

July, 1947 - 25 cents

# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



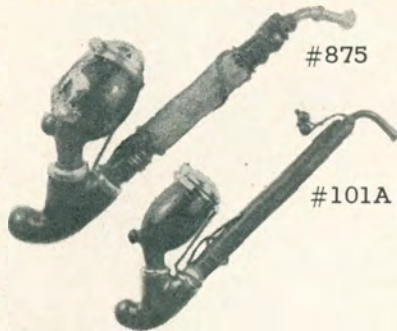
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*This Issue*  
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**Stem Repairing**

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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 liquids besides water can be used to quickly humidify a tobacco and keep the tobacco in a moist condition for a reasonable length of time?—G. H. R., Provo, Utah.**

A. There are two ways to humidify a tobacco, one being by absorption as when a clay pellet or disc is used, and the other is by direct contact as when an atomizer is used.

The quickest way to humidify a tobacco is with an atomizer, obviously. Many liquids are usable, several being manufactured and sold especially for this purpose. The one which will keep the tobacco moist the longest is glycerine.

However, you probably prefer the use of humidifying discs, as this is by far the more common with average smokers. In this instance any liquid which will be absorbed quickly by the tobacco will evaporate just as quickly, and conversely, those which are absorbed slowly will remain a long time. Therefore, your requirement of a liquid which will be quickly absorbed yet evaporate slowly is next to impossible.

Any liquid which is expected to remain with the tobacco and keep it moist for a long time cannot be imparted to the tobacco from the clay moistener in a short time. Fruit juices are used, various flavoring concoctions, extracts, and liquors. Since all of them give a new flavor to the tobacco, water is preferred if the user wants the taste of his tobacco to remain unchanged.

**Q. If a pipe is dropped in water is it ruined?—N. P. W., Detroit, Mich.**

A. This question seems to have lots of answers. First of all it depends upon the water. If it is cold, and the pipe isn't submerged but for a moment, there is generally no harm. On the other hand, if a pipe is left in a jacket or trousers pocket and it goes through the wash (and who hasn't had that happen?) the

warm water plus the soap generally ruins it.

Yet I have received letters from readers saying that just such a treatment made their pipe better than ever.

As a rule, though, hot water, if allowed to act on the pipe for very long, seems to damage it usually beyond repair, but cold water isn't so disastrous. It depends upon the pipe and conditions of the incident. You can't tell until you try the pipe and see.

**Q. Do you believe that smoking in a draft or strong wind can cause a burn out in a pipe?—J. F., Des Moines, Iowa.**

A. Under certain conditions, probably yes, but such conditions are rare and I have never heard of such an instance. If the draft or wind were strong enough, and hit the pipe at exactly the right angle, I can see how a burn out might be caused, but I would say the odds were 1000 to one against it.

If any of our readers have accurate information on this subject, please forward it so that we may pass it on in this column.

**Q. How often should the cloth filter in a pipe be changed?—E. W. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

A. The filter is generally replaced when it becomes soaked with tobacco oils and moisture. This will vary according to the tobacco that is smoked in the pipe, whether it is relatively moist or dry, the speed and frequency of puffing by the smoker, the style and shape of the pipe, and other factors.

A filter may require changing after three pipefuls, after ten, or after thirty. It all depends upon these many factors mentioned, and there is no rule to follow in the matter. A little experience will tell you when your filter has absorbed all the moisture of which it is capable and that a new one should be inserted.

# Going Camping?

**T**HE EDITORS of PIPE LOVERS Magazine are glad to cooperate with the Forest Fire Prevention program of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in publishing that agency's rules for smoking a pipe outdoors.

Now that the vacation season is here, and with automobiles and gasoline more abundant than ever, the nation's forests and wooded playgrounds look forward to their biggest season of tourists and visitors on record.

For the pipe smoker: 1) Smoke only in safe places that are cleared of dry inflammable material. 2) Always observe "no smoking" signs and areas in forests. These signs are never put up to inconvenience you, but rather to safeguard public property against loss.

3) After lighting your pipe, break the match in two. Better yet, hold the head in your fingers until you are sure it is cold. Then throw it on a bare spot of ground, on gravel, or some other non-inflammable place. Even better is to place the burned match in your pocket, and discard it in some safe place an hour later. Don't take a chance.

4) Don't light your pipe if it is at all windy. It is a simple matter for the wind to pick up a lighted fragment of tobacco from the pipe and blow it among dry leaves or grass which will ignite instantly. To be perfectly safe smoke tobacco cartridges in the pipe, or use a metal cap over the bowl. All of these rules and precautions are for your protection as well as for that of the forests and surrounding countryside. Don't take a chance.

5) If you must smoke in the car as you ride along, keep the windows as nearly closed as possible. It is better to be a bit uncomfortably warm than to be trapped later in a disastrous fire which might take your life along with others as well as destroy thousands of acres of valuable timber. If you are hiking through the woods it is best not to smoke, but if smoking is permissible, the least you can do is to hold your hand over the pipe bowl and thereby reduce the possibility of flying sparks.

6) If you're in a boat rowing or fishing, your pipe should be capped or in some way protected against the wind, especially if your boat is not far from shore. The wind can pick up a piece of burning tobacco and carry it a long way. Don't take chances, even when the forest may seem like it is a safe distance away.

7) Smoke your pipe until it has gone out. Then, and only then, empty out the ashes. A safer rule is to put the pipe in the pocket, ashes and all, for ten or fifteen minutes, or until time for the next smoke. By that time the ashes will be stone cold and can be emptied out safely.

8) If the hot ashes must be removed for any reason, knock them out close to bare ground, and then mash them with the foot. It is much safer to dig a small hole in the earth with the heel or toe and bury the ashes. It pays to be careful and one cannot overdo caution.

Remember that a moment of thought and care will prevent the great majority of fires, in forests as well as other places. It pays to think if you smoke. Don't take a chance.

## General Camp Rules for All

**K**EEP YOUR fire well protected at all times. Build fires only in areas where camp fires are allowed. If a wind is blowing, dig a trench and build the fire in it. Don't build a bigger fire than is necessary, and don't leave it unwatched even for a minute. Don't build fires needlessly.

In a cabin fireplace, don't build a big fire on a windy day. Sparks from the chimney may be carried a

long distance in a high wind.

When putting out a camp fire, trample the glowing embers until not a sign of fire or smoke is left. Then bury the ashes in the ground, or at least cover them with dirt.

If water is available, quench the ashes thoroughly. Make sure there is no sign of a live spark left. Brush away leaves and branches from the spot where the fire was built. Don't take a chance.

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532 Pine Ave.

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# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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

Vol. 2 — No. 7

July, 1947

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**Cover**—Just a few of the many popular pipe mixtures which greet the eye of any pipe smoker as he walks into his favorite tobacco shop. Packages loaned through courtesy of Robinson's Pipe Shop, Long Beach, California.

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# PIPE LINES...

## Pipe Auction

DEAR SIR:

The article in last month's issue on the pipe auction should be read by every pipe collector. I know I speak for many others who are pipe collectors and who have become discouraged more than once over the fact that there is no accurate method of determining the value of an old pipe.

The lack of any standard of evaluation or place where a collector might send a pipe for appraisal has been a real handicap to collectors and the pipe fraternity in general.

The auction looks like things were beginning to pop in our direction. It would be helpful if the prices paid for certain types of pipes in the auction could be made public. This would give all of us collectors a somewhat better idea of what some of our pipes are worth.

J. R. HENDERSON,  
St. Louis, Mo.

☐ WATCH for additional data on the pipe auction in future issues.—ED.

## Home Made Pipes

DEAR SIR:

Some months ago you ran a series of articles on pipe smoking at home and said then that there would be more such articles for us fellows who like to putter around with a few tools and a piece of briar wood.

So far I haven't seen these articles and would like to inquire as to when they may be expected. I know of many hobbyists who are interested in trying to make a pipe at home.

DONALD FONTANA,  
Santa Clara Calif.

☐ A series of articles on home pipe making is scheduled to start soon, possibly in the September issue.—ED.

## Blending Page

DEAR SIR:

I should like to add my vote to the many others who are deeply interested in trying out the blending of tobaccos at home and who would like to know more about this interesting part of pipe smoking.

How about helping us out?

GEORGE S. DEEDS,  
Utica, N. Y.

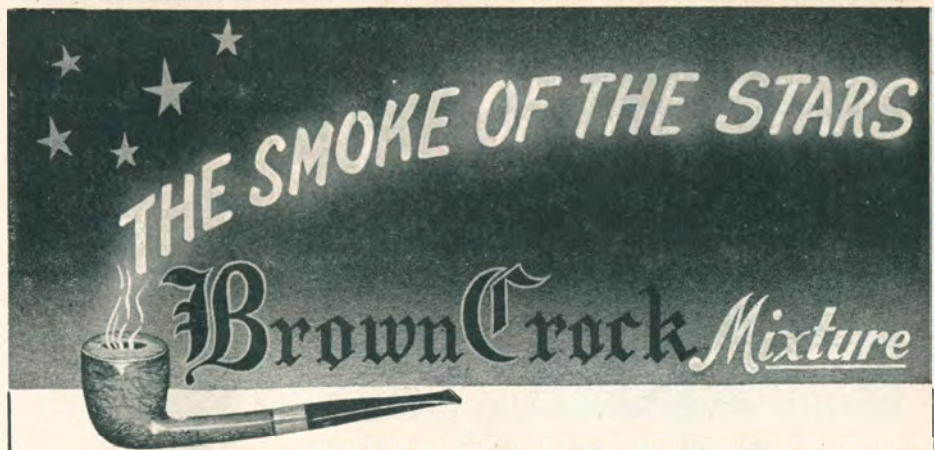
☐ AN increasing number of articles on this interesting subject will appear from time to time. This month's article on the various tobacco cuts should be of interest to all who find blending an interesting pastime.—ED.

## Articles on Briar

DEAR SIR:

Give us more articles like the one last month on Mission Briar. This was one of the most interesting of all articles yet to appear in PIPE LOVERS Magazine.

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**A**LTHOUGH INTENDED as a jest, we received a letter from a friend the other day who suggested that we form a S.P.C.P. society, and without a doubt you can guess what those letters stand for—yes, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Pipes.

He intended it to be a joke, and we have no intention of going any further with the idea, but at the time it struck us that at least the value of some sort of society for that very purpose would surely be a mighty good idea in some instances.

The reason we say this is that the care some pipes receive is a crime, and members of the true pipe smoking fraternity everywhere should, it sometime seems, rise up in arms and call a halt to such improper care as many pipes must of necessity receive.

However, such a society could do no good for this reason: All the members would be of the type who treat their pipes properly anyway, and the fellows who give their pipes a terrific beating aren't interested enough to even think of joining such a crusade.

A certain elderly gentleman to whom we have reference has been smoking a pipe for—well—he's now in his high 70's, and he probably began in his teens. From the looks of his pipe, we'd say that it's the one he started with and has never smoked any other. It has burned to such an extent that the bowl has a jagged edge and is about half as high as it was when it was new. You've seen the type.

**C**URIOSITY GETTING the better of us, we asked him how long ago he got that pipe. He thought a moment, then replied, "I don't rightly recollect, lad, but, I'd judge it close on to seven year."

"Let's see some of your others," we asked.

He turned quickly and looked us firmly in the eye. "Others!" he shouted in a most excited and half amazed voice. "What, lad, would I want with two pipes. This one is a-workin' fine."

"Do you smoke it all the time? Don't you ever smoke any other?"

He took it out of his mouth and looked at it, saying, "I never see a man yet smoke two pipes. When this one is no longer any good I'll get me another. Can't see buyin' a pipe when ya' got a pipe. Like a man with two cars. Just has 'em for show. Can't ride in 'em but one at a time."

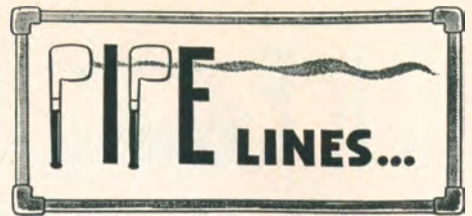
"Well, it's all right," we said, "but most pipe smokers have several pipes and switch off, giving their pipes a chance to cool and dry off between smokes."

"Never let a pipe get cool, lad. Ain't good for the wood. I light this pipe in the morning, and it never gets cold until I go to bed at night. Ain't nothing wrong with this pipe, now is there, lad?"

**A**N ARGUMENT could have started right there. That fellow knew all there was to pipe smoking, so it was no use to let the fur fly. But it was a sorry sight to see that half burned down pipe sticking out of his mouth, black and charred from incessant smoking.

And if he has kept that one poor pipe going steadily for all the years he claims, he's surely getting more enjoyment from it than the most of us get from three or four dozen, and certainly at a fraction of the cost.

So, perhaps the care he gives them isn't what you and I would believe to be correct, but he's completely happy with his broken, burned down old hod. Perhaps we could learn something from *him*.



(Continued)

described, and now have a more personal feeling towards the pipe because of the article which told me more about it.

Briar is somewhat of a mystery to most of us anyway, so tell us more about briar.

LARRY D. HOLBROOK,  
Corona, L. I., N. Y.

**I**N preparation are articles on domestic briar and imported briar, scheduled to appear this fall.—ED.

### Pro and Con

DEAR SIR:

The best page of all is the Pro and Con page where the reader can learn more about pipes from the men who smoke them. I am enclosing two questions which I would like to see used if possible in later numbers of the magazine.

The question on leaving ashes in the pipe which was discussed last month was most interesting. I am looking forward to many more good discussions.

PAUL EHRBACKER,  
St. Cloud, Minn.

### Sad Experience

DEAR SIR:

I had a sad experience recently which I should like to pass along to other pipe smokers.

I went in a local pipe shop to buy a pipe and bought what appeared to be, and what was represented to be, a first quality pipe by one of the leading manufacturers. The trade name was stamped on the side of the pipe.

After a few pipefuls I became convinced something was wrong. The pipe tasted badly, and was certainly not a good piece of briar, if it was briar at all.

I went back to the pipe shop and told the dealer the pipe was no good and I was going to send it back to the manufacturer for an explanation. He got extremely excited and demanded that I give it to him to return to the manufacturer. This I did.

The more I thought about it afterwards, the more puzzled I became as to why he should have insisted so strongly that he return it instead of me. Usually a pipe dealer is glad to have the customer go to the bother and expense involved in returning a pipe.

Smelling a rat, I wrote to the pipe manufacturer and told him the whole story and asked him to write me direct what was wrong with the pipe involved. In the meantime the pipe was received by the dealer and he said the factory had replaced it free of charge as it was not a first line pipe.

A few days later the factory replied to me stating that the dealer in question had never returned to them any pipe, and that furthermore this dealer was not handling their products as far as they knew.

What the answer is, I do not know, but this much is certain. The dealer, for some reason, never returned the pipe to the factory, yet he told me he did. Why? Is it possible that he is taking cheap, unbranded pipes and stamping the trade names of large companies

on them and then selling them at a high price as being fine pipes of that manufacturer?

Pipe smokers should profit from my experience and trade only where they know the dealer is reputable. Needless to say, I will never patronize this dealer again, and have warned all my friends about him.

Name withheld by request.

### Pipe Rotation

DEAR SIR:

I have read and heard discussed many methods of pipe rotation and have one of my own which others might like to try.

A pipe is my constant companion from early morning until late at night. I have tried many methods of changing pipes in an effort to keep them sweet smoking, and finally hit upon this one which produces better results for me than does any other.

I have a cabinet which holds 21 pipes. In the morning I take three pipes from the cabinet. One I smoke until noon, another in the afternoon, and a third in the evening. The next day the process is repeated with three other pipes, and so on during the week.

The pipe racks are each marked with a label denoting the day of the week the pipe is to be smoked, so that I am assured each pipe has a week's rest before being used again. When I buy a new pipe I smoke it twice a day until it is broken in, and then it replaces some pipe in the rack.

GLENN STIMMEL,  
Bartlesville, Okla.

### Tavern Pipe

DEAR SIR:

A short while ago I purchased an old meerschaum Tavern Pipe. I am very interested in the history and legend behind old pipes and am searching for more information on this topic, such as the countries and the year in which they were the most popular.

I would appreciate seeing articles on this phase of pipes, and would also like any leads you can furnish me on further literature and reference to such pipes.

JAMES A. PLOUGH,  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

☞ SOME additional information and references are being mailed to you. Articles on the history and legend of old pipes will appear from time to time. Keep on the lookout for them.—ED.

### New Pipes

DEAR SIR:

Something I often marvel at is the number of new pipes which are continually being offered for sale. A person would normally think that the styles, kinds and shapes of pipes would have long ago been used up. It looks like the pipe collector will never grow weary through lack of new shapes with which to augment his collection.

GARY RASMUSSEN,  
Atlantic City, N. J.

### Home Made Clays

DEAR SIR:

Nowhere in the magazine have I seen anything about making clay pipes at home. Here is a new experience for the pipe smoker interested in something different. It is easy and most fascinating. I suggest an article on this subject for those who might be interested.

G. H. LODIN,  
Elizabeth, N. J.

# Make Your Own Pipes

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*But during the month of July I will send this extra block free, making the price POSTPAID TO YOU just 50c a block when four are ordered*

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But my blocks are good enough for

home made pipes, and they smoke just as good as the expensive pipes because they are genuine briar.

If you have never tried my wood, order four blocks now. Just send your check or money order and the wood will be shipped promptly. I offer to refund your money if the blocks are not good quality and capable of turning out a good pipe. Since I started in the business I have never been asked to refund any money due to poor quality. As I said, it isn't the best grade briar, but it is well worth the price asked, and will provide a lot of fun and pleasure in making a pipe.

*Send Check or Money Order Today*

*(This offer closes July 31.)*

## ROBERT JENSEN

P. O. Box 424

Gardena (Moneta Sta.), Calif.



Comparative sizes of the various tobacco cuts described and illustrated on these pages are shown in the left illustration above. Center, sliced plug (burley), right, cube cut (Virginia). The scale markings represent one-sixteenth of an inch.

## Tobacco Cuts

Pipe Tobacco is Sliced in Numerous Ways To Bring Out the Best in Taste, Burning Qualities and Performance When Smoked

By JAMES MORRISON

(Illustrations courtesy of the Tobacco Blending Corp., Louisville, Ky.)

**T**HE DRIED LEAF of a tobacco plant can be crumpled up, placed in the pipe, and smoked with very good results. But a lot more enjoyment may be realized if the leaf is processed and cut up according to certain standards and practices which tobacco manufacturers have discovered and learned during the past several years.

Just as the proof of a pudding is in

the tasting, so is the proof of a good tobacco blend in the smoking.

In Sir Walter Raleigh's time, a dried leaf was crumpled up by hand and placed in the bowl of the pipe where it was smoked with great satisfaction. In some sections of this and other countries, that practice is still in effect. Tobacco is obtained by the leaf or by the bunch, and the smoker crumbles up what he needs and into the pipe it goes.

A bunch of dried tobacco leaves has always presented the smoker with a difficult method of handling and carrying his tobacco supply. This problem was greatly eased centuries ago by rolling or twisting the leaves into a cylindrical roll which was much more easily handled. It could be easily placed in the pocket and was instantly available for use. A piece of this roll would be torn or cut off and then packed into the pipe.



Ease of handling is one reason why tobacco leaves came to be cut into small pieces by the tobacco manufacturer, but another reason, and possibly the more important, is that by preparing and cutting the tobacco in certain definite ways and patterns, a better tasting and better smoking tobacco results.

The cuts which are generally in use today have come about primarily through trial and error. Each has been found to have its own particular advantages and disadvantages in a blend, and different cuts will give different effects, even when the identical leaf is used.

There are a great variety of cuts in use today by tobacco manufacturers, but practically all of them are made from one of two leaf conditions: 1) single leaves, and 2) a group of pressed leaves.

By a single leaf is meant simply a leaf of the tobacco plant which has been properly cured and dried by itself. A group of pressed leaves is made by taking several leaves of the plant and pressing them together. This is known as a plug.

**G**ENERALLY SPEAKING, a ny cutting of the single leaf is referred to as a long cut, while any slicing of the pressed leaves or "cake" is referred to as a plug cut.

In discussing the various cuts, and giving them names, it should be borne in mind that different manufacturers have different names and they do not necessarily compare with the same or similar cuts made by other manufacturers.

To begin with, the cuts which are obtained from a single leaf are of two general classifications: 1) chop cut, flake, or granulated, which, in the most general sense include small, roughly cut pieces not over about one-quarter inch square, and 2) ribbon cut, in which the leaf is cut into long, narrow strips or strings. The latter is also referred to by some manufacturers as shredded.

Due to the different terminology applied by various blending companies, it is impractical to try to give any definite description or set of qualifications for these various cuts, but one example

might help to clarify the matter a bit. For instance, one Kentucky leaf firm refers to their small cuts as Granulated, Flake, and Chop Cut, with the term Chop Cut referring to both of the other two. Flake is classed as a Chop Cut tobacco of pieces generally one-half inch square, whereas their Granulated refers to pieces generally one-quarter inch square or smaller.

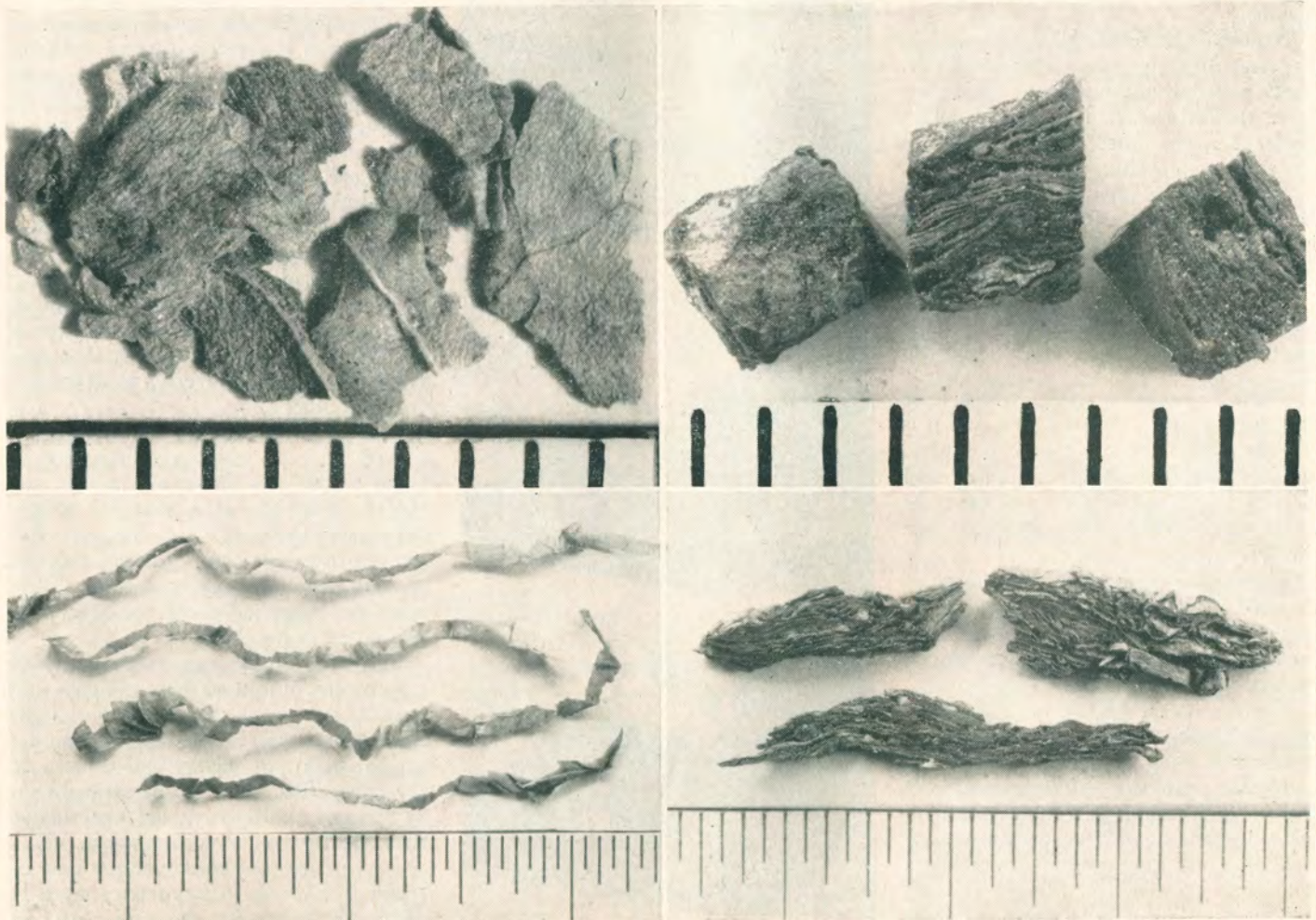
Since another manufacturer may refer to just the opposite, or use a different set of terms for the same cuts, it is obvious why no certain terminology will apply in every case.

Chop Cut is one of the oldest and simplest forms of smoking tobacco. Originally it was made chiefly from the lower lug grades of flue-cured tobacco and was extensively used by pipe smokers. Burley is also extensively used, and various blends are made. The grade of leaf generally used is the thoroughly ripened lug.

The leaf is stemmed and brought to the right moisture content for granulat-

*(Continued on page 222)*

These are the four basic tobacco cuts. Upper left, granulated (Virginia), lower left, long cut (Virginia), upper right, cube cut (burley), and lower right, cut plug (burley). The scale markings in each illustration are one-sixteenth of an inch.



# Stem Repairing

## Numerous Adjustments on Stems Are Easily and Quickly Made by Following These Easy Suggestions

By HAL HEINTZELMAN

**T**HE STEM IN your pipe isn't made of cast iron, yet the way some fellows carelessly treat their stems, it would seem they thought some tough metal was used instead of soft, pliable rubber.

Perhaps unbreakable metal would be a good idea at times, yet when it comes to simple repairs and adjustments, it is probably better that a softer substance is in use.

Numerous materials have been used in the stem of a pipe since pipes were first used centuries ago, but today hard rubber is the favorite. At least more smokers prefer it to any other substance which is or can be employed in pipe stems.

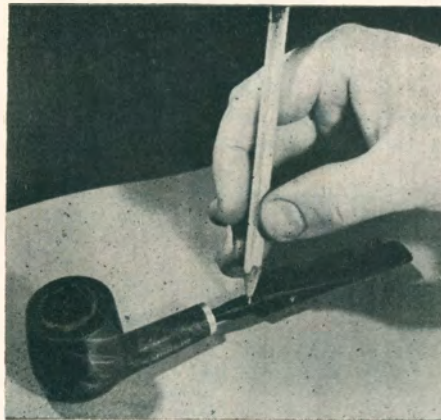
When a new pipe is purchased, the hard rubber stem is firm and brittle. It is very easily broken, as any experienced pipe smoker knows, and the pipe can't stand being dropped, knocked sharply against other objects, or treated roughly in any way. To do so results in a broken stem.

There are other troubles which arise in regards to the stem of a pipe, and it is the purpose of this discussion to explain and describe how numerous repair and alteration jobs can quickly and easily be made at home by the average pipe smoker.

The most common form of damage to the pipe stem is breakage, usually at the joint where it fits into the shank. In such breakage the tenon is usually broken off, remaining inside the shank.

There is no satisfactory way of mending this break. A new stem will have to be inserted. First, of course, there is the perplexing problem of removing the broken tenon which is tightly lodged in the end of the stem. The corkscrew principle is easily employed by inserting a screw into the tenon as illustrated here, and then pulling on the screw carefully

Graphite in lead pencil serves to lubricate tight fitting stems. Open heat (center) or hot water (bottom) heats rubber stems.



with a pair of pliers. A new stem is then inserted and buffed flush with the shank.

If a new stem is not at hand, the old one can be made to do in a pinch as follows: If the only break was at the tenon joint, a new tenon can be turned on the remaining part of the shank. Of course this will require a lathe and chisel, and will result in the bit becoming shorter by the length of the tenon.

First the length of the old tenon is determined by measuring it after it is removed from the shank. The new tenon should be made the same length. The stem is then placed in the lathe and a new tenon turned out to fit the shank.

Obviously a shorter stem results, and it probably won't fit flush with the shank, but at least the pipe can be smoked until such time as a new bit can be obtained and fitted.

**A**NOTHER CAUSE OF broken stems or shanks is due to the stem fitting too tightly. There are a number of ways of remedying this condition, and they should be used to prevent damage.

Probably the best known method of "lubricating" a tight fitting stem is to apply a bit of lead from an ordinary lead pencil. The graphite is usually sufficient to render the stem free and movable.

Ordinary talcum powder applied to the tenon of the stem will serve the same purpose. It usually provides more lubrication than the lead pencil method.

Oil, grease, or similar preparations are never used. The heat of the burning tobacco will cause such liquids to melt and run down into the wood of the pipe where they give off a foreign, unnatural taste and often cause the pipe to turn sour or rancid.

Sometimes just the opposite trouble occurs, and a stem becomes too small for the shank, with the result that it is too loose, turns too freely, or drops out entirely.

The number of improvisations employed by pipe smokers everywhere to remedy this condition are many and varied. The use of a piece of waxed paper, strips of cardboard, and sleeves of various materials have all been tried, but at best they are only temporary. They must be re-applied every time the stem is inserted in the shank.

Far better are permanent repairs which take up the unwanted looseness once and for all. For stems that are almost tight enough, but won't quite stay in position, a thin coating of shellac will usually do the trick. The tenon of the stem should be cleaned thoroughly, and the shellac then applied evenly with a brush.

It must dry *thoroughly* before any attempt is made to insert it once more in the shank. When dry, the stem should fit

perfectly. If it is still loose, another coating of shellac can be applied. If it is too tight, a small amount of sandpapering will fix it in a moment.

**MUCH BETTER THAN** either of these, however, is an adjustment by heat. Stems, because they are made of rubber, can be heated until they will bend easily, and this advantage lends itself well to a number of stem repairs.

In the case of loose fitting stems, the stem is held over a low flame for a few moments until it is soft and pliable. The stem must be rotated so that the application of the heat will be uniform.

Although a strong odor will be noticeable, no harm is being done, and the heat should continue. When the stem is thoroughly warm, press the tenon firmly against a table top. This will compress the tenon but at the same time enlarge it slightly so that when again placed in the shank it will no longer be loose. It doesn't take much, and the beginner will usually make the mistake of enlarging the tenon too much.

After the stem has been thoroughly cooled, it can be tried in the stem. If it is still loose, the process can be repeated. If the stem is too tight, then the following is recommended.

The stem is heated exactly in the same manner, but instead of pressing the end against a table top, this time the side of the tenon is placed against the edge of a board or table, and a rolling motion is applied.

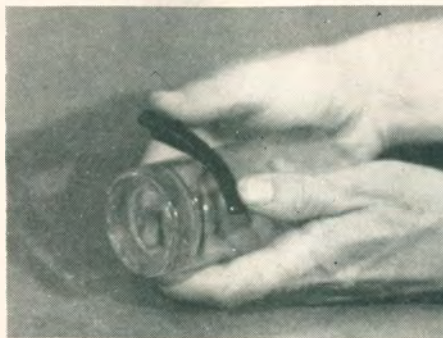
This rolling motion extends the tenon but at the same time decreases its diameter. Again, a little goes a long way, and a small amount is sufficient to make the tenon small enough to easily fit the shank.

Occasionally, this process results in the tenon extending so much that when the stem is once again replaced in the shank it won't go all the way in. This is easily remedied by filing the end of the tenon to the desired length.

**THE APPLICATION** of moist heat is preferred to dry heat over an open flame by some smokers. The results are the same, but there is less danger of damage to the rubber stem.

Moist heat is easily applied by immersing the stem or any portion of it in a pan of hot water. This method usually gives a more uniform application of heat than when an open fire is used. The water should not be boiling, and a few tests with an old stem will indicate just the right temperature for each particular make of stem.

There is no different procedure in making any adjustments on the stem when hot water is used. The stem is



**Top, broken stem is removed with the aid of a screw. Center, heated stem is bent to any desired shape. Bottom, thin coating of shellac fixes loose fitting stem.**

pliable and is worked the same as when heated directly over a flame.

The correction of loose or tight fitting stems is only one of several alterations that can be made by the application of heat. One of these is the bending of the stem to any desired style or shape.

It is quite a simple matter to do, the only precaution being that the stem must be uniformly heated throughout, otherwise the bend will not be even.

Two pipe cleaners should be inserted in the stem before the operation begins. They are placed side by side if they will go, and their purpose is to prevent any possibility of the draft hole becoming closed as the bending ensues.

The amount of curve desired in a stem can be pre-determined by employing a round tumbler, rolling pin, or other object having just the curve desired. In

the accompanying illustration a thick tumbler serves this purpose very well.

The hot stem will usually have to be held in cloth, and is bent very slowly. The bend should not be forced. If much strength is necessary, then it probably is not hot enough and additional heat should be applied in order to avoid snapping the stem in two.

**IF A LARGE** bend is to be made, it should be done in about 15 degree steps, re-applying heat each time.

And just as a bend is put in a straight stem, so is a bend taken out of a stem if desired. Pipe cleaners are again applied, and the heated stem is merely straightened out. It may take a little work with the fingers to get it straight and true, but a little effort and diligence will get the job done.

Another adjustment which can be made is to remedy the tip of the stem that goes in the mouth. If it is too thick, it can be flattened, and vice versa.

The bit is heated as before, and the pipe cleaners inserted to insure that the draft hole remains open. A piece of heavy, fine woven cloth or chamois skin is then wrapped around the mouthpiece. With a pair of pliers, gently grasp the bit just behind the lip and pinch firmly. The cloth will prevent the pliers from harming the rubber.

The give in the rubber will hardly be felt, but with the stem heated to the proper temperature, the adjustment will be done in a jiffy. The cloth can be removed instantly, the stem cooled in cold water, and placed in the mouth to be tested. If it still is not thin enough for perfect comfort, the process is repeated.

If the bite is already too thin, the heated stem is placed on the edge of a table or hard surface in such a way that the lip, or end that goes in the mouth, stands vertical with one end on the table top. With any hard object press the upper end of the lip until it gives a fraction of an inch. Although this will narrow the lip slightly, it will, at the same time, build up the thickness behind it. The stem is then cooled and tried in the mouth. If additional thickness is required, the stem is re-heated and pressure again applied.

As a rule, the lustre of the pipe stem is not affected by the methods and procedures here described. In fact, the hot water will sometimes clean up old and dirty stems with the result that they can be more readily polished.

But if the gloss and sheen of a stem should be less bright than it was, a bit of hard rubbing with a soft, clean cloth, will bring it back again. Those who possess or have access to a lathe can do

*(Continued on page 215)*



This tin of smoking tobacco went to the Klondike over fifty years ago. It was found to be in perfect smoking condition.

# Fifty Years in the Can

## Tobacco Shipped to the Klondike Is Found to be in Good Smoking Condition After a Half Century

By **BOBERT S. WILLS**

**B**ACK IN THE year 1896 the world received electrifying news. Gold had been discovered in the Klondike region of Yukon territory in Alaska. The news precipitated the famous "Klondike stampede" with the result that by 1898, two years after the discovery was revealed, 18,000 get-rich-quickers had headed for this little known section of North America.

Little villages sprung up over night. People arrived before supplies, causing numerous shortages of many commodi-

ties. But before long the essentials which the miners demanded began appearing in the camps and stores.

Among other things were sizeable shipments of tobacco, for although many a prospector travelled "light," many of them packed a pipe which was often considered a necessity.

Shown here is one of the cans of tobacco which made the trip into the Klondike region and found its way into one of the many small stores. Hundreds of pounds were sold to the miners who

found great comfort in their pipes as they worked the ground in search of sudden wealth.

That was a half century ago.

But the boom didn't last, for booms seldom do. One by one the miners left the area, and the small stores that had sprung up so suddenly found business slow, with the result that many closed up and moved away.

But one, at least, has managed to keep going until this day, and in the stock in the rear of the store was this can of smoking tobacco recently found by a government agent on duty in that section of the country.

Wondering how fifty year old tobacco would taste in a pipe, he tried some, and later described it as being as good as tobacco in use today.

Believing that the manufacturer of the tobacco would be interested in how well the tobacco has stood the half century in northern Canada, the finder sent this can to Carreras Limited in London who later sent it to the Rock City Tobacco Company of Quebec, Canada. They opened the tin after this picture was taken, and tested the tobacco which had been packed in 1897. It was found to be in perfect condition.

**T**HE EXCISE STAMP shows the head of Queen Victoria and is dated 1897, thus removing all doubt as to the actual year in which the tin was packed. This was Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year which, incidentally, was the year previous to the famous Klondike stampede.

Tobacco in those days was packed to stay fresh, but probably not even the manufacturer claimed that it would stay in prime condition for smoking for half a century.

The packaging of tobacco isn't much different today than it was then. As the picture reveals, an ordinary tin container was employed, with additional waxed paper or foil wrapping inside. The tight fitting label on the outside made the package almost air tight, although it was not hermetically sealed.

It is not improbable that the cold, dry air of the Klondike region played its part in helping preserve the tobacco. A tin similarly left in the tropics might not have fared so well. In such an instance, vacuum packed tins would probably have been required to withstand the heat and the humidity of such climates. But for temperate climates, vacuum packing has never been considered advisable, for tobacco keeps well enough in a tight fitting tin.

A good, clean, high quality tobacco will keep in excellent condition for a long time—yes, even 50 years.

# Tobacco by the Penny

## Coin Boxes for Dispensing a Pipe Load at a Time Were Employed in England in the Seventeenth Century

By WALTER LAKE

**C**OIN BOXES FOR pipe tobacco! Something new? Yes, in Sir Walter Raleigh's time, but hardly today. If you recall your history correctly, you will remember that smoking in England during the 17th century was confined largely to the "smoking clubs" at which time pipes were the order of the day.

You never carried your pipe home. It might break on the way, or the good wife might refuse to let you in. The clubs were set aside especially for you and your pipe. There you went to smoke—and smoke in peace.

You'd smoke with the boys and have a good time until first thing you knew your tobacco was all gone. Then you'd scamper up the street for another shilling's worth, or, if your smoking club had all the modern improvements, you'd

slip up to the counter or bar, place a "tupenny" in the tobacco box, press the lever, and help yourself to a pipeful.

Of course there wasn't a selection of 24 different blends, as you might find on today's modern juke box, but at least you had something to puff away on until you got something else more to your liking.

Yes, automatic coin boxes for dispensing pipe tobacco are nothing new, in fact, it might be more correct to say they are a thing of the past—the far past. The one pictured below was used in the late 1600's or early 1700's in the inns and smoking clubs of England.

This one is approximately 10 inches long and half as wide, with the depth also being about 5 inches. The tobacco was placed in the right compartment, while the left compartment housed the

operating mechanism and served as a receptacle for the coins.

**M**ADE OF HEAVY BRASS, it is complete with a handle which permits easy carrying from one place to another. Its capacity would probably be about one pound of tobacco.

The mechanism is simple, yet highly effective. When an old English penny (equivalent in size and shape to our present half dollars) is inserted in the slot (pictured in the right photo) it drops down out of sight about half way into the box. Here it stops while the button is pressed.

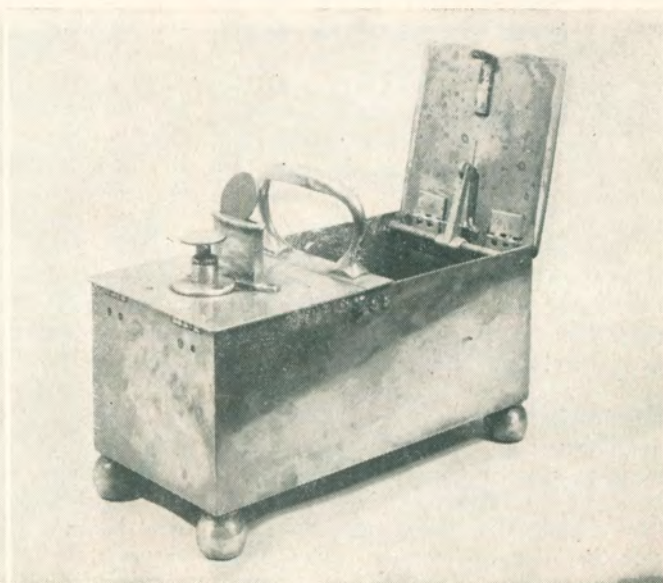
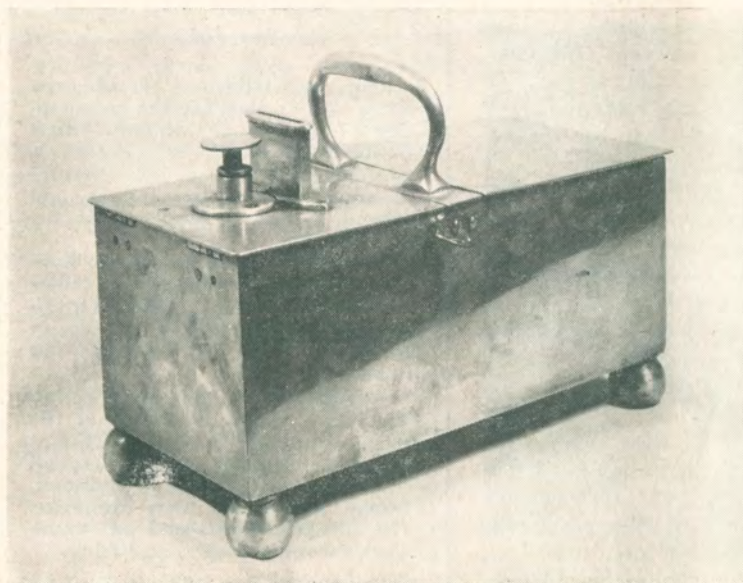
The button engages a lever which pushes the coin against the catch locking the lid on the tobacco box. If there is no coin in the slot, obviously nothing happens. It is the coin itself which is pushed by the knob against the catch thus releasing the lid.

As the coin touches the catch, it falls on down through the slot into the bottom of the box. The lid flies up with the aid of a strong spring and stays up until it is closed by hand.

A small key on the side of the box opens the coin compartment, and of course there is no way to get in without the key. It is a worm gear arrangement connecting to a shaft which slowly works its way through a slot thus holding the coin compartment tightly locked.

Sounds like a good idea, perhaps, but if so, why aren't they in use today? Another good question would be what prevented the smoker from filling two pipes at once, or even filling his pocket while the lid was open? Perhaps the second question answers the first!

This bronze coin box permitted early English smokers to buy a pipeful at a time. Coin is inserted and button depressed to open the tobacco compartment on the far side, from which the smoker fills his pipe. It was used in the seventeenth century.



# Wooden Indians

## Into A. W. Pendergast's Huge Collection Have Gone Many of These Sentinels of Past Years

By THOMAS MOORE



Once numerous, wooden Indians are disappearing. They once stood in front of tobacco shops as an advertising symbol.

WHERE HAVE ALL the wooden Indians gone that used to be seen standing in front of tobacco emporiums a few decades ago? The answer is that most of them have found their way into A. W. Pendergast's famous collection. That's right. This Terre Haute, Indiana, man has created a happy hunting ground for these familiar figures, and at one time he had a total of 241.

Pendergast first became interested in these "tobacco signposts" over 25 years ago. "One day I saw the owner of one of these wooden statues give it to some boys to do with as they chose," he says. "It took the boys but a moment to decide they'd 'burn it at the stake.' That was more than I could stand, and I

offered them \$2.50 for the Indian. My collection had begun.

"I didn't realize it was the beginning of a collection," he continues, "until a short while later I found one near Bloomington, Illinois, standing on its head in a junk heap. I hauled it out and took it home. Now my collection had doubled in number.

"Since then I have been deeply interested in the art of making these wooden Indians, for indeed it is an art, no matter how one looks at it.

"First of all I began to trace the history of the custom of placing these figures in front of shops where tobacco products were sold. I learned that the practice began in the latter part of the seventeenth century, nearly a hundred years before the Revolutionary war. Since the Indians were the first users of tobacco, the Indian figure was the most logical one to be used to symbolize the availability of tobacco within the store.

"Not many were known until the early 1800's. What is said to be the first one ever used is now on display just inside the door of Robert Ripley's "Believe It or Not" museum in New York City.

"Soon the idea began to spread, and by 1890 every tobacco store had one standing outside, believing that the Indian was as necessary to advertise their wares as a barber pole outside a barber shop. It has been estimated that at one time there were as many as 100,000 in use, but today I doubt if 5000 are in existence.

"A few were used in England and Scotland, but anywhere else in the world they were a great rarity.

ABOUT 97% of them were made of pine, and the butts of old sailing vessels were favored. This possibly was because many of the men who carved these Indians had previously been carvers of figure heads on the old mer-

chant sailing vessels, and turned their talents to the new demand.

"The Indians first appeared along the Atlantic coast and then spread westward. They cost anywhere from \$25 to \$150, depending upon whatever deal could be agreed to by the carver and tobacconist.

"Occasionally some well known sculptor made one for a friend and was a real work of art. Theodore Mechior of Detroit is believed to have carved eight figures, two of which are in my collection. They are much better than the average.

"Pine was not the only wood employed. I have seen a few of maple, oak, and walnut, and one of mahogany.

"About 80% represented girls or squaws, and possibly 1% were carved to represent particular persons such as actors, authors, clowns, king's jesters, and even Jenny Lind. These were apparently an attempt to inaugurate some individuality into the custom, but Indians, both male and female, composed 99%

### Society

Out in Bellevue, Washington, there is a society for the preservation of the Wooden Indian. International in scope, its purpose is twofold: First, to protect the remaining wooden masterpieces, and second, to have a good time in the process.

Chapters, known as Tepees, have been formed in other cities. Miller Freeman is "Yakima Tyee" (president or something) of the group which takes its task seriously—at times.

At other times they get together such as a recent breakfast at the Union Club in Victoria, B. C., at which no English was spoken, all communications being in Chinook, smoke signals, or sign language. The program consisted of tomahawk-throwing and scalp-lifting.



Here are some of the more unusual pieces in Pendergast's famous collection. Most of the figures represented Indians, squaws or young girls being favored, but above may be seen two or three exceptions to the rule that all figures must be Indians.

of the total number used. The others never were popular.

"Mass production ideas hit the makers of these figures and they felt that if the statues could be turned out in greater number, the lower cost and selling price would result in greater sales and increased profits. Thereupon they paid a sculptor to carve a very fine specimen which served as a model. Molds were made, and from the mold figures were cast of pot metal, or a material much like pewter.

"Several hundred of the metal variety are known to have been made, and as a rule they are finer than the hand carved wooden variety, due of course to the finer original from which the mold and subsequent castings were made.

"But the metal figures were never very popular. The demand was for a wooden Indian, since each was an original carving, unmatched anywhere, and not just one turned out of a mill.

"It is believed that the first figures were chiefly small maidens or young boys. Some had skirts of tobacco leaves, and they were also seen holding tobacco leaves in their hands. Two figures that I have seen had pipes either in the mouth or in the hand.

**A**FTER I SAVED my first Indian from being burned at the stake and rescuing the second from the Bloomington scrap heap, I began to look for more to go with them. Since the fad of using them in front of tobacco shops was

on the wane, I found that by diligent searching and countless inquiries I could find them in numerous places.

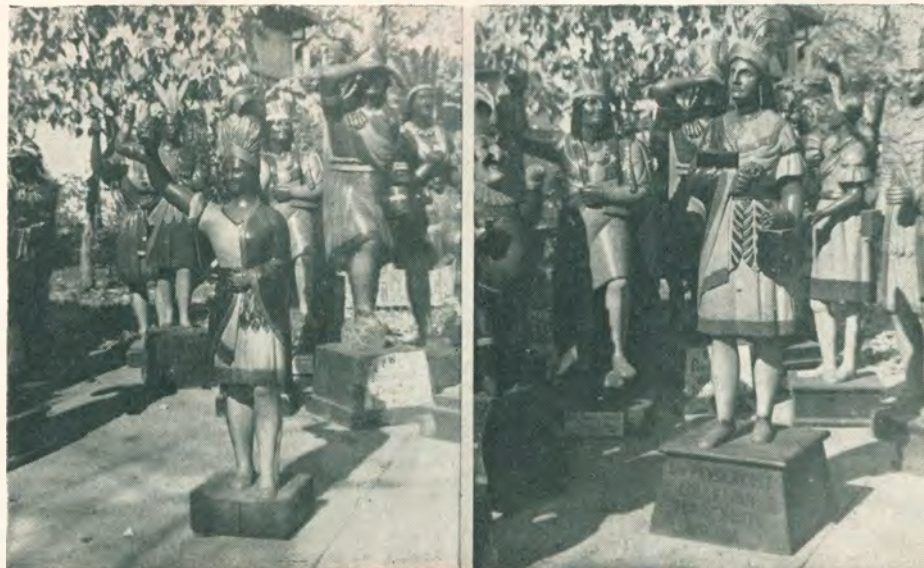
"When I first started collecting them, the price varied from \$2.50 on up. I have paid as high as \$150 for a good specimen. But as the Indians became more scarce and prices went sky high, I simply quit buying. I have found them in more than 30 states, in attics, halls, barns, sheds, and one on an old straw pile. In fact, they have been found almost any place except where you would have found them 50 years ago in abund-

ance, and that is right out in plain sight on the sidewalk in front of the tobacco shop where they spent most of their lives listening to the town gossip or the probable outcome of the next presidential election.

"With the price out of sight for these symbols of the past, I decided 241 was about enough anyway. They made quite a show. People have come from all over the country to see them. Many camera clubs have come to take pictures of them. Three of the major motion picture com-

*(Continued on page 215)*

**Relics of the past, these figures are no longer used to signify a tobacco shop. Pendergast owns 241 of the 100,000 that were one time reported to have been in use.**





**T**HE WORLD'S MOST unique pipe club, and probably one of the most unusual organizations of any kind, is the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Readers who have followed the pipe club page in past issues have heard from time to time of the goings-on of this unusual group, but a glimpse of some of its members and their appraisal of its value has to this day never appeared.

For those who might not have heard of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club before, it might be well to mention that it was the dream of one Joe Coniglio of Brooklyn, who, a former G. I. himself knew how lonely a fellow could be away from home, and he decided to do something about it.

He formed what he called the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club for the purpose of supplying pipes, tobaccos, and magazines together with other commodities and services to G. I.'s in all the far flung corners of the earth.

Joe may be seen pictured with some of the 87 members of the club on this page. He is seated in a chair at the bottom of this column.

When the war was over, club members began to come home. Many of them had been wounded and are still in hos-

## The G. I. Pipe Smokers Club

### Service and Present Form This has Never Held a More Than 80 Members

pitals here as well remained with them so the club continues to supply pipes, and most of the members may be seen on this page. Such a project is being financed, but the since the start there have been no dues, initiation charges or any other expenses.

At first Joe took care of the club himself, but he found this was a heavy burden. However, a number of pipe manufacturers ca-

ffered samples of tobacco and slightly imperfect pipes which could be sent to members of the armed forces still serving overseas.

Publicity through both word of mouth and numerous magazine and newspaper articles have spread the name far and wide. This has resulted in an increased membership, and no country on the earth where G. I.'s are stationed is now without a member of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club.

**W**ITH THE RETURN of the fighting forces to this country, the greatest number may now be found

in various parts of the United States, and as these veterans return to civilian life, they remember how much they appreciated the pipes, tobaccos, magazines, and other comforts which were sent to them by other members. In remembrance they are imposing upon themselves the task of seeing that men yet stationed in hospitals and far away posts may have the same care and consideration that they themselves received from members of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club months before.

More than ever, these veterans are sending to buddies these little things that make the long days bearable. Often they dig down in their own pockets to purchase a tin of tobacco to send with their compliments, for this is the way the G. I. Pipe Club operates—no dues, fees, or assessments with which to finance their program. It is, in short, the true American spirit at its finest.

This is one club that holds no meetings, or, if you like, holds its meetings by mail. When a fellow first joins, he writes to Joe and says he would like to join. Joe mails him a membership card (just printed last month) and the new G. I. is a member regardless of race, color or creed. Then Joe introduces the

*(Continued on page 220)*







As he has picked up while serving in Uncle Sam's fighting forces in Europe are displayed by their owner, Kenneth Santee. At the rear are his American made briars.

# The COLLECTORS' PAGE

## High School Job Starts Collection

### Veteran Picked up Many of His Pipes in Europe while a Member Of Uncle Sam's Fighting Forces

By KENNETH SANTEE

JUST OUT OF high school, I was pretty proud of my first job. I was earning good money, at least a kid in his teens, and was bringing entire pay envelope home to mother. As peddling my bike one Friday night the way home pondering if I should shouldn't take the chance and give in a long desire. What would mother I decided to find out. Arriving home I hesitated a moment re going in the house, but, realizing tallying would get me no place, I

decided to go in and get it over with. I think she knew from my expression and mannerisms that something was up, but she didn't appear to let on that she suspicioned anything. From one pocket I pulled out my pay envelope and handed it to her saying: "Here you are, mom, this is for you," and then, almost in the same breath I said "and this is for me," and from another pocket I brought out my first pipe. My apprehensions were for naught, for the fireworks I had feared failed to

go off. I don't to this day know what mother thought at the time, but the ordeal wasn't anything like I feared it might be. That one pipe, bought with my own money that I had earned myself, was the start of my pipe collection.

Any real pipe enthusiast worthy of the name just can't resist purchasing a new shape that intrigues him, and I am no exception. I used to spend a lot of time looking at pipes in dealers' show windows, and when I would see one I thought I would like, I would go in and buy it. I never bothered to count them until the other day, and no one was more surprised than I was when I found I had 125 American made pipes alone.

When Uncle Sam decided I could do him some good against the Nazis, I thought my interest in pipes would have to wait until I returned home again. But there I was wrong. When I got to Europe I saw all kinds of pipes and my interest in them started all over again. This time it was even greater because now I was seeing pipes I had never seen before—clay and pottery pipes in Switzerland, porcelain and meerschaum pipes in Germany and Austria, cherry-woods and briars in France, and numerous others.

Occasionally I ran across ancient and antique pipes, and, as you can well imagine, the collector's fever got the best of me and I obtained all that I could. Illustrated here are some of my best pieces.

The very long pipes are well over three feet in length, and all are commemorative pieces made for presentation in recognition of service in the German army.\* One of them includes the portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and was presented at Saarbrucken in 1890.

One of my prize meerschaums is a beautiful piece made over a hundred years ago. The bowl is quite large, and the donor who gave me this pipe tells me

\*For information on German Army service pipes, read "Collector's Prize" in the March, 1947, issue.

that his great-grandfather used to smoke a sack of Bull Durham in it at a sitting! I am sure the large bowl could easily hold it, for it is about the size of a

clenched fist.

Another is highly decorated with inlaid mother-of-pearl, and is, I am told, a rarity in the pipe field.

Some of Santee's choicer items are shown below. In the center photo, right, may be seen the method Santee used to solve the pipe storage problem in the den of his home.



One of my porcelain pipes is dated 1842 which makes it over a century old. Porcelain pipes, due to their delicate nature, seldom last this long.

The small pipe pictured in the center at the bottom of the picture on the opposite page is of unknown origin. All attempts to classify it have failed. It has an amber stem and a briar bowl which is lavishly inlaid with silver strips. I have reason to believe that it is an early French pipe, perhaps used in the days when ladies smoked pipes within the confines of their own rooms and behind locked doors.

While zooming all around Europe with the 106th Cavalry Mechanized Group I was privileged to find pipes in various out of the way places. Several were found in bombed homes, and these

(Continued on page 221)

## SWAP and EXCHANGE

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

**BIG MEERSCHAUM** pipe for sale, rare, priceless, hand carved in Turkey. A really beautiful pipe. SELMAN PINAR, 10775 Lindbrook Drive, Los Angeles 24, California.

**MEERSCHAUM Pipes** for sale. Handsomely carved in shape of a horse's head and dog's head. Write for more complete description. Mrs. LOUIS GOLDSMITH, 4506 St. Charles Ave., Apt. K, New Orleans 15, La.

**WANTED**—Pipes from the South Pacific and Africa. Also, any pipes in good condition of interest to a collector. ROBERT L. FISHER, 835 Madison Ave., New York 21, New York.

**WANTED**—One of the Dawes Underslung pipes. Also, ebony wood for making pipes. O. A. HARTMAN, 4074 34th Street, San Diego 4, Calif.

**WANTED**—Pipes for my collection. Enclose pictures of what you have to offer. R. W. GOLEBY, Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont.

**FIFTEEN Meerschaum** pipes with amber stems, delicately carved, good condition, were purchased in Vienna. All offers considered. DR. BASIL M. FERRIS, 173 Hampden St., Chicopee, Mass.

**HAND carved meerschaum**, carved dog on bowl, silver band, amber stem. Picture available if genuinely interested. MRS. FLORENCE MEKECHNIE, R.F.D. 3, Pontiac, Mich.

## 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 Venetian Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PROPER "breaking in" of your pipe will go a long way towards giving you zestful smoking pleasure. Remember, it took fifty years for the plant to mature, then it required very careful handling during the curing process, and finally the expert talents of the pipe craftsman in its manufacture. Don't waste all of this by not spending a little of your time in properly "breaking in" your new pipe. Following these few simple rules will enable you to enjoy your genuine briar pipe to its fullest degree.

With a new pipe, the inside of the bowl must be moistened before anything else. A bit of honey, or if that is not available, some sugared water is best suited for this. The purpose is to start carbonization more quickly. After you have moistened the inside of the bowl with either the honey or the sugar water, and while it is still moist, fill the bowl about three-quarters full with your favorite tobacco. Pack the tobacco firmly, yet not tightly. Never, at any time, pack the bowl loosely; as the pipe will burn too rapidly and too hot. You are liable to burn the bowl as well as your tongue.

Smoke your pipe all the way down. The next few times you can fill the bowl all the way or half way, as you wish; but, be sure to smoke it all the way down. This is important, as it coats the bowl evenly with carbon.

The pipe bowl should always be carbon coated, but never allow the coating to get thicker than 1/16 of an inch (about the thickness of a paper match). If it is allowed to get thicker than this, it builds up exceptional pressure on the bowl and is liable to crack it. When the carbon becomes excessive, remove it with a reamer or dull knife. Be careful never to scrape the bowl itself.

Light your pipe correctly. First let the sulphur from the match burn off. Its acrid fumes will spoil the aroma of the tobacco. Next, hold the flame evenly over the tobacco—carefully and gently. The tobacco will have a tendency to

rise as the heat of the flame contacts it. With the cover of your matches, tap it back into place and apply the flame again. Don't rush the lighting of your pipe. Above all, do not scorch the rim of the bowl.

A pipe should not be smoked continuously. When the tobacco in the bowl is all smoked down, empty your pipe right away. Do not bang the pipe on a hard surface to remove the ashes. The best thing is to use the palm of your hand or a pipe cleaning tool. Blow through the stem to clear it of obstruction and moisture; run a pipe cleaner through, and then allow your pipe to cool off. If you wish to remove the stem, wait till the pipe is cool; then place your whole palm around the stem and gently twist. You may split the briar shank or stem if you don't do it gently.

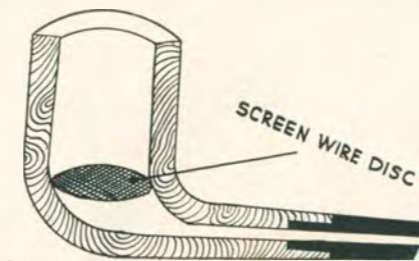
Stand your pipe in a vertical position with the stem up once you are finished smoking. The moisture in the pipe will then drain down and air will circulate freely through the pipe, drying it. Keep your pipe in a place that has a normal room temperature—away from radiators or open windows. The sharp change in temperature might split it.

Pipes need a rest to rejuvenate themselves. Do not use the same pipe day after day. Your smoking enjoyment will be greatly enhanced if you have more than one pipe and rotate them.

If perchance your pipe is in need of some minor repair, have it fixed by a pipe expert. Most likely your tobacco shop can take care of it for you, or recommend someone who can.

### Screen Disc Used as Filter

A simple solution to the problem of eliminating slugs and particles of tobacco from reaching the mouth is very easily and quickly accomplished by the insertion of a piece of ordinary screen



PIPE LOVI

# PIPE CRAFT

Helpful Hints and Ideas to Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

### 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.

near the bottom of the bowl.

The screen should be cut in a diameter just the size to fit the pipe, obviously any size or shape of bowl can be thus accommodated.

The screen does more than just prevent the slugs from entering the mouth. It also allows a free air space in bottom of the bowl and reduces chance of the pipe becoming clogged this point.

Furthermore, the draw of the smoke is more uniform, especially when the tobacco is firmly packed in the bowl. The screen holds the tobacco firm and results in a very even and uniform burning.

Any type of unpainted screen wire suitable, unpainted being recommended so that the burning tobacco will not co-

in contact with the paint and result in a very undesirable taste.

An ordinary pair of tin snips are used in cutting the disc.

—JEFF WALLENTINE,  
Amarillo, Texas.

### Vanilla Adds Zest to Mixture

Here is an idea for giving a "lift" to an old mixture of tobacco, or to achieve a new and entirely different and unconventional taste thrill.

Mix a half dozen drops of pure vanilla extract with a teaspoon of water and to this add a few drops of almond or maple extract, whichever flavor is desired, and into this solution place a clay moistening disc.

When the disc is soaked with the liquid, place it in your tobacco pouch or humidior and let it remain there for a couple of days. Of course the pouch or humidior should be sealed up as near air tight as possible during this time.

In the interval the tobacco will take on this new flavor, and a surprise will be in store for the smoker when he fills up his pipe with this "perked up" mixture. This is also a good remedy for tobaccos which have gone a bit stale and lost some of their original flavor.

A little experimenting may be necessary to obtain just the right formula for the liquid for each individual, since varied amounts will produce a different effect. The beginner usually makes the mistake of getting mixtures too strong, so don't overdo the process.

—ROBERT F. LEE, JR.,  
Nashville, Tenn.

### Sandpaper To Ream Cake

There are lots of recommended methods of reaming out the bowl of a pipe when the carbon gets too thick, and these generally consist of the use of some metal knife or reaming tool, nearly all of which are standardized to a certain degree.

Some of the better ones are adjustable



to any certain pipe shape or bowl diameter, but even the best of these could stand improvement.

I won't say my idea is perfect, but I have used it repeatedly, and I am convinced that it does a better job of more evenly removing the cake than any metal scraper.

The idea is extremely simple. It is to merely take a small piece of sandpaper and fashion it into a coil, then placing it in the bowl of the pipe and rotating—not the sandpaper—but the pipe.

The sandpaper should be of a coarse grade if the cake is quite thick, as this takes it down in a hurry. When the cake nears its correct thickness of 1/16 of an inch, a much finer sandpaper may be employed.

The coil must be round and smooth, with no cracks in the paper or other uneven places. This is best accomplished by forming the coil around a pencil or similar cylindrical object. The finger is best used when the actual sanding is done, rather than the pencil.

The reason for rotating the pipe rather than the sandpaper is that there is great danger of unevenness to the cake thickness if the sandpaper is revolved. It is but a simple matter to hold the sandpaper stationary and revolve the pipe around it.

The flexibility of the sandpaper permits any pipe of any shape to be worked upon, and the job is not confined to the limits of metal scrapers. And what is more, there is no risk of cutting the cake or pipe wall as is often the case with metal instruments.

Since the sand paper operation will leave a very fine dust in the bowl, it is important that the bowl be thoroughly cleaned before it is smoked again.

—PAUL C. SCHAUB,  
Miami, Florida.

### MY FAVORITE BLEND

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

I have enjoyed trying many of the "Favorite Blends" in past issues and would like to submit my own for others to try.

Kentucky Burley .....	2 oz.
Virginia (flake) .....	1 oz.
Connemara (Irish mixture).....	1 oz.
Syrian Latakia .....	1 oz.
Perique .....	1 oz.

This is an aromatic blend which I enjoy in a mood for relaxation.

—J. L. BYRNE,  
Millbury, Mass.



The collection of pipes was displayed in this "hobby theater" which attracted much attention from the passersby. Such exhibits are creating increased interest in pipes.

# Pipes on Exhibit

## Numerous Displays are Resulting In an Increased Public Interest In all Kinds and Types of Pipes

By JACK MASON

**T**HE GENERAL PUBLIC ought to be pretty well acquainted with the subject of pipes if the number of recent displays and exhibitions is any criterion. Interest in such displays is proved by the large groups of people that stop to see some of the more interesting pipes exhibited.

In Pittsburgh's "Hobby Theater," a goodwill display of that city's Reliance Life Insurance Company, there was featured recently an exhibition of rare pipes from all corners of the globe, some of them two centuries old.

The "theater" is just that, in miniature, and stands in one of the ground floor windows of the building in which the company has its home office. The window faces Pittsburgh's Fifth Avenue along which an estimated 28,000 people pass each day and view each "show." The shows are different hobbies of people in that locality, and change each Friday. They have been running continuously since October, 1938.

Only four feet wide, two and a half

feet deep, and two feet high, the theater is complete with curtains, footlights, top-lights, mirrors, revolving stage, backdrops, "props," and even a small motor-driven sign which announces the show for the coming week.

The exhibit of rare pipes is part of the collection of Robert Lewis Fisher, pipe fancier and tobacco expert. He's the author of "The Odyssey of Tobacco," and is well known to PIPE LOVERS' readers for his past articles which have appeared. He recently moved to Pittsburgh from the east, and plans to loan his entire collection to the Carnegie Museum following its run at the Hobby Theater.

Hobbyist Fisher is, of course, a pipe smoker himself, and like most pipe smokers he became as much interested in the pipes themselves as he was in the enjoyment of smoking them, so he began collecting.

Included in this exhibit were pipes Fisher has collected from all parts of the world, including water pipes made of coconut and bamboo, another of Chinese

origin dating back to the Kien-Lung period from 1735 to 1795, metal pipes from the Phillipines, and African native pipes.

A previous pipe exhibit in the hobby theater featured the better pieces from Herbert H. Meyer's collection.

Another outstanding display was recently featured in one of the windows of Saks on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The exhibit featured every conceivable kind of pipe from miniatures 2 inches in length to long Churchwardens and huge meerschaums much too large to smoke.

The display would have made any collector's mouth water, but those who like pipes primarily to smoke weren't disappointed either, for there were many of these as well, all of them the best in their class.

Featured were large hand carved pipes which were loaned to Saks for the exhibit by their owner, Rudolph Hirsch, pipe company executive.

**O**VER TWO HUNDRED employees of the Chase National Bank in New York City recently put on a hobby show of their own at 46 Cedar street in order to show what 'occupies their chief interests after banking hours.

A pipe exhibit by William A. Scholey, a member of the banking firm, was one of the highlights of the show. Scholey has a collection of over 400 pipes, many of which cannot be duplicated, and he had 65 of them on display at the show.

Scholey appraises the value of his pipes at more than \$10,000, and has types ranging from beautiful hand carved meerschaums to little, everyday smokers.

One of his meerschaums which was exhibited has carved Indians, galloping horsemen, and a likeness of Sitting Bull. This one, Scholey states, has considerable history.

His father is said to have known Sitting Bull when the elder Mr. Scholey was a member of the 7th U. S. Cavalry. Young Scholey employed an expert Boston pipemaker to carve the pipe for his father. Although the name of the meerschaum carver is not known, it is likely that a member of the well known Fischer family may have carved this masterpiece.

"Pipes of Peace . . . And Peace of Mind" was captioned on a plaque in one of the windows of the Franklin Society

### Moving?

When sending a change of address, please be sure to include your old as well as your new address. This is important. Thank you.

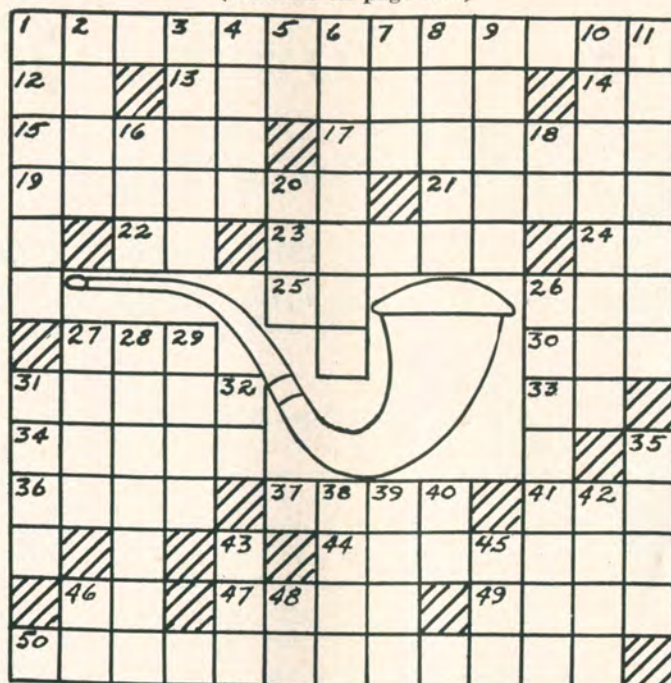
# "Pipe" Word Puzzle

## ACROSS

1. Tobacco treated to remove the  $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ .
12. A Soviet Republic (abbr.)
13. Wood from which pipes are made.
14. Continent (abbr.)
15. Wood used in making pipes.
17. Coveting.
19. A flavoring tobacco.
21. Jostle.
22. Overhead trolley.
23. Pipes have been made in this shape.
24. Keep your pipe clean and it won't have \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Pronoun.
26. Girl's nickname.
27. Crack pilot.
30. Conducted.
31. One of man's greatest pleasures.
33. Adverb.
34. A virgin finish on a pipe keeps these free.
36. Sea birds.
37. The object of a man's affections.
41. Age.
44. A type of processed tobacco.
46. In that manner.
47. Girl's name.
49. Vehicle.
50. Purveyors of the "fragrant herb."

Submitted by Richard L. Bridges

(Solution on page 221)



## DOWN

1. A pipe style.
2. A man's name.
3. A favorite pipe.
4. Substance often used in Calabash pipes to hold the bowl.
5. Philatelist's term for stamp with stickum intact (abbr.)
6. Pinched suddenly.
7. Electrified particle.
8. A story.
9. Short, descriptive poem.
10. Dignifies.
11. Comic and radio character.
16. Suffix.
18. In the same place (abbr.)
20. Doctrine.
26. A form of processed tobacco.
27. Latin love.
28. Daniel Boone's pipe.
29. Barely obtain.
31. Hurried.
32. Plural suffix.
35. Roman statesman and philosopher.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ facto.
39. Method.
40. Europium (abbr.)
42. Furrows.
43. Part of a cricle.
45. Illuminant.
46. Thus.
48. In the work cited (abbr.)

in which were recently featured a number of very elaborate pipes and, needless to say, attracted considerable attention.

Windows on both Broadway and Vesey street were given over to the exhibit. Known for its timely and impressive window displays, the Franklin Savings establishment used smoking pipes in a tie-in with the topic of savings.

Besides showing the pipe smoker and collector an enviable array of pipes, the exhibit also pointed out that pipes are the very symbol of peace, and that savings, too, can mean peace.

At a meeting of the American Business Club recently in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the Gordon Landreth collection was displayed together with its owner who gave a talk to the group on pipes and tobaccos. Landreth had previously asked those who were to attend the meeting to bring some odd pipes from their own collections. A great collection of strange smoking devices was the result.

There are a large number of pipe exhibitions on continual display at many of the nation's museums and historical buildings, not to mention the show windows of some of the bigger pipe shops in most every city. They serve to introduce the public to the romance and history of pipe lore and acquaint them with the pleasure and satisfaction that comes to men who enjoy a pipe.

## WOODEN INDIANS

[Begins on page 206]

panies have used them in films and newsreels. These were shown all over the world, and most recently in the service camps overseas. I have received letters from G.I.'s who stated they recognized Indians in my collection that had once been owned by someone in their home town.

"The wooden Indian—for over a century the trademark of the tobacconist's shop—is fast disappearing. Only those that are properly housed in museums, collections, or similar places will remain for posterity to see. A truly American symbol, they have been purchased by collectors or by people who place them in their front yards, their gardens, or along streams on their estates.

"They take good care of them for a few years, but eventually interest lags, the estate is sold, or the children of the owner take over and the Indian is neglected. They soon rot away or end up in the fireplace.

"Those which are in existence today have received more than average care. Each one has a hole in the top of its head into which is poured a half gallon of linseed oil each season. This protects the wood against drying and splitting. Also,

each one is supposed to be painted or varnished as often as required.

"The tobacconist's symbol is fading from view, and unless those that are left are placed in museums or in the hands of collectors who appreciate them, they will become strictly a thing of the past. Our children and grandchildren will have to be content to see pictures of them and read about them in books, for this once famous trademark is today rapidly becoming the true vanishing American."

## STEM REPAIRING

[Begins on page 202]

a good job of making the stem look as good as new again by buffing with a high speed cloth buffer. For badly mutilated or marred surfaces, a bit of mild buffing compound may be necessary. Your hardware dealer or local jeweler will have just what is needed to do the job.

Pipe smokers often put up with a lot of grief from their pipe stems, and the reason usually is that they don't know what a simple matter it is to apply a little heat and then in a moment's time remedy the situation. If these instructions are studied and followed, every stem can be kept in perfect working order and provide the owner with the joy and satisfaction the manufacturer intended.

**Bud Emling,  
Bonfield, Illinois**

After a pipe has been smoked for a day, moisture remains in the stem, shank, and bottom of the bowl. Before any pipe receives its rest period, the stem and shank should be swabbed with a pipe cleaner. Most of the moisture now remaining will be in the heel of the pipe.

The only advantage gained by placing the pipe with the bowl in the upward position is that moisture in the bottom of the bowl has a chance to drain, but this drainage is harmful to the shank and causes a foul tasting and smelling pipe.

Leaving the pipe in this position also necessitates cleaning the stem and shank again before smoking.

Air has a tendency to circulate upwards. By standing the pipe up, with the bowl at the base, the air can enter the pipe chamber and dry out the cake in the heel as it escapes through the shank and stem.

A pipe should be allowed to remain in this position several days. It will then be ready for more enjoyable smoking.

**James Lento,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

I wondered about this very question some years ago, and decided to see just what, if any, difference there was. As an experiment I chose four pipes and smoked them continually, in rotation of course, and even went so far as to use the same tobacco.

During the periods between smokes I left two of them resting bowl upward and the other two with the bowl downward. I tried to give the same care to all of them and show no partiality in any way.

This experiment was carried out for several weeks—I have forgotten how long—but I was never able to see any difference whatsoever in the taste, smoking quality, or performance of any of the four pipes. In fact, were I blindfolded

# 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

*"When putting a pipe away to rest for several days, should it be placed with the bowl upward or downward?"*

and my life depended upon it, I couldn't have told which two had been placed bowl upward and which two bowl downward.

My conclusions are, simply, that for all practical purposes, that is, for the sake of smoking enjoyment, it doesn't make a particle of difference which way a pipe is placed in the pipe rack—bowl upward or downward.

**C. L. Leachman,  
Duluth Minnesota**

The bowl shouldn't be placed either up or down. The pipe should always be laid in a horizontal position. Clean the pipe after each smoke, and then rest it horizontally, in the same position as it is when it is being smoked.

Naturally there will be some moisture in the bottom of the pipe, along the bottom of the bowl and shank. A cleaner gets the most of it, and the rest should be allowed to run or sink into the wood as it normally would when the pipe is in its smoking (or operating) position.

Some shapes won't rest normally, such as the bulldog, which always falls over. I always select pipes that will lay flat

on a table, such as the poker shape, and always leave them in this position between smokes.

**Robert C. Dugan,  
Cincinnati, Ohio**

If the pipe is thoroughly cleaned after each smoke, it doesn't matter which way the pipe is placed in the rack. They say it should be bowl downward so that the air will dry it. I didn't know air was particular as to how it went through a pipe. What difference does it make to the air whether it enters the bowl first and goes up through the shank and out the bit, or enters the bit first and goes up the shank and out the bowl? The object as I see it is to dry out the pipe quickly, so what is the difference so long as air gets to the inside of the pipe?

**Dick Lorch,  
Green Bay, Wisconsin**

Pipes should be placed with the bowl downward, always. That is why all the pipe rack companies make their racks this way. Moisture always runs downward. If a wet post is stood on end, the top will dry first and the bottom will dry last.

The same is true with pipes, and they should always be placed with the bowl downward in order that the moisture will run away from the stem or mouthpiece end and concentrate near the bottom of the bowl.

If this is not done, that is, if the bowl is placed upward, then the moisture runs towards the stem and mouthpiece, will not dry as readily, and is not conducive to a nice smelling and nice tasting pipe.

**Robert Henson,  
Melrose, Massachusetts**

I believe this question is best answered by theory, since in practice there doesn't seem to be any difference to the pipe re-

## NEXT MONTH

**AUGUST**—"What is your preferred method of testing a new tobacco? How do you suggest testing two or three new brands in one evening?"

(Answers must be received by July 5)

**SEPTEMBER**—"Does a briar pipe deteriorate in quality if not smoked at regular intervals?"

(Answers must be received by August 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.

garding how it is placed in the rack.

But what good is theory if it doesn't work out in practice? Theoretically it is best to rest a pipe with the bowl downward, for this keeps the moisture towards the thick portion of the pipe and does less damage than when it permeates the thinner portion of the shank.

This is good theory, perhaps, but in practice I have never been able to tell the difference, so why worry?

**Larry Jacobson,  
Detroit, Michigan**

The reason pipes are always placed bowl downward in racks and displays is that they look better to the eye that way. Place a pipe in any kind of a holder with the bowl upward and the pipe looks clumsy and top heavy. It looks as though it might fall over.

We are used to seeing objects placed with the heavier part downward and the lighter or smaller part upward, and any other arrangement makes them appear unnatural and ready to topple over. The same is true with pipes.

We have seen pipes so long in racks

with the bowl downward that we have come to accept this method as proper and standard. As to the pipe, I can't see how it would affect its smoking quality.

**Othmer Letenne,  
New York, N.Y.**

Placing the bowl downward speeds the drying of the moisture within the pipe which is greatly desired by the pipe as well as the smoker. Air will enter the bowl of the pipe and travel upward more quickly than it will enter the bottom of the stem and travel upward to the bowl.

Air will dry out remaining moisture, and this is essential to keep the pipe clean and fresh smelling. Thus the quicker the moisture can be dried up and eliminated, the better for the pipe.

**Carl Smith,  
Bronx, New York**

Dry out the pipe thoroughly with a pipe cleaner or any other satisfactory method. After that it doesn't matter how the pipe is laid. If there is no moisture in the pipe to run, it can make no difference how the pipe is placed in the rack.

Popular Radio and Stage Star  
**TOM HOWARD** says:

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**PIPODDITIES**

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



# WHAT'S NEW?

## New Small Sized Pipe is Introduced by Custombilt

### "His Nibs" is Low Priced

Illustrated here are two of the new "His Nibs" pipes which were first announced on these pages last month. "His Nibs" is a new product by Custombilt whose individual pipe designing is already well known to pipe smokers.

The pipe is available in some 18 different styles and was made primarily for a short smoke when golfing, hunting, bowling, fishing, waiting for the girl friend to powder her nose, for students between classes, or for between the acts at the theater.

Although scarcely four inches long, the pipe resembles its larger brothers in every detail. Custombilt Pipes, Inc., of Indianapolis, Indiana, manufacturer of the pipe, and Eugene Rich of New York, national distributor, say the pipe is made of the best quality imported briar. It is available in the natural or dark finish and is priced quite low.

The new "His Nibs" is reported to be making a hit with pipe smokers.

### Gold Plating Is Revealed

A new creation in pipes known as the "Ben-Bro-Meers" has recently been announced by the Benjamin Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The pipes are said to be of imported briar and several models are gold plated. The straight styles are available with yellow marbelette bits.

The Calabash style resembles the famous Calabash pipe in shapes although



it, too, is reported to be made of imported briar, but with a meerschaum top bowl. It is also plated in 24K. gold.

Also announced are a Dawes style, a ladies pipe, and a new creation which features a genuine briar bowl, but has a meerschaum bottom which is said to absorb excess moisture and tars.

### New Royalton Smoke Control

The new Royalton Smoke Control claims more smoking advantages than any pipe ever made.

According to the manufacturer, Henry Leonard and Thomas, of Ozone Park, N. Y., the draft of the new model can be easily controlled by simply adjusting the valve on the stem. This permits the beginner to start with a reduced draft, while the veteran can increase the draft to suit his requirements.

The pipe also is equipped with a "Permaline" stem which may be turned clockwise and lined up properly with no danger of locking out of line. It is claimed that with this screw-stem construction the pipe will never overturn or lock at an off angle.

The double-laminated core has been built in for extra reinforcement, making what the manufacturer describes as a shatter-proof, crack-proof shank.

### Pipes Discussed in Carnegie Magazine

An article on the subject of pipes entitled "Pipes from Far Places" by James L. Swauger, appears in the May issue of Carnegie Magazine, a publication printed ten times a year by the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Penna.

The article contains four illustrations and gives a brief resume of the history of pipe smoking. The article deals primarily with foreign pipes and the customs concerning their use. Persons interested in obtaining a copy of the publication should write to William Frew, editor. Copies are listed as being available at 25c each.

### Pouchmaster Seals Tight

Illustrated here is the new Pouchmaster seal tight tobacco pouch which has just been introduced by the Erasmus Atlass Company of New York, N. Y.

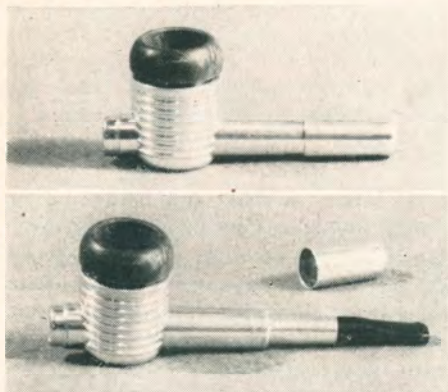
Reported to be made of genuine leather, the new pouch features a new pressure sealing zipper which was perfected by B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company engineers.

This precision-molded rubber seal has a unique arrangement of overlapping rubber lips that give complete protection against "air-leaks" or moisture penetration even in extremes of temperature, humidity and air pressure.

The pouch holds a full package of tobacco, is completely rubber lined, and is obtainable in a number of different leathers including calf, pigskin, cowhide or seal. Additional models are available featuring an extra separate compartment which holds an average sized pipe in addition to the tobacco.



## Two Features In New Vance



A new pipe offering two major changes in pipe design is the new Vance pipe manufactured by the Modern Pipe Company of Mt. Morris, Michigan.

The pipe, shown here, is made of fly-weight aluminum with a briar bowl. One of its features is a collapsible stem, and is shown in this position in the top illustration. The metal cap is inserted over the mouthpiece when the pipe is slipped into the pocket for carrying, thus keeping the bit clean and sanitary at all times. For use, the metal cap is removed and the telescopic shank is extended to proper length.

The second feature is the placement of the intake holes in the metal shank. These are placed at half way points so that only smoke can go in them, tars, juices and moisture dropping on down to the bottom of the metal base.

The pipe comes completely apart for cleaning, and extra briar bowls are instantly interchangeable, thus giving the briar part the rest required, while the remainder of the pipe can be used constantly.

## New Film On Tobacco

The cultivation and processing of tobacco as carried on in the Caribbean and Central American regions is being made into a motion picture by a New York film company.

The camera crew, equipped with all the latest equipment, is leaving on a specially outfitted two-masted Nova Scotian schooner as soon as the hurricane season is over, and will film tobacco in all its phases in Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Guatemala.

The film will not be completed for several months at which time it will be made available for special group showings.

## Dobie's Blend Back Again

Men who enjoy Dobie's Four Square tobacco will welcome the news that importations of this famous English tobacco are now increasing in number, according to the American agent, James B. Russell, Inc., of New York.

Several shipments have already been received, and more are expected in the near future. Dobie's Four Square is available in seven distinctive blends.

## New Lighter On the Way

A new pocket lighter is now being distributed by the American Safety Razor Corporation, manufacturer of the new product. Models finished in rhodium are being distributed in several states, and as soon as full production gets under way, the new lighter will be available everywhere. Further details of the lighter have not been revealed.

## Slow Burning Lighter Fuel

A new type lighter fuel known as the "Whiz Flick-Flash" is now making its way to dealers' shelves where it will soon be available to the public.

In describing the new fuel, the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation of Camden,

N. J., who developed the new product, say it is a major improvement in lighter fluids because it burns more slowly than older type fluids thereby lasting longer and cutting down on the frequency of refillings.

The manufacturer states the selling price will not be any higher than for other types of lighter fuel.

## Pipeholster Carries Pipe

A handy and most convenient gadget for the pipe smoker who likes to carry his pipe along with him on outings, but



doesn't care to tie up one pocket in the deal is the new all leather "Pipeholster" which is now available from Cooper Sales Associates in Los Angeles, California.

The Pipeholster is ideal for sportsmen, who will find it a handy receptacle for the pipe between smokes.

It is just large enough to accommodate the average pipe, and it has a couple of slits in the back side through which a normal man's belt can be inserted as shown in the accompanying illustration. It is instantly inserted, and can be removed just as quickly when desired. The front is hand tooled.

## Hand Carving Featured in New Empire Pipe Creation

### Many Styles Available

The Emperor Classic is a new pipe which has just been introduced by the Empire Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Classic is priced in the popular price range and is styled in a rugged carving unlike other pipes of a similar type.

All of the pipes in the Classic line are available only in large and fancy shapes, the special carving emphasizing the baroque classicalness in briar. They come equipped with the special Emperor filter which results in an extra dry smoke.

Illustrated here are the long shanked



apple and the saddle bit bulldog. The Classic is available in a number of dif-





ferent styles, some standard and some entirely new. They are now on display in most pipe shops nationally.

## "Peasant Pipe" Colors Quickly

A new "Peasant Pipe" has recently been announced by Ernest Lind, New York importer of smoking pipes. The new pipe illustrated here is not unlike the famous Austrian and German pipes of a century ago.



The pipe has a hollow, double bottom and is made of "Art-Meerscham," a silica compound

not unlike meerschams but coloring faster than the genuine substance.

The cherry wood stem connects with a cork sleeve at the bowl, and a green cord complete with tassel ties bowl and shank together thus reducing danger of breakings.

## Pipe Features Double Barrel

A new pipe which features a unique design of barrel over barrel arrangement has been perfected by the Harper Wyman Company of Chicago.

The double barrel feature is said to go a long way towards eliminating juices and moisture from reaching the mouth.

The unwanted residue "drains" from the upper barrel down into the lower barrel which serves as a "reservoir" and collects sludge and other matter from which it is easily and quickly eliminated.

## Brothers Build New Pipe Factory

Three brothers, Frank, Joseph and Peter Catalano, are now building a new pipe factory in North Collins, New York, where they will shortly begin the manufacture of a new pipe which was invented by Frank Catalano.

Description of the pipe has not been disclosed. It is expected that it will be ready sometime this fall or early winter.

new member to others in or near his camp or hospital—all by mail, of course.

Who comprises the membership? Fellows just like you and me. Fellows who gave part of their years to serve their country, and fellows who haven't forgotten how lonely it can be away from home. The pictures on page 208-9 are pictures of fellows who comprise part of the large membership of the G. I. Pipe Smokers Club. Some of them are buck privates, some are corporals and sergeants, and one is a lieutenant colonel who is on General Eisenhower's staff.

But rank disappears among the members of the club. They are all the same.

**I**N THEIR LETTERS to one another they talk of things that interest them. They discuss pipes and tobaccos quite frequently, what the club has meant to them, and the experiences they have had.

From Cpl. Stanley S. Kurpitt stationed in Tokyo comes a letter which says in part: "I live in the East New York section of Brooklyn, and you can bet your bottom dollar that I'd give a fortune to see is right now. I've been trying to buy some good tobacco, but there hasn't been any at the P. X. for something like three weeks. As far as pipes are concerned, all I can get is a seventy-five cent'er. It isn't much, but it is far better than none at all. I had three good pipes, but lost two of them.

"Recently I bought a Japanese full bent pipe. The bowl is made of a curious sort of clay. After smoking it for a few times I have just about given up. I also bought some Japanese pipe tobacco and tried smoking it. I had to throw away the corn cob I smoked it in."

From L. R. Castagnola, a sailor aboard the USS Tarawa, come these words: "I have long been interested in your club and would like to become a member. Please send me full particulars about joining. There are many fellows aboard the ship who are interested in joining."

"I would like to join this new club," writes William E. Reneau of Atlanta, Texas. "I am a disabled vet, having lost my left arm fighting the Krauts. I am just a beginner at pipe smoking and have only a few pipes in my collection. But I enjoy it and would like to exchange ideas on pipes with other members." A package of pipe cleaners and a sample of tobacco was promptly forwarded to Reneau with his notice of membership.

Al Block, with the American Red Cross in Okinawa, heard of the club in that far away place and asked to join. "While in Leyte I managed to get a pipe made from a deer horn, but it got lost in transport. Hope you and some of the members will write soon as we like to get letters."

A letter without an address and signed simply as Charlie, says: "How is the Pipe Club coming? I'm sure it will go a long way because it seems to me that an organization like this one will keep us veterans together, especially with fellows like yourself (meaning Joe Coniglio) who is always thinking of the next guy. I have written to a couple of the members and they have answered me."

"Thanks," writes Walter Kozyrce from his ward in St. Alban's Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., "for the enjoyable sample of tobacco you sent to me. I appreciate it very much. I think the G. I. Pipe Club is a swell idea and I was surprised to hear that there was one. I can see that it is doing a lot of good for the G. I.'s."

From Walter Bill, a veteran now residing in Jersey City, N. Y., a true value of the club can be gleaned. "I've spoken to quite a few of my friends," he writes, "and they all think the club is a wonderful idea and a swell gesture on your part by thinking of these boys still in the hospitals. I for one am proud to be a member, for I know how it feels to be in a hospital, as I was in one for a while in France, and it's awfully nice to know somebody thinks of you and you're not forgotten."

But possibly a short passage in a letter from Vincent Parkinson, of Wilmington, Delaware, best sums up the true meaning of the G. I. Pipe Club and its value to the many members still in the service, marking time in hospitals, or returning again to civilian life. "Thanks a lot for your recent letter which was promptly received. I deem it a pleasure to belong to the G. I. Pipe Club, and anything I can do to help it along will be looked upon as a pleasure. The policy of the club stands for true democracy—the very thing we fought for—by accepting all comers, regardless of race, color or creed. This alone is what prompted me to join this wonderful organization."

It was to Joe Coniglio, founder and main cog in the G. I. Pipe Club, that PIPE LOVERS Magazine last year made its first annual "Pipe Smoker of the Year" award. Persons interested may reach Joe at 86 Avenue "S" in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## JOB STARTS COLLECTION

[Begins on page 210]

have a great value to me, not because of their material worth, but because of the association and conditions under which they were acquired.

I have found that pipe collecting is lots of fun in lots of ways. One of the most amusing incidents gives me many a chuckle today, but at the time it wasn't so funny.

While in Europe I found I couldn't tote a trunk of pipes around with me all the time, and if I expected to keep the pipes I had managed to collect, I would have to ship them home.

Each pipe I would carefully take apart at the sections and wrap each piece securely so that it would safely make the long voyage back to the States.

Back home my mother would receive the packages and would unpack them. She very carefully placed the various pieces in a large box so that nothing would happen to them until I returned.

Well, when the big conflict was over I looked forward to spending some leisure time with the pipes I had been able to acquire while overseas and to learning more about them.

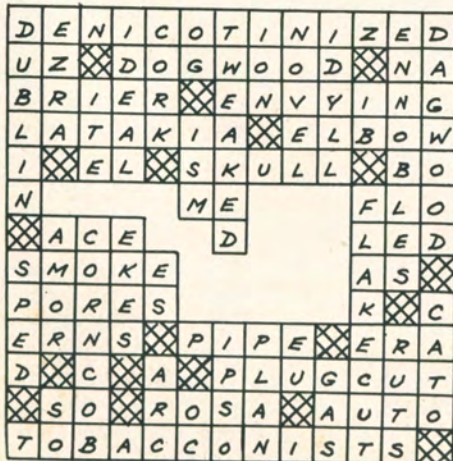
When I arrived home my mother told me how she had received each shipment and had carefully unpacked it. "I was afraid something would happen to them before you got back home," she said.

"Where are they?" I inquired.

"I put them all right here in this large cardboard box," she explained, "and they're all right there together."

I took one look. All together was right. I hadn't thought of marking or otherwise identifying the various pieces when I shipped them home from Europe. Trying to put these pipes together again was like trying to assemble forty Chinese jig-saw puzzles, involving over a hundred pieces!

Answer to puzzle on page 215



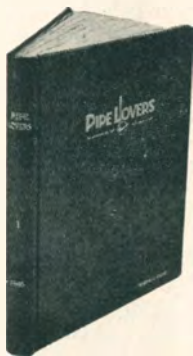
# INTERESTING ARTICLES

are on the way

## IN COMING ISSUES

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

- How to Color a Meerschaum
- Keeping Tobacco Moist
- Proper Reaming
- What is Smoke Blending?
- Selecting a Humidor
- Let's Talk About Stems
- The Story of Briar
- The Six Frankfurters
- Sutliff and No. 79
- What is Amber?
- How Meerschaums are Made
- The Calabash
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### WANTED

• **DUNHILL Pipe Book**, also, other books on pipes, smoking, etc. Also, pictures. Send price and condition. ROBERT JENSEN, Box 424, Moneta, California.

• **FOREIGN or American Indian pipes** in first class condition. Send photograph or drawing and state price. BOX 53, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California.

• **I PAY \$1** for pictures of pipes to add to my collection. Any and all kinds and types of pictures considered. If you have a picture of an odd and interesting pipe, that's what I want. BOX 54, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 2, California.

## TOBACCO CUTS

[Begins on page 200]

ing, Originally this was done by simply flailing the leaf with sticks, but of course machines long ago replaced the more primitive method. After the removal of the excessively fine material, the product is treated with conditioning and flavoring preparations, often including tonka bean and deer's tongue.

Tobacco prepared in any of the granulated forms is generally a fast burning, hot tobacco. The size of the granules does, of course, have direct bearing on the rate of burn. Small, flat pieces would tend to burn more slowly than larger, more flaky pieces which might be separated with more air space between them.

Also, the granules will burn differently depending upon the mixture in which they are used. Alone, they might burn more slowly or more quickly than when blended with other cuts.

As for the ribbon cuts, this firm refers to their Ribbon Cut as being  $\frac{3}{32}$  of an inch wide, to their String Cut which is  $\frac{2}{32}$  of an inch wide, and they list even another which is  $\frac{3}{4}$  millimeter wide. They use the term Shag to mean long cuts which vary from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  millimeter wide, extremely fine "nigger wool", up to their  $\frac{3}{32}$  of an inch Ribbon Cut size, and state that the term "shag" is rather loosely used.

Ribbon cuts are made by placing a bundle of the leaves in a large cutting machine which might be compared to a butcher's slicing machine. He places the ham or bacon in the machine, and thin slices are automatically cut off.

Since the leaves are not stuck together in any way, the cuttings fall loosely much like wood shavings from a plane.

Dry, ribbon cut tobacco is the fastest burning of them all. Obviously the amount of moisture as well as the "looseness" of the shreds have much control over the speed of burn. But because of their thin, ribbon texture, and the usually great amount of air space between shreds, the ribbon cut burns fast and hot, at least when by itself.

But mixed with another cut in a blend, its burning characteristics may become greatly changed.

**T**HUS FAR WE have discussed only cuts from single leaves. The second general classification of cuts is made from leaves which have been pressed into a cake or "plug" as it is referred to by manufacturers.

This is accomplished by taking several leaves, removing the steam from them, and then soaking them in whatever flavoring liquid is to be used. After they

have soaked for a sufficient length of time the excess liquid is wrung out of them and they are then placed one upon the other until a large stack is made. This stack is then placed under great pressure and compressed until a more or less solid cake or plug is formed.

Sometimes it is allowed to set for a specified time while the juices cure the leaf and give it the desired flavor. The plug is then ready for the slicing machine.

The operation is almost identical to the slicing of a slab of bacon by the butcher, and of course the thickness of the slice is regulated to any desired measurement.

Generally speaking, the thickness is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch, and the first slice off the plug (appropriately called Sliced Plug) is illustrated in the center photo at the top of page 200.

Obviously this slice must receive one or two additional cuts before it is ready for the pipe. Years ago small plugs could be purchased in their entirety by pipe smokers. With a sharp knife they would cut off as much tobacco as they needed to fill their bowls, work it a bit with their fingers, pack it in and light it up. Such plugs are still available from some stores, as are twists, which are very similar in composition to plugs, except that they are made usually by hand by twisting a few leaves into a long roll. The application by the smoker for readying it for the pipe remains the same.

The slice of the plug is very delicate, and soon falls apart into course "strings". Machines are used to cut up the slice and the resulting pieces are referred to as Cut Plug. (These are illustrated in the lower right hand picture on page 201.) A little rough handling of the sliced plug is sometimes all that is necessary to reduce it to Cut Plug.

The burn of Cut Plug is much slower than any of the granulated or ribbon cuts. Since it is composed of several leaves pressed tightly together with no air space between them, it takes longer to ignite and longer to burn. It might be compared to the difference in time required to burn a crumpled sheet of newspaper as against the time required to burn a closed book.

Since Cut Plug burns slowly, it obviously burns more cool than the granulated or ribbon cuts. The flavor and taste are usually more satisfying, although this again depends upon the blend and of course the size of the cut.

Cut Plug is generally  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch wide,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick, and varies in

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SEVENTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE  
203 Seventh Avenue North,

**TEXAS**  
AMARILLO—  
GHOLSTONS  
Post Office Building  
SAN ANTONIO—  
BLOCK'S PIPE SHOP  
208 Broadway  
HARKNESS PIPE SHOP  
101 W. Commerce Street  
MAX ITZ  
423 N. St. Marys St.

**WASHINGTON**  
SEATTLE—  
WISEMAN'S PIPE SHOP  
4234 University Way  
SPOKANE—  
HOLT PIPE SHOP  
Main & Howard  
WALLA WALLA—  
KELLY CIGAR STORE  
9 S. Second Street

**WISCONSIN**  
MADISON—  
TOBACCO BAR  
617 State Street  
MILWAUKEE—  
HARVEY STORES  
747 N. Third  
UHLE'S SMOKE SHOP  
232 W. Michigan Street

length up to, and sometimes more than an inch. Again, dimensions will vary, depending upon the manufacturer and the formula he is following.

Cube Cut Plug is made by taking Cut Plug and cross cutting it, thus giving a very definite cube cut, as shown in the illustration in the upper right hand

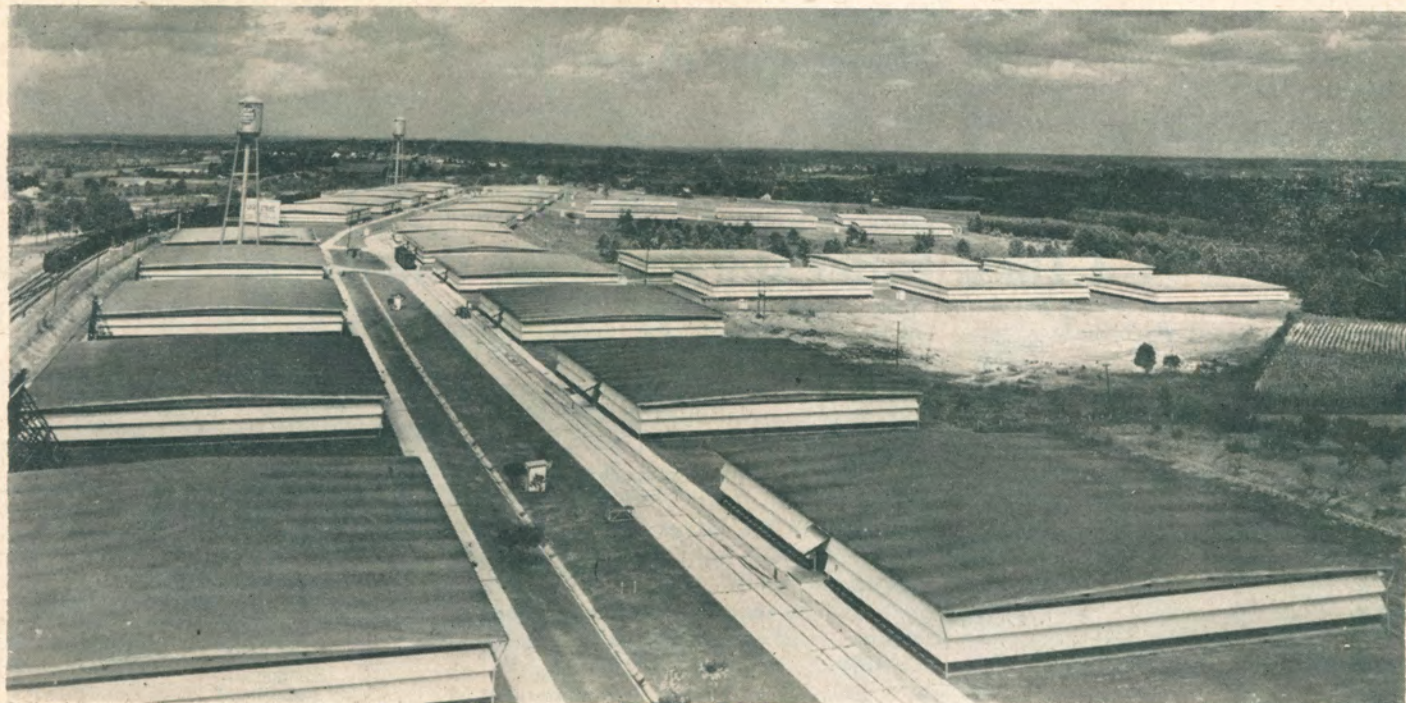
photo on page 201.

Cube Cut does not burn much differently than Cut Plug, but it is easier to handle when filling a pipe, and is preferred by most smokers for that reason.

The various cuts of tobacco leaf serve primarily to control the rate of burning which affects the "bite" and flavor as

well as how many times a pipe has to be relighted.

A secondary purpose of the cuts is to regulate the appearance of the mixture and the "free flowing" character, that is, whether it hangs together or not. The manner in which the mixture packs in the pipe depends largely upon this point.



*Quiet Please—*

## Tobacco is Sleeping

**T**OBACCO IS a strange plant in many ways. There's more to it than merely drying the leaf, and then putting it in the pipe and touching a match to it. Tobacco must go through a long curing process in order that the true flavor and aroma will become apparent to the smoker.

Tobacco must spend many years in large warehouses where it "sleeps" itself to maturity. Then it is blended with other properly aged tobaccos and finally comes to you ready to smoke and enjoy.

This curious "sleeping" process is just one of the many things about tobacco that few pipe smokers know. It is things like this which, when better understood,

make pipe smoking all the more interesting.

It is for the purpose of bringing you these interesting tales that PIPE LOVERS Magazine has been created. Published monthly, PIPE LOVERS brings you the legend and history of tobacco since it was first discovered years ago, articles describing how it is made ready for the pipe, articles on blending both by the professional and by the smoker at home, articles which are designed to bring you more enjoyment from your pipe.

PIPE LOVERS was created for men who enjoy pipes—for men like you. Buy it regularly at your favorite pipe shop, at the corner newsstand, or subscribe for the coming twelve months.

**If you have friends who are pipe smokers, send us their names and addresses and we'll gladly send them a sample copy in order that they may see first hand the features of this new magazine.**

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