to make the inner bowl of some substance other than briar, such as another type of wood, of meerschaum, or of clay, the second design shown is preferred. As may be seen in Fig. 3, there is no threading required, the inner bowl being merely placed tightly within the outer bowl, and held by nothing more than a tight fit.

The square shaped inner bowl as shown in Fig. 5 could be used, with no threads being made, the fit at A-B being sufficient to hold the inner bowl in place. However, under heat there may be sufficient expansion at this point to break or crack meerschaum or clay.

For this reason I suggest a cone shaped inner bowl be designed (Fig. 3) which is made to fit securely and snugly in the outer bowl of wood. The fit should be only tight enough to hold the bowl in place.

With a construction of this kind, any expansion due to heat has a tendency to force the bowl upward instead of cracking it. In actual use, this much heat will seldom be generated, but it is a precaution that will save the bowl from injury in such an event.

As in the threaded design, the inner bowl of the cone shaped model should not obstruct the air hole, and it should come to within a quarter of an inch or so of the bottom of the outer bowl. Again three or four small holes are drilled in the bottom, a diameter of a little less than $1/8$ inch being recommended. This size will accommodate a pipe cleaner nicely, making the holes easily cleaned out when necessary.

The construction of the Dawes Underslung insures a dry smoke, and the redeeming feature is that there are no foreign parts of metal, no filters, and no gadgets used to accomplish this end. The pipe is no heavier than an ordinary pipe, and except for the fact that the shank protrudes from the top of the bowl rather than the bottom, it looks exactly like an ordinary poker shape.

(Continued on page 391)



This is an interior view of the new, modern Custombilt Pipe Factory in Indiana. It is much different from the kitchen workshop where Mincer's first pipe was made.

Tracy's 'Borrowed' Pipe

It Kept Him Thinking Day and Night, But it Was the Beginning Of the Custombilt Pipe Company

By J. HARTE

THE FIRST World War was coming closer and closer every day and Tracy Mincer knew he would be called to serve his country. At the time he was working in his father's store in Kozad, Nebraska, and among other things for sale in the establishment were smoking pipes which found a ready sale among the people of the town.

Came the day for Tracy to "join up" and he decided in favor of the Navy. The Navy decided in favor of him, too, so he looked forward to a life of action on the sea. Visualizing the strenuous times ahead, Mincer decided to "borrow" one of those pipes in his father's showcase. It might be a good idea to have it with him as he tarveled the world.

Little did this young sailor realize as he pocketed the pipe that it was to begin an interest in pipes which would eventually result in a large pipe factory making a new kind of smoking pipe.

The "borrowed" pipe went with Mincer and from it he learned the enjoy-

ment and companionship a pipe could give. It was no doubt in the back of his head when, in 1929, he took a job as manager of the tobacco counter in a Chicago drug store.

One of the big advertising displays sent to the store in which he worked showed the various steps employed in the manufacture of a pipe. Mincer followed the directions, and before long he had made a pipe. He had had a lot of fun in the process and didn't give too much thought until a Doctor saw the pipe, liked it so much that he talked Tracy into selling it to him, and then asked the young clerk to make him some more.

The reason the Doctor bought it

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifteenth in a series of articles describing the history and growth of leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month the article will tell about the Sutliff Tobacco Company of San Francisco.)

was because there was so much briar in the pipe. A lot of briar, he said, made the pipe smoke cool. Not only that, but the pipe had a better "feel" and could be more comfortably held in the hand.

Tracy wanted to please the Doctor and made the pipes as nearly like the first one as he could. At that time he had no idea he would make a lot of pipes to sell, but was just having a lot of fun making pipes for the enjoyment he got out of it.

The fact that the Doctor wanted more pipes was a compliment to Tracy's ability. In a way it set him to thinking, for here was a man who could buy any pipe on the market, yet he singled out the young clerk—someone who had never made a pipe before—and ordered him to make up several pipes. It heightened his interest in pipes.

Mincer had been noticing that the majority of his pipe customers seemed to prefer the odd shaped pipes. These seemed to outsell the standard shapes.

MINCER DID some thinking. He began to concentrate on pipes and before long he found he was spending all of his spare time on experimenting and trying to make a pipe that was different from the usual types—one which had a lot of briar in it to absorb the heat, and yet was not too heavy.

Mincer found he didn't have enough "spare time." So he installed a buffing wheel and a vice under the counter, and when business was quiet he would get to work on his pipes.

The quality of his product soon caught the fancy of local pipe fanciers, and before he knew it he had about 50 orders for his handmade pipes. Orders were piling up faster than he could fill them. Something had to be done.

Living in an apartment, Mincer didn't have a basement where he might set up some equipment. In fact he didn't even have a garage. The only thing, he decided, was to turn the kitchen into his pipe factory. This he did, and then he began making pipes in earnest.

He was making pipes pretty fast, and although they pleased his customers, they didn't please him. As yet he hadn't quite hit upon what he wanted, so he kept experimenting, thinking, dreaming, and trying out new ideas.

By this time he had hired a part time salesman, and now orders piled up so fast that there was only one thing to do—quit his drug store job and devote full time to the manufacture of his pipes.

The young pipe maker had a habit of meeting his salesman at a lunch counter each morning where they would eat breakfast together. One morning the

salesman arrived to find Mincer tired-eyed, but with a smile on his face.

"Come on, Tracy," asked the salesman. "What gives? What's the secret?"

"I've got it, I've got it at last. I know I have."

"Got it! Got what? Looks to me like something must have got you."

"The pipe. The pipe I've been thinking of all these years—the pipe I've always been wanting to make. Last night, as I was laying in bed, instead of counting sheep I kept on dreaming about this pipe. Then it came to me—just the pattern I wanted. Do you think I could sleep? I was wide awake. I got up, worked all night. Look, here it is."

The salesman's eyes blinked. He was looking upon something new and different, rough and beautiful, something he had never seen before. He was looking at the first Custombilt pipe!

IT WAS NOW 1938 and Mincer packed his belongings into a suitcase and together with his tools and a supply of briar he moved to Indianapolis. He rented a room in the State Life Building, hired a helper, and was soon known as "the pipe man in the State Life Building."

As production of his pipes increased he began to get inquiries from dealers in nearby cities and states. They had calls for this different pipe, and they wanted to stock it for their customers. Orders piled up, although Mincer did his best to fill them.

With the start of the war, shipments of briar from Europe were shut off, and he found it exceedingly difficult to obtain raw materials. Then, since his craftsmen had never made pipes before, he had to train them, teaching them how to make pipes according to his original pattern.

Among his regular customers were some musicians who played engagements in the Indianapolis theaters. As they traveled to other cities, the Custombilt Pipe received excellent word of mouth advertising and soon musicians all over the country were ordering pipes. Paul Whiteman was soon a regular customer, and Wayne King, too, was sending in repeat orders. Before long Mincer had to recall his salesmen. He just couldn't keep pace with the demand.

The home of Custombilt today is some different from the early start which began under the counter in the Chicago drug store. It is said to be one of the most modern pipe factories in the country.

Located in the Jackson Building in Indianapolis, its 20,000 sq. feet of floor space is equipped with the best in pipe making equipment and the Company provides many conveniences for its employees. These consist of regular rest periods, yearly vacations with pay, free coffee at lunchtime, and wages somewhat above the average of the industry.

MINCER'S PIPES are noted chiefly for their huge, massive ap-



TRACY MINCER
He "borrowed" a pipe

pearance, which although heavy in appearance, are actually light in weight. No two are alike, for the final carving operations are all done by hand. When the pipes are shaped and carved the workers follow no set pattern but study each individual piece of briar and then carve it according to its design and grain pattern.

The lightness in weight of the pipes is due to the manner in which they are carved and also to the thoroughness of the curing processes, company officials point out.

In addition to air drying of the briar, Mincer has developed an infra-red process of additional curing. After the pipes are given this treatment they are put through a series of baking ovens which it is said season the briar as though it had been smoked hundreds of times.

Custombilt pipes were first distributed nationally in 1941, with Eugene Rich, then Vice President of John Hudson Moore, making the necessary arrangements. In April, 1946, Mr. Rich set up his own distributing organization, and has continued to handle the national distribution of the pipe.

Mincer, ably assisted by W. O. Berry, Vice-president, H. E. List, secretary, and Thurber Mincer, factory manager, had no idea his pipe making plans would grow so rapidly or so large. He even has a branch factory at Ridgetown, in Ontario, Canada. In his desk today is the first pipe he "borrowed" from his father's Nebraska store thirty years ago. "That reminds me," says Mincer, "Next time I go back to the home town I must be sure to return it."

Left, above, heat treating bowls to shorten break-in period. Right, hand carving the bowl. Left, below, making the stems; right, briar getting infra red treatment.



The COL



One of the outstanding pieces in the collection of this Des Moines, Iowa, man is this meerschaum. An incident concerning the Hungarian crest is told by the author.

Thirty Years a Collector

Carved Meerschaums, Plus Pipes
With a History Make this Man's
Collection an Interesting One

By ROBERT WINGERT

(Photos by the author)

MY INTRODUCTION to pipe collectors happened on the street not long ago when Reid Shultz asked me to come out to his house and see his pipe collection. He slyly suggested that I bring my camera along. I didn't quite see why anyone would want a picture of a pipe, but since Reid is a good friend of mine I decided I would take a picture if he wanted me to.

I don't know a thing about pipes, and I thought Reid knew it, too, but he must have thought I was as much a pipe bug as he was because as he let me in he

said, "Say, did I loan you my copy of 'The Pipe Book' by Dunhill?" So they even have books about pipes, or was it a plumber's handbook?

"Now think again, Reid. What would I be doing with a pipe book?"

He looked at me as if to ask forgiveness for the error and then proceeded to lead me to his whoopie room where he keeps his collection.

What I saw nearly knocked me over. There was every conceivable type of thing you could imagine, and Reid said they were all pipes. If he weren't such

a good friend, I wouldn't have believed him.

"Where did you get them all," I asked. Reid explained that he has been collecting pipes since 1918 when he brought home several from foreign countries after the first World War.

He was soon telling me bits of history about each pipe, and I asked him which was his most interesting one. "I have several," he replied, "which I treasure very highly. For instance, there is this one which my father's brother brought out of Libby prison, (lower right on the opposite page). It is broken now and can never be smoked again, but to me it is a most interesting piece, and obviously I could never part with it. Don't you think it would make an interesting picture?"

I was beginning to see the light. Could it be that Shultz had asked me to come and see his pipes because he wanted some pictures of them?

"Now this pipe is a Hungarian meerschaum," he went on. "I want you to notice the intricate carving all around the bowl. It is one of the nicest I have ever seen (shown on this page). The reason I know it is Hungarian is because the Coat of Arms of Hungary is carved on the bottom.

"The cross on top of the crown is bent to the right. Hungary has been without a king for several centuries. The crown of the last king was kept in a small room underneath the palace and guarded by three men. One night the crown was stolen and carried away in a load of refuse. However, it fell from the cart striking the street and bending the cross as may be seen. Don't you think it would make an interesting picture?" This was my cue to expose more film.

"One of the best of my entire collection is the meerschaum showing a dog holding a bird in its mouth. I received it from McKinley Cantor, the author, along with a dozen others which he presented to me."

Next Reid picked up an odd affair

LECTORS' PAGE

that looked something like a small totem pole. He assured me it was a pipe—an Indian pipe of wood from Alaska. This time I focused my camera with no hint from him.

"For something really beautiful," he said, holding up a delicate piece, "this one takes the prize. The figures are exquisite and workmanship superb." (Lower left on this page). He explained it was meerschaum, as my camera began to click automatically. I could see why he was so interested in pipes. Could it be that I was getting bit by the pipe bug? For more than two hours I listened to stories about pipes. He explained that the bottle with the four hoses was really a Turkish water pipe, the short hoses are used when the pipe is on the table, and the longer ones when it is placed on the floor.

I also learned that when the early American Indians went in search of pipe stone for making their pipes, they declared a truce and refused to fight one another until the pipe stone had been obtained. Then, it is said, they decided it was all right to continue the battle.

"By the way, Bob, how long does it take to get pictures developed?" I figured this was a good time to leave. After thanking Reid for letting me photograph his pipes I started for the door. "Say," he said, "did I by any chance loan you my Dunhill Pipe Book?"

SWAP and EXCHANGE

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GERMAN PRESENTATION pipe, five feet high, porcelain bowl, good condition. Write for complete description. JOE W. HOBBS, 580 Sycamore Circle, San Bernardino, California.

HAND CARVED meerschaum pipes in cases. Very old. Write for description if interested, KENNETH L. HARDINE, Sr., 786 Lombard Street, Galesburg, Ill.

SMALL MEERSCHAUM pipe with beautifully hand carved horse on the shank. In first class condition. R. M. JOHNSON, 603 S. Capital, Lansing, Mich.

AMBER AND meerschaum pipe in form of a woman's hand holding a pine cone several years old. N. B. BURNETT, 516 N. Fifth Street, Belen, N. M.

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.

SEVERAL FRENCH briars, meerschaums, and foreign makes for sale. Write for full description. M. K. McBRIDE, 208 Wilson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Left, above, an Alaskan Indian pipe of wood, center, a dog with a bird in its mouth carved from meerschaum; right, European porcelain; left, below, carved meerschaum, right, pipe smoked in Libby Prison.





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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 CHIN WARMER PIPE COMPANY of Lancaster, Penna.*)

THE FIRST few smokes have much to do with the future pleasure of your new pipe. Probably the reason why many men can't smoke a pipe is because they never started correctly.

Much time was consumed in drying and curing the briar of your pipe. Therefore, do not wet the inside of the bowl. It may harm your bowl and your smoking may be bitter.

To obtain sweet satisfying smoking, the bowl must have a thin cake not over 1/16" thick.

To start caking with the first smoke and to get a sweet smoke from the start, the inside of the bowl should be coated with a carbonaceous substance. This turns to carbon very quickly and causes tobacco particles to cling to the bowl.

These in turn are also carbonized and your bowl is protected from burning and you will get that sweet and cool smoke which makes pipe smoking a pleasure. Applications to the inside of the bowl should be repeated several times.

At the start, the bowl should not be over half filled with tobacco. As the cake forms at the bottom, you can increase the amount of tobacco so as to develop a uniformly thick cake from bottom to top.

If you pack the tobacco too tightly, you will find it difficult to draw or keep the pipe lighted. However, if you pack the tobacco too loosely, the pipe will draw freely, and the smoke will be hot and bitter. This is one of the chief causes of "tongue bite."

The smoker who packs the tobacco just right and who puffs just fast enough to keep the tobacco lit gets a sweet and dry smoke. Even if the pipe must be re-lighted while you are smoking, you will have a much more pleasant smoke than the person who makes his pipe look like a blast furnace.

Tobacco that is too dry will burn too fast and will give you a hot smoke. Tobacco that is too wet will cause a bitter smoke.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

Pipes Reserved For Testing

After some bad results through using just any of my pipes for experimental purposes, I have come to the conclusion that it is best to reserve a set of pipes for trying out new ideas.

What I refer to specifically is trying out a new kind of tobacco. I don't generally care for aromatic tobaccos. I have had some of my favorite pipes made useless for several weeks by smoking some aromatic tobacco in them which can be tasted for a long time thereafter.

Since you never know if you are going to like a tobacco until you try it, you do nevertheless, run the chance of putting a good pipe out of commission until the undesirable taste is smoked out. This, and other experimental ideas which occasionally backfire have prompted me to reserve half a dozen of my pipes for testing and experiments. This leaves my best pipes always ready for a good, relaxing smoke when that is exactly what I want.

Perhaps I shouldn't be an experimenter at heart, but that's my nature, hence my division of pipes.

—ASA EMORY
Elmira, N. Y.

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.

Rapid Humidifying

The ideas expressed by Mr. Carroll in last month's issue on keeping the tobacco in the humidor properly humidified were all very good, and my suggestion should be considered as a sort of addition to what he has already said.

Numerous times I have wanted to quickly humidify the tobacco in the humidor, but as every smoker knows, this process requires from one to two days' time.

With a little experimenting I was able to speed up the humidification process to an hour or so. This is accomplished by getting a large blotter and cutting several circular discs from it exactly the size of the humidor.

The tobacco is then poured from the humidor. The discs are moistened with plain water (or an aromatic liquid if desired),

One disc is then placed in the bottom of the humidor, and a good sized handful of the tobacco is sprinkled on top of it. Another disc is laid on top, more tobacco is sprinkled on it, then another disc is placed on this tobacco, and so on until all the tobacco and discs have been placed inside the humidor.

A tight lid is now fastened securely and the humidor is allowed to set for an hour or so. At the end of this time the tobacco is dumped out, the discs removed, and the tobacco replaced in the humidor. The tobacco will be found to be thoroughly humidified, not just on top as with ordinary moisture methods, but evenly from top to bottom, and all within the matter of an hour or so. It is the best method I have come across for quickly, yet evenly, adding moisture to a large amount of dry tobacco.

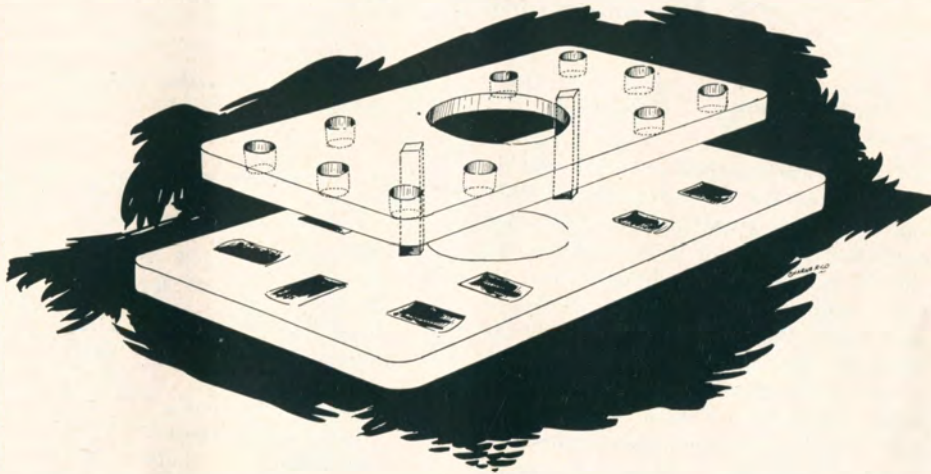
The discs may be used over and over again, and one can be permanently left on the top of the tobacco in the humidor if desired.

—J. E. FITCH
Springfield, Mo.

PIPE LOVERS

CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable



Attractive Rack Is Easily Built

Here is a pipe rack that is simple to construct, and is very handy as well as attractive and serviceable. It accommodates a humidor as well as a large number of pipes, thus keeping all your smoking accessories in one centralized place.

Two pieces of board are used, the size depending upon how many pipes are to be accommodated by the rack. I used wood from an old packing box, although walnut or oak would make a much better finished object.

The only tools I used were a borrowed drill and a jack knife, plus a piece of sand paper. A few screws and an hour's labor completed the rack.

For the benefit of those who would like to do a bit more artistic job, let me give the dimensions of the holes and other features.

The holes through which the stems protrude should be drilled with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " bit. This is big enough except for the large bits which may require an opening of over an inch.

The humidor in the center can be pur-

chased at any tobacco store, and the hole cut to fit. I already had the humidor, and built the stand around it, so to speak.

The small upright supports which are fastened with screws should be 4 inches in length. A good coating of stain, varnish, and wax, will complete this worthwhile pipe stand.

—FRED S. WHITFORD
Laguna Beach, Calif.

Coloring Speeded Up

For those pipe smokers who enjoy watching their briar pipes change from light natural virgin wood to a deep walnut through repeated smoking, but who grow impatient and want to see the process speeded up, here is an idea.

I wanted to see my pipes color faster, so I experimented with petroleum jelly and vaseline.

I applied a thin film of the substance evenly over the bowl and shank when the pipe was quite warm from smoking. If some parts of the surface seem to absorb the vaseline faster than others, additional applications should be made to those areas.

After you have finished, wipe the pipe dry with a soft dry cloth. If the bowl is unvarnished and not stained, and has a plain carnauba wax finish, this treatment can be applied immediately upon smoking. Stain or varnish on bowls must be removed first with extra fine sand paper or emery paper, always sanding with the grain.

In a few smokes a deep color appears that would have taken weeks of smoking to do naturally. In no way whatever have I found that the vaseline or petroleum jelly harms the pipe. Neither does it harm the smoking quality, for as all pipe smokers know color is only surface deep.

I have used this vaseline treatment on all the briar pipes of my collection, and have found that this application enhances the true briar color.

—ALTON J. KLOCH
Cicero, Ill

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 formula that will be found quite different from the usual type of home blend.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Cavendish | 2 oz. |
| Latakia | 1 oz. |
| Virginia | 2 oz. |
| Aromatic | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

This blend is ideal for cold winter evenings, being a good companion to a fine book or when talking with an old friend.

—C. W. ROBERTSON
Seattle, Washington.

**THE RIGHT GIFT
for a PIPE SMOKER**

DOWN-DRAFT CHIMNEY ACTION

- * Windproof
- * Lightweight
- * Large Flame

Unconditionally

**Nimrod
PIPELITER**

\$3.50
AT YOUR DEALER
Guaranteed

If your dealer is unable to supply you
send \$3.50 direct

WARD-NIMROD COMPANY

Dept. 22-B, 2968 Jessamine St. Cinti. 25, Ohio
Be Sure to Ask for Nimrod Hot Spark Flints

CARVAPIPE BARGAINS

"Satisfaction Guaranteed"

PIPE CARRYING KITS—Finest

Imported Briar \$1.00
Semi-Finished Kit \$1.25

IMPORTED BRIAR BLOCKS—

First Quality
Medium Size 55c ea., 2 for \$1.00
Large Size 80c ea., 2 for \$1.50

REJECTS OF \$5.00 PIPES

Unpolished. Can be smoked "as is" or can
be finished to make a fine pipe.
65c ea., 2 for \$1.25

Write for Free Circular on Above Items
Also Vulcanite Bits and Aluminum Condensers.

THE CARVAPIPE CO.

2829-X Dixie Highway Hamilton, Ohio

"SEYMOUR ORIGINALS"

Superb Pipes Hand-Sculptured in Aged
Imported Briar . . . And To Your Order.

Each is a distinguished hand-made original—of rare good looks—of unexcelled flavor—and made in any size and design you desire . . . Each is hand-signed and the owner's name (or signature) with any inscription is added—making each an ideal personal possession and personalized gift—for Christmas and the year 'round. . . . Each is fully guaranteed. . . . Write now for literature and complete information.

Allison J. Seymour & Associates
Studio A, Valley City, North Dakota

If your dealer does not carry this magazine, send us his name and address and we'll see that he receives the next issue.

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 is your favorite pipe shape and why?"

C. Russell Deen,
Sioux Falls, S. D.

I have two favorites—one for outside smoking and the other for inside smoking. Outdoors I am partial to a small sized bull moose, for it fits well in the mouth, is well balanced, and the partially bent stem keeps the smoke well away from the face. It fits well in the hand, and also in the pocket.

Indoors I like a long stemmed straight pipe, with any of various styles filling the bill. The Lumberman comes the closest to being my ideal indoor pipe. It should have a large tobacco capacity so that it doesn't have to be refilled every few minutes.

C. W. McMullen,
Dayton, Ohio

Any style with a thick bowl is what I prefer. The thick bowl keeps the pipe cool and fits well in a man's hand. Billiards, Dublins, Oom Pauls, the moose family, and some others are found with large thick bowls. I prefer any of them possessing this essential feature.

H. T. Lincoln,
Boston, Mass.

My favorite pipe is what is called a Dublin, I think, and the reason I prize it above all others is because I bought it the day before I embarked for Europe four years ago. It went with me through several battles and kept me company many times. I wouldn't part with it for anything.

Dale Anderson,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

I have several favorite shapes, simply because I like variety. If I smoke a bulldog today, I may want a pear tomorrow, a billiard the next, and something else the next. Besides giving pipes the rest they require, it gives me a new feel to

Box Score

This month the editors compiled the favorite shapes listed in all letters received. The result:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Billiard | 19% |
| Oom Paul | 13% |
| Bulldog | 11% |
| Bull Moose | 11% |
| Bents (half or full) | 10% |
| Lumberman | 6% |
| Unclassified shapes | 8% |
| Miscellaneous shapes | 13% |
| Not selected by shape | 9% |

have a new shape to smoke every day, even though the pipe itself may be an old one.

I can't see how anyone could keep buying pipes all the same shape, but I know some men who do.

John Waddell,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have favorite shapes for different occasions, and not one pipe for use all the time. When reading of an evening I am partial to my large Oom Paul for it permits a long continuous smoke.

When away on sports events, such as fishing trips and the like, I take along a small, light weight pipe of either the billiard, apple, or pear. These are the best when you must have both hands free.

I have one very fine hand carved briar that I smoke when I go to parties, and so on. It is an attractive pipe and smokes well. Although I have about a hundred pipes, these three types are my favorites.

Thomas J. White,
St. Louis, Mo.

My favorite shape, or I should say "shapes" all feature a crooked stem. In the curved stem pipe I find what I con-

sider the most important of all characteristics—balance, hence comfort.

When sitting and reading I smoke an Oom Paul, for it's the biggest pipe with the best bowl and ideal for relaxation. When playing golf I want a light pipe that won't be in the way, so I smoke a full bent. When busy at my job I take a half bent, light in weight. It is the businessman's pipe when he is busy.

**I. E. Miner,
Cornell, Ill.**

A medium billiard, with average length and weight and a large bowl is my favorite. They are thickest at the middle and the bottom where the heat is greatest, that is, if you smoke them all the way down as I do. Also, the pipe is good looking and suitable for smoking in the best of society.

**Bud Emling,
Bonfield, Ill.**

A short pup style is convenient when at work or play because it doesn't get in the way. When reading I prefer a churchwarden as it keeps the smoke from getting in your eyes. For fireside smoking, I prefer a curved stem with a large bowl for it gives a long smoke in a pipe that is easy to hold in the mouth.

In public, looks count. Then give me a billiard or Dublin. But my favorite of the whole list is a bull moose, for it's a sturdy pipe, nice looking, a good smoker, easy to hold in the mouth, and fits well with most any occasion at any time.

**H. A. Reid,
Galveston, Texas**

My favorite shape is one seldom seen in pipe shops or pipe catalogues. It has no name, so far as I know. The bowl is almost as round as a ball, which means that around the sides there is a lot of briar which gives a cool smoke.

I have a habit of encircling my pipe

with my hand as I smoke it, and this round shape is ideal for that. The round shape doesn't look as large as other shapes, yet the bowl holds plenty of tobacco. And lastly, the round bowl slides in and out of the pocket easily. I have searched endlessly for another one like it, but mine must be the only one ever made.

**Alton J. Kloch,
Cicero, Ill.**

The medium pot flush is my favorite shape. The pot shape may seem large and heavy to the average smoker, but since there is a large inside bowl the weight is cut down considerably and the tobacco capacity is ample. To men of large or stocky nature the pot seems well suited.

**J. L. Miller,
Tampa, Fla.**

The bulldog has always been my favorite shape, and the reason is because it is so entirely different from all other styles. The square shank, and the beading around the bowl set it apart from the rest.

I don't think it smokes any better, and it won't rest upright on the table or desk, but it does look well when being smoked. Bulldogs are my passion and I have a number of them, no two of which are alike.

**Paul Carlson,
Milwaukee, Wis.**

I like any pipe that has a deep wide bowl. When I buy a pipe I look at the inside of the bowl rather than the outside. If it is wide and deep, and the walls thick, I buy it, no matter what the outside is like, for when I smoke, I want a real smoke—long, flavorful and cool.

Generally the billiard shape gives me this requirement, although I have found it in other styles. But the tall billiard, it seems to me, is the best designed pipe for a good smoke. Small bowls don't hold enough tobacco, nor is the taste as good.

NEXT MONTH

JANUARY—“What effect do you think humidity has on pipe smoking?”

(Answers must be received by December 5)

FEBRUARY—“What are your basic requirements for the ideal tobacco mixture?”

(Answers must be received by January 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.

why smoke an
ordinary pipe, when
you can smoke a

Ricketts

Why tolerate the bitter
juices and unpleasant
bite found in many
other pipes, when
you can enjoy the
cool, clean smoke
provided by a

Ricketts

Why not join the
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of pipe lovers who are
switching to a

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Genuine imported briar bowl hand-turned and polished, guaranteed for six months; other parts for life of user.

Say RICKETTS! (It's on ev'ry-body's lips!) \$6.50 at better dealers, or send direct to

CHASE & CAPRA

Makers of Distinctive Pipes
2968 Adeline Street, Berkely 3, Calif.



Twenty members of the Cresenta-Canada (California) area comprise this pipe club, named for these two cities. Local speakers talk to them on various pipe subjects.

Pipe Clubs

New California Club Reports Rapid Growth; Activity is Seen In Several Other Localities

TWENTY YOUNG men now comprise the membership of the Cresenta-Canada Pipe Club, most of whom are pictured above. The group was organized last spring and has grown rapidly in the few months it has been in existence.

One of the motivating forces behind the scenes is the club founder, Ed Cope-land who is not new to pipe club followers. Ed, who collects more pipes in a month than most men do in a year, has been active in pipe club work for many years, especially since he helped found the Topeka Pipe Club in Kansas before the war.

He assisted in forming the Los Angeles pipe club a year ago, and now keeps the members of the above group keenly interested in pipe lore.

The club meets every two weeks at a local restaurant and invites outstanding speakers to give talks and lead discussions.

Numbered among the group are two pipe dealers and a couple of custom pipe

makers. The above photograph was made at one of their recent meetings.

The bulk of the membership is comprised of young men, many of them of college age, who are interested in pipes and learning all about them. They have found that there is much valuable information to be gained from associating with others who share their interests.

The variety of types of pipes they prefer can be seen by studying the above picture. It is interesting to note that half of the pipes are of the bent or half bent style. Only one billiard, the supposedly most popular shape in America, is seen.

One of the features of the club meetings is a door prize purchased from one of the local pipe shops. The members chip in a few cents apiece to foot the bill. Last meeting the dealer from whom the pipe was bought drew the winning number.

Most recent to address the group was Jack Robinson, manager of a Los Angeles pipe shop, and at one time foreman

of the G. B. D. Pipe factory in Engand. He kept the group spellbound for over two hours.

A number of interesting meetings are being lined up for the coming season.

New Clubs

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

A pipe club in Canada is now being formed in Montreal. Zigmund Foxen, active pipe smoker and collector of that city states that the club has already been organized with a good sized group of active smokers.

He hopes to have more take out memberships within the next few weeks, and invites all of those interested to get in touch with him at 4186 Clarke Street in Montreal.

He has asked that a set of suggestions for organizing a pipe club be sent him, and this has already been done.

Foxen states he has a lot of ideas to keep the club going and the meetings interesting, and from his start it would seem that the club has gotten off to a good beginning.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

The first club to be organized in Florida is about to blossom into existence according to John C. Caldwell of Orlando. Interested in joining a pipe club, he found there was none in that southern city, so he decided to do something about it.

He has written for the names of any interested pipe smokers in that area and for any suggestions which would help him get the group together and the ball rolling.

He cordially invites Orlando smokers to drop him a line at P. O. Box 2987 with a view to holding the first meeting and determining the amount of enthusiasm that exists for a pipe club.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A pipe club in the Peach Tree state is more than likely in the near future. Requests for information on how to organize a pipe club have already been received from Ben and Frank Eubanks of Atlanta.

They have expressed their desire to join a local club. If none exists, they hope to start one shortly.

Apparently the club will get under way soon for they mention others of their friends are interested in having some meetings.

Atlanta pipe smokers interested in getting together for the exchange of ideas

on pipes as well as having a good time in the process should contact either of the Eubanks at the Fulton County Court House in Atlanta.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Another pipe club in this city may be organized in the near future, according to S. Colton who states that a number of pipe smokers in his vicinity are interested in forming an association.

Mr. Colton recently invited a number of interested pipe smokers to see a motion picture made inside the Jobey factory. He reports that a large number of men turned out, and that interest was shown for periodical meetings of the group.

Smokers in the vicinity of West 6th and Alvarado who would like to meet occasionally for pipe discussions and related topics should get in touch with Mr.

Colton at 2065½ West 6th Street.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

The Mohawk Pipe Club of Amsterdam, N. Y., is the official name of the newly organized group in that eastern city. Credit goes to C. A. Piercy and S. Vottis, president and secretary respectively of the Mohawk Pipe Club of Schenectady who went to Amsterdam recently to get the new club in operation.

The club apparently is not connected with the Mohawk Pipe Club of Schenectady, although in reporting the new organization to PIPE LOVERS, this point was not made clear.

The Schenectady club plans to organize new clubs in Gloversville, Albany and Troy.

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

S. COLTON
2065½ West 6th St.

CY PRUNER

3807 S. Hill Street

MONTROSE

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.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO—
JOHN C. CALDWELL
P. O. Box 2987

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—
BEN EUBANKS
Fulton Co. Ct. House

ILLINOIS

BERWYN—
JOSEPH SEBEK
3732 Lombard Ave.

CHICAGO

HAROLD CLAUSSEN
2604 Milwaukee Ave.

WILLIAM HORN

1348 N. Lawndale Ave.

DE KALB

G. 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
1946 N. Main St.

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

GREENCASLE

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

CARL W. BROOME
943 12th Ave. North

WEST VIRGINIA

FAYETTEVILLE

MR. BEN D. KELLER

CANADA

MONTREAL

Z. FOXEN
4186 Clarke St.



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STARTLING SAVINGS

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P.O. Box 153, Cincinnati, Ohio

FOR PIPE SMOKERS

NEXT MONTH

Pipe Lovers takes you on a trip through the Meerschau Mines in Eskichehir, Turkey. Well illustrated, you'll agree this is one of the best articles ever to appear in Pipe Lovers.

WHAT'S NEW?

Magic Stem Featured in New Lord Davenport Pipe

Action is Automatic

A new type pipe described as self cleaning and containing an automatic plunger has been announced by the Lord Davenport Pipe Co. of New York N. Y.

In describing the operation of the new pipe, the manufacturer says that when it is desired to clear obstructions from the pipe shank, the smoker simply pushes the pipe stem inward once or twice. This forces the cleaning pin forward into the bowl, which will then give a free draft. The stem automatically returns to its original position by means of spring action.

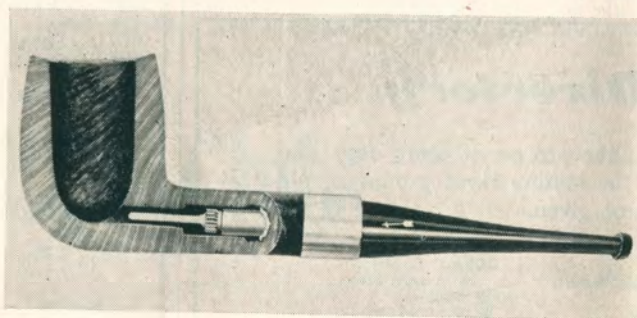
The cleaning pin is screwed into an aluminum tube which acts as a gravitation well and collects all juices from the stem thus preventing them from entering the bowl. This is said to result in a dry bowl at all times.

The manufacturer also points out that the plunger prevents the intrusion of tobacco flakes or juices into the mouth. It is said to be the only pipe on the market constructed under this principle.

The pipe is described as being bench made of imported briar and is available in all the standard shapes and sizes. The Davenport Magic Stem Pipe is now leaving the factory and is scheduled to be on sale in most parts of the country before Christmas.

New Home Finishing Kit

For the pipe smoker who would like to finish a pipe at home but lacks the



necessary materials and equipment, the new Custom Pipe Kit recently announced by Collectors Club Pipes of New York, N. Y., should be of real interest.

The kit, popularly priced, includes, besides a pipe of imported briar, two grades of emery paper, some fine steel wool, polishing powder, finishing oil, Var-Wax finish, stain stick, mixing tray, and complete instructions for finishing the pipe at home.

Marxman Pipe Tobacco

The Marxman Tobacco Company of San Francisco, Calif., have announced their new Marxman Pipe Mixture. The new blend is described as extremely mild and made of only the choicest tobaccos.

It is popularly priced and is already on sale by most tobacconists throughout the country.

Solution Cakes Pipes Rapidly

A new solution for the rapid caking of a pipe bowl known as Cak-a-Pipe has recently been announced by Harry B.

Moseman of Lancaster, Penna. The solution is applied to the inside of the pipe before filling the bowl for the first five or six times.

The preparation helps to form a real cake in the bowl and also keeps it sweet.

Pocket Humidor

An entirely new idea for pipe smokers is announced by a Chicago firm this month. It is a tobacco humidor which can be carried in the vest pocket.

It contains a built-in humidor which keeps the tobacco correctly moistened at all times. It is curved to fit the body shape, and is made of plastic.

New Lighters By Zippo

Three new type lighters have been announced by the Zippo Manufacturing Company of Bradford, Pennsylvania. Besides the deluxe all-purpose table model there are two smaller size pocket or handbag lighters.

The smaller lighters are engine turned,



and are available in either high polish chrome or 14k gold. Initials or the owner's signature may be inscribed on the side of any of the lighters.

Robertson Pipe Rack

Something novel in pipe racks are now being made by the House of Robertson



of Boise, Idaho. Known as the Donald Greenhead pipe rack, they are made entirely by hand of imported briar.

The head is hinged and is raised to insert the pipe. The rack is obtainable

in from one to five heads to accommodate as many pipes.

Other heads are available, including pheasant, horse and dog.

Complete Pipe Making Kit

Pipe hobbyists who want to make pipes but lack the necessary machinery will be interested in the rough pipes now being offered by Harold Mangus of Alliance, Ohio.

He furnishes a complete pipe kit including a block of Carolina briar, a filter and stem. The block is already bored, and all the user needs is a file or sharp knife.

New Pipe By Drikool

A new pipe incorporating a double bowl feature has been announced by the Drikool Pipe Company of Jefferson City, Mo.

The upper bowl holds the tobacco and keeps it dry, while the lower chamber contains an air section and vent. In this lower compartment the smoke is divided into six small streams which circulate with cool air from the vent and is said to flow about twelve inches before reaching the stem.

A flat base prevents the bowl from tipping, and the manufacturer states there are no filters or gadgets in the pipe.

Tapered Bowl Gives Pipe Uniform Burn, Even Draw

Several Styles

A pipe with a different bowl design is to be found in the Taper Bowl, a new product of the Taper Bowl Pipe Company of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

The primary difference is the tapering of the bowl on the inside which points downward to the air hole leading to the shank. This assures a uniform draw of air throughout the full section of the pipe, thus keeping the pipe lighted longer.

Most important is the fact that the



tobacco burns uniformly all the way down, and the cake is evenly formed clear to the bottom. Also, it is stated, the ashes are easily removed with but one or two short-taps since the tobacco cannot wedge in the bottom.

Imported briar is used in making the new pipe, which is available in a variety of styles and shapes.

IMPORTED CZECH PIPES rare GIFTS for PIPE COLLECTORS

HERE IN TIME
FOR CHRISTMAS
DELIVERY!



No. 101B
9 inches
Overall

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No. 875
Hand carved
bit and stem of
pearl and ebony
cow horn. Stem
wrapped with Eur-
opean stag fur. Rich metal
figurations embossed on bowl
of finest Mediterranean
briar

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These distinguished imported pipes are available again after 7 long years. They're a valuable addition to any collection — beautifully hand made by skilled craftsmen. Long stems of polished wild cherry wood cool and sweeten the smoke. Briar elbows and bowls have trigger cover tops. Rich metal trim — the mouthpieces of carved cattle horn. Order today by check or money order (postpaid). Money back guarantee.

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THE TAPER DOES THE TRICK!

Easy to Clean - Saves Tobacco. "Heel" cannot wedge in bowl. Individually styled and created from Imported Briar.

Reg. size, \$5.00; Large, \$7.50, postpaid

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When writing Advertisers tell them you
saw it in Pipe Lovers.



Anyone can easily finish this \$10 value Collectors Club Pipe in 1 hour

It's every pipe smoker's ambition to own and smoke fine pipes. Now, here is your chance to *finish* in your spare time a first quality, imported briar pipe easily and expertly without the use of wood working tools. With a Collectors Club "CUSTOM" Pipe Kit every pipe smoker may become a Collector and enjoy the new experience of personally finishing his own pipes for as little as \$3.50.

Pipes of selected, imported briar complete with filter are available in models illustrated. Kit, which provides for a variety of finishes contains 2 grades of Emery paper, fine steel wool, polishing powder, finishing oil, Var-Wax finish, stain stick, mixing tray, instructions. As a gift it's unusual—mail only \$3.50 postpaid.

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FREE TO PIPE SMOKERS

For a new taste thrill and pipe smoking experience, tell us your present brand of tobacco and get FREE package Mild, Tasty, Nature-Flavored GREEN RIVER. Write now and know the keen satisfaction of FACTORY FRESH, aged-in-the-wood tobacco, without cost or obligation.

PETE MOBERLY, Box 995, Owensboro, Ky.

NEXT MONTH

A new feature on home blending of tobaccos begins with the January issue. Conducted by George Alpert, professional tobacco blender, this informative column will appear regularly each month in Pipe Lovers.

PIPE SMOKER OF THE YEAR

[Begins on page 369]

tribution, or sale of pipes and tobaccos is eligible. But since many valuable contributions to the pipe smoking fraternity come from members of the industry, the editors feel that their efforts merit recognition.

For this reason the editors wish to commend the following persons and firms who, in their opinion, made noteworthy contributions during 1947. Again, the listings are made alphabetically and do not denote any order of selection or importance.

Leon Cutler and the Marxman Pipe Company of New York City made a series of pipes which they called the Heirloom. These were hand sculptured and were designed for pipe collectors and others who are fond of such examples of fine art. The pipes were pictured in newspapers and magazines from coast to coast, thereby resulting in a new public interest in pipes.

Cutler has given several lectures throughout the country on how to obtain more pleasure from pipe smoking. He

owns one of the largest and most valuable pipe collections in the world. During the war his collection was divided into ten sections and sent around the world where it was shown to servicemen in army hospitals, camps, and similar places. It was he who took Cecil Howard's pipe smoking contest idea, formulated the rules, and helped get the current series of contests under way.

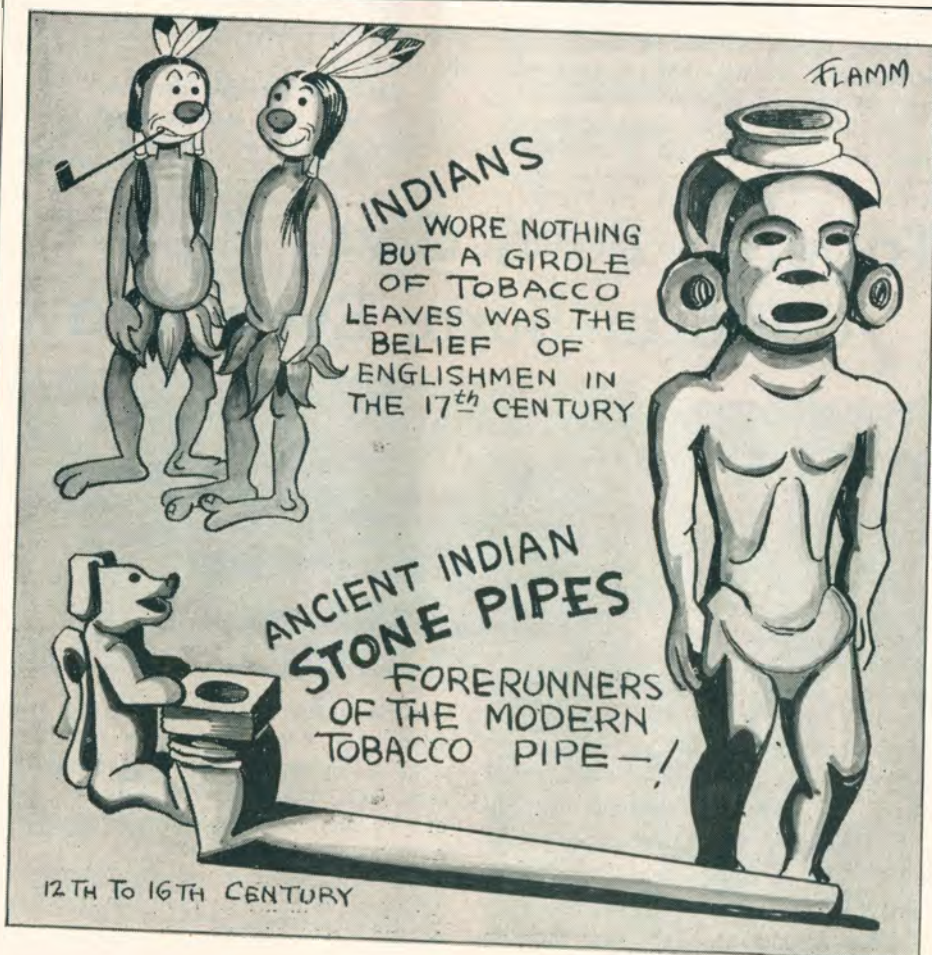
W. T. Davis is the owner of a pipe shop in Lewiston, Maine. Late last spring he got the idea of forming a "Pipe of the Month" club. The idea consists of inviting all the townspeople to drop their name in a barrel, and then, once a month, pulling out one name. This person wins a new pipe, a lot of tobacco, and becomes honorary president of the club until another is selected 30 days later.

Besides being good promotion for Davis' store, this idea has created considerable interest on the part of local pipe smokers. It has been given wide publicity over the local radio station,

PIPODDITIES

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



WCOU and has focused attention of the public in that area on the subject of pipes. For a new and different approach to pipe smokers, we commend Mr. Davis.

Hetzer Hartsock and the Custombilt Pipe Company of Indianapolis early this year announced a series of very fine hand carved briar pipes. Two sets of five each were made and the value was placed at \$5000 per set, or \$1000 per pipe.

Newspapers and magazines throughout the country ran pictures of these famous masterpieces, which resulted in increased interest on the part of the public in regard to pipes and pipe making. The sets, besides bringing publicity to the Custombilt company, gave even more publicity to the great pipe smoking fraternity.

Morris I. Lewin and the Tobacco Cartridge corporation brought out tobacco cartridges which appears to be the greatest change in filling a pipe in many a year.

Cartridges of tobacco for use in loading a pipe are not new, and they have appeared numerous times in the past. But they were always made of paper or some other combustible substance. Lewin's cartridge is different. It is made of spun glass and therefore does not burn with the tobacco. It is strong and durable, as against the paper cartridges, and when the pipe load is finished the cartridge is easily removed, taking with it ashes, moisture, wet heel and all. The pipe does not smoke any hotter, and of course the spun glass cartridge is tasteless.

This is not meant to be a prediction that the cartridge will revolutionize the

filling of a pipe, making other methods obsolete, but it is a definite change with fundamental merits, and for this reason this recognition is given.

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST has been shown in this year's award. In past issues the magazine has asked for suggestions as to who should be selected as the Pipe Smoker of the Year. Letters poured in, each suggesting the name of some man who the sender felt was worthy of the title. Let us now say that each and every name submitted was carefully investigated, the sifting being as full and complete as was possible, and the winner, we feel sure, is well qualified to receive the award which has been given to him.

It was gratifying to us to find that there are, in this country, so many persons who are willing to give of their time and energy in order that their fellow men may learn more about the enjoyment which can come from a pipe.

We were happy to learn, too, that numerous pipe and tobacco manufacturers were sufficiently interested in this annual award to suggest the names of pipe smokers whom they felt were worthy of consideration.

As a new year approaches we wonder what new developments in the field of pipes and tobaccos will be revealed. We hope that when award time rolls around next year the achievements will have contributed as much to broadening and increasing the joy of pipe smoking as they have during the past 12 months, and that the man selected as Pipe Smoker of the Year for 1948 will be as richly deserving of the title as Cecil Howard is for 1947.

MAKING A DAWES UNDERSLUNG

[Begins on page 376]

In finishing the pipe, the outside of the outer bowl only should be dressed and waxed. The inner bowl should not be touched only on the top where it shows. On the inside there is no point in doing any more than giving the surfaces a smooth sanding. No wax or stain should be used.

I have described only what I consider to be the two primary designs in constructing this unusual pipe shape. There are countless others, all of which would serve equally as well and might be easier to make. For instance, instead of threads a sort of lock might be employed, such lock being merely a portion of threads all on the same level. Another might be a mortise and tenon joint in the bottom, so that a peg in the center of the inner bowl would fit into a mortise drilled in the bottom of the outer bowl. This would obviously be much easier to con-

struct than the threads and would serve just as well.

Professionally made models of this pipe contained very thin walls. Since there are two walls, it is necessary that both be thin in order to reduce the weight of the pipe. In these illustrations the walls are relatively thick, and in making the pipe, should the worker desire to reduce the thicknesses as shown, it would give a much lighter weight pipe. The outer wall may be quite thin, but I suggest the wall of the tobacco bowl be left with sufficient thickness to give a good smoke.

Amateurs at pipe making may find this shape not as easy as some others, but after a couple of attempts the wise worker will profit by his mistakes and will be able to turn out a highly creditable pipe.

A really DIFFERENT Gift!

Give him a Smokemaster and make every day a holiday from rank, biting moisture



Pat. No. 2,166,537
Patented stem sidetracks moisture

Briarcraft Smokemaster

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The exclusive Smokemaster stem sidetracks all moisture from the smoke passage as quickly as it forms . . . Prevents harsh, biting juices from contaminating the smoke.

Smoke passes through a special built-in metal tube which is slotted at the bottom. An ordinary pipe cleaner is folded and inserted into the stem just beneath the slot. As moisture condenses in the tube, it is instantly absorbed by the pipe cleaner.

At leading retailers everywhere in a full range of shapes.

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YOU HAVEN'T ENJOYED A PIPE UNTIL YOU SMOKE **BARCLAY SQUARE** Aromatic Blend '77



WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE CLEVELAND TOBACCO CO. 2133 ONTARIO CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

- POCKET SIZE 30 CENTS
- HALF POUND \$1.30
- POUND \$2.50

Unconditionally Guaranteed TO BE THE BEST PIPEFUL YOU'VE EVER HAD OR WE'LL REFUND YOUR MONEY

PIPES REPAIRED

Bits turned to fit from hard, vulcanite rubber by experienced pipe makers. No obsolete hand chisel methods used.

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Send for free 32 page illustrated catalog of pipes and price lists.

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ANNUAL

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TAKE YOUR TIME

[Begins on page 375]

quality of the manufacturer's workmanship. Of course, some good briar is usually stamped, and although this should reflect on the briar, it does reflect on the carelessness of the pipe maker. So in any way, the stamping does give some idea as to what you may expect.

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cost you almost twice as much.

Don't expect to find a superb pipe in the \$3.50 class. If you want perfect grain, styling, and workmanship, you can expect to pay about \$10 for it. In other words, don't expect the impossible.

Naturally you wonder if the pipe will be a good smoker. Every man does when he buys a new pipe. But that is one thing you won't know for sure until the pipe has been smoked some 200 or 300 times. Even the best pipes will, occasionally, become tasteless or turn sour within a few weeks. The causes vary, and no one can pick out these exceptions. But if the briar is good and the pipe is well made, the over-whelming odds are that it will give full satisfaction.

Selecting a new pipe should be a lot of fun. You should get as much kick out of it as the girl friend does in shopping for a new dress. About the only difference is that the dress will wear out in a year or two. But since that pipe is going to be a close friend of yours for a long, long time, let me repeat that an hour or two spent in its selection will return dividends in the future. Don't be hasty—take your time.

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EUROPEAN PORCELAINS

[Begins on page 372]

outdoors in the fields the top part of the shank did not have the flexible tubing. These pipes were built for rugged duty and were seldom decorated beyond a simple painting on the bowl, although even this was usually dispensed with.

Pipes smoked outdoors were required by law to have the metal cap. Flying sparks caused so many fires in the field that the ruling had to be made. The desired result was achieved for the amount of fires was greatly diminished.

The only other attachment to these pipes was the cord which was tied to the shank and bowl. The purpose is obvious, to keep the porcelain bowl from falling to the floor and breaking into a hundred pieces. The cords also lent beauty to the pipe, as they were always colorful and usually sported a tassel or two.

Meerschaum and briar gave the porcelain pipe stiff competition. These were more durable and definitely more portable.

(To be continued next month)

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