

# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c

January, 1948



## ***This Issue:* PIPE CLUB MAKES HISTORY**

**How Meerschaum is Mined**

• **The Narghile**

• **Cake in a Bottle**

**Blending**

• **Collecting**

• **What's New**

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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.** Is there any book or other listing of the various pipe shapes? Some of the pipe companies list a few of them, but none are complete, and I would like to have a chart of all of them—P. W., Long Beach, Calif.

**A.** J. Leland Brown's Book "The Art of Pipe Smoking Pleasure" lists a lot of them, but I do not know of any book or other periodical that lists all of them. Furthermore, different manufacturers give different names to the same shape, and as far as I know there is no official name for any given shape.

As a manufacturer designs a new style he creates a new name for it, and another manufacturer, making the same shape, gives it a still different name. Since shapes and designs are unlimited, it would be impossible to make a chart that would be complete and list them all.

**Q.** Recently I sent a pipe in to be repaired and instead of putting a bent stem in the pipe, the repairman installed a straight stem. I have heard this can be bent to the desired shape. Can you please tell me how this is done?—J. C. McL., Seattle, Wash.

**A.** Place the stem in near boiling water until it is flexible. This will take but a moment or two. It is then very easy to bend it to the desired shape. However, don't get the water too hot, and don't leave the stem in it too long, for you may run into trouble. As soon as the stem will bend, it should be removed from the hot water and shaped as desired. Let it cool gradually, which will take only but a few seconds.

**Q.** What is known as the figure 8 clay? I recently read of this in an old book, but the author did not elaborate.—G. L. P., Eugene, Oregon.

**A.** The author was probably referring to one of the early clay pipes of England in which the long Churchwarden stem was coiled around the bowl in such a way that the stem resembled the familiar figure of eight knot. Such pipes gave the advantage of the long Churchwarden shank, but were compact in a smaller unit thereby reducing the chance of breakage.

They were popular for a short time in the 18th century, mostly in Europe.

**Q.** Is it safe to mix two ready made pipe tobaccos? That is, if I should buy an aromatic and a non aromatic tobacco at the store could I mix them without harm?—R. C., Selma, California.

**A.** Certainly, why not? I think possibly what you refer to is the fact that occasionally certain types of flavoring solutions tend to neutralize each other, or, sometimes they will clash with an unpleasant result.

You can, of course, get some fine mixtures this way the same as you can get some bad ones, but this is part of the fun of experimenting. Blending is ordinarily done with straight tobaccos, but there is no harm or "danger" in mixing ready made commercial mixtures.

**Q.** I have heard of a new pipe which has some automatic arrangement for eliminating moisture right while it is being smoked. Can you tell me about this pipe, who makes it and where I can purchase one.—H. L., Ogden, Utah.

**A.** We have seen a working model of the pipe you mention, but have been told the manufacturer is not as yet ready to announce it and does not have any for sale to the general public.

The pipe does, however, have the automatic arrangement for the elimination of moisture from the bottom of the bowl as it is being smoked—something we must admit is unlike anything we have ever seen in a pipe before. When it is ready, watch for the announcement of it in these pages.

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THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

532 Pine Ave.

Long Beach 12, Calif.

# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE



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

## THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE

Vol. III — No. 1

January, 1948

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Cover—Mills Ten Eyck (left), Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., and William Turnbull (right) mayor of Scotia, New York, watch Police Chief Delbert Sears (center) representing Mayor Joseph P. Hand of Amsterdam, N. Y., light up an Indian peace pipe at the first annual meeting of the Mohawk Pipe Club. For full details see page 18.

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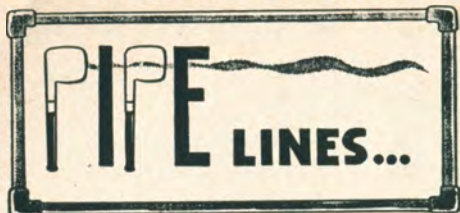
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**"The Pipe"**

DEAR SIR:

I have long looked for a magazine on pipes, since I felt we pipe smokers have needed such a publication. Without finding one I had been considering trying to interest some of the current big magazines in running a page each issue on pipe subjects.

Recently I was introduced to PIPE LOVERS, and now all of my dreams have come true.

I am known as "The Pipe" to some of my classmates here at the University of Oregon. (What some others call me doesn't count.) The reason is because I always have a pipe dangling from my mouth.

I have one pet peeve which turns me into a fiend. I have a long nose and the so called "nose warmer" type of pipe is hard to get along with, so I nail them every time I can.

Please accept this all in fun and don't take me too seriously.

WM. L. PHELPS,  
Eugene, Oregon

**Clay Pipes**

DEAR SIR:

I have tried without success to obtain the address of the maker of "White's "Allsorbo" clay pipes. I believe it is a Scotch firm. Can you give it to me?

HOWARD VAN NICE,  
Portland, Oregon

☐ Can any of our readers supply this information? — Ed.

**Meerschaum Blocks**

DEAR SIR:

I am very much interested in making a block meerschaum pipe. I have made several briar pipes, but have never had the opportunity to learn much about finishing meerschaum. Can you tell me where I could obtain a block of meerschaum from which I could make a pipe?

FRANCOIS D'METZ,  
Longview, Washington

☐ We do not know where individual pipe smokers can obtain blocks of meerschaum for home pipe making. Should any readers know of a source of supply we would appreciate this information in order to answer numerous requests similar to the above. — Ed.

**Too Much Lecture**

DEAR SIR:

There have been many articles written about pipe smoking, most of which tell us pipe smokers how to smoke, how to care for our pipes, what kind of tobacco to smoke, how to smoke it, and so on.

We have been warned against smoking too rapidly, letting too thick a cake form, and knocking our pipe on a hard surface.

We've been told to rotate our pipes, clean them thoroughly, stand them up when not in



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New  Renewal



**I**T IS difficult to believe that another year has rolled around—that PIPE LOVERS has actually been in existence two full years. When we first came out in December of 1945 there were many persons who said we would soon cease publication. The reason? Lack of material.

In a short while we would have published all there was on the subject of pipes. This gave us a hearty laugh. We could stop publishing for other reasons, perhaps, such as lack of customers or lack of advertisers, but as to lack of information, that was more than mildly amusing.

And what makes it still more mystifying is that no less than two representatives of pipe companies were known to have made this statement, not directly to us, but we heard about it.

We have yet to hear of any pipe smoker who thought we would ever exhaust the subject.

Well, we're still here, and going stronger than ever. Over twice the number of pipe smokers are now reading these pages than a year ago, and as for material to write about—that has become the least of our worries. There are still hundreds of subjects we haven't even touched upon, and this after two years of publication.

**W**ITH THIS issue we commence our third year of publication—in a field that has never had a magazine before. As we look back we are proud of our efforts, yet we know they are meager and can be greatly improved upon in the months ahead.

Our desire is to please you, the reader, and to that end we are continually striving. Your interest in PIPE LOVERS is manifested by your continual barrage of letters which give valuable help through suggestions

and criticisms, telling us what you want and what you don't want in your magazine. We hope you will always continue to send in your comments both for and against any part of the magazine you do or don't like.

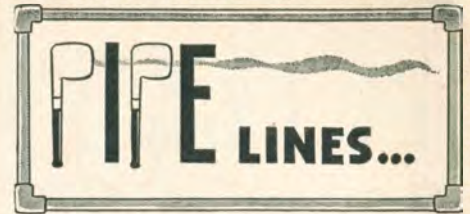
Your letters are all taken seriously. Although we are often too busy to acknowledge them, they are read and appreciated, and the majority of requests, when in sufficient number, serve as a guide to future action.

**I**N THE MONTHS ahead we are planning some of the best articles we have ever presented for your enjoyment and information. In fact we are starting off this month with a story on the mining of meerschaum which, in our opinion, is one of the better articles to appear within these pages. It brings a first hand eye witness account of methods employed in Turkey's meerschaum mines.

We hope to bring you a trade mark directory this year, which will serve as a reference guide in assisting you to determine the name of the manufacturer of any pipe. Such a directory has received more requests from readers than any other subject the past year. The guide is now in preparation, but it will take time to complete it.

A series of articles on imported briar is also in preparation, and the information afforded will, we hope, be enlightening on this somewhat elusive and slightly mysterious subject.

Smokers who have long wanted a regular department on home blending will be delighted to hear that their wish has been granted. Known as "Blends and Blending", the new department makes its debut with this issue and will appear regularly.



(Continued)

use, and cut the carbon with nothing but a good reamer.

We who smoke a pipe do so for the purpose of pleasure and enjoyment. Too many pipe smokers become scientists at smoking when they read all the misfortunes that will befall their briar if they don't follow the careful instructions.

Many veteran pipe smokers begin to wonder if they've been "doing it wrong" all these years, for after all, they haven't been following the rules too closely!

HOWARD BENWITT,  
Lansing, Mich.

### For a Long Time

DEAR SIR:

Mr. Bradshaw, in his articles on pipe making which have appeared in the last three or four issues, has given me sufficient ammunition to keep me busy for a long time.

I have followed his articles, last year on the fundamentals, and this year on the more complex styles, and although he makes it sound very simple, it is anything but that.

First I tried the bulldog, but it was a hideous looking attempt. I have decided to stick to one shape until I perfect a decent looking pipe before going on to the next.

DEAN WILSON,  
Troy, N. Y.



### Box Score

DEAR SIR:

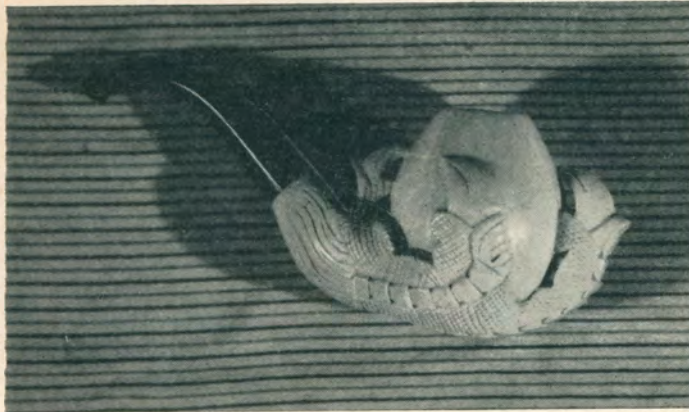
The idea of averaging up the pipe shape preferences in your December Pro and Con department was a good one, but the letters sent in didn't come out according to the score indicated. How come?

My count showed the bulldog mentioned more times than the billiard or the Oom Paul, yet you have it listed below both of these.

SIDNEY E. MARSHALL,  
Norman, Oklahoma

Space does not permit us to print but a few of the discussions received in answer to the monthly Pro and Con question. In the December issue, we did not pick the letters according to the percentage of shapes favored, but instead we tried to pick letters which gave a large variety of answers and opinions to the question.

We generally try to select letters which give different or unusual reasons for the answers presented in the belief that this will widen the reader's knowledge and understanding of the subject.—Ed.



The carving of pipes made of meerschaum is one of the primary uses of this white mineral which has been a popular medium of the sculptor's art for many centuries. In this article the author describes how the mining of meerschaum is performed.

## How Meerschaum is Mined

Eye Witness Describes Various Processes  
This White Mineral Must Pass Through  
Before it Can be Shipped to Pipe Carvers

By HENRY A. BERN

**M**Y FIRST interest in meerschaum was aroused in 1943 while I was stationed with the Army in Cairo. A number of American army pilots had purchased pipes and other articles of meerschaum while they passed through Turkey. From them I learned a bit about this white mineral, although their information was somewhat meager.

I was acquainted with meerschaum pipes, but never expected I would ever be in Turkey where the bulk of meerschaum is mined. Even in Cairo the possibility of my ever getting to the meerschaum country was pretty remote. It was, therefore, quite a surprise when I was informed late in '45 that I was to be sent to Turkey for "temporary duty."

Unfortunately, my station was at Adana, which is in the southwest tip of the country and many miles from

Eskichehir, the chief meerschaum mining city.

One day I had a couple of hours to spare and so I set off to see the sights in the town of Adana. Walking through the "bazaar" I noticed a "terrible Turk" smoking a huge meerschaum, fully the size of a man's clenched fist, and which was carved in the shape of a Turk's head.

My interest in this fine and unusual pipe was sudden and immense, and I decided to see if I could possibly purchase it from the owner. He refused to sell it. I told him that I admired it very much, that it was a fine piece of workmanship and that I was prepared to pay him any price he asked, for I wanted it badly.

I thought my offer was falling on deaf ears, and in a moment I concluded I would never own that pipe. Imagine,

if you can, my surprise when he suddenly handed it to me and insisted that I accept it as a gift!

After having seen that I truly appreciated this fine piece of work, he was glad to make me a present of it. I thought the incident would close right here, but again I was in for a surprise.

**S**EEING THAT I was interested in meerschaum he asked me if I would like a letter of introduction to a friend of his, who, he said, was the owner of the largest group of meerschaum mines in Turkey. For a moment I was speechless, but finally I told him that by all means I would appreciate such a favor.

I waited breathlessly until he wrote out a few words on a sheet of paper and handed the letter to me. The next thing was to see if I could get a leave and thus take advantage of the letter given



to me. I decided on the spot that I'd get to Eskichehir before I left Turkey even if I had to "get lost" for a few days.

Fortunately, however, I did not have to go to such extreme measures. In May of '46, en route to Istanbul as the first stop on my way back to the U. S. A. I accidentally on purpose missed the "all aboard" signal at Eskichehir where we had stopped for a few minutes. Thus I had a few hours until the next train in which to look up the mine owner.

It was not at all difficult to find such a well known figure in this Turkish town, for all the townspeople knew him. I quickly presented my letter of introduction to him, and was greeted like a life-long friend. His name was Musa Bey, and he seemed very pleased to show me around.

We visited the mines and factories where I saw the soapy white mineral being taken from the ground and given its initial treatments preparatory to being shipped to all parts of the world.

Meerschaum is mined in various ways. Mines are generally of two types, those in which the mineral is found very near the surface, being uncovered with ordinary miner's picks or other small tools, and those which are several feet below the surface of the earth when a small "elevator shaft" is sunk into the ground and the "stones" taken from much lower depths.

**F**OR SEVERAL minutes I watched the miners probing around for the meerschaum lumps. They don't rake the ground too much for fear of injuring the soft mineral, but instead they sink their pick points into the earth, and from experience can tell when they strike what they are after. Where the earth is thick, this method cannot be used, and the dirt must be scraped away.

As the "stones," as they are called, are taken from the ground in their natural state, they are a brownish-gray, quite dirty and soggy, and many times heavier than the soft, white, finished product.

The mineral does not stay in its raw state long. Soon the cleaning crew gets to work and starts to remove dirt, "diseased" portions, and other foreign matter and substances. Odd shaped knives and pointed instruments are used in these operations.

I noted how quick the operators worked. They picked up a stone and

Above, shallow surface pit, center, an elevator shaft of sub surface mine, below, freshly mined meerschaum "stones."



in a few seconds time had it clean and sparkling, and with a minimum of waste. Years of practice have made them experts at the job.

The cleaned stones are odd shaped due to the removal of the dirty and unwanted portions, and all are of different sizes. This accounts for the grooved and clefted appearance of the stones in the photograph at the bottom of this page.

The processing of the meerschaum is next, and I was surprised at the considerable number of operations that the white stone must undergo. They are performed almost entirely by hand.

After the outer "jacket" of dirt and other unwanted portions have been removed, the blocks are given a rough sanding and shaping. The shape varies according to each individual block, for none is wasted that is at all usable. After this comes a second sanding which is more exacting than the first.

**N**OW COMES ONE of the most important steps—the drying process. Since the mineral is quite damp and soggy as it comes from the ground, the moisture must be removed. This is brought about by drying the meerschaum in slow "ovens" for a period of several weeks. When the blocks are fully dried out they are given a thorough inspection preparatory to grading.

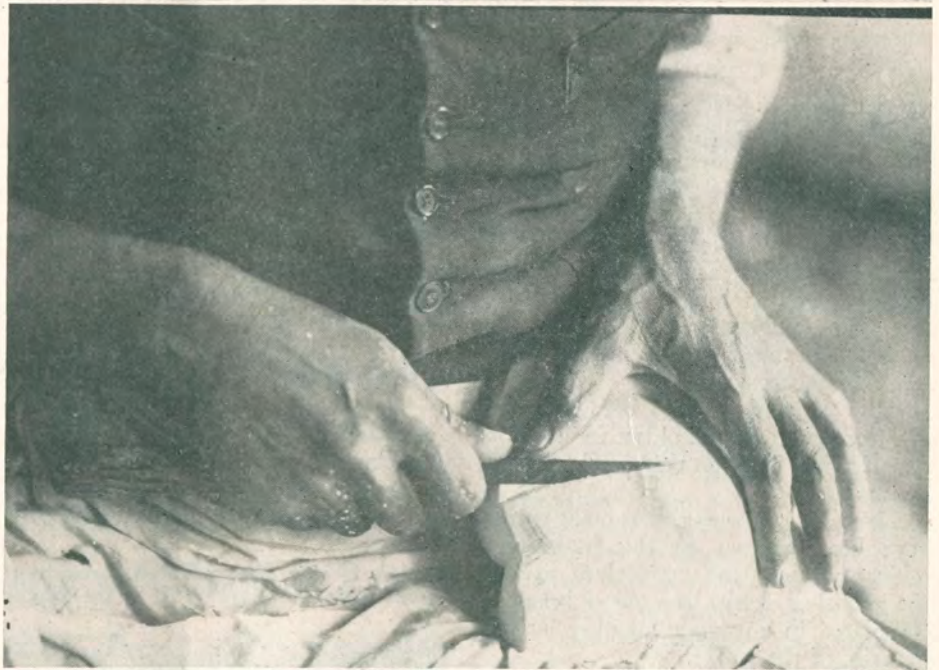
The inspectors look over each block quickly but with an expert eye and note at once any flaws. An attempt is made to either correct the flaw or eliminate it, if either is possible. Sometimes a large, well formed block ends up as two or three small ones after the inspector's knife is through eliminating these weak spots.

The block then undergoes its final sanding and is declared ready for dressing. This consists of waxing the block and then giving it a high polish. It is then ready for market.

Prior to shipment, the meerschaum is graded. This grading operation, also done by experts of many years practice, separates the stones according to size, weight, color, homogeneity, texture, shape, and so on, into five chief groups of 12 qualities each, or a total of 60 classes! The five chief groups bear the Turkish names of Siramali, Birimbirlik, Pamuklu, Daneli, and Ortodokme, corresponding to the Viennese classifications of Lager, Grosse, Baumwolle,

*(Continued on Page 27)*

Above, workers cleaning meerschaum lumps, center, special knife is used, below, cleaned blocks ready for first polishing.



# Tobacco Library

## Fifty Years Were Required to Collect the 5000 Volumes Now Housed in Famous Collection

By DUDLEY SILLS

PERSONS INTERESTED in the serious study of tobacco have often complained that there was a very definite lack of printed information on the subject. A trip to the average library usually reveals a very limited number of books, articles or pamphlets on any phase of tobacco, except, perhaps, for a few publications printed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of interest to tobacco growers.

Why there has always been a dearth of information on the oldest industry in America is a question that has long been a puzzler.

The fact is, however, that many words have been written on this interesting subject, yet for some unexplained reason, the published works have never been accumulated in any great number by the libraries of the world.

But there is one grand exception, and this is the Arent's Tobacco Collection which is now housed in its own private quarters in the New York Public Library.

Here are to be found some 5000 volumes, all on the subject of tobacco in one way or another. Although the majority is written in English, there are several publications in Russian, French, Hungarian and a host of other languages—25 in all.

The now famous tobacco collection is the gift of one man—George Arents—who started collecting the books more than 50 years ago when he was a lad of seventeen. The idea of starting a collection was suggested to him by his great uncle, Major Lewis Ginter of Richmond, Virginia, founder of the great tobacco firm that was later to become a part of the present American Tobacco Company.

A collection of books about tobacco was the first thing that came to Mr. Arent's mind, and he began by assembling books with the mention of tobacco on their title pages.

Then he collected books dealing with early explorers who came to America, for it was on this continent—first in South America—that the leaf was smoked by the Indians, it is believed as early as 500 A. D.

ARENTS, a descendent of a long line of Virginia tobacco growers, has spared no effort or expense in making his collection complete. Many of

the books date back to the 16th Century, and the volumes are supplemented by prints and other types of related material.

Arents, now well along in years, presented his entire collection to the New York Public Library over three years ago. It is now housed in a pine-paneled room all by itself.

In charge of the rare collection is Miss Sarah Dickson, a capable supervisor whose bent for research coupled with a knowledge of six or seven languages led her into this job. She is an eloquent exponent of the subject of tobacco and its part in the history of modern man.

Working with the collection has given Miss Dickson an intimacy with all of the more unusual aspects of the plant's relationship to the history of man's social behavior. At one time, oddly enough, tobacco had attributed to it all the medicinal virtues that we today attribute to penicillin.

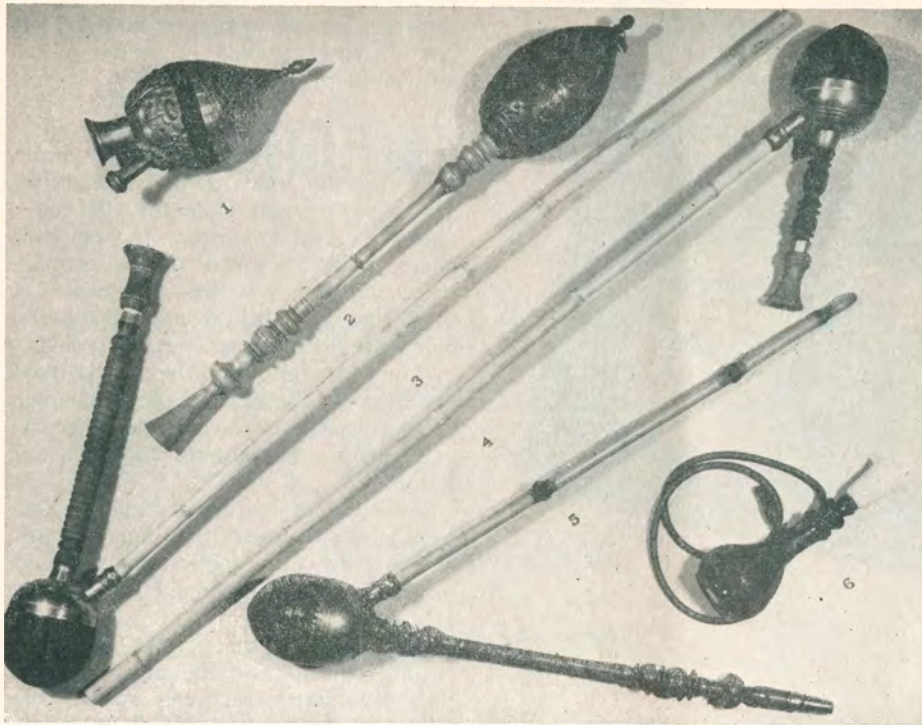
It is interesting to note that many of the books in the collection are devoted to attacking the use of tobacco and deploring its growing use. There have been many anti-tobacco societies, particularly flourishing during the time of Queen Victoria of England. But Miss Dickson feels the movement is pretty much played out today, while the industry keeps right on growing, bringing good cheer to many and prosperity to quite a few!

The collection has drawn some rather odd inquiries. Among these, Miss Dickson relates, is the man who came in to

*(Continued on Page 29)*

Housed in this pine paneled room in the New York Public Library is the famous Arents Tobacco Library. It is the largest known collection of books on the subject





1 and 2 are narghile pipe bowls made of brass. 3, 4 and 5, genuine African narghiles made from coconut shells. The long stems are fashioned out of bamboo.

# The Narghile

## This African Contribution to Pipe Smoking Uses a Coconut Shell as the Water Receptacle

By JAMES MORRISON

**T**HE IDEA OF forcing smoke through water before bringing it into the mouth is a custom that originated in the Far East, and was soon copied by the smokers of Africa. The devices which have been employed to conduct the smoke through water are many and varied.

Various types of receptacles have been used, including egg shells of the ostrich, numerous gourds, hollowed out sections of wooden logs, horns of animals, sections of bamboo, and host of others. But the one that seems to have been the most practical was the coconut shell.

This was preferred for many reasons. First of all the shell itself was hard and durable and did not break as did such brittle substances as egg shells. Its regu-

lar shape was much better than the irregular contours of the gourd, and it seemed to last longer, not withering and spoiling as did the vegetable products.

Wooden logs and horns of animals were difficult to hollow out and discouraged the native with his primitive instruments. The coconut shell could be turned into a pipe within a matter of minutes, and it would last for years, serving perfectly.

The word itself, narghile (also spelled nargile and pronounced NAR-gi-la) means coconut shell, hence its application to pipes made of this substance.

The earliest form of the narghile was extremely simple. Into the top of the coconut two holes were bored. Sometimes these were large enough to permit

scraping out of the coconut meat inside, although often the native did not bother to prepare his shell other than to drain out the milk.

Into one hole was placed a small cup which served as the tobacco bowl. This was made of any convenient substance, with animal horns leading in preference. Stone, limbs of various trees, gourds, and even palm leaves were employed to hold the burning tobacco.

The better ones were made in the shape of an hour glass with the lower section extending down into the coconut shell sufficiently to reach below the surface of the water.

The native would then place his lips over the second hole and inhale the smoke. Not a very convenient or relaxing way of enjoying a smoke, perhaps, but the African natives who were the greatest users of the narghile were not too ingenious.

**T**HE USE OF the coconut shell for water pipe smoking spread throughout Africa and other countries as well. Its shape and durability were ideal for this use, and the narghile survived other less satisfactory designs.

With its use in more civilized countries, especially those of the Far East whose peoples were quite fond of the water pipe method of smoking, the narghile began to be manufactured for sale.

By this time the use of long tubes of bamboo or reed had been employed, thus enabling the smoker to sit more comfortably while smoking his pipe. Ornamentation began to appear, especially on the tobacco bowls and stems, and finally on the coconut shell itself.

The next improvement to be made was a base or standard into which the bowl would fit so that it could be placed upright on the floor while being smoked. This was often little more than a piece of stone or wood with a depression in it which would fit the bottom of the coconut shell and hold it upright. It would permit slight movement of the entire pipe so that as the smoker sat in a chair nearby he could move slightly and still not upset the apparatus.

Some kinds of reed were quite flexible, and these gave the maximum amount of comfort. With a flexible tube it was then possible for the smoker to recline anywhere and smoke in full comfort, knowing that no slight movement would spill his pipe.

In the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, England, may be seen a series of narghiles showing the evolution of the style from the primitive plain designs to the very ornate and highly decorative pieces used in the harems of Asia.

(Continued on Page 26)



# Cake in a Bottle

## Chemical Solution Assists Cake Formation and Reduces Amount of Time Required to Break in Pipe

By STEPHEN C. ADAMS

ONE OF THE least desirable parts of smoking a pipe is the bitter period of breaking it in, or at least so claim many of America's pipe smokers. This is the time when the raw wood comes in contact with the heat of the burning tobacco, and if the wood isn't properly seasoned and aged, the taste is likely to be anything but agreeable.

After a dozen or more pipefuls a black carbon cake begins to form inside the bowl. It serves as a buffer between the wooden bowl and the burning tobacco, and although it becomes quite thick, the taste of the wood is still apparent as the pipe is smoked.

Once the cake is formed, the pipe is far more enjoyable to smoke, and many smokers genuinely dread that "breaking-in" period. It is for this reason that numerous pre-caking devices have been improvised by pipe smokers to do the job

for them automatically, and one or two pipe manufacturers now pre-smoke their pipes at the factory.

Of the numerous methods employed to either pre-cake the pipe, or at least to hasten the caking process, one is the use of various liquids or creams during the first few smokes. This greatly shortens the breaking-in period by creating a cake in the first two or three pipefuls.

The use of this solution is not new, but it has never been very popular with pipe smokers for two primary reasons: 1) The average pipe smoker does not know why or how it works, and 2) many believe that it will harm or injure the pipe.

Thousands of pipes have been smoked without the use of a liquid pipe caker, and thousands more will be, too, but during that time there will be many pipe smokers who will say "I surely do wish there were some way of breaking in a

pipe that could be more enjoyable." To those smokers let us suggest that they try one of these liquids in search of an answer to their problem.

PIPES OF the best quality briar, properly aged and cured, often smoke sweet right from the first puff. But the great majority of pipes purchased today are not of this prime quality wood, and it is these less expensive pipes that give their owners that miserable taste for the first several pipefuls.

The many liquids on the market today are all applied in much the same manner. A thin coating is placed inside the wall of the pipe, the tobacco poured in and lighted.

Some manufacturers of these preparations advise the use of the finger, a brush, or a matchstick for application. Although most are thick sirupy liquids, at least one is a creamy paste.

After coating the bottom and sides, filling and lighting the pipe, the first puff often tastes relatively sweet. The only unnatural taste is the flavor of the liquid, and in many instances it contains no flavoring of any kind. Some are obtainable with whatever flavor the smoker wants, such as walnut, rum, maple, any of the various fruits flavors, or sweet flavors such as mint, wintergreen, or cinnamon.

It is also possible for the smoker to purchase a neutral caking liquid and then apply his own flavor by placing a few drops of wine, rum, or other agent into the solution before applying to the pipe bowl.

It should be pointed out that the flavor does not remain in the pipe for a very long time. The first pipeful may be quite flavorful, but following that the degree of flavor diminishes with each pipeful in relation to the strength of the flavoring agent. After a dozen pipefuls the taste is generally gone completely, and nothing remains but the full flavor of the tobacco in a well-caked pipe. Additional applications of the liquid are seldom necessary.

The liquid causes the particles of tobacco to stick to the wall of the pipe, and when the ashes are knocked out the first few times, care should be taken to see that the early stages of cake formation do not become harmed or damaged. Under the heat of the smoking tobacco the liquid becomes thinner and permeates slightly into the wood. With continued smoking, and with the tiny particles of tobacco adhering to the jellied surface, the beginning of a cake soon forms.

The speed with which the carbon cake takes form will vary in different pipes,

(Continued on Page 27)

# European Porcelains

## Once Produced by the Thousands, This Pipe Reached its Peak of Popularity Over Fifty Years Ago

By THOMAS MOORE

(Continued from last month)

SOME IDEA of the popularity of the porcelain pipe among Europeans may be learned from the fact that 75 years ago there were slightly more than 1,000,000 a month being manufactured and sold. Three-fourths of these were sold in Germany alone.

When smokers took pipes to parties and other social gatherings they found the briar and meerschaum were much more easily carried with them. The porcelain could not be made smaller, or, if it were, it would smoke hot and would not absorb the tobacco oils, letting them be sucked up into the mouth.

For these reasons the porcelains were left at home to be smoked only in the house or on festive occasions. They are seldom smoked now, even by the farmer in the field who today prefers a modern briar with a large bowl.

The turn of the century 48 years ago was also the turning point in the popularity of the porcelain, and the reasons were the numerous advantages provided by the meerschaum and the briar. Portability, cooler smoking, greater freedom from danger of breaking, and added flavor were the chief advantages offered by the latter.

Furthermore, the porcelain was, as has been pointed out, primarily a house pipe, and with the development of transportation facilities the people began to do more traveling with the result that the porcelain, which of necessity had to be left at home, saw less and less use. Smokers got better acquainted with smaller, more portable pipes of briar away from home, and soon they were preferring them in the house as well.

Porcelains in Europe today are not

without some devotees, however, although present users are generally well past middle age. They smoke them primarily because a porcelain is the pipe they learned on way back when, and hesitate to change to the "new fangled" substances of wood or meerschaum.

Also, there is a certain sentimental value attached to the family pipe. It was smoked by father and grandfather, and it is kept in use not so much for the enjoyment coming from the tobacco, but rather in the recollections of those who have smoked it in the past. It is, in reality, an antique or perhaps more correctly a valuable family heirloom.

**P**ORCELAINS SMOKE hot. In fact, porcelains are probably the hottest smoking of all pipe substances. They do not absorb the tars and oils, or if they do, only a very small portion of them.

There are two factors which contribute towards a cooling of the smoke. One is the long shank which characterizes the porcelain pipe. The smoke, in having to travel several inches up this shank, is considerably cooled.

The second factor is the type of tobacco smoked. Such tobacco is very light and mild

—rather unlike the popular mixture of today. This is especially true of Dutch tobacco. It is extremely light and mild, making it suitable for smoking in the hot porcelain bowl.

Since the porcelain is incapable of absorbing any appreciable quantity of the oils and juices, they collect in sizeable amounts, and in order to prevent them from reaching the smoker's mouth, the V shape design below the bowl was invented to trap this residue. Because of the great amount of moisture which would collect in porcelain bowls, no other design was ever popular, and practically all porcelains seen today possess the large moisture trap below the bowl.

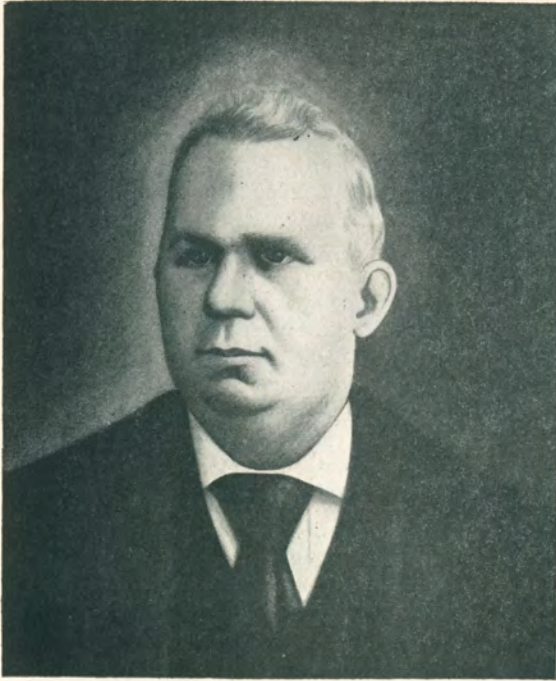
**W**HAT DID a good porcelain pipe cost? The great number produced made mass production prices possible, and since every household had at least one pipe, they could be obtained at almost any price. And because porcelain bowl replacements could be obtained for a few cents, many a smoker improvised his own stem and bit with the result that the pipe cost him very little.

From here the price went up to fancy figures for specially made pipes which were highly decorated by famed artists of the day. Some stems were attractively finished and inlaid with mother of pearl and other precious stones and metals. At that time the porcelain was considered the king of pipedom, and whereas the meerschaum, often beautifully carved, and the briar, superior in taste, flavor, and smoking quality, were constantly in demand, it was the porcelain that was

(Continued on Page 27)

The bowl and base of the porcelain pipe at the left is an unusual design. Both pipes, hand painted, are from Austria.

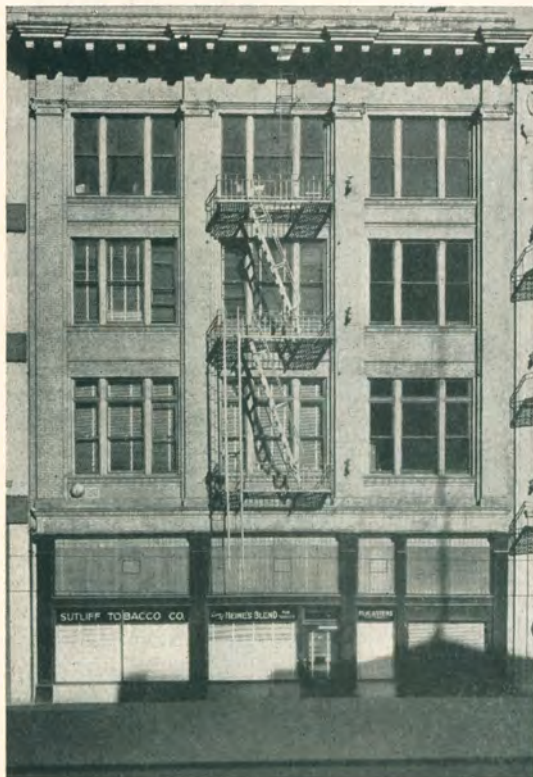




Left, Henry Sutliff, one of the two brothers who founded the company just a century ago. Above, pride of the company in 1897 was this new wagon purchased to facilitate speedy delivery of orders for tobacco.

## A Century with Sutliff

Starting in a small tobacco shop just a century ago, the Sutliff company has grown and expanded until today it occupies all four stories in this modern office building located in San Francisco.



### Unlucky at Gold Mining, Two Baltimore Brothers Purchased A San Francisco Tobacco Shop

By J. HARTE

**B**ALTIMORE, Maryland, was a quiet little American city in 1848. One year later it, like all the other cities of America, had been turned topsy-turvy by one word, one magic little word uttered 3000 miles away.

*Gold!*

Most every who could, and a lot who couldn't but did, made immediate plans to journey westward and seek their fortune—an easy fortune which would consist merely of reaching down and picking up the valuable nuggets.

By the end of that year 25,000 men from all parts of America had

left their homes for the fabulous western empire.

Among this number were two brothers from Baltimore, Sutliff by name—Henry and Thomas. Although only in their late teens, they made the trip by mules and ships to San Francisco to get their share of the precious yellow metal.

Each of the 25,000 visioned himself becoming rich within a short while. Few dared or cared to think that there might not be enough gold to go around.

But the great majority soon found their diggings were not paying off, and it would be necessary to find some other means of even

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixteenth in a series of articles describing the history and growth of leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month the article will tell about the Christian Peper Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Mo.

earning enough to supply their daily bread.

The two Baltimore brothers were no exception. Within eight months they were in San Francisco looking for some activity less glamorous, perhaps, but more productive.

What prompted their selection of the tobacco business is not revealed, but the record does state that they soon found themselves in possession of a tobacco shop located near the heart of the tempestuous city of San Francisco.

THE SUTLIFF shop sold a complete line of tobacco products and featured fine gentleman's "walking-sticks"—just why, no one seems to know. Canes, it appears, were an important adjunct to the tobacco business in those days, and they were supplied in in gold and silver.

The brothers' shop also became a focal point for natives of Baltimore, and late arrivals from that eastern city used to hang out at Sutliff's in order to get the latest news about the old home town.

In 1851 Sutliff's tobacco shop caught fire, burning to the ground, but it did not end the owners' will to carry on. They rebuilt on Kearny Street, underneath the old International Hotel. Here they remained for 54 years, until a few weeks before the great fire and earthquake of 1906. It was in this shop that their business grew and expanded, and is the place where they first started selling pipes.

Pipe smoking was rather uncommon in San Francisco until the Sutliff brothers put on a campaign to make it popular. One of their old handbills, dated about 1862, shows a picture of a

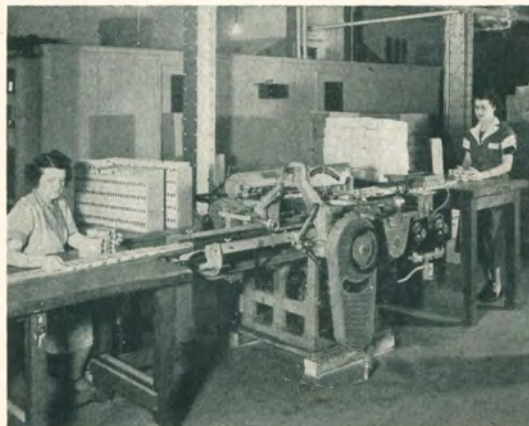
special pipe which had two "tubes"—a sort of a forerunner apparently, of many of the modern "scientific" pipes.

The handbill described the pipe in glowing terms, and as conclusive proof of its unchallengable merits, quoted three prominent editors who had been presented with pipes by Sutliff's, and who sent back testimonials of highest praise.

Said the editor of Sam Brannan's famous *Alta California*: "We have received your 'double tube' tobacco pipe which commends itself as the most useful of all pipes, combining all the excellence of cleanliness and economy. We can add our unqualified commendation of this useful invention, and trust Mr. Sutliff will supply every smoker with a pipe.

(signed) *Alta California*

THE TOBACCO sold in the early Sutliff shops came from various tobacco regions of the South, most of it (Continued on Page 30)



Above, an example of a tobacco wrapper used by the Sutliff brothers in 1865. Such wrappers were also distributed as handbills to advertise the company's tobacco products, hence the large amount of pictures, descriptions and prices. The best in the country, "Silver Quarter Plug Cut", was priced at 5 cents a packet. Left, packaging tobacco in the modern factory with up to date machinery. Right, present owner Henry Sutliff, whose father, Thomas, was one of the founders.

TWELFTH EDITION  
ESTABLISHED 1849

# H. SUTLIFF

832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH 973 BROADWAY STREET, OAKLAND, CAL.

Manufacturer of the following Brands of Tobacco:  
Silver Quarter  
King of All  
Free Coinage  
Gold Brick  
Seal Rock Slugs  
H. S. Express  
Sutliff's Best  
Black & White  
Mixture  
Gravelly's  
Honey Dew  
Boquet Long Cut



Manufacturer of the following brands of Tobacco:  
B. & O. Old Boss  
Sutliff's Big Diamond  
Sutliff's Seal  
Reck Dime  
Sutliff's Navy  
Light and Dark  
Golden Long Cut  
North Carolina  
Queen

THESE TOBACCOS WILL NOT BITE THE TONGUE

**THE OLD BOSS**  
18 49  
PLUG CUT TOBACCO  
Manufactured especially for  
**HENRY SUTLIFF,**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SMOKE

The Best Plug Cut

Tobacco on Earth

If You Don't Get Them Fight

**NORTH CAROLINA QUEEN**  
PLUG CUT

**SILVER QUARTER PLUG CUT**  
SUTLIFF'S SILVER QUARTER  
CUT PLUG  
MANUFACTURED FROM  
SELECT NORTH CAROLINA LEAF  
W. GRAVELLY & CO.

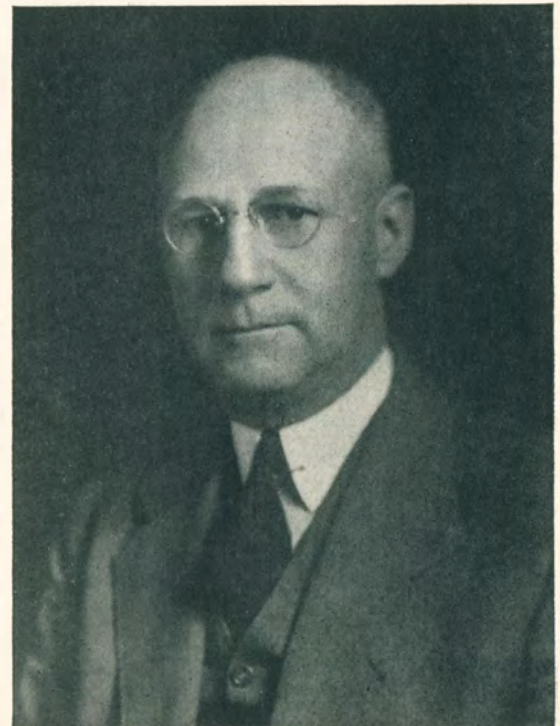
The Finest Tobacco Ever Made      The Largest Package for 5c      The Best in the Country for 5c

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**New York, Key West and Havana Cigars**  
Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Snuffs  
and Smokers' Articles

STORES  
832 KEARNY STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
973 BROADWAY, cor. 10th. - - OAKLAND, CAL.

**Wholesale and Retail**

Everybody Smokes  
**GENERAL HOUSTON**  
**5c CIGAR**  
TRY THEM





Left, bowl made of clear glass, center, bowl of colored glass, right, bowl of opaque material—brass. Center pipe is 18 inches high and is very highly ornamented.

## Have You a Hookah?

A Collection Can't be Called Complete if Doesn't Have At Least One of These Pipes

By ROBERT AMES

**B**RIARS, CORNCOBS, meerschams, clays—no doubt you have several of each of these in your collection, but do you have a water pipe? These oddities of the smoking world are not as numerous as one might believe—that is, the genuine variety that was actually used in the Orient many decades ago.

Of course there are numerous modern creations, designed to help you fill out your collection, but the real collector wants the genuine article, made to smoke and not to sell.

Pictured above are three typical designs of water pipes, at least typical as far as the bowls are concerned. The one on the left is made of clear, transparent

glass, with an etched design around the center of the outside. The upper connection which supports the tobacco bowl is made of brass. It is a good example of the clear bowl variety.

In the center is a water pipe of the dark glass variety. These are found in two general types, one in which clear

*Let's See It*

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

# The COLLECTORS' PAGE

glass has been painted over, another in which colored glass is used in making the bowl.

You have no doubt seen this pipe the center many times, and the time you attend a movie show Turkish scene in which a water pipe is used, watch for it, for this pipe, a fine article and more beautiful a pipe than most, has been used in numerous motion pictures.

Both of these first two pipes are of Turkish design. They are characterized by the large glass bowls and the highly ornamented upright support that holds the small tobacco cup. Obviously the support leading to the mouth must project far above the glass bowl, or at least these pipes were made that way, separate opening in glass bowls is in sight on a water pipe.

The third is an ornamented pipe made entirely of brass. It is comparatively small, standing but nine inches in height, with a bowl diameter some eight inches. Brass was used because it would not break even though it was more expensive. Water pipes have always had more uses and have been considered finer by pipe users and connoisseurs.

This brass pipe is thought to be of Indian origin. The bowl is ornamented simply but expertly. The tobacco bowl is very small, yet large enough to hold an ample supply of tobacco.

**C**OLLECTORS WHO are continually on the prowl for pipes report fine specimens are quite hard to discover. Junk and antique shops are good places, but a good pipe seldom lasts long in either one. Sometimes a long and diligent search is required to uncover one pipe.

Such an experience was related recently by one of America's most famous collectors in search of the excellent water pipe shown on the opposite page. While nosing around the shelves of a junk shop some time ago he came

to the top half of this pipe. Naturally he began hunting for the bottom half, and not finding it he supposed it had been broken.

But to make sure he asked the proprietor where the rest of the pipe was. He was told that the proprietor's wife had taken the bottom part home and, since it was so beautiful, intended to make a table lamp out of it.

Their fighting words to a real pipe collector. In a flash he had the proprietor's address and a few moments

later he was knocking on the door, all set to get that bowl or else.

He decided against high pressure tactics as soon as he saw the proprietor's wife, and thought possibly the best approach would be to go slowly. Upon stating his mission he was invited inside and looked all around for the much sought-after bowl. Not seeing it he inquired where it was and thereupon learned it was safely put away in the attic until the owner would have time to get it made into the table lamp.

No amount of salesmanship would persuade the proprietor's wife that she should take the collector's offer and forget about having the lamp made, for after all, he said, it would be very costly to fit the bottle with the necessary wiring, and drilling a hole in the side or base of the glass bowl for the electric cord would, in all probability, crack the glass and thus make it useless.

No amount of argumentation would change the woman's will. The collector would have to try again another day. Not only once but several times did he call on the woman in an attempt to buy the glass bowl from her. For a year he made periodic calls before he was successful. Finally she gave in and sold it to him, and his water pipe, which he had been a year in obtaining, was now complete.

THIS PIPE is really a beauty, and any collector would say the new owner was justified in the time and patience employed to obtain it. Turkish in manufacture, the bowl, which escaped becoming a table lamp, is delicately paneled in a spiral design with alternate sections of white and wine colored glass.

The ornamentation work makes it as nice a specimen as any collector could ask for. Well balanced in design, it is also rich in color and is in truly fine condition. It was a rare find in pipes of this type. Water pipes are a home smoke. Large, bulky, subject to easy breakage, they are

seldom transported. Although Persia is credited as the mother country of the water pipe, Turkey soon took it over and made it famous. It suited the Turk who liked to relax in the front room of his home, place the pipe on the floor, and relax while he smoked away on his often incensed tobacco.

As a collector's item, water pipes are becoming more valuable, primarily because of their growing scarcity coupled with the ever increasing number of collectors who are interested in obtaining one.

## 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.*

**CORAL REEF** pipe, 3 3/4 inches long, from South Seas. Has silver bit, plush lined case. Will consider swapping for carved meerscham or Turkish water pipe. R. NAZARETH, 335 W. 47th Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

**EUROPEAN BRIARS** from France, Italy, etc. Many made prior to World War I. Many unsmoked. Large variety for sale or swap. Write for full description. W. P. COLTON, Jr., 145 East 74th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

**WANTED—MEERSCHAUM** pipes, well colored and carved. Describe in detail or send picture. DR. ROBERT E. CUMMINGS, 10031 So. Damen Ave., Chicago 43, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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







Left, bowl made of clear glass, center, bowl of colored glass, right, bowl of opaque material—brass. Center pipe is 18 inches high and is very highly ornamented.

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PIPE LOVERS

# LECTORS' PAGE

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**Beautiful example of a hookah water pipe. The owner spent a year in obtaining it, as described in the accompanying article.**



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## 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.*

**CORAL REEF** pipe, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, from South Seas. Has silver bit, plush lined case. Will consider swapping for carved meerschaum or Turkish water pipe. R. NAZARETH, 335 W. 47th Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

**EUROPEAN BRIARS** from France, Italy, etc. Many made prior to World War I. Many unsmoked. Large variety for sale or swap. Write for full description. W. P. COLTON, Jr., 145 East 74th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

**WANTED—MEERSCAUM** pipes, well colored and carved. Describe in detail or send picture. DR. ROBERT E. CUMMINGS, 10031 So. Damen Ave., Chicago 43, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W**HAT THE entire city of Schenectady, N. Y., wants to know is: How can a club of pipe smokers, in the brief time of one short year, build up such a strong organization that when they hold their first annual meeting they not only have to turn down reservations, but they get the mayors of Schenectady and two nearby towns as well as several other top officials to attend.

In fact the whole country would like to ask how they did it.

The Mohawk Pipe Club made history in 1947, and it looks as though this live-wire organization has set up a mark that will stand for a long, long time.

They had previously boasted that their annual meeting would be a mammoth affair, with a limit of 100 persons. They came through with that number, packing the banquet hall to the rafters, and turning down numerous last minute requests for tickets to the dinner.

It was a grand affair. At each place



T. W. Carney, left, was chairman of the banquet. Next, C. A. Piercy who was elected president for the second time. Carl Ellenberger, speaker of the evening, Russell Hartman, toastmaster. Over 100 persons attended, and 25 new members joined the club.

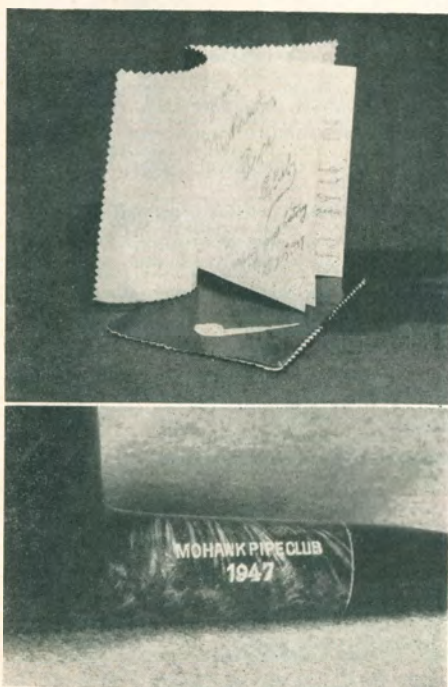
# Mohawk Pipe Club Makes History

was a program, and a favor consisting of a good quality imported briar pipe made and donated to each member by a New York pipe manufacturer, and which was stamped with a special die reading "Mohawk Pipe Club, 1947."

The announced portion of the pro-

## Annual Meeting Huge Success as City Dignataries Turn Out to Attend Record Breaking Affair

Printed programs and pipes with the club name and year were outstanding highlights.



gram included a talk on the manufacture of pipes by the representative of a New York manufacturer, a motion picture film on how pipes are made, and three sets of lantern slides from the PIPE LOVERS Magazine series.

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### PIPE CLUBS

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

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

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

Write to

**PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE**

532 Pine Avenue  
Long Beach 12, California

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**B**UT THE unannounced or "im-promptu" portion of the program is what really set up the banquet and sent the more than twenty notables away saying it was a grand and glorious affair.

All through the evening were little skits such as Pat Vottis, one of the members, appearing in old clothes, donning a long beard, and announcing himself as Dr. Pu from Copenhagen University. He mixed a special pipe mixture using oak leaves, hay, corn husk, a small pinch of rubber boot, and an aromatic extract of skunk.

One of the guests had been seen using a very good foreign made pipe as an ash tray and his case was therefore taken up by the club's "foreign relations committee" since the pipe was foreign made. The verdict was that the accused was sentenced to smoke a pound of Dr. Pu's special blend in an old hickory pipe.

Another feature of the first annual meeting was the reading of a poem entitled "My Pipe" by the author, Mayor

Mills Ten Eyck of Schenectady. He had composed the poem especially for the occasion and dedicated it to the members of the Mohawk Pipe Club.

But the highlight of the entire evening was the smoking of a real Indian peace pipe by Mayor Ten Eyck, Police Chief Delbert Sears representing Mayor Joseph P. Hand of Amsterdam, New York, and Mayor William Turnbull of Scotia, New York (shown in that order left to right on this month's cover.)

The pipe, from the collection of club president C. A. Piercy, was once owned by Chief Rain-in-the-Face, famed leader of the Sioux Indians, who some historians believe engineered the defeat of General Custer and his entire regiment

written in history as "Custer's Last Stand." It was filled with the Mohawk Pipe Club's own mixture, lighted, and passed to each of the three city officials who smoked it. Made of catlinite, it is inlaid around the top of the bowl with solid silver with alternate red and black arrows inlaid in the silver band.

**P**ERSONS ATTENDING the pipe club dinner sounds like a portion of the local Who's Who. Besides the three mayors mentioned there were the pastor of the Evangelist church, publisher of one of the local newspapers, the city manager, the city finance director, the president of the Schenectady Trust Company, the Scotia Chief of Police,

and the Montgomery County district attorney, to list a few.

The club hoped to take in approximately ten new members at the banquet. Officials were amazed when they received over 25 new applications, among them one from the mayor of Schenectady himself.

Local newspapers sensed the importance of the big affair and carried articles and pictures every day for nearly a week before and after the meeting. Credit for the smooth manner in which everything clicked goes to Tom Carney, chairman, assisted by Russell Hartman, toastmaster, and George Turner.

And—oh yes—the primary purpose of the meeting was almost forgotten in the blaze of activity. The present officers, reelected to serve another year, are, C. A. Piercy, president, C. P. Consaul and M. M. Orante, vice presidents, S. M. Vottis, secretary, and H. F. Mank, treasurer.

The Mohawk Pipe Club in going all out in this annual affair has set a mark for other pipe clubs to shoot at. In fact, it will be a colossal undertaking for the group to surpass their own mark next year—if they can.

## Pipe Club Directory

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

### CALIFORNIA

BURBANK—  
LOCKHEED PIPE CLUB  
Rand Miesemer  
4644 Verdugo Road  
Los Angeles

GLENDALE—  
JOHN ST. EDMUND  
140 North Louise

HOLLYWOOD—  
C. W. DAVISON  
726 N. Gramercy Place

LAGUNA BEACH—  
FRED S. WHITFORD  
General Delivery

LONG BEACH—  
ROBERT SHERBONDY,  
338 Walnut Avenue

LOS ANGELES—  
S. COLTON  
2065½ West 6th St.

CY PRUNER  
3807 S. Hill Street

MONTROSE—  
ED COPELAND  
2326½ Honolulu Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
ROBERT H. PURCELL  
830 Hyde Street

FRED PARDINI  
730 Avalon Ave.

SANTA MONICA—  
ED KOLPIN  
220 Santa Monica Blvd.

COLORADO

DENVER—  
HENRY F. KOKENZIE  
4211 Green Court

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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

FLORIDA

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

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—  
BEN EUBANKS  
Fulton Co. Ct. House

ILLINOIS

BURWYN—  
JOSEPH SEBEK  
3732 Lombard Ave.

CHICAGO  
HAROLD CLAUSSEN  
2604 Milwaukee Ave.

WILLIAM HORN  
1348 N. Lawndale Ave.

DE KALB  
C. R. MILLER,  
231 East Lincoln Highway

GALESBURG—  
FRED M. RAINEY  
963 E. Main Street

### INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS  
PAUL H. CHILDERS  
223 N. Alabama Street

LAFAYETTE—  
DON E. DEUITCH  
Box 200, Cary Halls  
West Lafayette

### IOWA

DAVENPORT—  
FRANCIS O. WALSH  
1113 East 15th Street

KANSAS

LAWRENCE—  
GLENN KINGSOLVER  
1132 Tennessee

TOPEKA  
KARL L. KNOLL  
2835 Burlingame Road

### MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—  
C. BARCLAY YOUNG  
3714 The Alameda  
Ednor Gardens

### MASSACHUSETTS

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

### MICHIGAN

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

LANSING—  
LEONARD DEASON  
2014 Beal Ave.

SWARTZ CREEK—  
PAUL SPANIOLA  
Paul's Tavern

### MINNESOTA

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

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY—  
BOND PERLETH  
3722 Wabash

ROGER NAVRAN  
621 W. 57 Terrace

### NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—  
JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO  
86 Avenue "S"

S. B. ZUKERMAN  
1530-52nd Street

HEMPSTEAD—  
DONALD E. SMITH  
76 Prospect Street

NEW YORK—  
W. P. COLTON, JR.  
145 E. 74th St.

ST. ALBANS—  
ANTHONY GREGORIO  
113-40 196th St.

### SCHENECTADY—

MOHAWK PIPE CLUB  
C. A. PIERCY, Pres.  
Box 27, Ballston Lake

### OHIO

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

DAYTON—  
WM. L. DAHLE  
1946 N. Main St.

GREENVILLE—  
E. R. HUFNAGLE  
P. O. Box 35

TOLEDO—  
JOHN A. MURPHY  
1581 Jermain Drive

### OREGON

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

### PENNSYLVANIA

GREENCASTLE—  
J. L. SHACKELFORD  
33 East Baltimore

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

PITTSBURGH  
MELVIN H. TELES  
5423 Howe Street

### TEXAS

COMMERCE—  
RALPH MC DONALD  
1108 Main Street

CORPUS CHRISTI—  
J. C. ROBERT  
Marine Barracks, N.A.T.B.

LUBBOCK—  
W. M. GOLDMAN  
302 Ave. N.

### VIRGINIA

NORFOLK—  
L. H. LEEGE  
Box 1921

### WASHINGTON

SEATTLE—  
CARL W. BROOME  
943 12th Ave. North

### WEST VIRGINIA

FAYETTEVILLE—  
MR. BEN D. KELLER

### CANADA

MONTREAL—  
Z. FOXEN  
4186 Clarke St.

## New Clubs

### NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

A pipe club in the state of Virginia is now being organized in Norfolk by L. H. LEEGE of that city. In telling the club editor of the plans now under way, he says, "We hope to develop a real progressive club in this state, one of the greatest tobacco growing states in the union."

A set of suggestions on forming a pipe club has already been forwarded to LEEGE, and with it have gone best wishes for a successful club in Norfolk. Persons in that area interested in helping the club get under way may reach LEEGE at P. O. Box 1921, or by phone at 24766.

### LUBBOCK, TEXAS

W. M. Goldman, a pipe collector with a keen enthusiasm for pipes and anything related to them, is organizing a pipe club in Lubbock. He is sure there are a sufficient number of men interested in the subject to make a club worth while and profitable to those who compose its membership.

He invites all pipe smokers in Lubbock and the nearby area to get together with him for the purpose of analyzing the possibilities of a club in that section of Texas, and to get the ball rolling. He may be reached at 302 Ave. N. in Lubbock.

# WHAT'S NEW?

## Sliding Shank is Cleaned As Pipe is Being Smoked

### Pipe Not Yet In Production

Many a pipe dreamer will be interested in the announcement of a new pipe which can be cleaned right while it is being smoked. Designed by Kurt Vonnegut of Indianapolis, Indiana, this pipe has a long stainless steel tube which connects with the bit as shown in the accompanying photograph and runs the full length of the pipe shank, protruding on the front side of the bowl.

The bit and connecting tube may be pushed on "through" the pipe, so to speak, whereupon the condensate and other foreign matter can be quickly eliminated by blowing through the tube. The tube and bit assembly is then brought back into position again and smoking can be resumed.

The entire cleaning operation requires but a couple of seconds, and the pipe does not have time to go out. In fact, the burning bowlful of tobacco is not affected in the least.

If a more thorough cleaning job is desired, a pipe cleaner can be run through the shaft, since it is straight and will easily accommodate a pipe cleaner.

The far end of the tube is so con-

### Peterson Pipes Being Imported

Limited quantities of Peterson pipes, manufactured in England and Ireland by Karp and Peterson, are again beginning to appear in shops in this country, although in very limited quantities.

Officials of Rogers Imports, New York firm handling the importation of Peterson pipes in this country, state the pipes are equal to their pre-war quality, and that the supply is far short of filling the demand.



structed that when in position the pipe is tight and does not leak air, yet with a gentle push the shaft is opened on the outside of the bowl and at the same time the inside of the bowl is sealed, thus making it impossible to blow up through the bowl and disrupt the burning tobacco.

Vonnegut has not announced that the pipe is in production as yet.

### Horn Bits Now Available

Pipes featuring bits made of horn are the latest word to come from officials of the S. T. Leaf Tobacco Company of New York.

The pipes are made of imported briar and are available in a wide range of sizes, styles and finishes. However, the main feature is the bit.

These are made of animal horn fashioned to make suitable bits for the pipes. They vary in size and are available in lengths of from two and one-half to four inches long.

Horn bits are preferred by some smokers who claim they have no taste as do ordinary bits, and also that they do not bite through as rapidly.

### Blue Seal By Sportsman

Shipments of new Sportsman Blue Seal pipes are now arriving at scattered

points throughout the country, according to officials of John Hudson Moore, Inc., manufacturers of Sportsman pipes.

The new pipe is made of imported briar and is finished in rich walnut. At present it is available only in the smooth finish, but is being made in a variety of shapes, some standard and others original.

### 'Knicks' by Knickerbocker

The Knickerbocker Smoking Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has just announced a new miniature briar pipe which they call "Knicks." These are exact miniatures of their standard shapes and sizes.

The new "Knicks" have already left the factory in sizeable numbers and are now on display throughout the country. They are available in smooth and rustic finishes, with the bowls being made of imported briar.

### Tyrolean Style From Century

The Century Briar pipe of Brooklyn, N. Y., has just announced a new pipe which they describe as a collector's item.

Called the Tyrolean Pipe, it represents the Tyrol section of Europe. It consists of an imported briar bowl and a briar shank with a removable bakelite plug at the base for easy cleaning.



The pipe is extremely light in weight and hangs easily from the mouth when being smoked. The bowl is tapered and is removable at the point where it joins the shank. The curved stem is of hard rubber.

## New Lamp Combination



For the pipe smoker who is looking for something a bit unique and out of the ordinary in the way of a combination pipe rack and humidor, this item goes a bit further and adds a reading lamp as well.

The humidor holds a half pound of tobacco and is made of genuine mahogany. The inside is lined with rock and includes an Aztec clay moistener. Space is provided for ten pipes.

Around the outside of the canister is top quality leather hand-tooled in a floral design. The lamp shade is antiqued parchment with laced edges. It is plain enough to fit in the average office, yet decorative enough to be a welcome addition to the home. The new three way combination is a product of Goldsmith and Ramer of North Hollywood, California.

## DeMuth Reveals Two New Pipes

The William DeMuth Company of New York has announced two new quality pipes, the Gold Dot and the Aristocrat. Both are said to be made in the finest DeMuth tradition by experienced craftsmen.

The pipes are said to be made only of the choicest blocks of imported briar, and are made up only as the supply of such blocks is available. Rather than use inferior briar during the war, the

new pipes were postponed until such time as the quality called for could be obtained.

## New Frosh By Art Craft

Newest product in the Art Craft line is the new Frosh, recently introduced by officials of that company's headquarters in New York.

The Frosh is popularly priced and is intended to appeal to smokers of college age. It is described as sleek in appearance and light in weight.

## Sasieni Due This Year

Sasieni pipes in larger numbers are to be expected from England this year, according to Howard M. Wallack, sales manager of John Hudson Moore, Inc., of New York, national distributor for the pipe in this country.

The greater variety of pipe shapes familiar to Sasieni smokers before the war and discontinued during the war will appear again, he said. He further stated that Alfred Sasieni, has succeeded Joel Sasieni who passed away nearly two years ago.

## New Cleaner Is Announced

A new type pipe cleaner called "It's-a-Dilly" is appropriately named, for it is just that. Made of a long piece of quality metal, it is tube-shaped to hold a pipe cleaner while being inserted in the shank of the pipe. In this way it serves as an added support for the flexible pipe cleaner as the latter is inserted into the pipe.

At this point the metal tube may be removed while the cleaner does its work, or the whole assembly may be employed to clean the pipe.

Although intended primarily for cleaning pipes, it is also useful in cleaning typewriters and in other places which are rough on a flexible pipe cleaner.

The new tool is a product of Ideas Unlimited, Inc., Elyria, Ohio.



## Danco Issues 1948 Catalog

The Danco Corporation of New York, N. Y., has just issued their new 1948 pipe catalogue. The catalogue, fully illustrated, shows the many pipes available by the Danco company including numerous oddities, carved designs, calabashes, and the familiar Hollow-Bowl. Some of the hard to get items are also offered, such as the boer, certain kinds of meer-schaums, and briar Church-wardens.

## New Leather Pipeholster



Of interest to sportsmen and others who spend much time outdoors is the new Sportsman Pipeholster recently introduced by Harvey Towns of Long Beach, California.

The holster slips on to the belt and is a handy, practical way to carry a pipe. It prevents damage to the pipe and keeps the pockets clean.

It is made entirely by hand of top grade cowhide and is hand stitched. Hanging well below the belt, it does not interfere with normal body movements such as bending, sitting, and walking. It is available in brown or black.

## Swedish Pipe Man Passes

Word has been received that Max D. Schwab, manager of one of the largest pipe factories in Sweden, passed away the 18th of October.

Mr. Schwab was instrumental in publishing the Swedish Pipe Book which has found great popularity among pipe lovers in this country. He was keenly interested in pipes, and his death is a definite loss to the pipe smoking world.

## Pensioners to Get Two Ounces

Tobacco concessions to old age pensioners in England will cost between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 this year. Pensioners who are smokers and who are not earning wages will be entitled to tokens for two ounces of tobacco a week at pre-budget prices.

## 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 House of Comoy of New York.)

**B**EFORE smoking your new pipe for the first time, moisten the inside of the bowl slightly with water, using your finger to distribute it evenly.

Some pipe smokers prefer a solution of honey and water, as this will cause the carbonization of the bowl to start more quickly. This is a matter of personal choice.

However, do not attempt to start a new pipe until you have applied moisture to the inside of the bowl.

Then fill your pipe with tobacco, preferably not more than three-quarters full, while the bowl is still moist.

Tobacco should be packed firmly in the bowl, but never tightly. A loosely filled pipe smokes hot, and is likely to burn the bowl as well as your tongue.

To obtain the best results from your pipe, the tobacco should be smoked down to the bottom of the bowl. Because of this, many of the more experienced pipe smokers will alternate a full bowl with one filled not more than half way, at least in the beginning, until a desirable, slight crusting of carbon (which is called a "cake") covers the entire interior of the bowl.

Smoke the new pipe very slowly. Never smoke a new pipe where it will be subjected to a high wind. Do not scorch the bowl with too great heat, otherwise its smoking qualities and ability to form a cake will be impaired. A pipe, as well as pipe tobacco, are designed for slow, calm, relaxed smoking.

After smoking, wait until the pipe is cold. Never fill a pipe while it is hot. Do not remove the mouthpiece from a pipe that is hot. Make sure the pipe is cold, then place the whole palm around the mouthpiece and detach it from the bowl with a gentle, twisting motion.

When the cake begins to exceed 1/16 of an inch, it should be removed promptly with a reamer or dull knife—never a sharp knife. Take special care not to cut into the wood of the bowl. Scrape only the carbon.

Watch these instructions for breaking in your new pipe, and it will give you years of real smoking pleasure.



# PIP CRAFT

Helpful Hints and Ideas Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

## Blotter Keeps Bowl Dry

Some time ago a friend gave me a hint which has been so useful that I feel sure other pipe smokers would like to know of it, and I would therefore like to pass it on.

If you dislike moisture in the heel of a pipe, this suggestion will do a lot to keep your pipe bowl dry with a minimum amount of moisture getting into the shank and eventually the mouth.

Take a piece of white blotting paper and cut it into shreds similar to tobacco. These are placed in the bottom of the bowl before filling the bowl with tobacco.

This blotting paper will absorb the moisture and prevent it from reaching the shank, thus keeping the bowl dry. Furthermore, it will keep small particles of tobacco from being sucked into the shank and mouth.

Generally, the blotting paper will



not burn when the fire comes in contact with it because it will have soaked a sufficient amount of moisture to vent burning. But if the tobacco is quite dry and the blotter should it may be remedied by moistening slightly before placing it in the pipe. It also permits emptying the bowl with one or two short taps, best of all is inexpensive.

—PAT MCCRAY  
San Bernardino, C

## MY FAVORITE BLEND

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

Dyed-in-the-wool pipe bugs that want a really fine mixture will find this one much to their liking.

Cavendish .....	4 oz.
Latakia .....	4 oz.
Bright Burley .....	4 oz.
Perique .....	1 oz.
Virginia Bright .....	3 oz.

Mix thoroughly and then fill your pipe for genuine smoking enjoyment.

—B. B. CHERRY  
Philadelphia, Penna.

## New Blend Each Week

Nearly every old time pipe smoker has at one time or another become bored of his own particular brand or blend of tobacco.

Having smoked the same blend of tobacco for over a dozen years, I know I like it, perhaps best of all those ever made, but sometimes it doesn't seem to fit the occasion, my mood or my taste.

To overcome this, each week for several months I have purchased a four ounce package of some good blend of tobacco, concentrating especially upon the many fine British blends.

Each of these blends is kept in a separate glass jar (they can be purchased for a dime at most drug stores) and then from each package I take half an

ounce and put it in what I call my Pot Pourri jar. Each week I have a new blend to try and, of course the Pot Pourri changes as each new tobacco is added to it.

Believe me, this is a sure cure for tobacco boredom, and you have something different to treat friends when they call (and how they call!)

After a few weeks you find you have a tobacco to suit your every mood and taste.

It is but a simple matter to jot down the various tobaccos placed in the Pot Pourri jar and thus keep a standing record of what has been mixed up. Then, when a good mixture is discovered, the components can be determined and the formula recorded and mixed up at will as desired.

—RAND MISEMER,  
Los Angeles, California

## Bent Match Saves Fingers

Although I am a novice at the art of pipe smoking, having been introduced to this pleasure only a year ago, I have discovered an idea (which may or may not be new) for preventing the fingers from being burned when lighting the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl.

The process is simple, yet few pipe smokers seem to know of it. Book matches are used, and the match, before being struck is bent about 3/8 of an inch back of its head. It is then struck and lighted.

I have found that by holding the match firmly with the thumb and index finger at the position of the bend, that is, where the bend is to be made, and resting the end of the match opposite the head on the middle finger, a fine bend can be made by simply pressing the head of the match on the match

cover. As soon as the bend has been made the match is scratched, pulling the fingers instantly to the opposite end where the match is held, as illustrated below.

The head of the match can now be placed deep inside the bowl where the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl will light readily.

If the bowl of the pipe is quite small it may be helpful to tilt the pipe slightly upward or to one side while applying the light. In this way no fire can come up to burn the fingers. But if such should be the case, a second bend can be made near the end of the match opposite the head.

—L. G. MACKAY,  
Lancaster, Penna.



## 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.

## Solution Gives Tobacco Flavor

I have heard of soaking a new pipe in wine, coffee, and similar solutions preparatory to smoking it for the first time. These always give the smoke a foreign flavor and taste.

I did some experimenting and came up with a new one. I took some of my finest tobacco (non aromatic) and made some "strong tea" with it, that is, I put a teaspoonful of tobacco in a cup and then filled the cup half full with boiling water. Stirring and mashing the tobacco with a teaspoon gave a dark solution.

When this had cooled, I let my pipe soak in it overnight, having first sanded the inside of the bowl so that the tobacco solution could penetrate the wood easily.

Drying the inside of the bowl with a cloth, I then filled it with tobacco and was surprised to find that the first puff tasted like that of a fairly well broken in pipe.

—DALE CARTWRIGHT,  
Chicago, Ill.

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To obtain the best results from your pipe, the tobacco should be smoked down to the bottom of the bowl. Because of this, many of the more experienced pipe smokers will alternate a full bowl with one filled not more than half way, at least in the beginning, until a desirable, slight crusting of carbon (which is called a "cake") covers the entire interior of the bowl.

Smoke the new pipe very slowly. Never smoke a new pipe where it will be subjected to a high wind. Do not scorch the bowl with too great heat, otherwise its smoking qualities and ability to form a cake will be impaired. A pipe, as well as pipe tobacco, are designed for slow, calm, relaxed smoking.

After smoking, wait until the pipe is cold. Never fill a pipe while it is hot. Do not remove the mouthpiece from a pipe that is hot. Make sure the pipe is cold, then place the whole palm around the mouthpiece and detach it from the bowl with a gentle, twisting motion.

When the cake begins to exceed 1/16 of an inch, it should be removed promptly with a reamer or dull knife—never a sharp knife. Take special care not to cut into the wood of the bowl. Scrape only the carbon.

Watch these instructions for breaking in your new pipe, and it will give you years of real smoking pleasure.



# PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

## Blotter Keeps Bowl Dry

Some time ago a friend gave me a hint which has been so useful that I feel sure other pipe smokers would like to know of it, and I would therefore like to pass it on.

If you dislike moisture in the heel of a pipe, this suggestion will do a lot to keep your pipe bowl dry with a minimum amount of moisture getting into the shank and eventually the mouth.

Take a piece of white blotting paper and cut it into shreds similar to tobacco. These are placed in the bottom of the bowl before filling the bowl with tobacco.

This blotting paper will absorb the moisture and prevent it from reaching the shank, thus keeping the bowl dry. Furthermore, it will keep small particles of tobacco from being sucked into the shank and mouth.

Generally, the blotting paper will



not burn when the fire comes in contact with it because it will have soaked up a sufficient amount of moisture to prevent burning. But if the tobacco is quite dry and the blotter should burn, it may be remedied by moistening it slightly before placing it in the pipe.

It also permits emptying the pipe bowl with one or two short taps, and best of all is inexpensive.

—PAT MCCRAY  
San Bernardino, Calif.

## MY FAVORITE BLEND

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

Dyed-in-the-wool pipe bugs that want a really fine mixture will find this one much to their liking.

Cavendish .....	4 oz.
Latakia .....	4 oz.
Bright Burley .....	4 oz.
Perique .....	1 oz.
Virginia Bright .....	3 oz.

Mix thoroughly and then fill your pipe for genuine smoking enjoyment.

—B. B. CHERRY  
Philadelphia, Penna.



# CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

## New Blend Each Week

Nearly every old time pipe smoker has at one time or another become bored of his own particular brand or blend of tobacco.

Having smoked the same blend of tobacco for over a dozen years, I know I like it, perhaps best of all those ever made, but sometimes it doesn't seem to fit the occasion, my mood or my taste.

To overcome this, each week for several months I have purchased a four ounce package of some good blend of tobacco, concentrating especially upon the many fine British blends.

Each of these blends is kept in a separate glass jar (they can be purchased for a dime at most drug stores) and then from each package I take half an

ounce and put it in what I call my Pot Pourri jar. Each week I have a new blend to try and, of course the Pot Pourri changes as each new tobacco is added to it.

Believe me, this is a sure cure for tobacco boredom, and you have something different to treat friends when they call (and how they call!)

After a few weeks you find you have a tobacco to suit your every mood and taste.

It is but a simple matter to jot down the various tobaccos placed in the Pot Pourri jar and thus keep a standing record of what has been mixed up. Then, when a good mixture is discovered, the components can be determined and the formula recorded and mixed up at will as desired.

—RAND MISEMER,  
*Los Angeles, California*

## Bent Match Saves Fingers

Although I am a novice at the art of pipe smoking, having been introduced to this pleasure only a year ago, I have discovered an idea (which may or may not be new) for preventing the fingers from being burned when lighting the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl.

The process is simple, yet few pipe smokers seem to know of it. Book matches are used, and the match, before being struck is bent about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch back of its head. It is then struck and lighted.

I have found that by holding the match firmly with the thumb and index finger at the position of the bend, that is, where the bend is to be made, and resting the end of the match opposite the head on the middle finger, a fine bend can be made by simply pressing the head of the match on the match

cover. As soon as the bend has been made the match is scratched, pulling the fingers instantly to the opposite end where the match is held, as illustrated below.

The head of the match can now be placed deep inside the bowl where the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl will light readily.

If the bowl of the pipe is quite small it may be helpful to tilt the pipe slightly upward or to one side while applying the light. In this way no fire can come up to burn the fingers. But if such should be the case, a second bend can be made near the end of the match opposite the head.

—L. G. MACKAY,  
*Lancaster, Penna.*

## 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.

## Solution Gives Tobacco Flavor

I have heard of soaking a new pipe in wine, coffee, and similar solutions preparatory to smoking it for the first time. These always give the smoke a foreign flavor and taste.

I did some experimenting and came up with a new one. I took some of my finest tobacco (non aromatic) and made some "strong tea" with it, that is, I put a teaspoonful of tobacco in a cup and then filled the cup half full with boiling water. Stirring and mashing the tobacco with a teaspoon gave a dark solution.

When this had cooled, I let my pipe soak in it overnight, having first sanded the inside of the bowl so that the tobacco solution could penetrate the wood easily.

Drying the inside of the bowl with a cloth, I then filled it with tobacco and was surprised to find that the first puff tasted like that of a fairly well broken in pipe.

—DALE CARTWRIGHT,  
*Chicago, Ill.*



(The editors have selected Mr. Miner's letter as the best of those submitted in answer to the January question, and a Darnley of London briar pipe is already on its way to him.)

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

I am of the firm belief that humidity has always had considerable effect on my pipe smoking. During humid weather the tobacco does not seem to burn well, the smoke seems heavy even with a mild blend, and it tastes pretty flat.

This of course applies to the warm summer months when doors and windows are open, since the heat inside the house tends to counteract the action of the outside humid air.

Judging from Mr. Bob Miller's opinion expressed in the November Pro and Con discussion, he has found, as have I, that the best smoke comes from tobacco that is dry, and is smoked in a relatively dry atmosphere.

Furthermore, it will be necessary to change pipes more often, for in a humid atmosphere the moisture stays in a pipe longer, and it requires a longer period of time to thoroughly dry out.

During the summer when the temperature is 95 and the humidity 80, I long for the cool crisp autumn days knowing that at that time my pipe will be itself again.

**Jack Wheeler,**  
**Canton, Ohio**

Humidity has the same effect on pipe smoking as it does on anything or anybody. Humidity means low atmospheric pressure, and this means a depressing feeling within one's self. I usually feel lifeless and lazy at such times, and it becomes a chore to fill a pipe and light it. I believe it is the condition of the smoker more than the pipe that makes a smoke at such times seem below par.

This can further be brought out by the fact that food never tastes good at such times, although it is for sure that the food is the same. It is just that

# Pro and Con

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

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

## THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

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

my pipe seemed to have a definite light-humans lose their appetite for eating, smoking, and similar things during depressing weather.

**Carl S. Wilson,**  
**Atlanta, Ga.**

Humidity, in so far as the smoking of a pipe is concerned, really makes very little difference. In the first place, even a dry pipe won't have become very damp during this time, and what little dampness does materialize, the burning tobacco will surely take care of that.

And as for the tobacco, a moist tobacco burns best anyway, so it is an advantage to have the tobacco moisturized.

I have sometimes noticed a difference in me, but I have never seen any difference in the way the pipe smokes whether the air is dry or moist.

**D. T. Mallory,**  
**Chicago, Ill.**

I never gave much thought to this question until one summer about seven years ago when I was vacationing in Colorado. High up in the mountains where the air was dry the smoke from

less about it that it lacked in lower altitudes.

I have always believed that this was due to the clearer, drier air, and have since tried to notice if the same lightness was apparent on dry days here in Chicago.

There does seem to be a difference, but I do not feel it is a marked difference. The smoke in dry weather has more taste, and in wet weather loses some of its flavor.

**Robert Michaels,**  
**Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Obviously there is a change in pipe smoking during humid weather. When we draw in on a pipe, we are sucking the outside air into the bowl, down through the tobacco, and into the mouth. At such times the amount of moisture in the air that is being sucked into the pipe has an effect on the burning tobacco and on the taste.

If that air were dry, it would not retard the burn, as is the case when the air is humid or laden with moisture. This can't help but effect the way the pipe smokes and tastes. The tobacco becomes moistened unduly, and the rate of burn is impaired.

This difference can be noted by smoking the pipe indoors in a dry room during a rainy day. Note the sweet fragrance of each puff. Step outside onto the front porch for a moment or two and continue puffing. As the moist air begins to be sucked into the pipe, a definite change in taste will be noted. The crispness disappears, the taste is less flavorful. Step back into the dry room air, and the quality begins to improve.

**K. M. Nelson,**  
**Miami, Florida**

In order for pipes to thoroughly dry out, the air circulating around them

## NEXT MONTH

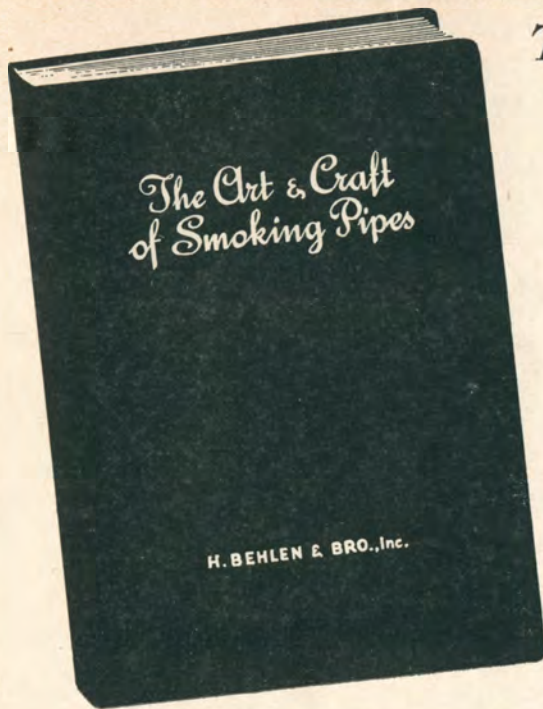
**FEBRUARY—***"What are your basic requirements for the ideal tobacco mixture?"*

(Answers must be received by January 5.)

**MARCH—***"Which finish do you believe gives the cooler smoke, rough or smooth?"*

(Answers must be received by February 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.



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must be dry. In humid weather they take a long time to dry out, in fact it appears sometimes as though they never will dry out during damp weather. It requires a dry day to give a pipe the complete rest it needs.

During rainy spells up north I used to store my pipes in the kitchen on a special rack built near the stove. The heat from the stove a couple of times a day was just enough to keep my pipes in proper condition, and helped them to dry out in a few days time.

### Leslie Kearns, U.S.N., San Diego, Calif.

It has a lot to do with it, and don't think it doesn't. Down in the tropics where the humidity is really strong and depressing, and where the salt air adds its two cents worth, I just leave my pipes alone.

At such times pipes taste flat, especially if they have been exposed to the damp air for any length of time. I found that pipes, like many other objects, should be packed away in anything that is air tight (or near air tight) when in such climates.

It is indeed a relief to get back to the states where pipes will dry out and really

taste like they're supposed to. And I don't believe I'm too fussy, either, for other pipe smokers to whom I talked agreed with me that pipes in Southern waters lose much of their pep and flavor.

### C. R. Bailey, Portland, Maine

Humidity is just the presence of moisture in a pipe, and whether it comes from the air naturally, or through smoking the pipe, the effects are the same, as are the remedies.

However, I feel the moisture that comes from humid air is negligible, but should it be great or excessive, then it must be eliminated for a prime smoke.

A thorough drying will do it, the same as when excessive moisture comes from smoking the pipe, although the effect in the end may not be quite the same. Of course a pipe cannot dry out in moist air, and at times of heavy atmospheric pressure the moisture is kept "pressed" into the wood of the pipe, whereas moisture from smoking the pipe, being greater than the moisture content of the air, will tend to equalize and therefore dry more quickly, relatively speaking.

For a good smoke in humid weather,

rest the pipe near heat. This will give the excess moisture out of the wood and give a good smoke.

### Martin Long, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Humidity is generally accompanied by heavy air, and this gives a heavy smoke which is not normal. The smoke from a pipe has to be light if it is to be enjoyable.

Humid weather is not conducive to good, light smoke for this reason. Any addition of moisture during humid weather, I do not feel there is enough to make any difference. Some say the pipe "sweats" more readily in this humidity, but I have never been able to notice any appreciable change.

### R. J. McCord, Blue Earth, Minn.

The only real effect I can see that humidity has on pipes and pipe smokers is that humidity doesn't let a pipe dry out. If a pipe is dry, humid weather won't hurt it, but if the pipe is still damp from smoking, it can't dry out as a result tends to become sour and rancid. I always use pipe cleaners after a smoke as this speeds up the drying of the pipe.

# Films

## FILM REVIEW

THE NEW TOBACCOLAND, U. S. A., produced by Louis deRochemont and Pictorial Research, Inc., for Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. Photographed in color by John Ercole, narration by John Stuart Martin. Screening time: 34 minutes. Film: 16mm. sound. Available for group showings from: Newell-Emmett Company, 40 East 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Rental cost: Free except for transportation charges.

Tobacco, its cultivation, production, harvest and sale is the theme of this new color motion picture by the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

Starting with a brief description of the four tobacco types, Virginia Bright, Maryland, burley and Turkish, the picture then proceeds to show how the plant is raised from the small seed which is mixed with the soil and then sown. The young plants are guarded carefully until transplanting day.

Each plant is dealt with individually, and the film points out that no other crop is more tenderly handled by man.

Since the bottom leaves mature the earliest they are picked first, and the higher ones as they become "ripe." They are then strung on long sticks and placed in barns where they are cured, the process requiring from several days to a week or more.

The barns must have an even flow of heat. Logs of yesteryear have now been supplanted by oil heaters many of which are thermostatically controlled.

Before going to market the leaf is all separated and graded—an exacting skill. It requires 8 weeks or more to sell the crop and expert buyers bid for the tobacco.

The new owner now prepares the tobacco for consumer sale, but first there are many refining and finishing processes which it must go through. There is, for instance, the steam chamber which gives the tobacco a steam bath for 45 minutes. Then the tobacco is mixed and finally sent to the cutting machines.

The film does not forget the human side of tobacco growing and manufacturing, often showing glimpses of the life of the tobacco farmer of today and his greatly improved working conditions. It depicts him at work as well as having fun at home with the family and on an outing to the county fair.

Pipe smokers will have a clear understanding of how tobacco is raised, how its is processed and prepared. The technical quality of the film is excellent. Pipe clubs and other groups of pipe smokers will find the film a fine subject for a meeting.

## THE NARGHILE

[Begins on page 11]

AS THE DEMAND for manufactured narghiles increased, other substances besides coconut shells were employed, the only one ever gaining any wide usage being metal, with brass the favorite. Currently in museums throughout the world may be seen expensive and highly decorated narghiles.

The term narghile is now applied to any water pipe whose water receptacle is shaped like a coconut. They are not plentiful in this country, and very few actually made of a real coconut shell are to be seen, even in museums.

The narghile was greatly smoked in Turkey and India, especially the latter, where the women smoked as much as the men. They would sit on the floor all day and puff away on their pipes. With such constant smoking it was essential that some filtering device be employed with the harsh tobacco, and the water pipe was favored for this reason.

Other factors which contributed to the popularity of the narghile were its price and its portability. Coconut shells

were quickly made into pipes at a small cost, and if the average native of India didn't barter for one, he made his own. Thus the common man, even the pauper, could afford a narghile, and practically everyone smoked in India.

The portability feature permitted the pipe to be easily carried from place to place, which was not possible with the hookah. The bowl of the latter was made of glass and was easily broken, hence it stayed at home.

Narghiles were sometimes made of very small coconut shells which permitted their being carried in the pocket. Often dismantled when so placed, it took but a moment to fill the shell with water and insert the tobacco bowl and stem when a smoke was wanted. Dismantling was just as simple.

The narghile has never found much favor in other parts of the world, and Asia and Africa are its birthplace and its home. It is still used today, although its real popularity has greatly declined from its peak a couple of centuries ago.

## PIPODDITIES

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



## HOW MEERSCHAUM IS MINED

[Begins on page 7]

Kleine Baumwolle, Polierte Kasten and Geputz, respectively.

Musa Bey was a very genial host. He showed me examples of meerschaum art which dated back many years and said that in the Turkish museums one could find beads and other objects made of the white mineral which were many centuries old, proving that meerschaum has been known in that part of the world for a long time.

The pipes and other objects which are made of meerschaum are not for the most part carved in Turkey, the stones being shipped to Austria and other countries where artists turn the white mineral into objects of beauty. The manufacture of pipes is said to be the greatest use for meerschaum at the present time,

its popularity for smaller objects having reached its peak many years ago.

When it was time for me to say goodbye to my genial host and board the train it became apparent why he had been so overly nice to me. He asked me if I would be his agent in the States. That was a new thought which I had not considered.

I purchased a few pipes which he had, and told him I would see what I could do, but there the matter rests.

This visit to Eskichehir's meerschaum mines has been the most interesting experience I have ever had in relation to my profound interest in pipes. Knowing the operations the mineral must go through has given me a keener appreciation of the meerschaum pieces in my collection.

## EUROPEAN PORCELAINS

[Begins on page 13]

presented on occasions where none but the best was in style.

The beginning pipe collector soon acquires a porcelain as one of his first pieces. They are still comparatively numerous and can be found in old attics, barns, trunks, basements, and second-hand stores. Often they were brought over to this country by some immigrant who considered the family pipe as one of his most cherished possessions. Perhaps he had never even smoked it, but it had possibly been handed down from father to son for a generation or two and possessed, therefore, a great sentimental value.

Then, with the death of the owner, the children who had no attachment to

the pipe would sell it to some second-hand dealer for a small sum. Along comes the collector and picks up the pipe. Nine times out of ten he doesn't know anything about the pipe, for the dealer doesn't know the name of the former owner, so efforts to get some information about the pipe are futile.

The hot smoke of a porcelain is no treat to today's smoker accustomed to the joys of a well seasoned briar. Some old-timers still like them, but even they are few and far between. These pipes today belong in collections and museums, and in a few score years hence they will be but a relic of the dim past—the 19th century when everyone who smoked possessed and was proud of his gaily colored and highly decorated porcelain.

## CAKE IN A BOTTLE

[Begins on page 12]

depending upon many variable factors such as the type of wood employed in making the pipe, the manner in which it was cured, the shape of the bowl, the type and humidity of the tobacco, and numerous others. In fact they are much the same as when caking the bowl without the use of the liquid.

Because of these variables it may be necessary to coat the inside of the bowl a second time, although this is the exception rather than the rule, since most users of these solutions claim one coating is generally sufficient.

The manufacturer of one of these preparations recommends coating the bowl of the new pipe, filling with tobacco, and then lighting the pipe in the ordinary manner. Then the stem is removed and held in the mouth over the

bowl of the lighted pipe. The smoker now blows air through the stem in such a way that the air is forced into the bowl or burning tobacco and the pipe smokes itself. This further reduces any unnatural or unpleasant taste to which the smoker may object. In this way, also, the pipe can be fully smoked clear to the bottom of the bowl.

These solutions are compounded according to chemical formulas and aid in the quick formation of the carbon cake. They are more than just a concoction of sweetened water, although there are several cheap preparations on the market which apparently are not much more than that. Correctly made and correctly used, these preparations will greatly assist in speeding up the process of cake formation within the bowl.



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# Blends and Blending



By **GEORGE ALPERT**

**T**HERE'S A little fellow, about so big, who follows me around. He is usually smoking an Oom Paul about double the size of his head, and the aroma from whatever he smokes got in the way of a kind old lady the other day and nearly floored her.

So I finally decided to ask him what tobacco it was—after the third old lady keeled over and the dog stopped sniffing for a month—and this chap peered over the bowl of his Oom Paul and told me what follows:

Seems he burns nothing but "Klotchfogal's Fancy Fire and Friendly Blend." This fellow Klotchfogal is far away somewhere where he grows this rare and fragrant tobacco, and which he blends with other rare and fragrant, exotic and mysterious leaf which is grown far away somewhere.

During the blending process, Klotchfogel mutters strange magic words in a tongue known only to Klotchfogel, and from this his blend gets that flavor mild and mellow, teasy and tasty, and only \$50 per pound in the hundred pound cannister.

During the narration, our little friend paused to puff deeply on the Oom Paul, and as he removed the pipe from his mouth, he shivered slightly, turned a strange green and spun slowly to the ground.

I made a mental note to avoid the "Fancy Fire and Friendly Blend" and continued on my way.

**T**HAT LITTLE incident reminded me of an old buddy of mine who at one time tried his hand at home blending and if I remember correctly his triumph was his mixture that consisted of a burley base, sprig or two of latakia, crumbs from an old package of a rare old aromatic called "Here Horsey" and some hairs from the sofa.

Which is the long way around to: You Can Blend At Home And Smoke It Too! All you have to know is what you want in a tobacco, and how to get it.

One thing though, when you buy the basic blending tobaccos, make sure they aren't overflavored. In processing the

base tobaccos, some manufacturers use too much flavor, and if you follow formulas and buy your essentials in different shops, you won't get the same blend every time.

**T**HIS MONTH, for the benefit of our little friend who smokes the Oom Paul, we want to blend a mild tobacco, possibly along the lines of the English type mixtures, which are good and at present quite expensive. I think that anyone interested enough in blending his own might go for this:

- Maryland ..... 1/2 oz.
- Latakia Ribbon Cut.....1 1/2 oz.
- Virginia Ribbon Cut .....1 3/4 oz.
- Perique ..... 1/4 oz.

All of these ingredients should be in a "fresh" condition. If they are too dry, they will crumble while being mixed and sifted, particularly the Virginia Ribbon.

If dry, sprinkle some water (sparingly, please) on the Virginia, and then spread it out a bit. Add the Maryland, and sift. Add the latakia and sift some more.

Be careful you don't break the leaves. Sprinkle the perique and sift some more.

You now have four ounces of a blend which shouldn't be smoked for at least a few hours. During this time the various tobaccos "marry". You may also find you sprinkled too much water while blending. If this is the case, spread the tobacco out and allow it to dry.

After our little mixture has "married" sample a pipeful. Then before you come to any final decision, smoke at least an ounce or two. You will also find it tastes a lot better if you permit it to age for a few days or longer.

With these same basic tobaccos, you can vary the proportionate quantities and arrive at a number of different tasting mixtures. Let me know how you do with it, and any variations you make, and we will discuss them here in later months.

Until next month, when we discuss aromatics, remember that all's well that blends well!

# Books

## BOOK REVIEW

THE ART AND CRAFT OF SMOKING PIPES, by Emil Doll. 4½x6 ins. paper, 72 pages. Published by H. Behlen and Brothers, Inc., 10 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y.

Pipe smokers who have long been looking for some source of information on the wood that goes into a pipe will end their search in the form of Emil Doll's new book, "The Art and Craft of Smoking Pipes," for he leaves no stone unturned in discussing thoroughly the history, background, methods of procurement, processing, and preparation of briar wood for pipe making.

Starting first with the discovery of briar for pipes, he then describes from a scientific standpoint the reasons why it is ideal for smoking pipes, continuing with the methods used in uprooting the briar burl, boiling it, curing it, and cutting it into the various sized blocks—a full list of which is included.

Next he describes how pipes are made in his chapters entitled "Manufacturing Processes" and "Mounting Pipes". He gives complete directions for staining pipes, including types of stains best suited to the work, and places where they may be obtained.

He states conservative manufacturers make about 48 different pipe shapes, 30 of which are illustrated.

Pipe filters are discussed from their beginning possibly 3000 years ago, down to the present day, including the names of outstanding inventors, the types of filters they perfected, and the result upon the pipe smoking public.

His chapter on "Pipe Caking" is a fine one, for it explains not only what a cake is, but how it acts and what it does.

He also includes a brief chapter on meerschaum pipes, telling of the discovery and present day use of this substance, and also mentions aluminum smoking pipes which were popular during the war.

At the end of the book he gives his recommendations for breaking in a new pipe, presents a complete chart of imported briar pipe blocks including all dimensions, the size of a pipe each gives, the bit numbers for pipe shapes, and a detailed description of the various pipe manufacturing steps (of which there are 127).

The author presents all of the material in a straightforward manner customary with scientific writers. It is a welcome addition to any library, containing much information not found in print elsewhere.

JANUARY, 1948

## TOBACCO LIBRARY

[Begins on page 10]

ask whether there were any known substitutes for tobacco. With a chuckle, she recalls how crestfallen he was when given the obvious answer of "no." It seems he wanted to go into the business but from a new slant.

**E**QUALLY amusing is the pamphlet she got in the mail from England, purporting to be a method of overcoming the "foolish habit." Using all the modern tricks of psychology, the program depended largely on the patient—or victim—repeating the key phrases of "I will give up smoking, I will . . ." She particularly notes the frenzy anti-tobacco publications generally work up to—losing all proportion and logic. Presenting no scientific arguments, they simply call names.

Included in the collection is a note written by George Bernard Shaw, in reply to Mr. Arent's query: Are you still opposed to smoking?

"I have never smoked in my life," Mr. Shaw wrote in red ink, "and look forward to a time when the world will look back with amazement and disgust to a practice so unnatural and offensive. To employ idle hours men could knit as women do."

The library also includes a rare copy of Edmund Spencer's "Faerie Queene," which contains the first known reference to tobacco in English poetry, calling it "divine tobacco."

Students of tobacco and its many ramifications will find practically every known book ever printed on the subject in the huge library—huge not so much from the number of books on hand, but huge from the standpoint of completeness.

Arents spent a small fortune and most of his active years in tracking down volumes for his collection, some of which are said to be the only known copy now in existence. Many of the books may not be written entirely upon the subject, but will have a chapter or lengthy reference devoted to it. These Arents has acquired in his earnest attempt to make his collection complete.

As the word spreads that Room 322 in the New York Public Library houses the world's greatest tobacco library, an ever increasing number of individuals is seeking the knowledge it contains.

But those who would learn of this age old custom must refrain from indulging in it as they read, for curiously enough there is one rule imposed upon all visitors. Plainly visible is a modest little sign which says, ironically, "No Smoking."

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COPY of Dunhill Pipe Book. ED COPELAND, 2326 1/2 Honolulu Ave., Montrose, California.

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

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## A CENTURY WITH SUTLIFF

[Begins on page 14]

in what were known as "cowhorn twists" weighing about a pound apiece. "Fine Cut" came in wooden pails weighing about 10 pounds, or in 25 pound wooden tubs.

In the first two decades of the Sutliff business it came around the Horn in sailing ships. And although not susceptible of proof, it is not improbable that the Sutliffs had an interest in some of the "Baltimore Clippers" that brought their tobacco to them.

To make pipe smoking popular in San Francisco was among the Sutliff Brothers' ambitions. And besides introducing and vigorously promoting numerous styles of pipes, they early set themselves to experimenting with various types of blends and mixtures suitable for pipe smoking.

They were quick to realize that if the pipe was to become one of "man's best friends," it was not enough to provide a good pipe—they must also provide something good to smoke in it.

And so, while one of them might be away the other was sure to be studying tobacco and developing a new mixture for San Francisco pipe lovers. With this foundation underlying them, it is no wonder that the pipe mixtures of Henry Sutliff II have become internationally famous.

When Thomas Sutliff died in 1895, the business was carried on by his bachelor brother, Henry, with Thomas' elder son, Thomas, Jr., working for the firm. When Henry died, in 1905, the entire business—by that time there was a branch in Oakland—came into the hands of Thomas' two sons—Henry and Thomas, Jr.—the latter named for his uncle. Thomas shortly thereafter withdrew from the administration of the business and it has continued under the leadership of the present Henry Sutliff as sole owner ever since.

ONE OF THE things which contributed largely to making pipe smoking popular in San Francisco was beauty—the beauty of the meerschaum pipe. The Oom Paul Kruger pipe (named for the famous Boer leader) and the calabash—both imported from South Africa—had given pipe smoking a considerable impetus.

Then came the clear, white, beautiful meerschaums from Germany and Austria, and thousands of men who had held off from pipe smoking before, succumbed. Perhaps the men themselves, might have held out a little longer. But their wives and sisters and sweethearts couldn't resist the lure of the meerschaum—which was beautiful to look at

in the pipe-shop display case, and became more beautiful as smoking colored it.

And if you were in a hurry and didn't want to wait several weeks or months for the pipe to color naturally and gradually as you smoked it, Sutliff's would color it for you in a few days. At one time, Sutliff's was coloring as many as twenty-five meerschaums a week.

Before the coming of the meerschaums, pipe smoking had been tolerated by San Francisco women but not approved. It was hardly, they held, the attribute of a full-fledged gentleman, and certainly not to be engaged in in the presence of ladies. So . . . "never underestimate the power of a woman." The meerschaum's appeal, through its natural beauty to the fair sex, won their approval of pipe smoking and thereafter its popularity increased by leaps and bounds.

One San Franciscan recalls the first time he ever smoked a pipe in the grill of a prominent San Francisco hotel where he was accustomed to eating lunch several times a week. Most of the other diners stared at him, some of them glared, and the head waiter came up and diplomatically suggested that he "didn't know whether pipe-smoking is against the rules here or not."

The smoker made bold to ignore the suggestion and—nothing happened. The next time he dined there he smoked his pipe again, and the next and next, and so on, until in a few weeks other men were doing the same. And so the last ramparts were taken by the "pipe-smokers' league" which Henry and Thomas Sutliff had started back in the Gold Rush Era.

Founded in 1849 by Henry and Thomas Sutliff, the two boys from Baltimore, Maryland, the Sutliff Tobacco Company, grown now to be an institution whose name and products are known throughout the world, will celebrate its 100th Anniversary in 1949. Henry Sutliff II, son of one of the founders and nephews of the other, today heads the company, and his son, Henry III, is a member of the firm.

A second son, Gordon, is also with the company, as is Leonard Ruisinger, general manager, who has been with the company 35 years. And though the business has grown over the years beyond the wildest dreams of Henry and Thomas Sutliff, the firm still operates on the solid foundation of determination to make a quality product, fair-dealing, and courtesy they laid in San Francisco a century ago.



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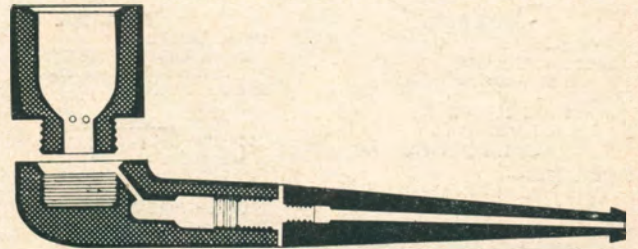
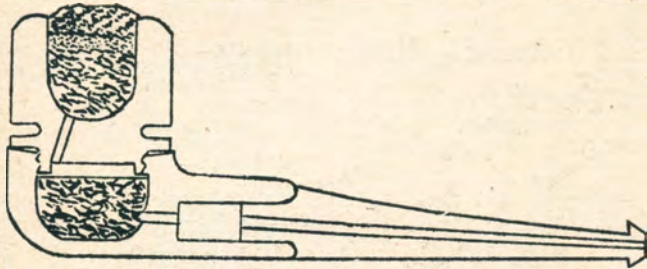
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# WHAT'S NEW?...



## The "What's New" Page

*is a regular feature of Pipe Lovers Magazine*

**F**OR YEARS pipe smokers have wanted and needed a source of information on new items of interest to them. When a new tobacco is announced, a new pipe is introduced, or some other new development is made, there has been no place where the pipe smoker may go for this information.

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Many pipe and tobacco shops do not stock new pipes and tobaccos as soon as they are introduced to the public, and the pipe smoker may not hear of them until months later. Perhaps just the item he has been looking for has at last been

manufactured and is now available. The "What's New" page brings him this information promptly each month.

The new Kleensmok (left above) with the added filter bowl of tobacco, and the newly designed Toro (right) in which the smoke must travel in circles, were brought to the attention of readers as soon as they were placed on the market. Readers of the "What's New" page heard of them first.

Real pipe smokers like yourself are interested in new items in the pipe line. PIPE LOVERS brings them to you promptly each month. It is but one of the many services of your pipe magazine. Form the habit of buying it at your favorite pipe shop or newsstand each month. Or, if you prefer, you can subscribe and thus be sure of receiving each copy as soon as it comes off the press. Twelve big issues for only \$2.50. Pipe smokers want to keep up on the latest news in pipedom. That's why the "What's New" page appears each month. It is for men like you.

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