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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE



This Issue

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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. Does the fact that one pipe takes a cake quicker than another mean that it is better quality briar?—**C. S. Y., Tacoma, Wash.**

A. This is another of the age old arguments in pipedom, and there seems to be exceptions to the rule in this instance.

I would say that this is right more than half the time, but since there is so often a pipe slow in caking and which turns out to be a good pipe, that it is hard to state this rule as a good one.

A pipe of good briar that is properly aged and seasoned will cake up quickly, that is true, yet there are some pipes of cheap domestic wood that will often cake up quickly, and that plays havoc with the rule. And, it is often that a pipe of the finest quality will, for some unknown reason, seem to take forever to form a cake. This may be due to the owner's particular method of smoking, the use of a tobacco which tends towards slow cake formation, or some other personal reason, but the fact still remains.

Generally, I agree with the rule, but since there are often many exceptions, it should not and cannot be taken as a sure sign of the pipe's quality.

Q. When a good pipe burns out, can it be repaired? That is, is there any way to correct the damage and save the pipe?—**D. G. R., Trenton, N. J.**

A. When the pipe becomes burned or scorched, there is very little that can be done, because once the burning begins, it spreads with each successive use of the pipe.

I have heard of smokers who scraped away the inside of the bowl until the burned or scorched portion was eliminated, and claim to have saved the pipe, but I doubt that this would be very practical. It might work if the burned portion were just on the surface, but any scraping away of the wood could only result in a lessening of the thickness of the

bowl wall, and this is certainly not to be advised.

So although the scorched or burned portion may be eliminated, the reduced thickness of the wall will more than offset the advantage gained.

A good thick cake is another substitute, for it serves to protect the burned wood to some extent, and with slow smoking may give many hours of satisfactory enjoyment. But practically speaking, once a burn begins, there is not much you can do to save the pipe.

Q. I recently came across a tobacco formula which called for Bachi-Bagli tobacco. This is a new one to me. What it it?—**G. T. Y., Cleveland, Ohio.**

A. This term refers to the method in which Turkish tobacco is prepared for shipment. Literally, the term means "tied in bunches" and refers to all Turkish tobacco except the finest quality.

It is not a definite kind or brand of tobacco, and I do not believe you could find it for sale under that name alone. There are numerous kinds of Turkish tobacco used in pipe mixtures, the first grade of each being "Basma," or the finest leaf, and the "Bachi-Bagli" being the next best leaf which is tied in bunches for shipment to market.

Q. Can you tell me what the little prong or point is for underneath the bowl of clay pipes?—**R. L. B., Los Angeles, California.**

A. These points are a carry over from the first clay pipes. When they were first made, there was a round, flat base underneath the bowl which served as a pedestal on which the pipe could rest.

During the years this base has been made smaller and smaller until now it is not much more than a prong. In some models more recently there have been two prongs which permit the pipe to rest in an upright position.

This is especially true of Churchwar-

dens and other clays with long stems. In fact, there are some briar pipes with these prongs, copied after the clays. One prong on a short clay is practically useless, but is a hand-me-down from the earlier days.

Q. What is the average life of a briar pipe?—K. P., St. Joseph, Mo.

A. Do you mean how long will it give service to its owner? The only answer to this depends almost entirely upon how often it is smoked and the care it receives. With correct care a good briar pipe will last a lifetime.

But this is with reasonable, slow smoking, and proper attention all the time. Any pipe that does not receive proper care will become useless in a relatively short time. Give a good briar pipe the care it deserves, and it will outlast you.

Q. In mixing a blend of tobaccos which have slightly dried out, is it better to humidify each tobacco first and then mix the formula, or mix the formula and then add the moisture?—T. P., Chicago, Ill.

A. Although the difference would probably not be noticeable, it would be better to humidify each tobacco before blending. It makes an interesting experiment to mix some of the formula both ways and then see what difference there is.

Q. Do the tobacco manufacturers change their pipe tobaccos? I refer to a blend I used to smoke quite a lot some years ago but got switched off on another. Recently I got some of the old brand again but it was so different that I didn't care for it at all.—L. H. A., Phoenix, Ariz.

A. Whether or not pipe tobaccos are changed by tobacco manufacturers is one question the manufacturers prefer not to answer. Some, it is known, do make occasional changes to improve the blend, but generally there is little change made. Customers would recognize it immediately.

You must remember, however, that tobacco is a plant and is sensitive to weather and climatic conditions. It often happens that an unusually cold or warm season will effect the plant resulting in a change of taste and flavor. Obviously this is beyond the control of the packer.

But my belief is that in your case you changed, not the tobacco. It often happens that as the months and years roll on, our tastes for things differ. Also, your recollection of the tobacco may have changed, too, and with these two factors involved, it is not surprising that the tobacco you once liked seemed entirely different to you after a lapse of a few years.

Looking Ahead

WHAT IS in store for the pipe smoker in the months ahead? Will pipes be any different? If so, how? Will quality improve? What about new brands? And how about the price?

Trends in pipe manufacture usually appear about this time of year, and the reason is twofold. First, the pipe manufacturer finds the greatest demand for his product in the fall and winter months. If there is such a thing as a season for pipe smoking, it begins with the cool fall days and carries through the winter.

Of course, the real pipe smoker knows no seasons, and uses his pipe equally the year around.

Secondly, any change in design of construction of pipes is planned in the spring, manufactured in the summer, and placed on sale in the fall.

What, then, will be appearing in the pipe shops this autumn?

For one thing, there will be several varieties of smaller pipes—pipes with a small bowl and an overall length of less than four inches. These will be good pipes, well made by the outstanding pipe manufacturers in the country, and available at greatly reduced prices. Some have already appeared, priced at about two dollars.

The quality of briar used in these small pipes is of the best, and they give a good smoke. Being small, they are easily carried in the pocket and are not as bulky as the standard length pipe.

MANY OF the unusual shapes discontinued during the war are once more being manufactured. Notable among these was the Oom Paul, a shape discontinued by many companies when imported briar became harder to obtain, and it was thought best to conserve the foreign wood as much as possible. This meant making standard shapes which consume less wood than the Oom Paul.

Also, since there was not enough wood to supply the demand anyway, manufacturers refrained from turning out pipe shapes which had a small demand, preferring to make only those which received greater public acceptance.

Much of the wood which was used in pipes was improperly seasoned, and many "green" pipes were purchased

during the war. Seasoned wood is once more available in limited quantities, and as time goes on more and more of it will be used, thus resulting in better quality pipes.

During the war many new pipes appeared. Will they continue? Yes, the good ones will. Of the many new pipe manufacturers who sprung up while the demand was so great that any pipe would sell, several of them put out any device that would hold tobacco and claimed it a pipe. Yes, we all bought them. But we haven't forgotten, and now that we can get better pipes, we are remembering the names of those companies that didn't do right by us. It is these companies that will soon sink into obscurity.

THERE WERE, never-the-less, several companies who insisted in putting out quality, even when junk would sell, and in so doing they created a good name for themselves. Their pipes were good, and now that briar is once more obtainable they will continue to make quality products which should continue to be well received.

The price of pipes is going down. There are two basic reasons for this. One is that during the war, pipes, like every other commodity, became scarce, and, with the usual rise in prices during war time, pipes, especially of the hard-to-get imported briar, soared rapidly.

The second is that as wages and salaries paid to war workers increased, men had more money to spend and could well afford to buy a \$10 pipe whereas never before had they paid more than \$5 for a pipe.

Now, with the lush war jobs over, money is not as plentiful as it was. The man who bought a ten dollar pipe during the war can't afford more than a \$5 pipe today. Also, as better briar becomes more plentiful, it is not necessary to spend so much for a good briar pipe.

Prices generally are downward, or rather, back to their pre-war levels. The quality pipes will be the last to come down, for as the demand remains on any one commodity, its price will remain high. By fall the hard-to-get items will be back—and at a reduced price.

Don't forget

Father's Day

June 15

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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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

Vol. 2 — No. 6

June, 1947

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German Pipe

DEAR SIR:

I have received the back copies I ordered and in reading through them was much elated as well as surprised to find an article on the Collector's page concerning the German pipe which is six feet in height.

I have a pipe very similar to this, although not an exact duplicate. Mine is only three feet long, but has all the identical ornaments, and the bowl also has the same design, except that the picture is different and was presented for services presumably rendered in the years 1892-1894.

The picture shows a German soldier holding hands with a woman who is leaning out of a window. A horse can be seen peeping around the corner of the house. The name on the front of the pipe is, I believe, Cheval Gundel.

The same delicate hand painting as described in the article is noticeable on my pipe, even to the buttons on the soldier's coat, the woman's dress and the horse's trappings. Also identical is the ornate frieze-work along the side of the bow at the base of the bowl.

On the reverse side is a long list of names headed with a picture of four soldiers holding beer steins in a gesture of salute, and a barmaid is tapping a glass of beer from a barrel.

I am wondering to what extent my pipe is like that described in the March issue. I am going to have some photographs made of it and will send them in for others to see before long.

KENNETH W. SANTEE,
Allentown, Penna.

Break-in

DEAR SIR:

I got a great kick out of the various views recently expressed regarding methods used to break in a new pipe (April issue).

I have found through experience that by carefully filling a virgin briar pipe and smoking it slowly and easily for approximately two to three weeks one gets the best final results instead of these numerous methods of treating with honey, wine, etc.

I believe if the wood is of good quality the final results will be excellent. On the other hand, if the wood is of an inferior quality, no matter what method you use to break in the pipe beforehand, the final result will never be good.

ALEC M. CHOREMI,
New York, N. Y.

Hand Carved Pipes

DEAR SIR:

I recently found myself with a lot of time on my hands while recovering from an illness, so I decided to carve a pipe from a photograph that appeared in the "What's New" section of PIPE LOVERS.

So I had my wife buy me a good sized briar block and with nothing more than a carving knife of the simplest design I started on my first pipe.

At the end of about ten days of whittling and carving I can truthfully say that I am very proud of my work. However, something

The Pipe Industry Today

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following comments are quoted from a speech given by Rudolph Hirsch, President of the Kaywoodie Pipe Company, before members of a trade convention recently in Chicago.

Believing that some of his remarks would be of interest to pipe smokers generally, a resume of his observations is presented here.)

BEFORE THE First World War the pipe industry in this country was more or less in its infancy. Only cheap pipes were produced here, a few with amber mouthpieces, gold mountings, and in cases, but these were sold mostly just before holidays and purchased as gifts.

The better grades of pipes that sold at higher prices were imported mostly from England. 85 per cent of the American made pipes sold for less than 50c each. Yes, these pipes were made of imported briar, but the workmanship was very poor, for at that price there was little money for the labor that went into these pipes.

Therefore, if a man wanted a good grade briar pipe and an attractive shape, he had to buy a pipe that was made abroad.

American manufacturers had not, at this time, been able to get more than a small sum for their pipes.

During the First World War American pipe manufacturers found it possible to sell pipes at higher prices. In 1916 prices of pipes with Vulcanite mouthpieces jumped to \$3.50, \$4, and finally \$5. As the supply of amber was cut off, amber mouthpieces disappeared, and it has never since been of any importance as pipe bits.

These new \$3.50 to \$5 prices on briar pipes have remained. Pipe manufacturers, seeing that such prices were to continue, advanced with the demand and gave serious consideration to advertising and merchandising ideas.

For a while some of them went to extremes in insuring their pipes and unconditionally guaranteeing them so much so that if anything went wrong

with a pipe the owner could swap it for a new one with no questions asked. This disastrous procedure resulted in the pipe industry getting together and forming the uniform guarantee for all manufacturers which is in effect today.



RUDOLPH HIRSCH
President, The Kaywoodie Co.

World War II brought conditions similar to those in World War I. Briar was cut off, as were imported pipes, with the result that American manufacturers were confronted with the task of supplying both the civilian and armed forces requirements.

Manufacturers had to depend greatly on American briar from North Carolina, California, and so on.

Imported briar is now plentiful but not the best grade. The manufacturer owes it to the pipe smoker to make the best pipe it is possible to make, and at a fair price.

The retailer, the pipe shop proprietor and his clerks, must be honest in representing the pipe, or the customer will be dissatisfied. The retailer must know his pipes, must read about them constantly so that he can intelligently talk about pipes to his customers.

It is to be hoped that more pipe shops will install pipe repair departments and thus help the pipe smoker keep his pipe in good order.

To get factory repair takes from two to three weeks time, and the smoker doesn't want to wait that long. There should be a good pipe repair shop in every town—to keep the smoker's pipe clean and polished and ready for good service all the time. The smoker deserves this consideration.

If the pipe manufacturers will always give 100 cents on the dollar, the pipe industry will keep on going in the right direction.



PROBABLY NO comment from this column is necessary concerning the points brought out by Carl Brice in his article on the pipe auction described on page 170 of this issue.

He feels, and we agree, that the auction is some sort of a milepost in the field of pipes, that it marks the advance of pipes and pipe collecting to the point where they now are achieving the recognition they desire.

In the daily mail we can note the lack of some sort of coordination among pipe collectors and others who are interested in the subject. We are continually receiving pictures of pipes from readers asking for an appraisal of the pipe, or at least the name of someone who can tell them what the pipe is worth and how much it should sell for.

It has long been embarrassing to have to reply that to the best of our knowledge there is no one in this country at least who can give an evaluation of the pipe and some estimate as to its worth.

Pipes have always been worth what the next fellow would pay for them—a rather helter skelter method, we would think, and collectors have never had any way of getting together and trying to get pipe evaluation on an established foundation.

It is to be hoped that this auction is the stepping stone to some sort of standardized basis for pipe evaluation, and that as time goes on pipes can be classed according to some standardized pattern which will be a great help to the pipe collector.

WE HAVE been asked why it is that occasionally we report some pipe on the "What's New" page which came out six or eight months ago. There are several reasons for this. Sometimes we don't always know that the pipe has been out for a long time, although we do make an effort

to confine the news on this page to items which have just been announced.

Sometimes a new pipe will be introduced in an area as a test, but not announced nationally for several weeks or months later.

Obviously neither we nor the pipe manufacturer would care to announce the pipe at this time. If we did, you couldn't buy it in your locality, and after the changes in construction were made our news report would be incorrect.

Perhaps six months to a year after the test sales were made, the final product comes out and we announce it.

Also, we like to wait until the new products have made their way to your dealer's shelf, for it is unfair to you to report some new item only to have you go to your dealer to see it and find that he doesn't have it in stock as yet.

OCCASIONALLY the manufacturer will neglect to send us the details of his new pipe, with the result that some reader will spot the new item and tell us about it. Of course we then get a picture of it and report it in the next issue, but in the meantime the subject grows pretty old.

We try to limit all news of items to six months, but there are times when this has slipped past us. We realize that our "What's New" page is the only place in the world where you can learn about new items in the pipe field. It is for this reason that we include all items, even though sometimes they have been out for several months, so that you may have as full and complete information as it is possible to bring you. It seems to be appreciated, for we have had several readers write in to tell us that to them our news page is worth the price of the magazine alone.



(Continued)

is now very clear to me. I fully realize what a lot of careful work goes into the making of a pipe.

Logic tells me that no matter how experienced a man may be in carving, the number of many hours required to produce pipes carved by hand would make them so expensive that they would be out of the average smoker's reach. What is really meant by a hand carved pipe?

M. C. GOMEZ,
Flushing, N. Y.

¶ COMMERCIALLY made hand carved pipes are fashioned by machines, then finished by hand, sometimes with hand power tools, sometimes with hand chisels.—ED.

Corncob City

DEAR SIR:

One of your most interesting articles to date was the one entitled "Corncob City" which appeared in the May issue. This article had everything, and was complete.

To be honest, I never thought much of corncob pipes—I don't mean I looked down upon them, but just never thought of them seriously. But after reading about them, where and how they are made, all of the various kinds available, and how they were first discovered, it has made me want to get a few of them.

It is a good article when it can excite me to the extent of action. I hope others enjoyed it as much as I did.

CARL JACOBSON,
Green Bay, Wis.

Pipe Shop Experiences

DEAR SIR:

Herb Lockwood's experiences are typical of what goes on in a pipe shop. I know, because I worked in one for several months a few years ago. His article points out how little the public knows about pipes, such as the fellow who thought that just because a pipe is expensive it should have a filter.

It is surprising the number of men who think no pipe is worth more than a dollar. You can't convince them otherwise, either, so I finally gave up trying. We used to try and sell them better pipes, but they couldn't see it.

I would like to hear more experiences of this kind. They are amusing as well as providing a cross section of today's pipe smoker.

H. W. PIEFFER,
Denver, Colorado.

Mixing at Home

DEAR SIR:

I am very interested in mixing tobaccos at home but find few other pipe smokers care much about this. Why? The end of blends is unlimited and the way a mixture can be made up for any special occasion or mood is the greatest feature.

I have found that a strong blend suits me better outdoors, while a mild blend is just

PIPE LOVERS

right for after dinner. Seated in my favorite chair, I find an aromatic blend goes well sometimes, but not as the rule.

What few articles on blending you have had have been welcomed, and I make a motion that you have a lot more.

CHARLES SPRATT,
Enid, Oklahoma.

¶ WE, too, have found that few men have experienced the fun and pleasure to be derived from mixing tobaccos at home. As more readers become acquainted with this side of pipe smoking, additional articles will be presented.—ED.

Tobacco Growing

DEAR SIR:

Your comments on the tobacco worker as described in the May issue (page 134) was sort of an eye-opener for me. Why hasn't tobacco growing progressed with other industries? Surely it is one of the largest and most important from a financial standpoint.

It is odd that this one field of agriculture should have continued to operate for so long with so little change. No doubt change will bring improvement all along the line.

SIDNEY LOCHNER,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Great Comfort

DEAR SIR:

I am only 18 years old, but think I should say now that there is nothing more enjoyable than sitting down in my chair, filling my pipe and reading my latest issue of PIPE LOVERS Magazine.

Since I started smoking a pipe a short while ago I have found what a great comfort it is and I have "converted" two of my friends to think so, too.

I am getting together some of the fellows my own age and we are going to start another pipe club here in San Francisco.

FRED PARDINI,
San Francisco, Calif.

Round Robin

DEAR SIR:

Just thought you would be interested to know that my last issue of the magazine was read by eight fellows besides myself. I took the April issue down to the office and when I got it back two days later it had really been through the mill.

Curious, I checked up to see what kind of an existence it had led during those elusive 48 hours, and then found that no less than eight of my fellow co-workers had read it.

DONALD WHERRY,
St. Louis, Mo.

Suggests Poetry

DEAR SIR:

How about a poem now and then. I have a book of poems on pipes and tobaccos and some of them make nice reading. I believe that many readers would like to see a bit of poetry now and then.

J. C. WESTERMAN,
Madison, Wisconsin.

¶ Poetry has appeared in past issues. We will continue to bring you a poem now and then when we believe it is in keeping with the subject.—ED.

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This is one of the big Caterpillar bulldozers used in digging out Mission briar burls which will eventually be made into smoking pipes. Both the dozer shovel and the winch at the rear of the "cat" are used to dig the burls out of the ground.

Mission Briar

Over Two Years Are Required to Cure and Prepare this American Grown Wood Before It Can be Sent to the Pipe Manufacturer

By WALTER LAKE

BACK IN THE year 1769 U. S. history was being made. Along the east coast and among the early colonies talk of revolution was spreading. On the west coast the Spanish Padres were building the now famous Missions. Up and down the California coast one may still see these structures which were built some 175 to 200 years ago.

In their wanderings the Padres traveled through sections of underbrush where young seedlings were gaining a

foothold in the rocky soil. Today those "seedlings," now grown into large plants, are being uprooted and made into pipes.

This "Mission Briar" is 200 years old. It has been growing in a wild, uncultivated state for two centuries, and now at last it is being harvested.

It is found quite abundantly growing in the foothills and on the slopes of the Santa Cruz mountains in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties just a few miles south of the city of San Francisco.

Mission briar is the more appropriate name applied to manzanita, an ericaceous shrub of the genus *Arctostaphylos*. It is botanically the same as the finest briar grown anywhere else in the world, possessing a fine, interwoven grain and being highly resistant to cracking and checking in normal use.

When World War II began, pipe manufacturers knew their supply of briar from the Mediterranean area would be curtailed greatly if not entirely cut off. This prompted a search for a supply of

suitable pipe wood which would not be appreciably lessened as war conditions progressed.

Kaufmann Brothers and Bondy began to experiment with this Mission briar some years ago. Finding the wood highly suitable for good pipes, operations on a sizeable scale began in June, 1941, and have been increasing ever since.

WHEN THE BURL is dug out of the ground, it won't get to the smoker in the shape of a pipe for two and a half years. It takes that long to properly cure and prepare the wood before it can be made into a pipe.

These steps are many and varied, and the casual pipe smoker little realizes what happens to his pipe from the day it leaves the field until he first fills it with tobacco. An eye-witness account of the field operations was recently described by Fred H. Jenkins, columnist for the Watsonville (California) "Register-Pajaronian" who personally visited one of the many ranches where these age old manzanita burls are being uprooted preparatory to shipping them to the pipe factory. Mr. Jenkins described what he saw as follows:

"We went out in the morning to the ranch where the burls were being obtained at the time. Since operations began six years ago, burls have been dug from approximately 200 places. Farmers are paid \$3 a ton for burls of good quality and, in addition, much of their underbrush is removed in the process. On larger places, new roads have been constructed. In many places, grass and grain have been planted after the underbrush has been cleared away.

"Several species of burl-forming wood is found in the foothills along the coast and some has even been found in the Sierras. Several types of manzanita have the burls; others do not. A practiced eye spots patches which pay off. It takes about 40 years for burls to form.

"We climbed up into the foothills over a wide pathway which had been cleared a short time before by one of the huge bulldozers, and watched the veteran crew of five men in action. The dozer blade of the larger of the two caterpillars was knocking down trees and underbrush and scooping up the burls with alarming ease. But the operator has to be mighty skillful.

BURLS ON THE SHRUB grow something like a turnip or onion, with about half above the ground and half under. They grow practically anywhere. Some time back the crew uncovered a large burl which years before had swallowed up two stakes of an old pick-

Mission Briar

The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes Mission Briar as follows: "Mission Briar, which grows in the state of California, and imported briar from the Mediterranean area, are botanically the same, belonging to the same tree heath family."

et fence! This burl and stakes are now displayed in Radio City, New York.

"Unless fire has swept the tree in the past, the burls form in the shape of an onion or turnip, but where flames have struck, the burls are gnarled and misshapen. The roughest parts are axed-off before being sent to the mill.

"The largest burl the crew ever dug up weighed some 1,500 pounds. They range all the way from small ten-pounders to several hundred pounds.

"When the crew first started to dig up burls in 1941, they used shovels and axes. Then a stationary donkey-engine and winch were used to haul the stumps out. Later winches on the Caterpillars were employed—and are still used in some cases—and now the majority of the burls are uprooted by the dozer blade.

"After spending the morning watching the burl-digging operations, we journeyed to the Pacific Briarwood Company mill right after lunch.

"The large mill was built in the

spring of 1941 and went into operations in July of that year. Before going through the plant, we were shown the outside pits where the burls are covered immediately after arriving at the mill.

"Under a covering of straw, sawdust and eight inches of earth, the burls go through a fermentation process which changes the carbohydrates, and the mineral content of the sap deposits on the cell-walls of the briar. This curing process lasts for approximately eight months.

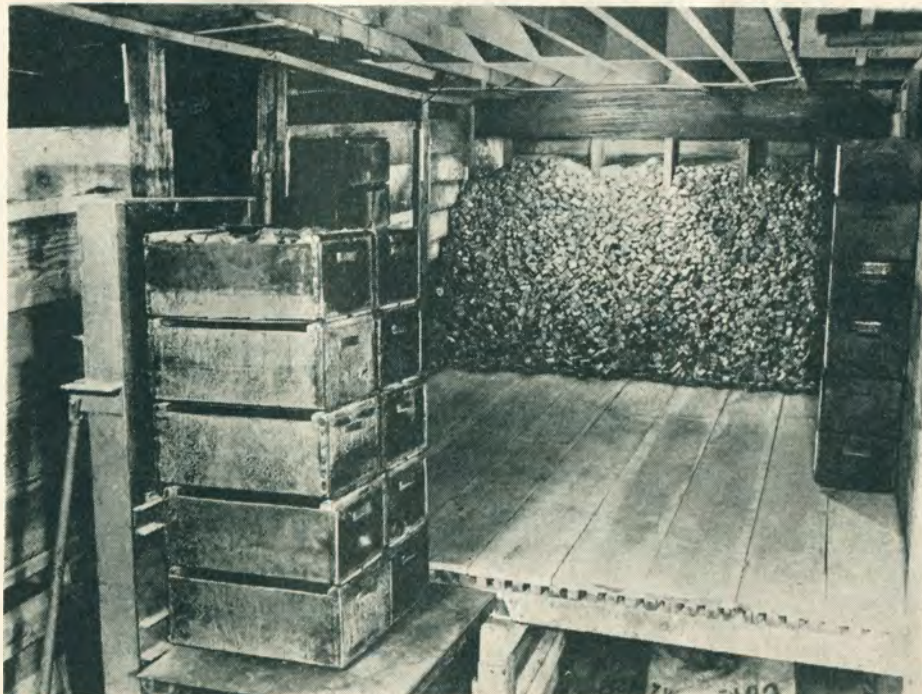
"Then the burls again are unearthed and are placed on a wash rack where 300 pounds of water pressure removes sand, gravel, bark, etc. (The cleaner the burls are the easier they are on the sawing equipment.)

"The clean burls are weighed before they go to the band saws to be cut into slabs varying from one and five-eighths inches to two inches wide. 80 to 85 per cent of the burl wood can't be used in pipe making so the operating margin ranges from 15 to 20 per cent.

"After being sliced by the 36 and 42 foot band saws, the slabs go to the 18-inch circle saw operators who make the blocks suitable in size for the pipe. All the saw operators in the plant 'work by eye' and they are all skilled in their labor.

THE BLOCKS, still considered 'green', then go by conveyor belt to a large copper vat where they are boiled in water at 212 degrees F. for eight to
(Continued on Page 190)

The briar cannot be used as it comes from the ground. The blocks are seasoned by storing them in cellars for 16 months at even temperature and even humidity.





Miss Martha Mooney, auctioneer, left, looks over some of the pipes about to go on sale to the highest bidder. Miss Allen, right, assisted her in the pipe auction.

Pipes at Auction

What it Thought to be the First Pipe Auction Ever Conducted Was Held Recently in Chicago

By CARL E. BRICE

WHAT IS SAID to be the first sale of pipes by auction was held recently in Chicago. At first glance that doesn't appear to be such a startling fact, yet underneath the surface it indicates the recognition of pipes as more than just something to lay around the house and collect dust.

To men who have always considered an old pipe something of value and something to be admired and appreciated, the fact that a pipe auction was held

is more than just an occurrence of passing interest.

Here's the reason why:

Men who really appreciate pipes, men who are fascinated by their beauty, their history, and the stories they tell, have long wondered why so little importance has ever been attached to pipe lore. The lack of authentic historical information, the lack of any recognized catalogue or listing of pipes as such has stumped students of pipology, to coin a word.

There is no dealer in old pipes—no establishment where pipe hobbyists may go for the purpose of buying or trading

old pipes, and yet there are dozens of men interested in buying, selling and trading pipes all the time. Ask any collector and he will tell you that his pipes were picked up from second hand stores, old attics, or from a relative who found it in some foreign country.

There is no place where the owner of an odd and interesting pipe may go for authentic information about his pipe, and above all for an accurate appraisal of its actual value. In other words, no authoritative body or organization exists which can supply this information and service.

Why?

Either because there has never been sufficient interest by a large enough number of persons to make such a service practical or because it is one field that has simply been overlooked.

Realizing this lack of any centralized fountain-head of pipe activity, the importance of a pipe auction looms much larger. The fact that pipes could be sold by auction indicates that not only is the interest in pipes increasing, but that there are now a sufficient number of persons interested in buying old pipes—the extent that an auction could be held and be highly successful.

THE STORY of this first pipe auction goes back some years, for the pipes that were placed under the auctioneer's gavel were from the collection of the late George Ellis Gary, a former vice president of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

Following his death, Mrs. Gary held the collection intact for a while, and then decided to dispose of it.

In the past, collections such as this have been advertised in various collectors' magazines, and the pipes sold one by one, or in groups.

The decision to dispose of these pipes by auction signifies two things. First, it shows that the owner, and the house holding the auction, Williams, Barker & Severn Company, believed that there was a sufficient number of men interested in old pipes to make the auction worth while.

Second, it indicates that the owner felt the collection could be disposed of more profitably by auction than by ordinary sale through advertising the pieces and setting a price on them.

When the auction was held, it further revealed several additional facts concerning pipe lore and pipe collecting.

First and foremost was the value of the pipes in the collection. Mr. Gary, it is reported, spent in the neighborhood of a half million dollars in acquiring the collection. He travelled all over the

For additional data on the pipes sold at this auction, read "A Half Million in Pipes" on page 176 of this issue.

world in an effort to bring home the choice, the unusual, and the characteristic pipes of foreign lands. He often would hear of a pipe in another part of the country which interested him, and he would spare no cost in obtaining it.

The first job confronting the auctioneers was to have the collection appraised so that they would know about what to expect from the auction. Here they ran into somewhat of a snag, for they were unable to find anyone who could be considered an authority on the value of any given pipe, let alone what

the pipe could be expected to bring at the auction.

Since there had never been a pipe auction before, there was no precedent to guide them. It was a pioneering venture in a new field.

The pipes were appraised, and the total valuation came to \$13,000. Whether or not this figure would be realized in the actual auction was anybody's guess.

IT REQUIRED two afternoons and two evenings to hold the auction, February 25 and 26th of this year. The

These are typical of the items which were sold at the auction. Left, a Hindu hookah from Kashmir, the country noted for its beautiful women who smoke the pipes as well as the men. It is made of unglazed clay, stands 37½ inches high, and has cloth, tinsel, and thread decorations. Center, an old brass and wood frame for making clay pipes. It was operated for over 60 years in North Carolina. Right, a Hindu hookah from Rawalpundi in the Punjab made of brown clay with bamboo stems. The water bowl alone stands 11 inches high, with the overall dimension being 38 inches.



event had been well publicized, with the result that from 50 to 75 men were in attendance during the four sessions.

Practically every conceivable type and kind of pipe was to be found in the collection. The auctioneer, Martha E. Mooney, offered them for sale to the highest bidder in various ways. Sometimes they were offered in groups or sets, while often they were sold separately. A complete history and description of each piece was available in typewritten form for those attending the event.

Miss Mooney, the auctioneer, says that at the first session the group was rather quiet and everyone hesitated to do any bidding, for a pipe auction was entirely new to them, and they didn't know what to expect. Somehow, the private collectors feared that antique dealers were in the crowd, and the pipes would go to them. But before long they all could see that the crowd was made up entirely of pipe hobbyists who had no professional interest in the proceedings, and once the ice was broken, the auction moved rapidly.

When the last set of pipes had been sold, the total amount of money realized was approximately \$5,000, a different figure than that spent in acquiring the pipes, and considerably less than the appraisal figure of \$13,000.

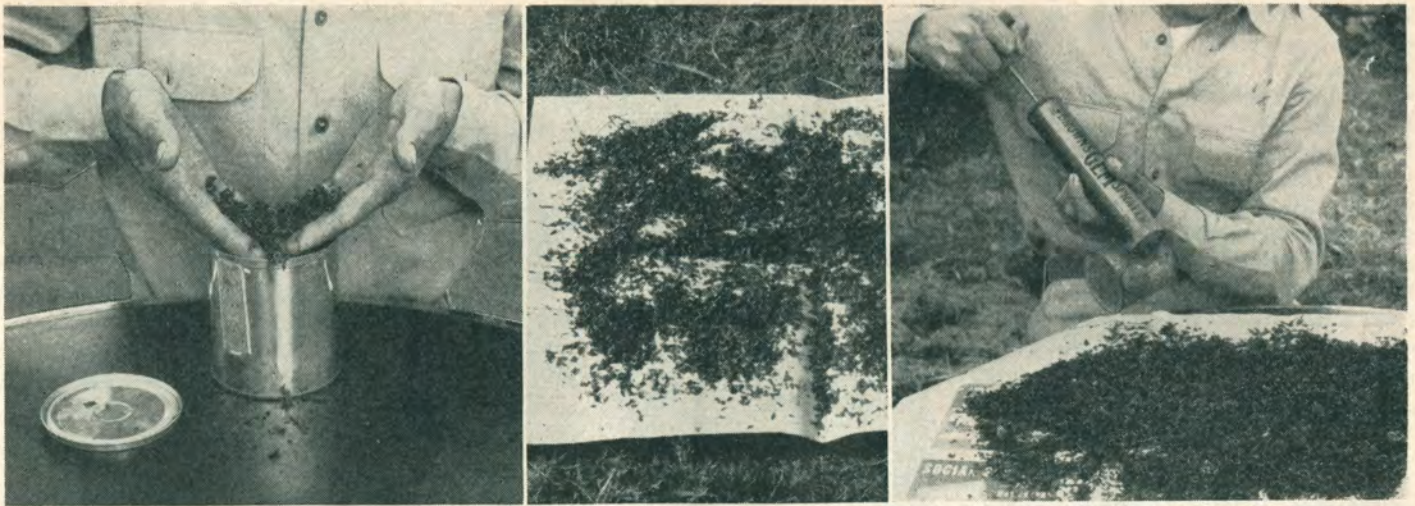
Some pipes brought far more than their appraised value, however, and resulted when a choice pipe was sought by two or more different bidders. This obviously kept the bidding lively, and accounts for the sale price of some items being well over their appraised valuation. One pipe, a beautiful hand carved meerschaum, brought \$500.

The difference between the appraiser's evaluation and the price actually realized proves conclusively that the value of a pipe, even by an expert, is today little more than a good guess. This is no reflection on the appraiser, who was no doubt the best available, but it shows that even the best does not have a good knowledge of the value of an old pipe among today's pipe fanciers.

THIS FIRST AUCTION has already done a great deal for the field of pipes and pipe enthusiasts. It has evaluated the subject to a higher plane, proving for the first time that there is a active group of persons interested enough in pipes to support an auction of this kind.

It has also brought to light the fact that *there is no known authority on pipes—someone who can accurately appraise a pipe and give a reasonably close estimate as to its value.*

It has found that there is no catalogue
(Continued on Page 188)



Mold can be prevented to some extent by turning the tobacco occasionally in its original container (left). But when mold does appear, dry the tobacco in the sun (center) and then use atomizer or hand spray gun (right) to replenish moisture.

WHAT CAN BE DONE to tobacco once it has become moldy, is a question often encountered by pipe smokers everywhere. All of us intend to get that pound smoked up before such conditions set in, but it doesn't always work out that way.

Mold, being a minute fungus, thrives on most types of organic matter which are left untouched in a dark place and in a slightly dampened condition.

A canister of tobacco, being just this, is therefore likely to become moldy if not taken care of properly.

The best preventative is to use up that pound and buy another, naturally, but occasionally a pound or two stored away while one goes out of town will become moldy. If tobacco has been stored for any length of time, it might be well to stir the tobacco, such as pouring it from one canister to another every few days or weeks. This prevents much tendency of mold to get started, although this method cannot be regarded as a sure preventative.

Mold, finding its most ideal conditions for growth upon the damp tobacco leaf, dislikes being moved, and it dislikes light. For this reason a glass or other canister of transparent material tends to retard mold formation.

Obviously, the best way to prevent mold entirely would be to spread the tobacco out in the sunlight. This would dry it out and give it plenty of light, the two things mold can't stand. But it would just about ruin the tobacco from any smoking standpoint to do this.

The only alternative to prevent mold from forming, then, is to not keep too large a stock of tobacco on hand. Should any be left untouched for several weeks, it should be stirred up occasionally to prevent mold from gaining a foothold.

Once mold has begun to form, there

How to Prevent Mold

This Bug-a-boo of Over-stored Tobacco is Quickly Stopped by Drying, Then Adding Moisture

By FRANK K. YOUNG

isn't too much that can be done to completely eliminate its disagreeable taste from a pipe. That's why it is so important to prevent it in the first place.

But if it is found to have started, these suggestions may help save some of it.

When such a condition exists, get the tobacco out on a large sheet of paper, piece of cloth, or similar material, and place it in the outdoor sunlight where it should be spread quite thin. It should be stirred with the hands to make sure it is well separated throughout.

The heat of the warm sun, and the fresh air will quickly dry up the tobacco, and with it the mold fungus. The warmth of the sun, too, will have its killing effect.

Although the mold will no longer be visible, the musty taste and odor will remain to some degree.

TO REMEDY THIS, the thoroughly dried tobacco should be remoistened, not with water, but with a generous sprinkling of bourbon, brandy or

rum. Besides freshening the tobacco and giving it renewed zing and pep to its original fragrance, it serves its more important job of killing the lingering mustiness or mold hangover.

The actual operation can be performed almost anywhere, the bench in the workshop being ideal. The spraying of the moistening agent can be accomplished by employing the wife's perfume atomizer, or a small, hand size insect spray gun.

If desired, the liquor can be diluted with a small amount of water when placed in the atomizer or spray gun, thus allowing a greater amount of moisture to be used without imparting too strong a rum or brandy flavor for those who prefer as much of the natural flavor and aroma of the tobacco as possible. But it must be remembered that it is the alcoholic content of the liquor that has the neutralizing effect upon the mold, and this is the primary reason for its use as the remoistening agent.

Although the tobacco will appear to

(Continued on Page 189)

"The Smokers' Rebellion"

Famous Painting Portrays the Scene in Which Smokers Refuse To Accept the Governor's Edict

By FREDERICK C. RUPPELL

FAMOUS PAINTINGS which depict pipes or incidents about them are not numerous, but a few do exist which are indeed masterpieces.

The one pictured on this page is one of the best known, and was painted by G. H. Boughton.

There is some controversy regarding this picture, with two different accounts of the principles involved being studied as well as the name of the painting.

One school of thought believes the name of the picture is "The Smokers' Rebellion," and the central figure is Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutchman who ruled New Amsterdam (now New York City) beginning in 1647. According to this version, Stuyvesant was sent out by the Dutch East India Company in that year to assume the governorship of the new settlement.

He came with a great military record and succeeded a long line of lazy and corrupt governors. Upon his arrival he noted that the whole province had bogged down and was in a rut.

Now it is a national trait for the Dutchman to keep his hands in his pockets for two reasons: First, this disposes of the hands so that they can do no work, and second, by making a practice of keeping them stuck there, the Dutchman does not spend any money.

Well, when Stuyvesant analyzed his burghers he found them sprawled out all over town with their hands in their pockets and puffing away on their long Churchwardens which were filled with Virginia tobacco.

Also, they were engaging in a most lucrative and flourishing business swapping contraband with the Indians for furs. The contraband consisted of schnapps (a kind of Holland gin), guns and powder.

These communities were originally

controlled by the Catholic French and the Anglican English, but the prosecution of this traffic seemed to impose no heavy burden on the conscience of the good Dutch colonists whose motto apparently was: A good profit takes precedent over a good deed.

Stuyvesant tore this traffic up by the roots which made him about as popular as a chaperon at a college dance. He made the residents of New Amsterdam get their hands out of their pockets, lay down their pipes, and then follow him down to the Delaware where they licked the tar out of their good co-religionists the Swedes.

The story then goes on to state that Peter Stuyvesant soon decided that pipes were consuming too much time among the burghers and that he would have to

forbid their use entirely. It wasn't that he was opposed to pipe smoking, for he himself was quite a smoker, but he felt the burghers were spending all their time smoking and not enough in working for the good of the community.

He forbade smoking in public, and would not allow more than two men to smoke together in private.

To the Dutch who dearly loved their pipes, it is easy to understand the violent reaction they had to this stern measure. Immediately they organized and held huge parties at which great quantities of tobacco were consumed.

Then, deciding that the ruling must be rescinded, the burghers got together and went to Peter Stuyvesant's home, all with their pipes in hand, and began to light up in his dooryard. They resolved they would not leave until the ban on their smoking had been lifted. It is this scene that is depicted in the painting.

Peter, upon hearing the commotion, came out of the front door and lectured to the burghers sternly as to why they should forget their pipes. But Peter, so the story goes, saw that he could not successfully enforce a ruling where the majority was so very much against it, so he let the matter drop, and the burghers celebrated the victory. Peter's famous peg-leg was acquired after the incident in the picture was painted.

THE OTHER VERSION of the story claims many of the facts to be the same except that it was the third governor of New Amsterdam, William

(Continued on Page 190)

"The burghers went to the governor's house in protest. There they lighted their pipes and smoked them profusely, making not a move until the edict had been lifted."



What is Smoke?

A Chemical Engineer Answers Previous Arguments Given on The Subject of Cool Smoking

By ROBERT M. SCHIRMER

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the April and May issues we presented articles on the subject of how to obtain a cool smoke. Mr. Early's remarks in the May issue prompted Mr. Schirmer, a chemical engineer of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to come forward with this scientific answer to the question.

THE TWO discussions on the subject of cool smoking, one by Thomas Moore in the April issue, and the other by Arthur G. Early in the May issue, were of interest to pipe smokers generally, but I would like to come to Mr. Moore's defense.

Although his comments were basically correct, the layman probably does not need any further explanation to the fine discussion presented by him, and his arguments are fundamentally sound. I did not feel that the second article by Mr. Early was based on facts, or certainly not on scientific facts.

Mr. Early stated that he was not a scientist and that he made his remarks and observations almost entirely from experience. Unlike Mr. Early, I am a chemical engineer, and have been engaged in combustion research for several years. It might be well to review what actually goes on in a pipe bowl for the benefit of those who may not know or have forgotten, since it would have considerable bearing on Mr. Early's observations.

As the tobacco burns peacefully in the pipe bowl, the glowing embers reach a temperature of approximately 1500 degrees Fah.

The volatile constituents in the tobacco directly below the terrific heat of these glowing embers are almost completely distilled out, leaving only a charcoal type of material.

The inert gasses (predominately nitrogen) in the air which is drawn in over

the hot coals composes the major portion of the smoke drawn from the pipe.

The moisture originally present in the tobacco when placed in the pipe bowl, plus the water formed during the combustion process, is present in the smoke taken into the mouth in the form of water vapor.

Because of the limited amount of oxygen drawn in over the coals for combustion, a considerable amount of colorless, odorless carbon gas is present in the final smoke. The thermal decomposition (known technically as cracking) of a

portion of the tars and oils in the tobacco result in the formation of extremely divided carbon.

Because of the limited supply of oxygen, this colloidally dispersed carbon is swept away in the gasses and is not burned.

The heat absorbed by the distillation of the volatile constituents in the tobacco consumes a large portion of the total heat evolved during the combustion process.

Thus tobacco smoke is primarily composed of inert gasses from the air, water vapor, and carbon gas.

Relatively small quantities of tars and oils, which include nicotine, are also present.

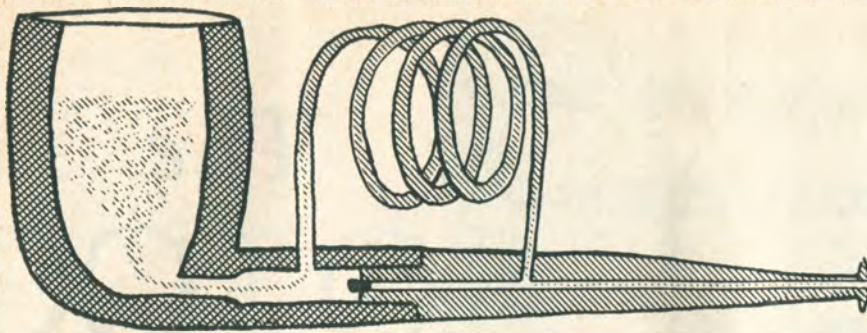
The "smoke" is the finally divided carbon particles. And the flavor and aroma which we all enjoy is embodied in the tars and oils which are distilled from the burning tobacco.

Perhaps such a scientific description of pipe smoking will detract from the many pleasurable associations linked with it, but I don't think so. Most pipe smokers worthy of the name are ever seeking to know more about the subject. And I have found that the more we know about a thing, the better able we are to obtain from it the maximum amount of pleasure and satisfaction.



PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

"Be nice to him—he's the best customer we have."



A Home Made Cooling System

An Old Pipe and Short Piece Of Aluminum Tubing Combine To Make a Novel Experiment

By GEORGE T. ASH

THE COVER photograph which appeared on the April issue interested me very much. Obviously it was the odd and highly unusual pipe which caught my eye, and it reminded me of an innovation I made to one of my pipes some years ago.

Although it is obvious that the pipe on the cover of the April issue was made up for a joke (as described in that issue), the "overdrive" or coil leading from the pipe bowl to the shank is not as far fetched as one might suppose. By a slightly different placement it can serve a most useful purpose.

The sketch above shows how I placed a similar coil on a pipe of mine some time ago. The purpose, as can be readily seen, is to cool the smoke by making it travel further and at the same time forcing it through aluminum tubing which will take the heat out of it.

I'll admit it isn't the most beautiful thing in the world, and you probably wouldn't want to go down the street smoking it, but for the fellow who likes to tinker around and try something new, plus finding a really cool smoke, I can

certainly recommend the addition of this aluminum coil.

The idea has been tried by coiling the tube inside the shank of the pipe in a similar effort to have the smoke travel a long distance and become cooled in the process, but the construction is most difficult, and the tubing, not being exposed to the air, soon becomes hot with the result that the design is not nearly as satisfactory as this one.

Any pipe can be so adapted, although of course one without any metallic fittings inside is preferred since it doesn't present any complications as the revamping process is undertaken.

Aluminum tubing comes in a variety of sizes, and the tendency generally will be to get some size that is far too large. Quarter inch tubing doesn't look very large, but when put onto the shank of an ordinary pipe, it will be way out of proportion. Tubing half this size, not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, will be found sufficiently large for the purpose.

In case your local hardware doesn't have tubing this size, try hobby shops, fix-it-shops, and service departments of refrigerator stores. One of these places

will surely have just what you are looking for.

Aluminum is best, because it is light in weight, dissipates heat readily, and is less tasteless than other kinds of metal. Stainless steel is also practically tasteless, but such tubing, if available, would not be as easy to work with in making the coil.

A piece of tubing twelve inches long will be more than enough. It won't cost more than a few cents.

The only tools required will be a drill just the size of the diameter of the tubing, and a vice to hold the pipe while working on it.

WHEN INSERTING the pipe in the vice, do not turn the vice handle too tight, as there is danger of cracking the shank of the pipe. It is a good idea to wrap the pipe in a cloth or other soft material before placing it in the vice to prevent such damage.

Two holes are drilled on the top of the pipe as shown in the illustration, and care should be taken to see that the holes are not drilled in such a way that they will interfere with the insertion and removal of the bit. In other words, these holes must be placed well away from the tenon on the bit.

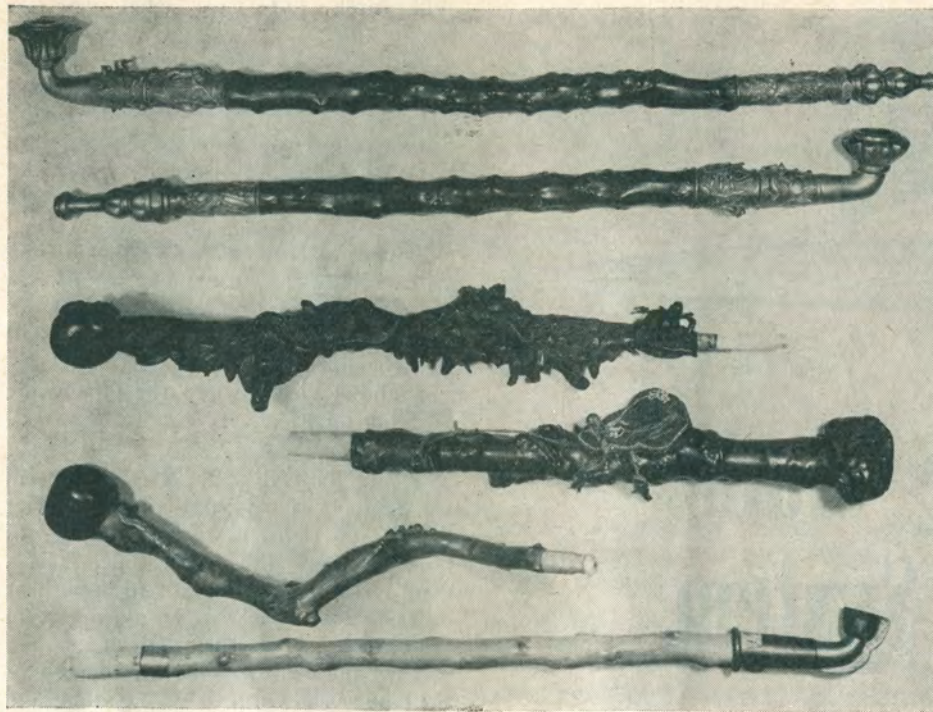
The tubing itself can be coiled around an ordinary lead pencil or large spike. Of course any size coil can be made, but a neater job results if the coil is comparatively small. It is best to have a little space separating the rounds of the coil, as this tends toward cooler smoking. Three or four rounds is sufficient, but more can be used if desired.

The ends of the tube are then inserted in the holes in the pipe, and should be as nearly air tight as possible. It might be well to carry out this experiment on an old pipe, so that if the holes are made too large, or if some other mistake occurs, the loss will not be too great.

The final step is to plug up the tenon of the bit with any object that accomplishes the purpose. A small plug, whittled from a scrap of wood serves very well. It should fit tightly enough to prevent any leakage of air.

The job is now completed, and all that remains is to fill the bowl and light up. The coil, besides cooling the smoke, serves as an excellent trap for unwanted tars and moisture. What little might possibly get into the tube will surely never make it around all the loops and get into the mouth. And even if the tube should become dirty, it takes but a moment to flush it out with water.

So for an investment of a few cents and an old pipe, here is a way to have a lot of fun and enjoy a cool smoke. It really works; try it.



Chinese temple pipes are elaborate, many having brass bowls and mouthpieces, and the wood, usually the native teak, is very ornate and is beautifully hand carved.

FEATURED ON the Collectors' Page this month are some of the finer specimens from the famous collection of the late George Ellis Gary—a collection which cost its owner a half million dollars and which included some of the finest pipes to be found anywhere.*

Gary was interested in all kinds of pipes, and the greater the story they told, the more he liked and wanted them.

There is, for example, the famous story of the temple pipes of China. One of these was smoked by a high judge in that ancient country and its use by the judge was a great part of the trial, for if the judge lighted the pipe, it was a sign that the accused was guilty, whereas if the judge failed to apply a light, the defendant was set free. This pipe is shown third from the top in the illustration above.

Chinese temple pipes have long been famous for their beauty of ornamentation, as may be seen in the rest of the pipes shown. The two at the top, for instance, are works of art. They have elaborate bowls and mouthpieces made of brass, and the rustic stems are made of teak wood. The judge's pipe, the one which gives the verdict of guilty when lit, is a native black wood and is delicately hand carved. It has been priced at \$275.

The fourth pipe is made of a native

tree root and is complete with a tobacco pouch or bag which may be seen attached to it. The Chinese often kept their bags of tobacco permanently attached to the pipe. Heavy and bulky anyway, the added weight of the pouch and its tobacco added very little.

Water pipes of every kind were to be found in abundance in the Gary collection. Three of the choicest pieces are shown here. The one on the left is a very fancy Persian water pipe. The tobacco cup and the shaft are made of brass. The bowl is made of a very rich ruby colored glass, and on the front may be seen a hand painted picture of



PIPE LOVERS

The COLLECTORS' PAGE

A Half Million in Pipes

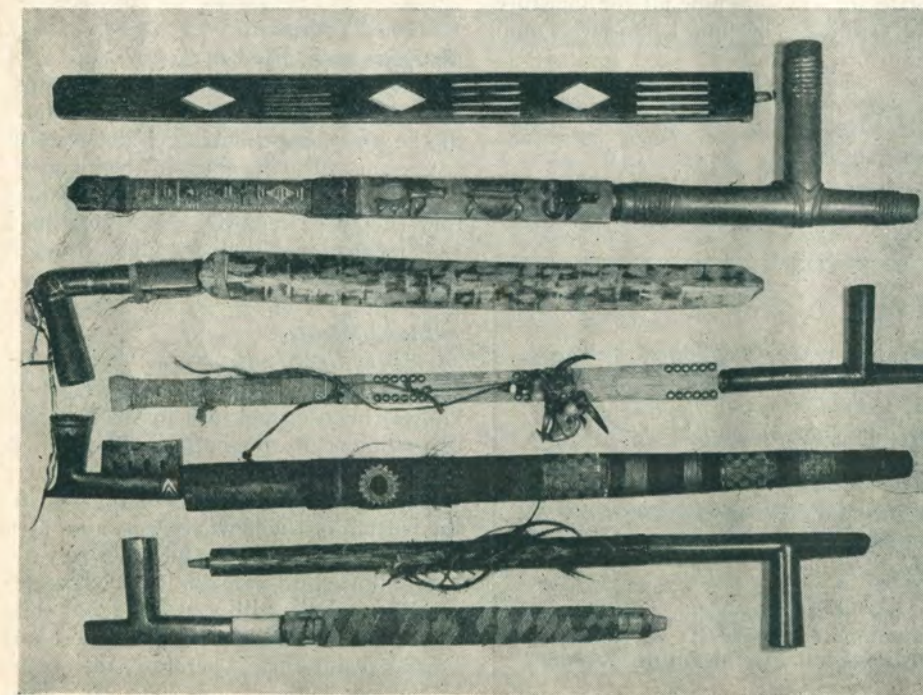
George Ellis Gary Spent a Fortune In Collecting Famous and Valuable Pipes from All Parts of the World

The crooked stem pipe is also a temple pipe and is made of light wood. The bottom pipe is similar to the rest except that it features a bowl of pottery.

Water pipes of every kind were to be found in abundance in the Gary col-

lection. Three of the choicest pieces are shown here. The one on the left is a very fancy Persian water pipe. The tobacco cup and the shaft are made of brass. The bowl is made of a very rich ruby colored glass, and on the front may be seen a hand painted picture of

Calumets, or pipes of peace, are now a thing of the past. These gaily decorated specimens have catlinite bowls, and wooden stems decorated with bead and horsehair.



JUNE, 1947

the Shah of Persia. This pipe has an excellent shape and is a fine example of this kind of water pipe.

The taller pipe in the center is a Burmese water pipe and is made of wrought brass. The hand etching on the shank bowl are the work of an artisan. The tobacco cup is somewhat larger than is usually found in this type of water pipe.

The smaller pipe on the right comes from India and is brass throughout, except for the tube which is hand woven and highly colored in design. The tobacco cup is quite large, much more so than is common on water pipes of this type. The bowl is of small capacity.

Gary had a large collection of American Indian pipes of all descriptions. He strove to obtain examples of each different type, and sought the best in its

class. Outstanding examples are the Flambeau Indian pipe (top on this page) and the one below it, a Calumet pipe of peace which contains a catlinite bowl, and a wooden stem upon which are carved an elk, turtle and antelope. It is said to have been purchased directly from the Sioux Indians.

The decoration on the stem of the fourth pipe is typical of the ornaments Indians often employed to dress up their belongings. These are claws from bears and eagles.

The two at the bottom have catlinite bowls. The one on the bottom has a stem wrapped with beading, while the one above it has a wooden stem with a design burned into the wood.

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.

WANTED—Pipes from the South Pacific and Africa. Also, any pipes of interest to a collector in good condition. ROBERT L. FISHER, Plaza Building, Pittsburgh 19, Penna.

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

COLLECTION for sale. Some antiques, some good smokers, many are new. To be swapped or exchanged in one unit. Description available. FRANK G. HUNT, 2912 W. Okmulgee, Muskogee, Okla.

COLLECTORS—I would like to swap Early American and Indian pipes for some foreign pipes of which I have several duplicates. KENNETH W. SANTEE, 2109 Hanover Ave., Allentown, Pa.

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

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

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

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

Paul Elkins,
East Palestine, Ohio

It is a bad idea to leave any obstruction in the pipe after smoking it. The free passage of air is very important in order to dry the pipe inside as quickly as possible.

Always knock out the ashes immediately after smoking the pipe, then place the pipe where the air can reach it, preferably in a pipe rack. Never place a warm pipe in your pocket, for air cannot get to it there.

Kenneth Green,
Everett, Mass.

The ashes should be knocked out immediately, because when you get ready to smoke your pipe next time, there may not be an ash tray handy.

Sometimes I have been in someone's home or other place where there was no ash tray and no place to put the ashes. In such instances the pipe smoker has no alternative, he has to leave them in.

But as soon as convenient I knock them out. Then my pipe is instantly ready to fill and light up again when I want a smoke. No embarrassing moments when you want to light up but find no convenient place to dump the ashes left over from the time before.

R. S. McClenahan,
Buffalo, N. Y.

I dislike seeing a pipe smoker take a dirty, ash filled pipe from his pocket and empty the ashes from it before he fills it and lights it. Were Emily Post to rule on the matter, I'm sure she would say that to be in correct form, a man should pull a clean pipe from his pocket and smoke it, emptying the ashes *after* the smoke instead of *before* it.

Everett Baker,
Neenah, Wisconsin

I know a lot of pipe smokers who gently knock out the ashes after they have finished a pipeful and then carefully

Pro and Con

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

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

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

"Should the ashes be left in the pipe or removed immediately?"

insert a pipe cleaner. The reason is obvious: The pipe cleaner is supposed to absorb the unwanted moisture.

Well, the ashes will do the same thing, so why not leave them in the pipe instead of knocking them out? It is surely much more handy.

I leave the ashes in my pipe and never knock them out until I am ready to light up again. It is convenient, and I think it is much better for the pipe than to knock out the ashes and just leave the moisture and goo in there. There is only one place for it to go, and that is into the wood, where it will begin to sour and cause the pipe to turn rancid.

The ashes, and especially the unsmoked shreds of tobacco in the heel, will absorb this unwanted moisture and residue. Then, when you are ready for another smoke, you tap out the ashes and dottle and with it come all the moisture and residue. The pipe keeps sweet and clean.

C. J. Ackerman,
Geneva, N. Y.

I have never been able to understand how the theory of letting the ashes stay

in the pipe bowl did much for the pipe. Moisture is one of the things least wanted, either while smoking or afterwards.

A good pipe smoker strives to keep his pipe clean and dry at all times. All the rule books say to "keep the inside of the bowl and shank dry," "let the pipe air out for three or four days between smokes," and so on.

Supposing the ashes will absorb some moisture, they won't absorb it all, and what is left will soak into the wood.

As soon as I am through smoking any of my pipes, I immediately knock out or dig out all the ashes. I then run a cleaner through the pipe until all of the moisture has disappeared, and then let the pipe dry out. This assures a thorough drying and minimum amount of moisture settling in the shank and stem.

Robert T. Mason,
Morgantown, W. Va.

The question for the month depends upon how long the ashes might be left in the pipe after smoking. I do not see any harm in leaving them in the pipe for a while, perhaps 24 hours, but I think they should be removed after that time. Otherwise how will air circulate through the pipe and dry it?

John LaMont,
Sterling, Colorado

When a pipe is smoked, every smoker knows that the moisture in the tobacco drops down into the bottom of the bowl and the shank.

The unburned particles of tobacco in the bottom of the bowl serve as a sponge and sop up this water and oil.

If allowed to remain in the bottom of the bowl, it will seep out from this sponge into the walls of the pipe, and no smoker wants that. Therefore, there can be but one answer, and that is to elim-

NEXT MONTH

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

(Answers must be received by June 5)

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

(Answers must be received by July 5)

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.

inate all ash and unburned tobacco the moment the pipeful has been smoked.

**Robert F. Lee, Jr.,
Nashville, Tenn.**

My experience warrants an answer of yes and no to this month's query. I say "yes" with the qualification that the refuse left in the pipe (overnight or a few hours) is ash and not soggy, unsmoked tobacco. The ash will do much toward absorbing some of the moisture that remains in the bowl after smoking a pipeful. I go a step farther in this respect, too. I insert a clean pipe cleaner in stem and shank and allow it to remain there overnight.

To date I have found no good cause for allowing soggy, unsmoked tobacco to remain in the bowl of a pipe once the pipe is placed on the rack for a few days. My rather "bitter" results have been those of unpleasant, acrid smokes from pipes treated in this manner.

**F. Scott Hunter,
Houston, Texas**

Comparison might be made to the ashes and the pipe cleaner. I assume the idea for leaving the ashes in the pipe is to do the same service of a pipe cleaner, and that is to absorb the moisture which collects in the pipe.

If this is so, the pipe cleaner is better. Ashes don't have near the absorption power that a pipe cleaner does. Leaving the ashes in the pipe is a lazy man's method.

Also, how do the exponents of leaving the ashes in the pipe explain how the moisture in the stem is removed? The ashes won't crawl into the stem to sop up the moisture there, and that's where a lot of the damage is done. Only a cleaner can get it there. And if you have to use a cleaner for part of the job, you may as well use it for the whole job.

**Gene Cottrel,
Bangor, Maine.**

How can you expect to have a free-smelling, clean pipe if you leave the dregs and tars in? They keep the pipe smelling bad all the time, and this is one thing most pipe smokers do not want, at least I don't.

That's why I knock them out at once, so that they will carry along the bitter juices with them and in this way leave the pipe free and clean and help it to stay that way.

If you carry your pipe in your pocket, it has got to be kept clean if it is to keep your pockets clean, also. I do not like to have a pocket full of ashes all the time, and this is what results if you don't knock out the ashes.

JUNE, 1947



It's carefully aged and blended, smokes cool and lasting, has a delightful aroma, and does not bite the tongue. Try a pipeful today—then you'll see why Brown Crock is truly "the smoke of the stars."

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Hollywood 28, California



THE man who tries to do something and fails is infinitely better than the man who tries to do nothing and succeeds.

Then there's the one about the red head who ran for the roundhouse knowing that the pursuing wolf would never corner her there.

Millions now living are already dead.

"Never mind the money," said the stick-up guy, "hand over that white shirt."

No man wants a woman when he has to share her love with her pet poodle.

The stork is the bird with the biggest bill.

"It was love at first sight. He fascinated me and I kissed him."

"Yeah," replied the second blonde.

"Then he unfascinated you and you slapped him."

Anybody knows that a fool and his money are invited places.

A hick town is one where there is no place to go that you shouldn't.

Many a honeymoon opens with a curve clinging negligee and closes with a faded kimona.

The more explaining a man does, the less use the world has for him.

Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement.

The tobacco smoked in the Iranian water pipe is called "tombac."

He who has come through the fire will not fade in the sun.

"You ain't yo'self no mo', Rastus, is you sick o' sumpthin'?"

"Yeah, got insomnia—keep wakin' up every few days."

A woman lowers her voice when she asks for something but she raises it when she doesn't get it.

Some fellows believe in dreams until they marry one.

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 Globe Pipe and Tobacco Company of Oakland, Calif.)

YOUR BRIARPLATE pipe is made of the finest imported briarwood, therefore the usual rules which apply to the care exercised in breaking in a good imported briar pipe will apply to your briarplate pipe.

Moisten the inside of the bowl slightly with saliva placed on the fingertips. Spread it around evenly within the bowl of the pipe.

The first time the bowl is packed, do not fill it more than one-third full.

Then, on succeeding fills this amount can be gradually increased. After several pipefuls a full load can be made.

The careful pipe smoker will never knock out the ashes by pounding the pipe on a hard surface. This is likely to break the pipe bowl, the pipe stem, or both.

The proper method is to gently knock the bowl of the pipe against the palm of the hand, or, even better, use a pipe tool or cleaning spoon.

Never allow excessive cake to form. When it gets very thick, remove it at once. An over accumulation may cause the bowl to crack, due to the expansion of the carbon cake composition which expands faster than the briar wall.

Do not ever scrape the inside of the bowl with a knife or other sharp instrument. To do so may result in damage to the inside of the bowl, or to the rim plating on the outside. Only dull objects should be used to scrape the inside of the pipe. This serves just as well and eliminates danger to the bowl wall.

The correct thickness for the cake is 1/16", and when the cake forms in excess of this depth, it should be reamed out.

The pipe should be cleaned frequently. This removes excess moisture and unwanted tars and oils which otherwise soak into the wood and cause the pipe to deteriorate. It is a good idea to leave a folded pipe cleaner in the shank over night.

The plating can be kept clean and new-looking by a periodical application of any non-abrasive polish on a soft cloth.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

Wax Applied To Hot Pipe

Here is an aid to those who like to keep their pipes looking nice all the time. Generally, when we refinish a pipe, we take off all the old finish and then apply a new one, or, perhaps, just apply wax alone and rub it until it shines like new.

This is all very well and good, but the hard amount of rubbing that is necessary isn't always too uniform, besides requiring a lot of elbow grease in the procedure.

I decided to find an easier, more satisfactory method of accomplishing the same objective, and solved it as follows:

The old finish is removed in any of the ordinary procedures, such as the use of alcohol, acetone, or the other removers.

Then, fill the bowl with tobacco and light it. This is one time when you can smoke more or less rapidly, for the idea is to get the bowl quite warm. When it is quite hot, then apply beeswax to the bowl and shank. The heat will melt the wax and cause it to infiltrate into the pores of the wood. In a few moments it should be rubbed with a soft flannel cloth. The results will surprise you, for the coating will be even and possess a high gloss.

—JOSEPH C. DONOHUE,
Baltimore, Md.

Breath Adds Needed Moisture →

Have you ever wanted a smoke of your favorite tobacco and then, when you are ready to fill up your pipe, find that the last time you used some tobacco you left the lid off, the package open, or the tobacco exposed to the air in some other manner so that it had dried out?

I believe most of us have at one time or another had that experience. And it

always seems to happen just when that's the only bit of tobacco left in the house, and the tobacco shop down the street is closed up for the night.

Smoking dry tobacco isn't too much of a pleasure, especially when you're used to the correct amount of moisture in it.

I tried experimenting one night, and discovered a way to quickly add enough moisture sufficient to obtain a good smoke.

I took some of the dried out tobacco and filled the bowl in the ordinary manner. Then I placed the bowl to my mouth as shown in the accompanying illustration (below) and breathed slowly into the filled bowl several times.

I have found that there is a sufficient amount of moisture in the breath to satisfactorily add enough moisture to the one bowlful of tobacco. It will require several breaths, and long, slow exhaling seems best.

But it will do the job and give you a good smoke from your favorite tobacco which you otherwise couldn't have had.

—LOUIS G. HART,
Long Beach, Calif.



CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

Fingers Help

Retain Fire →

My idea of a suggestion is far from new, but I have found that very few pipe smokers seem to know of it, even some of the old timers, and it is so simple that it hardly seems necessary to describe it.

Pipes are often accused of being the biggest match users in the world. A lot of tobaccos seem to go out rather suddenly instead of staying lit as they should. This is due to the tobacco being too moist, or the manner in which it is cut.

When the tobacco goes out, the ordinary procedure is to re-apply the light. But a very simple idea—and one which works, strange as it may seem—is to place the first two fingers over the bowl as shown in the illustration, and then draw rapidly.

Of course, this won't work when the fire has completely gone out, but if there is a small spark left, this method will usually rekindle it sufficiently to get the pipe going again without the aid of a match or lighter.



The fingers should be pressed quite firmly over the bowl, cutting off practically all of the intake of air. A little practice under actual conditions will quickly show how this is best performed.

The idea is also helpful with a tobacco that does not seem to want to hold its fire. By keeping two fingers over the bowl while these poor burning mixtures are being smoked, the tobacco will stay lit much longer.

—ARTHUR R. KASSIN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLEND

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

My favorite blend is one that smokes slow, is mild in taste, and neutral. It is composed as follows:

Flue cured Carolina Cavendish.....	2 oz.
Sun Cured Virginia.....	1 oz.
Maryland	2 oz.
Syrian Latakia	1/4 oz.
Burley ribbon cut.....	1/2 oz.

I find this fine for breaking in a new pipe, and it is also very easy on the tongue.

—GERALD W. HALL,
Menton-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

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.

New Method Sweetens Pipes

Do you have a pipe that has either gone sour, or always has been sour since you got it? Then here's an idea that usually fixes up that difficult situation.

First of all, clean the pipe thoroughly with grain alcohol (preferably because it is pure and leaves no impurities), or a pipe-cleaning preparation containing alcohol. Then soak a small piece of cotton or Kleenex in the alcohol and place it in the bowl. Put a pipe cleaner soaked with the liquid in the shank. Leave both overnight.

In the morning, remove the pipe cleaner and the cotton and, if the pipe bowl is still damp (as it should be), then scrape the inside of the bowl carefully.

When the inside of the bowl has been scraped fairly clean, put a small amount of alcohol in the bottom of the bowl and, with the excess being wiped off of the outside of the bowl, and with the stem away from you, carefully light the alcohol.

Let it burn out. I then repeat the process a couple of times (unless the bowl gets too hot.) This will usually drive out the rancid fats from below the surface of the wood where they can be easily scraped away.

A dry alcohol bath will then finish the operation, and before use the pipe should be aired out thoroughly.

Once in a while some alcohol taste may be present when the pipe is first lighted after this procedure, and to forestall any such happening, the inside of the bowl may be moistened with honey.

—ARTHUR J. BATCHELDER,
Portland, Oregon.



“Incurable Pipe Smoker”

Even the Japs Have Troubles
When it Comes to Pipes, as
This Cartoon Would Indicate

By R. J. DANIELS

DURING THE TIME I was stationed in Japan, I ran across this cartoon in a Japanese magazine. I think it shows that the Japs, too, have their woes when it comes to pipes. The cartoon is printed in regular Jap fashion, beginning at the top of the right hand column and reading down. The first cartoon obviously contains the name or title to the smoker's dilemma as pictured,

but not being a Jap, I can't read it. My guess, however, is that it would be "The Incurable Pipe Smoker."

At the time I was stationed there, the native families were supposedly rationed three matches per month. Obviously this meant that they either had to find some other source of making a ready fire, or else keep a fire burning constantly in their homes.

In order to light the long pipes which they used, they would hold the bowlful of tobacco next to the charcoal stoves to ignite them. Their pipes are very long with a tiny bowl on the end. The Japs would fill the bowl, but five or six puffs would burn all the tobacco, and then the same process would have to be started all over again.

This was often repeated several times in order for the smoker to get a satisfying number of puffs.

They called their small bowls "Pipu" and they resembled the one shown in panels 7 to 15 above. The bowls were filled with a weedy looking tobacco (which may or may not have been tobacco) and which seemed to me to resemble shredded wheat more than anything else.

I was fortunate in that I never ran into the troubles encountered by the man in the cartoon. I did, however, manage to bring home some pipes similar to those which were so popular over there. I have three of the long variety with the small bowls. I also obtained a short all metal brass pipe which I assume was not manufactured until after V-J Day, the purpose being to use up the unused wartime brass supplies.



Hobby Pays Off

North Dakota Man Combines Artistic Talents and Produces Hand Carved Pipes for Friends

WHEN A SCULPTOR becomes interested in pipes, there's only one logical outcome—pipes sculptured by hand. And that's exactly what happened with Major Allison Seymour.

He confesses his interest in pipes long before he left his home in Valley City, North Dakota, to enter the army. Even while a student in college he took subjects in modelling, design, and allied arts. It wasn't strange that in time his two interests should merge.

His call to duty interrupted the furtherance of his efforts to sculpture pipes, but upon his return he knew he would then have plenty of time in which to give serious thought and study to his two avocations now merged into one.

But sculptor Seymour had made one mistake. He had given away too many of his earlier hand carved pipes to friends. While he was overseas his friends, liking his "samples", wrote in for more offering to pay for them. So when Seymour arrived home last August he found he would have to fill those orders first before he could continue "experimenting with his avocation." So far his experimenting has had to wait. He hasn't caught up with those orders yet.

He uses only the best available briar in his handiwork. "Why spend hours working on a wood that won't smoke?" he says.

One of his chief delights is to let his friends send him a picture or drawing of the type of pipe they want. Seymour then goes to work and turns out something entirely original—something distinctive and new. Obviously the owner is pleased, for he has an exclusive model.

Seymour has no machinery. All of his pipes are made by hand. Even the hard rubber bits are hand fitted and hand finished. How much time does he spend on a pipe? That depends on how difficult the design is. It varies from one to three days.

"I sometimes refuse a design if I think it will impair the smoking quality of the finished pipe," he says. Back the design goes to the originator with the suggestion that changes be made in order to result in a good smoking pipe when finished. Even though the claim is sometimes made that the pipe is for a collection or mantel-piece decoration, Seymour knows that sooner or later someone will light up that pipe, and he wants it to give them satisfaction in service as well as beauty.

Many a man may well envy Seymour, not only his ability to combine his artistic talent into a good smoking pipe, but most of all because he has done what most of us often wish we could do—let our chief interests and hobbies become our life work.

PIPE SMOKERS!



TC is the tastiest, handiest bowlful of smoking pleasure you've ever puffed.

TC is short for Tobacco Cartridge—just put a TC in your pipe, and smoke it!

The TC envelope containing choice tobacco is made of glass fibre—smooth, pliable, non-inflammable . . . tasteless, odorless.

Place a TC in your pipe bowl—see how well it fits, how firmly it packs . . . Then light up—right through the glass covering. It's porous, and the tobacco lights evenly, keep glowing throughout your cool, sweet smoke. Not a grain of tobacco is wasted.



When tobacco is consumed, lift out the TC, and discard. No more scraping taste—destroying cake from your pipe, because the tars and other residues remain within the TC. Less pipe cleaning, too!

No sparks when you use TCs . . . that cuts fire hazards, does away with burns in clothing, table covers, rugs.

MOTORISTS—SPORTSMEN—with TCs you load and light with one hand. Take with you only as many smokes as you'll require, without bulking your pockets.

You'll want to convince yourself of the advantages of TC over the old, wasteful and costly way of filling your pipe bowl. Our offer: Two ounces for \$1.00. Leave the tobacco to us—we'll guarantee a sweet, satisfactory smoke or back comes your money. Fair enough?

TOBACCO CARTRIDGE CORP.,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York City 17, N. Y.

Enclosed is \$1.00 for 2 ounces of fine tobacco in TCs. I think you've got something!

Name
(Please print)

Address
.....
.....

QUINCY: Many of the country's leading manufacturers say the THAYNE STOKRE Pipe cannot be manufactured because it is too complicated. I have waited seven years for mine. Shall I give up?—Jon. (Answer on page 189)

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PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

532 Pine Ave. Long Beach 2, Calif.

Pipe Clubs

National Association May Not Be Far Off; General Gathering Of Southern Cal. Clubs Slated

IS A NATIONAL association of pipe clubs a possibility in the near future? There are one or two indications that just such a move may become a reality before too long.

Several clubs have mentioned the possibilities and have inquired around as to what support might be forthcoming should such a step be taken.

Foremost action to be taken on the matter was a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of a national association by the members of the Mohawk Pipe Club at their May 12 meeting. They considered the question important enough to give it priority over all other matters. Since this issue of PIPE LOVERS had to go to press before the results of their discussion could be obtained, their resolution and findings, if any, will have to wait until next month.

Carl Broome, of the Seattle Pipe Club, had originally proposed a similar idea, and Robert H. Purcell of the San Francisco Club has had a national club or association of this kind in mind for a long time.

What appears to be a fully practical and indicative move was recently announced by Cy Pruner, co-founder of the Los Angeles Pipe Club. This group has proposed a joint meeting of all pipe clubs in the Southern California area, of which there are several, for the purpose of exchanging ideas, meeting one another, and seeing what becomes of the experiment.

This may possibly be the only place in the country where there is a sufficient number of pipe clubs close enough together to make a group meeting such as this possible. Its results will be watched by other clubs, and the advisability of a National Association may receive much practical support from such a gathering.

GREENCASTLE, PENNA.

Franklin County pipe enthusiasts interested in clubbing together should get in touch with J. L. Shackleford of Greencastle, for a new club is now forming in that area.

Shackleford has requested full information on how to start a new club, and this information has already been sent to him. The editors of PIPE LOVERS wish this new group every success.

EAST LANSING, MICH.

Several pipe smokers have been "lined

up" by James Apostle and a pipe club in East Lansing is now more than just a mere possibility.

Apostle, in a recent letter to the club editor, asked for the names of pipe smokers in that area. "I am going to school here, now, but my home is in Muskegon," he says, "and later on I hope to get a gang together in Muskegon, also."

So, pipe smokers, if you're interested in meeting with other pipe devotees and chewing the fat now and then, get in touch with Apostle. His address is Quonset Hut No. 16, Michigan State College.

Sorry, though, that we can't oblige by giving the names of pipe smokers in your area. PIPE LOVERS never gives out names of pipe smokers without their consent. We will, however, address and mail cards or letters to them for you.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

After a winter of some inactivity, the Long Beach club finally swung into ac-

Pipe Club Directory

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

CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE—

JOHN ST. EDMUND
140 North Louise

HOLLYWOOD—

C. W. DAVISON
726 N. Gramercy Place

LAGUNA BEACH—

FRED S. WHITFORD
General Delivery

LONG BEACH—

ROBERT SHERBONDY,
338 Walnut Avenue

LOS ANGELES—

CY PRUNER
3807 S. Hill Street

MONTROSE—

ED COPELAND
2326½ Honolulu Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO—

ROBERT H. PURCELL
830 Hyde Street

SANTA MONICA—

ED KOLPIN
220 Santa Monica Blvd.

COLORADO

DENVER—

HENRY F. KOKENZIE
4211 Green Court

PUEBLO—

GENE LINES
832 Berkley

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—

HILTON J. PATTON
24½-14th St. S. E.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

HAROLD CLAUSSEN
2604 Milwaukee Ave.

DE KALB

C. R. MILLER,
231 East Lincoln Highway

GALESBURG—

FRED M. RAINEY
963 E. Main Street

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

PAUL H. CHILDERS
4631 College Ave.

IOWA

DAVENPORT—

FRANCIS O. WALSH
1113 East 15th Street

KANSAS

TOPEKA

KARL L. KNOLL
2835 Burlingame Road

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—

C. BARCLAY YOUNG
3714 The Alameda
Ednor Gardens

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE—

THOMAS TURNBULL
98-A Longwood Ave.

MICHIGAN

EAST LANSING—

JAMES APOSTLE
Quonset Hut No. 16
Michigan State College

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

NEW YORK—

W. P. COLTON, JR.
145 E. 74th St.

SCHENECTADY—

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

OHIO

CINCINNATI—

JOHN F. GALL
3758 Montgomery Road
Norwood, Ohio

DAYTON—

WM. L. DAHLE
815 Neal Ave.

GREENVILLE—

E. R. HUFNAGLE
P. O. Box 35

OREGON

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tion again last month. R. S. Sherbondy, secretary, called the group together for the purpose of re-organizing and setting a definite schedule of meeting times and places.

The group voted to meet the second Thursday evening of each month at 7:30, meetings to be at the homes of members until further notice. The officers, president and secretary-treasurer, are to hold office for one year. The host for each evening is to provide light refreshments for which each member in attendance chips in a predetermined amount to cover the cost. The host also serves as program chairman for the meeting held at his home.

Persons in the Long Beach area interested in joining the group may obtain the place of the next meeting from Secretary Sherbondy.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

If the proposed pipe club here is soon organized, the members will have the full cooperation of their wives, judging from one of them who wrote in for her husband and asked for assistance in forming a club in Brookline.

When a wife is interested enough in her husband or his pipe club or both to help him in getting it started, brother, that's something.

Perhaps the pipe smokers of this Massachusetts community will get more than just a schooling of pipe lore at meetings. Perhaps Thomas Turnbull, whose wife sent the inquiry, will let loose of his secrets and tell how he gets the little woman to pinch hit for him.

So, to those of you in and near Brookline, the sessions of your new pipe club may really be a new experience. Turnbull lives at 98 A Longwood Avenue. There's success ahead for *any* pipe club when the wives are giving it their support!

SAN FRANCISCO

A new club is being formed here for young men between the ages of 18 and 20, according to word received from Fred Pardini of that city. Young men interested may get in touch with him at 730 Avalon Avenue. Full details on how to start a club are being sent to this new organization.

ATLANTA, GA.

A new pipe club in the deep South is more than just a possibility. G. M. Whitton, Jr., of Atlanta, is keenly interested in getting together with other pipe smokers for the purpose of starting such a group. He invites inquiries. You may reach him at room 318, new Post Office Bldg., 77 Forsyth St., S. W.

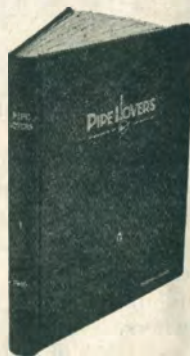
INTERESTING ARTICLES

are on the way

IN COMING ISSUES

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

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



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New Renewal

WHAT'S NEW?

Van Roy Company Again Making Standard Shapes

Stem Feature Is Retained

The manufacturer of Van Roy Pipes has announced their line is now complete with all the popular shapes once more being manufactured after some discontinuance during the war. Pictured here is the popular saddle-bit bulldog shape with the Van Roy ajustomatic stem.

The new shapes, most of which are now available with the rest soon to follow, include, besides the bulldog shown, the lumberman, full bent and jumbo, saddle Canadian, bent bulldog, squat full bent, and the square shanked apple. They are being made in three brands known as the Bard, the Arista and the DuMont.

Featured is the removable baffle guard which bars juices entering the stem, and which is easily cleaned.

The company has also announced that they are making stems in three standard sizes which are being made available to pipe repair shops throughout the country. This permits the pipe smoker to have his broken ajustomatic stems repaired quickly without having to wait for shipment to and from the factory for replacement.

"His Nibs" by Custombilt

A new, short stemmed pipe known as "His Nibs" has already made its appearance in the middlewest, and by the time this appears in print, will probably be available in most sections of the country.

The new pipe is made by Custombilt, and although much smaller in size,



it resembles the characteristic Custombilt pattern of design.

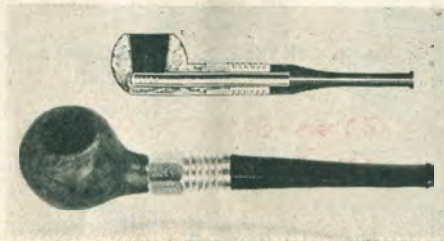
The pipe, distributed exclusively by Eugene Rich, Inc., of New York, is made of good quality imported briar and is priced unusually low. By reason of the quality at such an unusually low price, it should find instant favor with pipe smokers everywhere.

It is available in a number of different styles and shapes

Engineer Now In Production

A pipe of new design known as the Engineer is now in production by Gerholt Industries of Romeo, Michigan. As illustrated, the bottom is virtually a grate. This construction makes the draught entirely free.

This free draw makes the Engineer quite dry, says the manufacturer. The joint between the stem and bit is a metal-to-metal bearing and may be re-



volved to suit the user, or to vary the draught.

The aluminum front half of the bit is a radiator, similar to motor radiator fins, and dissipates a lot of the smoke's heat. It is stated that the temperature nearest the pipe bowl is always higher than the rear part, showing that part of the heat is lost.

The manufacturer has pointed out that the pipe has been in preparatory stages for years, and now that final tests have been completed, it is in full production.

New Pipe Made of Cork

A very light weight pipe has recently been announced by Ernest Lind, New York importer. The outside of the pipe



is made of cork, while the bowl is composed of a composition resembling meerschäum.

The cork composition affords a cool smoke while keeping the pipe very light in weight. The bowl capacity is quite large for such a light pipe.

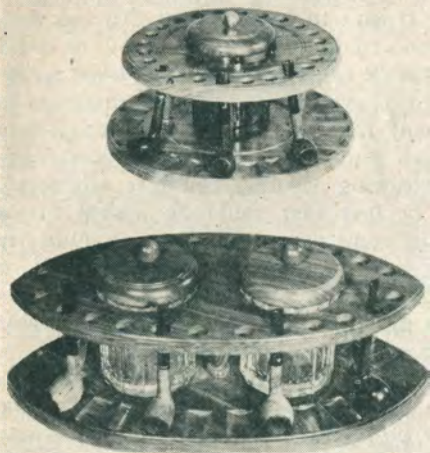
Benson & Hedges Announce No. 12

Two kinds of white burley provide the base of Benson & Hedges new pipe tobacco known as Formula No. 12. One, being a cubed tobacco, assures better combustion, and the other is a plugged cut which is for cooler smoking.

The mixture is also said to contain a good percentage of Cavenish, plus Latakia, Perique and Turkish to give a distinctive yet subtle aroma.

It is available in 2 oz. and 8 oz. packings.

Walnut Racks Hold 24 Pipes



Wives, are your husband's pipes all over the house? On tables, in drawers, even in your kitchen? Well, there's no need for such conditions any longer, now that the Bruce Company of Chicago, Ill., has come out with these new pipe rack and humidor combinations.

Each one holds 24 pipes. The one above is on a revolving base, permitting the owner to spin the rack around to select his favorite. Both racks are made of walnut and attractively finished.

The lower rack features two humidors, each capable of holding a half pound of tobacco or more. In the lids are humidifying discs to keep the tobacco in perfect smoking condition.

New Dunset Vest Pocket

For those desiring a short smoke, or a pipe that consumes a minimum amount of space in the pocket, this new Dunset Vest Pocket pipe should answer that requirement.

Probably its greatest feature is that the shank can be turned around in such a way that the flange on the bit completely covers the bowl and keeps the ashes from spilling out into the pocket.

The National Briar Pipe Company



of Jersey City, N. J., state that the pipe is made of best quality imported briar and the bit is of hard rubber. The up-draft of the smoke from the bottom of the bowl to its entrance into the shank eliminates moisture from getting into the mouth.

Tray Cleans, Polishes, Scrapes

A new ash tray known as the All-N-One has been announced by A. E. Leibner of South Plainfield, N. J. It is made of fireproof plastic with a special tempered steel blade that is adjustable to fit different sized pipes.

A felt cushion on the inside prevents marring or scratching the outside of the pipe. Thus in one operation the pipe is cleaned, polished, and scraped.

When not in use it serves as a pipe holder, retaining the pipe in a safe, natural position for drying, and assuring a ready smoke at an instant's notice.

Needham Offers New Shapes

The Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra, California, is now offering their pipe in a variety of new shapes and styles including the San Pedro, the San Bruno, the San Luis, San Pablo, San Antonio, the San Marcus, and several others. They may all be obtained in either the smooth or carved finish.

Brochure Has 24 Designs

A brochure containing 24 designs of pipes made by Allison Seymour, pipe manufacturer of Valley City, N. D., is now available to interested smokers.

Included are some unusual designs. The pipes are all made by hand of imported briar.

Aid to Filling Bowl Seen In New Tobacco Cartridge

Envelope Of Glass

Illustrated at the right is a pipe filled with a tobacco cartridge, a glass fiber envelope resembling silk or rayon inside of which is an ample loading of tobacco.

Weighing approximately one twelfth of an ounce, the tobacco cartridge (nicknamed "T C") is inserted intact into the pipe bowl, and the tobacco lighted through the envelope, which is quite porous and permits air to circulate freely throughout the contents.

Being composed of fibers of glass, the envelope is not consumed or damaged by flame below the approximate temperature which causes glass to fuse. Furthermore, it does not give off any gases or odors within this range which includes the temperature of pipe smoking.

Officials of the Tobacco Cartridge Corporation of New York, inventors and manufacturers of the "T C", describe



it as the first change in pipe filling since smoking began.

It is also pointed out that when the envelope is removed, the unwanted tars and resins are removed and discarded with it. Sparks and loose ash, often the cause of damage to clothing and furniture are completely eliminated. Several



WHAT'S NEW? continued

of the cartridges can be conveniently carried in the pocket at one time without bulking.

The company plans to eventually supply any brand of tobacco in the new "T Cs". At present only a few types of tobacco are available but more will be announced in the near future.

Convertible Is Announced



A newly designed pipe known as the Aero-Kool Convertible is now being manufactured by the Spiral-Kool Pipe Company of Santa Monica, California.

The main feature of the new pipe as described by the manufacturer is that it combines both the metal pipe "condensation" principle with the double action of "filtration" by means of a standard, replaceable, absorbent filter, and is claimed to be the first smoking pipe ever to apply the best principles of both briar and metal pipes.

The pipe weighs only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce, although it is of standard dimensions, and is said to be made of imported Mediterranean briar. The new pipe is priced quite low, and the manufacturer is offering a money-back guarantee if its cool smoking qualities are not as claimed.

"Air Vent" Smokes Cool

A pipe known as the "Air-Vent" has just been announced by Jack Leese Associates of New York.



The outstanding feature of the pipe is the unique built-in ventilating channels which are bored downward from the outside to the inside of the

bowl as shown here.

These ducts, through which the air is

drawn to the bottom of the bowl, are the basis of the "Air-Vent" principle. The manufacturer states that due to this intake of air the pipe lights more quickly and stays lit longer. The smoke is described as being cooler and drawing more easily with no bitter in-draft.

Twelve models are available.

Pipe Film In Texas

"A Man's Pal", pipe movie produced last year by the Mastercraft Pipe Co., will be shown in June in the following Texas towns: Odem, Temple, Roby, Roaring Springs, Palmer, Trenton, Stanton and Strawn.

Pipe smokers in these towns who would like to see the film can find the screening dates from their local theatre managers.

Heron Pipe Lengthens Smoke

Illustrated here is a cross section view of the Heron pipe which was first announced in these pages last month. The bowl fits snugly into the receptacle in the shank, and by the grooving inside, the smoke is made to travel approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The tars and juices are trapped in the seat of the shank where they cannot get



into the mouth. The pipe is popularly priced.

Another model has an aluminum sleeve which fits around a series of grooves on the shank and prolongs the length of smoke travel. Imported briar is used in all models. The designer and manufacturer is William E. Heron of Detroit, Mich.

Dunhill Blends Are Imported

The Dunhill Company of London, England, has announced that some of their English blends are now available in this country in limited amounts. Importation is expected to be stepped up during the coming year.

PIPES AT AUCTION

[Begins on Page 170]

or other reputable directory of any kind which even attempts to give an approximate evaluation of pipe styles.

It isn't to be construed that this auction or additional auctions will, or could even be expected to result in some standard of evaluating pipes, for there are so many hundreds of factors entering into such a procedure that nothing even approaching accuracy could be attempted. The best that could be wished for is that some day, somewhere, an authority of some kind may be established which can determine the value of certain classes of pipes and thus serve as some sort of a guide to pipe evaluations.

This could probably never be as thorough and final as the catalogued value of postage stamps, for example, because stamps, when issued, are practically all about alike, whereas pipes will vary greatly. Many are hand made, and as such they stand in a class by themselves.

But pipe experts know that there have been trends in pipes and pipe making, and that certain periods in history brought forth definite pipe styles. These, it seems, should be studied and some sort of evaluation placed on pipes produced in any given era.

The plan should eventually evolve much as that today used with antiques. Although there are certain types of furniture and other types of house furnishings traceable to a certain period of time many years ago, each separate piece will vary according to the quality of workmanship, present condition, and similar factors. Pipes should be treated in the same way.

The interest manifested in this first pipe auction would indicate that some definite plan of pipe evaluation will eventually take form. The prices paid for the pipes auctioned should certainly serve as a good standard of value for the present.

As more interest develops in pipes and pipe collecting, and as pipes of a century ago become more scarce, the price will obviously go up.

This will take time, and it will not actually take place unless and until interest in old pipes becomes more general. The fact that an auction of pipes could be held, and bring out from 50 to 75 persons in the city of Chicago alone for two afternoon and two evening sessions, strongly indicates that interest in odd and unusual pipes is growing in this country. As more auctions are held, this interest will expand, with the ultimate result that in time a definite and standardized market value will be placed upon old pipes.

HOW TO PREVENT MOLD

[Begins on Page 172]

be quite dry, it is surprising how small an amount of moisture will be needed to put it in the proper smoking condition.

THE TOBACCO SHOULD then be placed immediately into the canister and tamped down. In four or five hours it should be tested to see if the moisture content is about right. Most experienced smokers can tell by simply pinching a few grains between the fingers. If more moisture is needed, spread it out as before and give it another three or four squirts of the moistening agent, or, the tobacco can be left in the humidior and the clay moistener in the top of the canister lid can be employed to add whatever additional moisture is deemed necessary. Again, the same solution should be used.

The writer once ordered a half pound of a special brand of tobacco from a dealer in a distant city. When the tobacco arrived, it was moldy all the way through. It was returned, of course, with the request that it be replaced.

When the new shipment arrived, it was very dry, and the mustiness was still present. The logical conclusion is that the dealer had merely baked the first batch in an oven and returned it without adding any additional moisture.

Rather than cause trouble by returning the second shipment, a liberal application of dry gin was administered as described above, and the result was excellent. There was no need to throw it away. The whole half pound was smoked and enjoyed, and from the taste alone, no one would ever have been able to tell that the tobacco had ever been moldy.

Some tobaccos seem more susceptible to mold than others. Pure leaf, with nothing added, will mold more quickly than a blend which has artificial flavoring agents added, since these tend to retard mold formation and growth.

But you can eliminate nine tenths of this trouble by not overstocking tobacco, and by airing it occasionally should long storage be necessary. Although the procedure described will remedy moldy tobacco, there is no substitute for a fresh blend.

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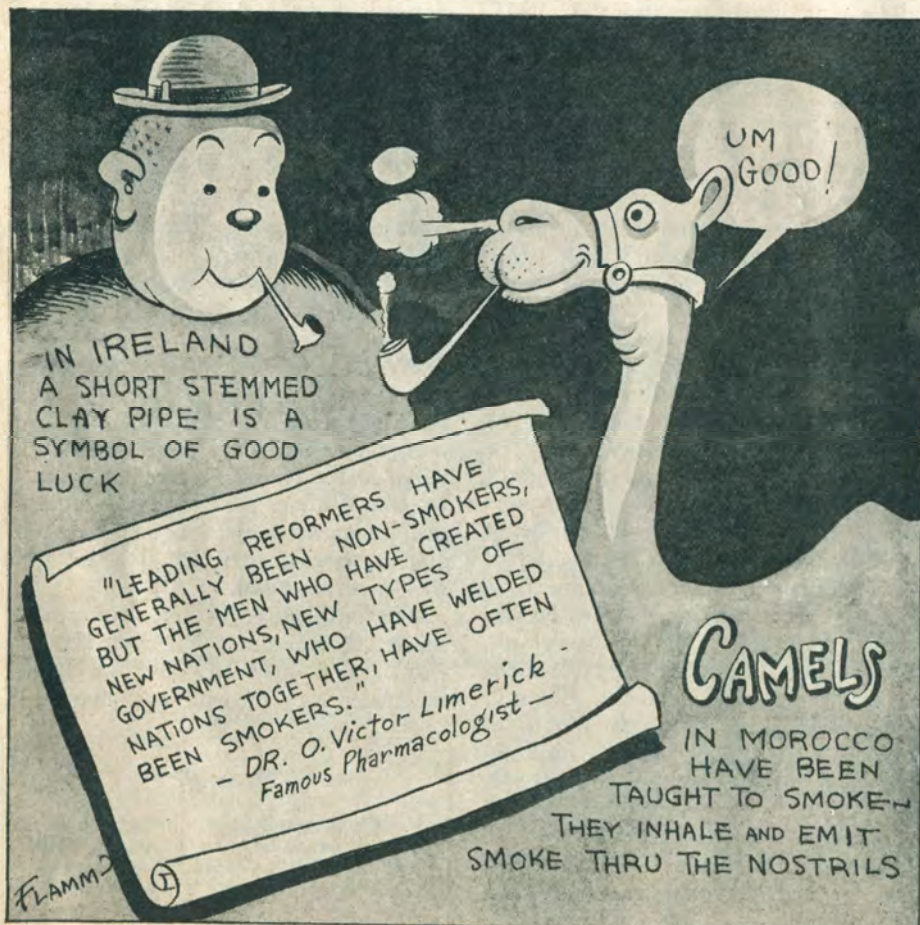
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By George R. Flamm

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

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

MISSION BRIAR

[Begins on Page 168]

12 hours. Tannic acid and volatile oils are removed in this process. From 8,000 to 9,000 blocks are put through this 'boiling' at one time.

"Then the blocks are put in large bins in the plant's basement where they are seasoned for 16 months. Each bin holds from 40,000 to 50,000 blocks. Some of the blocks have mold on them, but this is a welcome sign, for it indicates that the block is drying properly—from the inside out.

"After their long hibernation in the basement bins, the blocks go to the selecting department where women sort out the small, medium and large blocks; those scheduled to be straight stemmed and those due to be curved stemmed pipes. An automatic register totals all the blocks put into sacks for shipment to the pipe factory.

"The sacks average 165 to 250 pounds in weight and the average number of blocks in each is 50 dozen. Seven to nine carloads a year of these sacks full of blocks are shipped to the pipe factories.

"To make sure that inclement weather will not halt year-round production of blocks the basement has a storage bin with a capacity for 125 tons of burls.

"Since it began operations in 1941, the mill has received 12,101 tons of burls, or an average of from 135 to 150

tons a month. The plant ships approximately one and a half million blocks a year.

"The average number of employes at the plant is 35, working on a 45-hour a week basis. Water for the plant comes via gravity flow from a spring some 6500 feet up in the mountains through a two-inch pipe. There are four large storage tanks near the mill. The plant also has its own machine shop for minor repairs."

Ask any pipe smoker if he has a pipe made of Mission briar and he'll probably tell you he hasn't or, he might be a bit more truthful and say he doesn't know. It is extremely difficult for even the experts to tell Mission briar from briar imported from Europe.

Reputable pipe manufacturers do not misrepresent their products, and the chances are you will never purchase a pipe of a well known make which is made of some wood not as represented.

We may all be smoking Mission briar pipes within a few years, for the supply of foreign briar is rapidly diminishing. When it is gone, other sources must be found, and the relatively untouched fields of Mission briar in the western sections of the United States may well be one of the most productive areas in the days ahead.

"THE SMOKERS REBELLION"

[Begins on Page 173]

Kieft, who served from 1638 to 1647, just prior to Stuyvesant's rule, that made the decree and brought the wrath of the burghers.

This earlier governor was continually making attestations which earned for him the nickname of William the Testy, and the painting is often called "The Edict of William the Testy."

According to this second version, the burghers smoked and enjoyed their pipes constantly. In stern parental style Kieft decided that henceforth there should be no more smoking among his subjects.

The burghers at first believed he was joking. Surely he couldn't be serious, they thought. But when they found he meant business, they replied, "The pipe in fact was never from the mouth of the true Nederlander. It was his companion in solitude, his consoler, his joy, his pride; in a word, he seemed to think and breathe through his pipe."

Finding it difficult to convince the governor that his ruling was more than just unpopular, they decided upon some-

what drastic action. They closed their houses, shut their window blinds, brought forth tobacco from their ample hoard, and then proceeded to the governor's house.

With them they brought chairs and boxes and decided to make a siege of it. Parking themselves in front of the doorway, they filled their pipes and lighted them, and then sat in complete silence.

Soon William the Testy came outside and, seeing his subjects breaking his regulation against smoking, lit into them with a verbal blast.

The burghers, however, continued to smoke their pipes and uttered not a word. The more the governor yelled, the faster they puffed their pipes until

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PARK NOVELTY SHOP
34 S. Park Street
- OREGON**
PORTLAND—
THELINS PIPE AND TOBACCO
733 S. W. Yamhill
- PENNSYLVANIA**
CHESTER—
INGRAM'S
2528 W. Third Street
GREENCASTLE—
MORGANTHALL & SON
33 E. Baltimore St.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
ABERDEEN—
GOODMAN'S
113 S. Main
SIOUX FALLS—
LEWIS DRUGS
309 S. Phillips
- TENNESSEE**
MEMPHIS—
WORLD NEWS CO.
Main and Monroe
NASHVILLE—
SEVENTH AVENUE CIGAR STORE
203 Seventh Avenue North
- TEXAS**
AMARILLO—
GHOLSTONS
Post Office Building
SAN ANTONIO—
BLOCK'S PIPE SHOP
208 Broadway
HARKNESS PIPE SHOP
101 W. Commerce Street
- WASHINGTON**
SEATTLE—
WISEMAN'S PIPE SHOP
4234 University Way
WALLA WALLA—
KELLY CIGAR STORE
9 S. Second Street
- WISCONSIN**
BEAVER DAM—
GAYLORD TOBACCO BAR
209 Front Street
MADISON—
TOBACCO BAR
617 State Street
MILWAUKEE—
ACE CIGAR STORE
944 N. Plankinton Avenue
BAUMAN'S SMOKE SHOP
554 N. Plankinton Avenue
HARVEY STORES
747 N. Third
UHLE'S SMOKE SHOP
232 W. Michigan Street

a deep cloud of smoke was covering the air above them.

William the Testy, seeing that his ruling was useless, decided to say no more about it, and the decree died that day.

The pipe smoking burghers had won, and the use of tobacco was resumed as before.

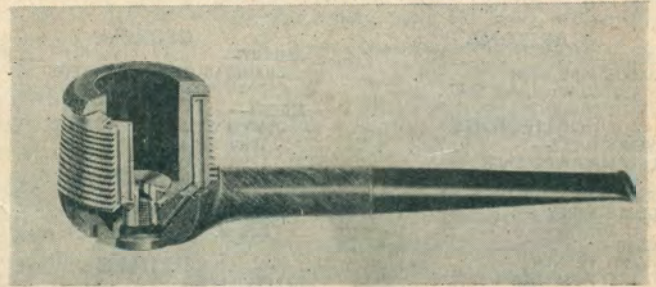
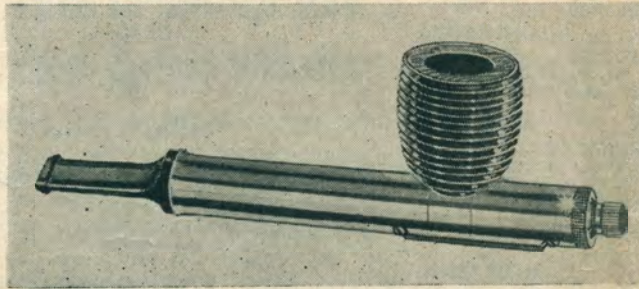
Quite an account of the edict may be found in Washington Irving's "The History of New York," which he wrote under the pen name of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

A poem describing the episode appeared some 50 years ago in the New York Sun and was entitled "How Once

It was." It has since been reprinted in numerous books on the subject.

The original painting is a very good piece of work. Not so many years ago lithographs of it were quite popular and sold in great number. The painting now hangs in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

WHAT'S NEW?



The "What's New" Page

is a regular feature of Pipe Lovers Magazine

FOR 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.

Perhaps that is why the "What's New" page in PIPE LOVERS Magazine has been one of the most popular features among pipe smokers everywhere since the magazine came out a year and a half ago.

Now, for the first time, the pipe smoker finds all the latest pipes and tobaccos announced and described in this one centralized place—the information is complete and authentic.

Many pipe and tobacco shops do not stock all 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 Bowers pipe with the self-contained lighter (left above) and the newly designed Ayres, which sends smoke 34 inches before reaching the mouth, 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 show 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.

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

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