

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE

25c

February, 1948



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Tobacco Adulterants • Pipe Collecting

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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. How big are the burls from which briar pipes are made?—H. P. W., Spokane, Wash.

A. The older the burl is, the larger it is. The larger burls, besides furnishing sufficient wood for several pipes, also possess a better grain pattern and usually give a better tasting smoke.

Large burls will sometimes measure from 12 to 15 inches in diameter or more, but generally they are slightly smaller than this. As the briar supply is being used up, these large burls, 200 years old and more, are rapidly disappearing. It will, of course, take a couple of centuries to reproduce them.

Q. I am a pipe collector and I have a very old meerschaum pipe which is cracked down one side. The crack has discolored badly and I am wondering if this can be cleaned up and repaired satisfactorily. Of course the crack now prevents the pipe being smoked, but I want it to look as nice as possible as I think quite a lot of it.—A. T., Norman, Oklahoma.

A. This is a question best answered by an expert meerschaum repair man after he sees the pipe. The crack can no doubt be cleaned and filled with cement, but if the discoloration is due to smoking, it may not be possible to remedy this trouble.

I am sending you the names of a couple of good meerschaum repair men and I suggest you discuss the problem with them.

Q. Is it true that tobacco can be grown almost anywhere? I have heard it is one of the few plants known to scientists that can be grown in most any part of the world.—G. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. This is true, tobacco will grow in most climates, but the quality of the leaf varies greatly. For this reason many

areas which could be given over to tobacco cannot raise the plant because the leaf is not suitable for smoking.

Soil conditions, such as mineral content, have a great effect upon the leaf, and if overbalanced in many ways do not produce a satisfactory smoke.

Q. Why is the smoke blue when it enters the mouth, but grey or colorless when it comes out?—Y. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. The smoke given off from the heated surface of tobacco consists of a matter very highly heated and also very fully oxidized and decomposed. It consists mainly of very small solid particles and thus the smoke assumes a bluish color.

Small particles have an intense affinity for moisture. On being inhaled the blue smoke loses its smallest particles which are captured by the moisture of the mouth. It is these particles which give the smoke its blue color, the relatively large size of the particles forming the smoke exhaled from the mouth being of the grayish tinge.

Q. I have a calabash pipe with a china bowl and have been smoking it for several months but the cake just doesn't seem to take form. Does a china bowl form a cake?—J. D. W., Bel Air, Md.

A. The china bowl of a calabash pipe will form a cake very nicely, although not as readily as an ordinary briar bowl.

Since the cake does not want to form readily, a helpful start is almost necessary. This can be done by lining the inside of the bowl with honey or any other syrupy liquid which will serve to start the cake formation.

The moisture content of the tobacco should be just right. If it is too moist

the cake has a tendency to break off and if it is not moist enough the cake is very slow to form.

I suggest the bowl be cleaned inside and a new start made as described above. Since the cake is slower to form do not be discouraged but give the process the time required and you will find that a good cake will eventually appear.

Q. In last month's issue the suggestion was made to put a few blotter clippings in the bottom of the pipe which would soak up unwanted moisture and in this way keep the heel dry. What keeps the blotter from burning? Wouldn't this about ruin a pipe? The smoke of a burning blotter, I mean? — W. A., Atlanta, Ga.

A. I had never tried the idea until I received your letter and decided that would be as good a time as any to try out the stunt.

It was satisfactory, although as I smoked I kept thinking every moment that the next puff would be blotter smoke instead of tobacco smoke. It did, however, keep the pipe dry in the heel, although I must say the tobacco I used was none too moist.

If a smoker is careful not to smoke the tobacco too far down—that is, until the blotter begins to burn, it seems to me to be a good system of keeping the heel dry.

Q. In the article last month on the mining of meerschaum it was mentioned that there were 60 different kinds of meerschaum. Are all of these satisfactory for pipes, or are only a few of them used? This point was not made clear.—G. C. M., Toledo, Ohio.

A. The article did not say 60 different kinds but 60 different classes. Of course many of these are better suited for pipes than others, since they vary in weight, color, texture and so on. The poorest grades of meerschaum are never used in pipes, since they just do not give satisfaction.

Meerschaum experts examine the material carefully before it is shipped to the pipe maker, and he then makes a further selection to be sure the pipe will give complete satisfaction to the smoker.

Q. One often hears that a briar pipe gets better with the passage of time. How long will a pipe continue to improve? Doesn't it reach a peak after which time it loses quality?—G. P., San Francisco, Calif.

A. This, I believe, is largely a matter of opinion. Most smokers believe that a briar pipe improves with age. It appears that a pipe of good briar, properly seasoned and cured, and smoked properly and correctly never loses its fine smoking qualities.

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THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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

THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE

Vol. III — No. 2

February, 1948

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Cover—Cal Brown, inventor of the pipe with the folding stem, is awed at some of his own handiwork.

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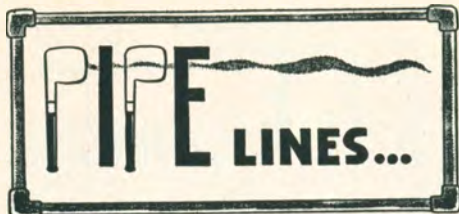
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To Each Its Own

DEAR SIR:

I am of the growing opinion that each tobacco should have its own pipe. Changing from one pipe to another with all tobaccos reduces the individuality of taste and flavor within the pipe.

This was pointed out to me in conversation recently with an old-timer who said that for years he has never smoked but one tobacco in any one of his pipes. I have since put this into practice and must say that it is the ideal way to preserve the full flavor of the tobacco and keep the pipe from becoming a melting pot of flavors. I would like to know what other readers have to say on this subject.

V. PARKINSON,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Manufactured Mixtures

DEAR SIR:

I noticed in last month's issue a question regarding the mixing of commercial tobaccos. I didn't realize that everyone doesn't know these tobaccos can be mixed.

When I first started to smoke a pipe, I tried all kinds of tobacco and didn't really like any certain kind. It was then that I first tried combining two or more in order to see if I couldn't get a blend that would be more to my liking.

I purchased some Rum and Maple and some Sir Walter Raleigh and mixed them, two packages of Sir Walter Raleigh to one package of Rum and Maple and I have smoked it now for eight years.

E. B. VOSS
Overland, Missouri

Helpful Hints

DEAR SIR:

Ye Gods and Little Fishes! What's coming next? I read in the January issue where a Chicago smoker is making a strong "tea" from tobacco and soaking his pipe in it, claiming that it tastes well broken in. That gentleman seems to like things with a kick, or else he must have a chromium plated buccal cavity.

Either way, my suggestion to him is to use "Black Leaf 40" (nicotine extract) which will certainly give a recoil to his tasting buds. Some smokers also preconize the use of steel wool, blotting paper and what not in the bottom of the bowl. Again I say, what's coming next?

ALBERT GOORIS
Philadelphia, Penna.

☞ Many a man has iodine in his medicine chest, but he doesn't drink it.—Ed.

John Brumfit

DEAR SIR:

In my collection I have 200 pipes, all good ones from a smoking standpoint—no museum pieces. One of these is the most perfectly grained pipe I have ever seen.

It is a high billiard with the inscription on the shank, 'John Brumfit—England' and I am wondering if you can tell me anything about



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PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE
532 Pine Avenue Long Beach 12, California



THE PRO and Con section continues to be the most popular page in our magazine, if we can judge by comments from letters received and contributions to this monthly forum.

The idea of a pro and con page had been suggested to us many times before we felt it would be of sufficient interest to our readers. We have since found it causes more interest, discussion, and "letters to the editor" than any other feature within our pages.

Many times we have tried to analyze why this section should be so popular, both from a reader standpoint and a contributor standpoint.

Then we happened to think that whenever a group of pipe smokers gets together they always start in discussing any and every angle of the subject. To get an agreement 100% from all present is an impossibility. Each man has his own idea and he wants to express it. And also, each smoker wants to learn more about pipes and is therefore eager to hear what the other fellow has to say.

The Pro and Con page is really a get together of pipe smokers all over the country. It is a cross section of what pipe smokers everywhere believe on a given subject.

Our only regret is that we cannot bring you any rebuttal arguments that might be made, and which are often made, in the form of letters to us.

IN DECIDING what opinions to include each month, we try to give you not necessarily those which are the best or logical, but those which present somewhat unusual opinions. An example in point was the month we ran the question concerning the breaking in of a pipe. We ran them, as many as space would allow, for your information, relaxation, or whatever

the reason may be that you follow this page. Many were new to us, and some we would doubt, but if these smokers find the methods they employ good ones, we think you might encounter one you, too, would like, so we run them for that reason.

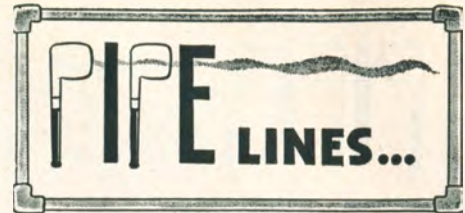
We try to pick questions which have a lot of possible answers, rather than those which can be easily answered by just "yes" or "no". If you have in mind any which would be interesting, we invite you to submit them.

NOW THAT we are awarding a pipe for the most interesting answer received, interest, at least on the part of contributors, has increased. We figured we were sticking our neck out to pick a favorite, and it proved just that.

Sure enough we received some letters saying that other opinions printed were better than our selection. First of all, we do not pick the *best* letter, as you will note in the instructions at the top of the Pro and Con page, but rather the most *interesting* letter. From that angle it is perhaps even harder to make a selection, and of course a letter that interests us may not interest you.

Again this month, the winning letter may not be the best, but we thought it was the most interesting of any received. You may or may not agree, but we have to pick 'em as we see 'em. We'd like to present them all and then have you, the readers, vote on the best one.

The Mohawk Pipe Club studies the question and discusses the answer at their regular monthly meeting. It will be interesting to see if this group agrees with our selection of the most interesting letter to appear. We are always happy to receive your opinions, so don't keep them a secret.



(Continued)

the manufacturer, whom I presume to be John Brumfit.

I paid something like \$20 for it before the war, I am anxious to get another one like it. Can you tell me anything about this man, his company, or the pipes he makes?

HAROLD B. SCHNEIDER
Whittier, Alaska

¶ Can any of our readers supply this information in order that we may pass it on to Mr. Schneider?—Ed.

Bad Photo

DEAR SIR:

It no doubt slipped past your eyes, but the photo on page 23 of the January issue would never be sanctioned by the Safety Leagues of America.

Plainly printed on the cover of all book matches are the words "Close cover before striking match." No good pipe smoker ever puts the cover under the matches as is being done in this photo. Could it be whoever photographed the picture does not smoke?

SIDNEY JACKSON
Ft. Worth, Texas

¶ The photographer who made the illustration wanted to get his story across with a glance. A good photo, but admittedly bad safety publicity.—Ed.

Right and Wrong

DEAR SIR:

Howard Benwitt's letter in the January issue was both right and wrong. He said he thought there was too much written about pipes in a lecturing sort of way. I should like to ask Mr. Benwitt how is a person going to learn about pipes if he doesn't read informative books and articles on the subject?

I have been a pipe smoker for more years than I care to count. Many times I have thought I was pretty well versed in pipe matters, and then along comes some new thing that I never knew before.

As for the rules he mentions, there is only one rule I know of in pipe smoking. Smoke it the way it gives you the most enjoyment. This is the rule I follow, but the more I study and read about pipes, the more this rule changes — always for the better.

M. A. JAMISON
Lincoln, Nebraska

Smoking Professor

DEAR SIR:

During my college days (and they weren't so long ago) we had a professor who had the pipe bug. There may have been some rule that prohibited his mentioning the subject in class, but nothing held him down when he was at home or away from the study hall.

Although he didn't get me interested to start with, he certainly had a great effect on the collection I subsequently started.

GENE RUSSELL
Utica, N. Y.



These are some of the author's hand made and hand carved pipes which he describes in this article. Numerous styles and shapes are included, with some bowls being left smooth while others have delicate carvings of floral designs. He uses only briar.

Try Hand Carving

A Block of Wood, a File, and a Sharp Knife
Are the Essential Requirements Needed to
Create a Pipe at Home During Spare Hours

By JAMES F. LITTLE

MANY A PIPE smoker has expressed a desire to make a pipe but he doesn't have a lathe, bits, and the necessary tools and other machinery which is necessary to do the job. If you are one of these don't give up, for you can easily make a pipe at home, and if necessary you can even make the tools to do it.

About all the lathe does is do the same work faster than that usually done by hand. And it is true that the lines of the finished pipe may be a bit more exact, since a lathe does an exacting job, but with a little practice you can make a pipe

Hand Carving

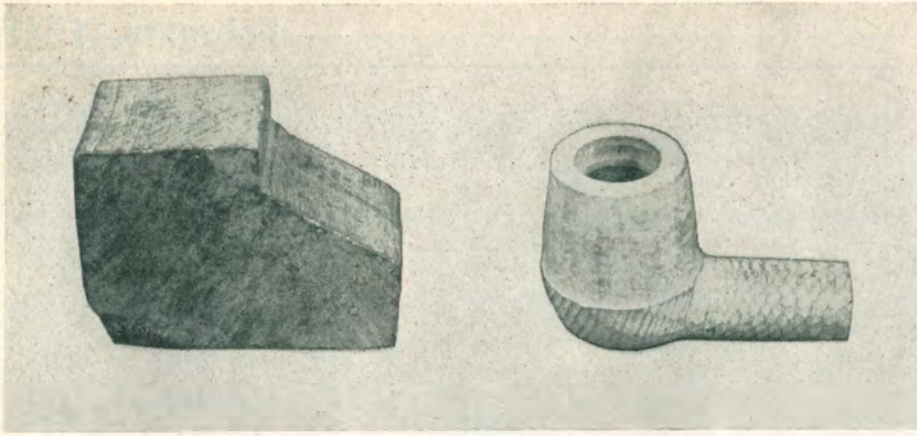
The editors have received more requests for information on the making and carving of pipes by hand than on any other subject in many months. This was encouraged by Mr. Bradshaw's recent series of articles on how to make pipes employing the usual power tools.

The author of this article, James F. Little, of Miami, Florida, has had considerable experience in carving pipes by hand, and in this article he tells you exactly how to go about it.

so true and even that it will take a pair of calipers to detect the fact that it might be slightly out of proportion.

One thing about hand made pipes: There are so many "degrees" or levels at which you can begin. For instance, you can buy a block of wood and do the whole job, or you can purchase a pipe already made and then do the carving yourself, as will be explained later on in this discussion.

However, you probably prefer to begin somewhere in between, with part of the work done for you, leaving "just the interesting part" to be done by yourself.



Left, standard shape for a briar block from which practically all pipes are made. Right, a stummel which has been partly formed thereby simplifying hand carving.

But let's begin at the beginning and describe the various methods of making a pipe at home by hand without power machinery.

Generally a fellow who makes something wants to make the whole thing and not just finish a job that someone else began. Such fellows want to buy a block of briar or other wood suitable for pipe making, get a piece of plastic or hard rubber for the stem, and then start in from rock bottom.

To those who don't care to do this, it should be pointed out that stummels may be obtained and then finished by the worker as desired. A stummel is a partly fashioned pipe, usually with the holes bored, but with the outside still rough. Stummels are preferred by those who do not have the facilities for boring the holes or shaping the pipe, but the finishing of the pipe is completed as desired.

FIRST OF ALL let's discuss the steps required when starting from scratch, that is, from the piece of wood and doing the entire process. The kind of wood selected will be the initial step and should be chosen with care. Since imported briar is the favorite of pipe carvers, not only because it carves well but because it gives a fine smoke, it is preferred over other woods.

Many domestic briars may also be carved, and it is up to the individual worker as to which wood he prefers to use.

Imported briar may be purchased from a number of firms in this country, the cost usually averaging about 50 cents a block. More select pieces of wood will be 75 cents and \$1 as will larger pieces used in making jumbo sized pipes.

These blocks are rough cut, as the accompanying illustration shows, and the entire layout of the pipe is up to the individual. If other woods are used, it is wise to cut away as much wood as

possible, leaving only that section which is actually to be used in the pipe.

In selecting wood to be carved, get the finest obtainable. Of course you can't tell a book by its cover, and you can't tell what the inside of the pipe block is going to look like. It may be full of flaws, and that is one of the chances you take, but the least you can do is to select a piece that appears to be straight grained and gives some promise of being the same throughout the block.

After the unwanted portions are cut away with a hand saw, the grain pattern can be more closely studied and the possibility of flaws may be clearly seen. The reason for a good piece of wood for hand carving is that it is an extreme disappointment to spend several hours of work on a piece of wood and then have a flaw or other bad section turn up which almost ruins the job.

AFTER THE DESIGN is determined, it is drawn on the block accordingly. Most of the modern shapes can be cut from the average briar block, but some of the larger shapes such as the Oom Paul will require a block larger than usual.

The second step is to bore the holes, one for the bowl and the other for the stem. It is important that these be done immediately, for if allowed to wait until after the pipe is finished, the delicate carving will be injured while the pipe is held in the vise.

The average pipe uses a bowl diameter of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Other common sizes are $\frac{13}{16}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. Larger size pipes will accommodate larger size holes. The depth depends upon the pipe and any depth is satisfactory with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches being a good average.

The hole into the shank is usually a combination of two sizes, a small one which enters the bowl of the pipe, and a large one which accommodates the tenon

of the stem. The hole into the pipe bowl may be quite small in diameter, an eighth of an inch being ample. The second hole, which is bored in the end of the shank only, should be made of the correct size to fit the tenon of the stem.

Now the actual shaping and carving begin. A number of tools can be employed, and almost anything that has a cutting edge can be brought into action. Knives, files, and small chisels will be found most desirable. I generally recommend shaping the pipe with the wood rasp, the process being done in a relatively short while.

Those making their first pipe may find it difficult to shape the pipe accurately, and I know of no safe method to insure a well balanced, well formed pipe when finished. The careful worker will spend as much time looking at the form of the pipe as it develops as he does at the cutting process he employs.

IT IS BEST to work all sides of the pipe alike, for in this way the shape takes form evenly and the worker can best tell when the shaping is completed. If the outside wall of the pipe is to be left smooth, the next job will be the initial sanding. I use No. 2/0 100 Garnet sand paper to smooth it down. This serves to take off the rough marks left by the file or cutting knife used and gives the pipe its true finished form.

Some pipe makers like to use a course sand paper and begin the sanding earlier, as they feel a more uniform shape is thus obtained. This is true, and with this method the course sandpaper serves to do some of the actual shaping of the pipe.

When the pipe appears to be completed, or is shaped and sanded as much as possible, a finer sandpaper is then employed. I favor a No. 7/0 240 Garnet paper which takes out any visible scratches that may have been left by the courser surfaces, and sort of polishes the pipe.

The actual polishing, however, is done with the use of pumice stone powder and glycerine. I was originally told to use oil and pumice stone, but I found that the oil although satisfactory for most substances, was not suitable for use on the wooden bowl of a pipe because the oil soaks into the wood. It not only leaves the wood somewhat greasy and hard to polish, but it impregnates the wood which will in time effect its smoking qualities. Also, the oil gets warm as the pipe is smoked and discolors it.

The polishing solution is made by mixing the glycerine and pumice stone into a thick paste and applying as you would silver polish.

This can be worked for a while with the fingers if desired, but a soft flannel cloth will be found to be not only quicker but also more satisfactory. The polishing is continued until the surface is as smooth as glass, at which time it is wiped clean.

THE PIPE is now ready for staining and waxing. The use of proper stain will bring out the grain of the wood. Since the manner of applying various stains differs with each brand it is best to follow the manufacturer's directions carefully. Ordinarily the stain is applied with a small brush, wad of cotton or small rag. The excess is wiped off instantly, and the pipe is rubbed briskly with a dry cloth. Nothing is gained by letting the stain remain on the wood more than a few seconds since it penetrates the surface instantly.

Some smokers prefer the wood to be left in its natural state with only a coating of wax applied. Whether the pipe is stained or left natural, the application of the wax is the same in both instances.

The principal point to be remembered in waxing a pipe is that the wax used must be free from oils such as kerosene which will render the pipe unfit for smoking. This rules out floor or furniture wax.

The best to use in Carnauba, for it is pure, quite hard, and gives a high lustre which remains longer than does that given by most other waxes.

But since Carnauba wax is difficult to obtain at the present time, several of various substitutes may be employed. Probably the best of these and surely the easiest to obtain is common beeswax. Make sure it is pure. It is applied the same way as hard wax, by rubbing a bit on a cloth and then working in into the wood of the pipe.

Other hard waxes are usable providing they are pure and contain no adulterants which might impair the smoking quality of the wood.

The wax is worked into the pipe with a rubbing motion. After the whole pipe has been impregnated in this manner, the final polishing can begin. This requires a lot of elbow action but it will be worth the trouble it takes. A clean cloth rubbed briskly over the pipe will bring out a fine luster. This is then kept up for several minutes while additional pressure is applied to the pipe with the cloth. The surface will begin to shine and look like a brand new pipe out of a dealer's showcase.

STUMMELS MAY be carved exactly the same as any block of wood. The difference lies not in the carving of the pipe, but in the way the wood

comes to the carver. Stummels might be described as an unfinished pipe. They have been introduced by several pipe block suppliers who have had a demand for a block with the holes already bored and the pipe partially shaped. In the accompanying illustration a stummel may be seen.

One advantage in carving a stummel is that the grain pattern may be studied closely before any actual cutting begins. Also, the general appearance of the completed pipe is apparent and the worker is able to see approximately the finished product before he does the carving.

Several business firms are now offering complete pipe making kits which include pipes in varying stages of completion plus sandpaper, stain and wax. One firm in the middle west furnishes a pipe block with the holes bored and a bit already fitted in the shank.

The pipe block is ready for carving. Both imported and Carolina briar are obtainable, and the latter is well suited to the pipe carver's knife.

Another firm offers a rough shaped pipe together with a finishing kit consisting of a piece of sandpaper, 2 grades of emery paper, fine steel wool, polishing powder, finishing oil, Var-Wax finish, stain stick, a mixing tray and complete instructions.

Thus it may be seen that the pipe maker who desires may obtain his pipe at any stage of completion he chooses and finish the job to suit his own tastes.

SO FAR we have not mentioned the pipe bit, although it is an important part of the finished product. Bits may be purchased already moulded of hard rubber, and need only be dressed down and fitted to the shank of the pipe. Or they may be fashioned out of a chunk of hard rubber or plastic as may be desired. In the latter case the small air hole down the center must be bored, and also a certain amount of careful carving will be required to form the bit perfectly and make it fit well in the shank.

With a little practice an accurately formed bit can be made, but the beginner usually prefers to purchase his bits already moulded. These are then usually fitted to the shank of the pipe and all that remains is to polish the bit and give it a high lustre.

Polishing of the bit is accomplished in the same way as polishing the bowl itself. Course sandpaper or a file is employed to erase the mould marks and any other rough spots. Fine sandpaper is then employed, followed by the polishing operation with pumice and glycerine. Some workers follow through and wax the bit, although this step is optional.

When it comes to carving the bowl, the methods and designs are unlimited. One should have some artistic ability along this line if an attractive pipe is to be made. The fundamentals of wood carving are no different on a pipe than on any other piece of wood, and the same rules apply.

Sets of wood carver's tools can be purchased at most hardware stores, or a

(Continued on Page 62)

These pipes were purchased at a pipe store and the carving was then begun. Below, the home made tools that were used.



SINCE THE tobacco pipe was first invented man has been trying to improve it. How many pipes have actually been invented is anybody's guess, and the number which have been patented is said to run well into four figures.

And the purpose? These are twofold: To make a better pipe and to get rich in the process. Few men do either.

The first pipe is said to have been a straight tube with the tobacco rolled and placed in one end and lighted. The only change which was ever made and which lasted through the years was to bend the far end of the tube upward and enlarge it into a bowl.

Greatest objection of today's smokers is that the modern pipe does not smoke cool and does not smoke clean. It is these two factors that is the goal of about 90 per cent of all pipe inventors.

The pipes—let's call them smoking devices—that have been invented in the last 100 years are of every conceivable type and description, a typical example of which is illustrated on this page.

William M. Decker, the inventor, of Buffalo, N. Y., believed he had invented the perfect pipe. It would, he claimed, correct all the known faults of the pipe (this was in 1906.)*

Its biggest feature was the method in which it was lighted from the bottom. This, claimed the inventor, prevented the hot moist heat from entering the mouth as is the custom in the modern conventional pipe. Just how it eliminates it he does not explain.

The filtering devices at the top of the bowl will purify the smoke, the long tube will cool the smoke, and the extra special feature of having a safety pin on one side with which the "pipe" can be securely fastened to the user's coat lapel eliminates the necessity of holding a heavy and weighty pipe in the mouth.

DECKER, LIKE all inventors of odd smoking contrivances, believed he had the perfect pipe for smoking tobacco. The double filter arrangement would stop all unwanted fumes, tars, and stray tobacco particles. The smoker would receive complete smoking satisfaction.

The sides of the pipe were made of metal as was the tobacco chamber and both were a snug fit. A few small holes in the bottom served as a sort of grate through which the flame was applied, and the tobacco then burned upward.

Decker may have had the perfect smoking apparatus, but like most inven-



Pipe Inventors

Everyone Sooner or Later Comes Up with His Idea of a Perfect Pipe Pipe, but Few of Them Succeed

By JAMES MORRISON

tors he forgot to take into consideration one vitally important factor, assuming that he expected his pipe to become

popular and make money for him. (That is what most inventors expect.) He forgot to consider whether or not the aver-

* U. S Patent No. 825,811

age man would want to be seen smoking one of his "lapel pipes."

Men are generally slow to change from one style or custom to another, whether it be in clothes or sports or pipes. To usher in a pipe so utterly different from those then in vogue could get little more than a snicker from most smokers with perhaps a daring trial from the more curious.

Inventors may perfect a better pipe—one sometimes thinks it would not be hard to do—but the great gamble comes in whether or not the smoking fraternity will take to it. This, it seems, is of little consequence to most inventors, and if they expect to sell their invention they should give this factor prime consideration.

EVERY PIPE smoker sooner or later gets a bright idea of some change in smoking pipe construction that will improve the quality of the smoking enjoyment or perhaps be the ultimate in smoking pleasure. Some just dream about it, whereas others proceed to get a patent.

The odds are now about 100 to 1 that you cannot design a pipe that will be entirely new and original. Someone has previously beaten you to it and secured a patent. An Ohio inventor recently developed a pipe which he was sure would revolutionize the entire pipe smoking world. He promptly proceeded to obtain a patent on his idea. He found that a pipe identical to it had been given a patent to one James Cook in 1868! (U. S. Patent No. 74050)

That pipe, invented 80 years ago, consisted of an intricate double bowl arrangement which was designed to keep the unwanted tars and juices from coming up the stem and entering the mouth.

Inventors today will generally find their idea will have to be altered several times in order not to conflict with existing patents now in force. Quite often the necessary alterations are so extreme and numerous that the original purpose of the inventor's design has been practically eliminated.

A West Coast inventor recently perfected a new design for a pipe which would cool the smoke. His working model was ideal. He attempted to get a patent and found seven other patents now in force upon which he was infringing. By the time he changed his model so that none of the other inventors could claim he copied their work, his pipe no longer smoked cool and he gave up the whole idea.

MOST INVENTORS make the great mistake of assuming that the pipe they have just perfected is the

greatest of all time—that it will revolutionize pipe smoking throughout the world, and just as soon as they can get it into production every man in the world will throw away all of his present pipes and order one of the new masterpieces.

Even if your new pipe is perfect, only a small per cent of the world's pipe smokers will want to buy one. What you believe and what you can convince others to believe are two different things.

When your inventive urge does finally get the better of you, here are a few pointers to keep in mind. After you have made a patent search and are sure it does not conflict with any other patents now in force, make up a dozen pipes and offer them for sale to the general public. In a couple of months you may sell one. There are beginners, you know.

Don't make the mistake so many inventors do of giving one to each of their friends with the friendly gesture, "Here, I want to give you one of my pipes with my compliments. All I ask is that you let me know frankly and honestly what you think about it." The inventor is wise in wanting to get public reaction to his pipe, but his friends are not a true cross section of the public.

Most people won't look a gift horse in the mouth, and even though they may think the pipe is the worst thing they ever smoked they can't say so especially when the pipe was given to them—and

by a friend. So they lie politely "Wonderful pipe, great invention. Will revolutionize pipe smoking. You'll sell them as fast as you can turn them out. You'll make a million dollars a year."

With such false encouragement from his friends the inventor sells his car, his radio, mortgages his house and borrows from the bank all he can. He makes the big plunge, and usually it turns out to be a fatal plunge.

He finds that the man who pays cold cash for one of his pipes isn't as courteous or as generous with his compliments. The new owner cautions his friends against buying one of the contraptions, there is no sale for the pipe, and chaos is about to step in the door.

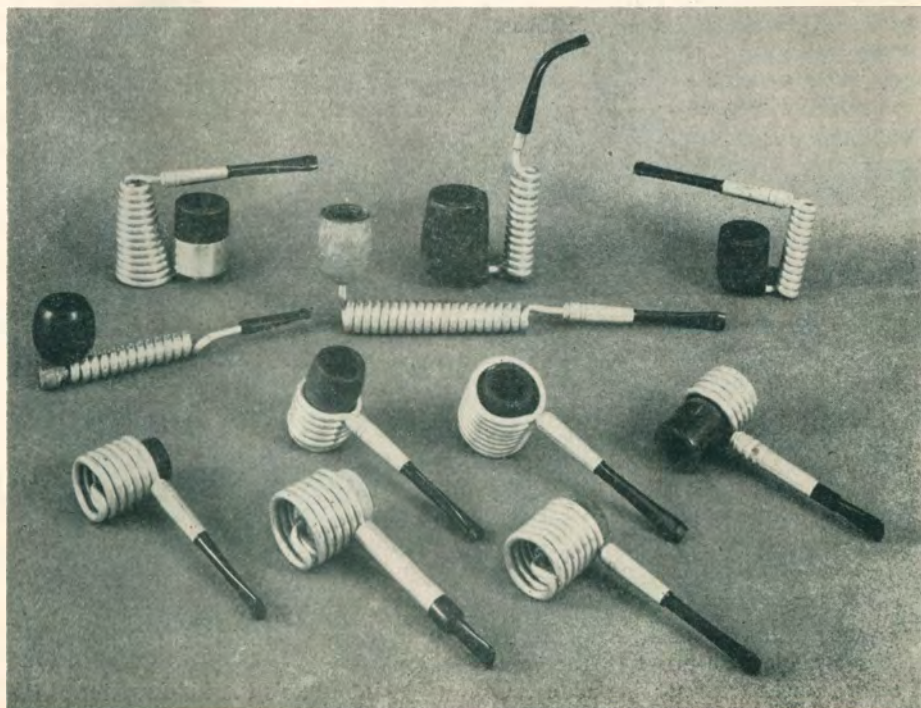
Secondly, don't expect to sell many pipes for a long time. It takes quite a while for the word to get around for enough of this nation's 15 to 20,000,000 pipe smokers to know of your pipe and want to buy one. Be patient. Rome wasn't built in a day.

You have a lot of sales resistance to overcome. Smokers have been stung on new inventions before and when they see yours they don't want to make another costly mistake.

Thirdly, don't be afraid to make changes which pipe smokers may suggest. The average inventor thinks his product is perfect, and when he asks for your frank opinion it turns out that actually what he really wants is your praise. Take suggestions and criticisms,

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The coil of tubing prolongs the smoke thereby cooling it. These pipes were just invented, the patent is applied for and production is scheduled to start soon.



Adulterants

Numerous Substances are Added To Tobaccos by Manufacturers And Each Has its Own Purpose

By HAL HEINTZELMAN

OFTEN WORDED on the outside of a pipe mixture are the words "The tobaccos in this package are pure and contain no adulterants." What are the adulterants that some tobaccos do contain? Why are they there? Do they harm or improve the tobacco? What happens to the taste and quality of the smoke?

First of all, let's get it straight what an adulterant is. In this sense an adulterant is any foreign substance which has been added to the pure tobacco. Thus any tobacco which contains no adulterants is pure tobacco and has not had any other substance added with the possible exception of a little moisture.

What are some of the adulterants used and what is their purpose? There are a great many additions to a tobacco before it is ready for the pipe. All of them have a definite reason for being used, otherwise you can be sure the manufacturer would not go to the added expense of employing them.

If nature furnished tobacco properly prepared and ready for the pipe, there would be no need for adulterants. But the leaf is seldom, if ever, in a condition that gives complete smoking satisfaction. The leaf is either too dry, too wet, a bit flat in taste, fast burning, or in some other way is not in the smoking condition desired.

It is up to the manufacturer, therefore, to remedy these deficiencies, and this he does by adding certain "adulterants" to the harvested leaf.

There are a few strains of tobacco that come very near possessing all of the characteristics which a good pipe mixture should have, and when such tobaccos are blended properly the result is a good smoke with nothing added. Of

these it can be truly said that no artificial flavor or aroma is used, the taste and goodness coming from the tobacco itself.

But such tobaccos are expensive to grow, and mixtures of such strains are unusually high priced. Therefore manufacturers have for decades taken less expensive tobaccos — those which were lacking in certain qualities — and added

whatever ingredients may be necessary to make the tobacco acceptable in taste, flavor and burning qualities to the pipe smoker.

MANY PIPE smokers say they must have their tobacco in its natural state. They want nothing added. But if the leaf is deficient, say in sugar, and the chemist can, in his laboratory, add this sugar so expertly that the smoker cannot tell the difference, what is the harm? Why should anyone object?

Sugar in one form or another is one of the many additions given to tobaccos to improve them. Tobaccos which are often low in sugar content are sprayed or "cased" with any of various fruit sugars, molasses, maple sugar, honey, and so on. The addition of this sugar content compliments the burning tobacco and definitely adds to the aroma and flavor of the blend.

Compounds of several sugar types are often employed, thus giving a general sugar contribution but not being distinctive in taste. Since the natural sugar content of a tobacco often varies from season to season and from one locality to another, the addition of sugar under controlled conditions brings a greater uniformity and is one reason you can buy the same tobacco year after year and

(Continued on Page 60)



"He's the kid inventor of the pipe that smokes under water."



Grab Bag Pipe

He Found Himself Somewhat of
A Detective Before All of His
Many Questions Were Answered

By DR. J. C. KNOWLTON

EVERY PIPE smoker and collector has one pipe in his collection that is in some way outstanding, and I have one that is no exception. I call it my "grab bag" pipe. Besides being a good smoker it has a most interesting history, and the way I have been able to trace it down places it in a class by itself.

George Simpson, a friend of mine who is a pipe collector, was browsing around an antique store one day in search of new pieces to add to his collection. Not seeing any he asked the proprietor if there were any for sale in the establishment and the owner said there weren't, but over on the next counter was a "grab bag—10 cents a grab."

Mr. Simpson felt some of the packages and selected one that seemed to have a pipe inside. Imagine his surprise when he opened the package and found a really fine BBB briar of excellent quality. Although it had been used it was in per-

fect condition and my friend felt that for once in his life he had gotten a bargain. A genuine 3B pipe for a dime was really something.

On the front of the bowl was an inlaid silver N, with the figures 1916 on either side. On the metal ferrule were other letters which apparently were the initials of the previous owner.

As Simpson's collection continued to grow he decided he would have to part with some of his pipes, and instead of selling them to just anyone he decided he preferred to give them to his friends. Thinking that I would appreciate his 3B pipe, he presented me with it, and it is the only 3B pipe in my collection.

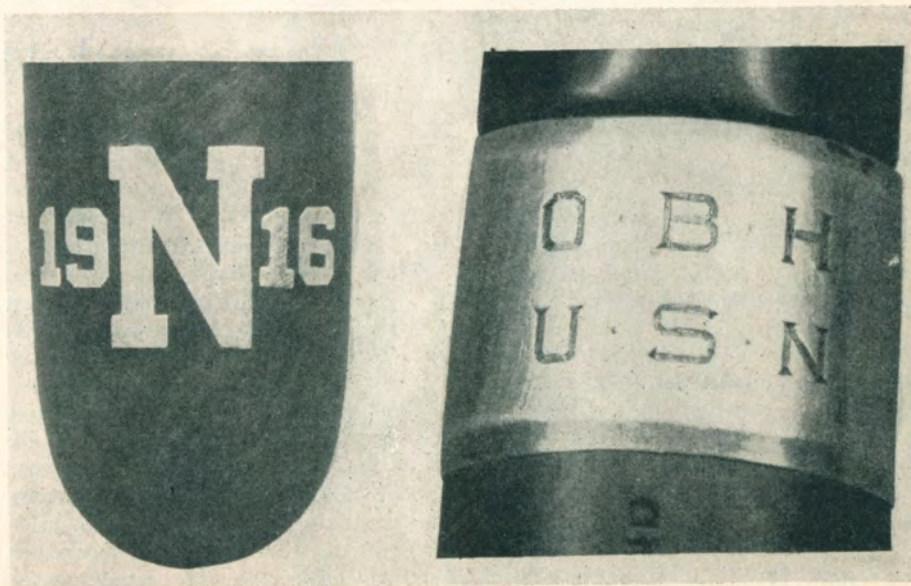
Being of an inquisitive nature I began to wonder what stories this pipe could tell if it could only talk. There on the front of the bowl was the large N with the numerals 1916. I figured this had something to do with the Navy in the year 1916. Could it be that this was a class pipe, presented to members of the Naval Academy at Annapolis who were graduated in that year?

Scrutinizing the pipe further I noticed a set of six initials on the metal ferrule which encircles the shank. These were O.B.H. underneath which were USN. This about convinced me that O. B. H. were the initials of the original owner, and of course the U. S. N. undoubtedly stood for United States Navy.

SLOWLY BUT surely curiosity was getting the better of me. Perhaps this was a presentation pipe given on some special occasion. Maybe it had accompanied some naval officer around the globe.

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On the bowl was a large silver N flanked on either side by the numerals 19 and 16. The finder thought the initials on the shank were those of the original owner.





This is the main office and factory of the Christian Peper Tobacco Company located in St. Louis. Many interesting facts surround this area as related in the article

enough, but some years he didn't get his \$50, and this didn't suit his idea of how a man should keep a bargain.

SO, ABOUT 1850 he struck out for himself once more. Now that he was acquainted with Americans and knew their ways he felt sure he could do better.

Just where he should go he didn't quite know. He had heard of St. Louis, a thriving river town on the Mississippi some miles to the northwest. It had been rumored business was good there, and he decided to make the journey.

Here he started in the mercantile business for himself. St. Louis was quite a port for ships that sailed northward up the Missouri River, and practically all of them stocked up at the docks along the waterfront.

Young Peper noted the increasing traffic in tobacco and, since he had a thorough knowledge of how tobacco was grown, decided to go after some of this business himself. In 1852 he was manufacturing his own tobacco.

He especially wanted to sell the trappers who were good customers and good consumers of the finished product, and the sale was generally large to these men.

He would pack his tobacco in very

Christian Peper, Tobacconist

This is the Story of One of America's Best Known Tobacco Names and its Colorful History

By J. HARTE

THE HEAVY set farmer looked at the young man standing before him. "You say you want a job, eh? Know anything about farming? Tobacco farming of course. That's all I raise on this place."

The stranger before him slowly shook his head. Tobacco was a strange crop.

"Where you from, lad?" questioned the farmer.

"Europe," was the quick reply.

"What brings you to Kentucky?"

"I need work," was the answer. "I shall be glad to accept any task, sir, and at whatever you want to pay me."

The farmer rubbed his jaw a moment. The young man standing before him looked healthy and capable and he could use a man, too. Business was improving and an extra hand would relieve him of a lot of hard work.

"Tell you what I'll do, son," he drawled. "If you'd like to try it here I'll give you your board and room—and \$50 a year."

"I'm sure that will be satisfactory, sir. I shall certainly try hard and do my best to please you."

"Very well. Bring in your luggage and I'll show you to your quarters. By the way, what's your name, son?"

"Christian Peper," was the reply.

Smoking was not new to the young immigrant, but never before did he know that the growing of the plant was so painstaking and complex. He grew to have a lot of respect for the plant—more, in fact than he had for the farmer who had hired him. He got along well

large boxes which were placed on board the river steamers. The boats would then stop at any landing on the river and deliver the tobacco to those who wanted it. The customer would say how much he cared to buy whereupon the amount would be chopped off with an axe or a saw. Payment was often made in furs and hides which generally found a ready sale.

At this time St. Louis was the tobacco manufacturing center of the nation, and it was customary for the various factory owners to get together almost daily in



Elmer C. Peper, grandson of the founder of the organization is now its president.

one or another of the offices and talk things over. It was close to the farms where the leaf was grown and was in the center of an ever widening market for the product.

THE TRADITIONS of the company are intermingled with those of the city with which it grew and prospered. By 1872 the aftermath of the Civil War had died down and Christian Peper looked towards expansion. It was in this year that he obtained the present site of the factory and main office.

Less than a hundred years before this land had been purchased from the Indians, and the original deed, written in French and still on file in the St. Louis Court House recites that the consideration paid to the Indians for this tract was "A plow, two sows and a cow."

In 1820 the Missouri Hotel, best in town, was erected here. It housed Missouri's first legislature and inaugurated its first governor.

Remnants of earlier days when Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott enjoyed the elegance of this hostelry were brought to light as Christian Peper began to construct his factory on the site. It was found that the new walls cornered an abandoned well. It was necessary to clean out this old well and fill it in with concrete.

To complete this task excavations

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventeenth in a series of articles describing the history and growth of leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month, the article will tell about the famous Fischer family of pipemakers.

were made which encountered first of all quite a layer of cinders which had evidently covered the wagon yard of the hotel. Upon getting to the well several old saddles and harnesses were found together with some old bricks. These were buried between thirty and forty feet below the surface of the ground.

Upon reaching the air the bricks crumbled into dust and there was nothing left of the saddles and harnesses except the metal fittings.

THE TRADITIONS that Christian Peper first inaugurated nearly a hundred years ago are still keenly observed today by his descendants who are at the helm.

His son, Christian Peper, Jr., started to learn the tobacco business when he was nine years old, and continued with the firm until his death.

President today is Elmer C. Peper, grandson of the founder, and an expert on all matters pertaining to the manufacturing of tobacco. Besides knowing how tobacco is prepared for the pipe, he also keeps abreast of what the modern pipe smoker prefers.

Father, son, and grandson have kept pace with the industry they have served so well. They have met each change as it came. They have watched tobacco being sold by the cake or plug from which it was cut and packed in the pipe to the highly complex blending procedures used in the industry today.

The Peper point with pride to the basic business principle that the elder Peper started—that his tobaccos must be the best obtainable, believing that there is no substitute for quality.

Today Christian Peper brands are known wherever tobacco is smoked, and their wide acceptance is sufficient tribute to the policies laid down by their founder just four years less than a century ago.

Many of Christian Peper's tobaccos are today sold under brands which they themselves own, and which are familiar to pipe smokers all over the world. The company also makes countless other blends which are sold to individual tobacconists for sale under other names. Many of these

are labeled with the tobacconist's own personal brand name to which he alone has title. Thus a large number of pipe smokers are smoking pipe mixtures prepared by this St. Louis firm.

TECHNICIANS at the factory are constantly experimenting with new tobaccos and new blends in an effort to bring to the smoker the best mixture available. For many months researchers at the factory tried to perfect a tobacco which would be welcomed by the traveler, sportsman and others who must conserve pocket space.

Such a tobacco, they reasoned, should possess all the fine points a good tobacco should have, yet be somehow compressed in order to save the all-important space such men demand.

Approximately six months ago they perfected the tobacco they had sought for so long. Under the name of Krumble Plug the new product was introduced. A full bodied tobacco with a rich aroma and taste, it consumes less than one third the space ordinarily required.

It differs from cake or plug since these are not blends, nor are they pipe mixtures. Krumble Plug is first blended and is then compressed for convenience in carrying.

Today the company looks forward to its centennial celebration which will take place in 1952. They have reason to be justly proud of the contribution they have made to the great pipe smoking fraternity during the past 96 years.

One corner of the laboratory where experiments are conducted in an effort to improve the company's products





Above is shown Leverett and some of his famous meerschaums which often serve as patterns for his unusual briar creations. His specialty is pleasing pipe collectors.

The COLL

COLLECTORS who collect pipes is nothing new, but a collector who makes collector's pipes for other collectors is somewhat of an oddity. That, at least, is the case with G. B. Leverett of Kansas City. He delights in making collector's pipes for others.

"It is odd how this came about," he says. "For years I have been a pipe collector specializing in obtaining hand carved meerschaums which is my particular weakness. About twelve years ago I learned that carved meerschaums were somewhat hard to find, and in most cases very expensive.

"Since I had been a pipe lover ever since I could walk, I decided to try to duplicate in briar some of the masterpieces I had seen in meerschaum."

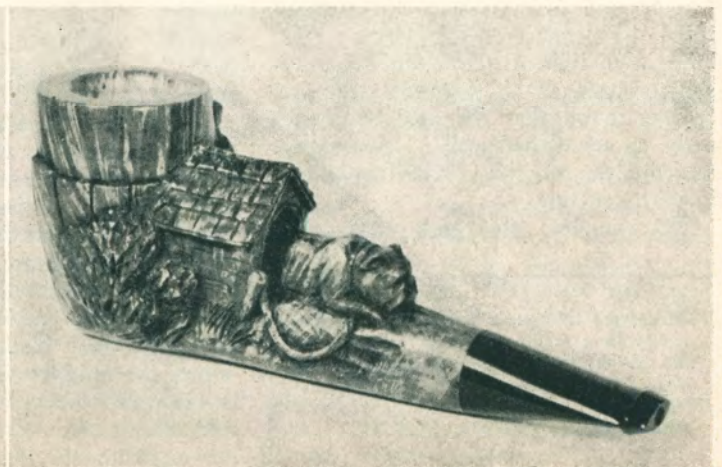
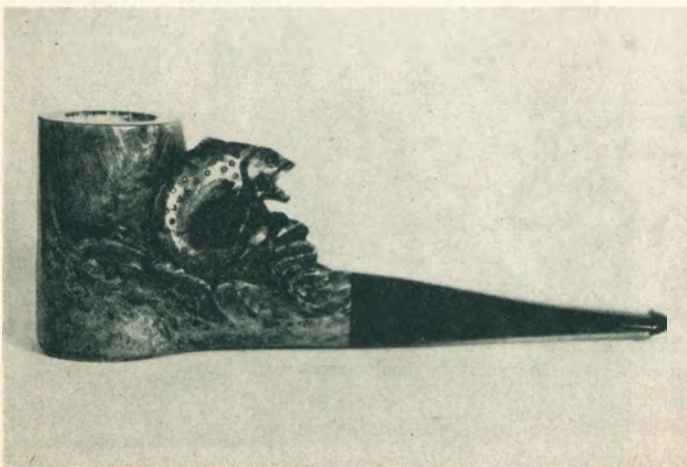
Leverett soon found that collectors everywhere admired his early attempts and offered to buy them. Although at the time he did not intend to go into the business, he found that these duplicates were in demand and before long collectors were asking him to make duplicates of valuable meerschaums in their collections or in collections of others.

Pipe collectors usually purchase whatever they can find in the way of an interesting pipe to add to those they already

Collectors' Specialist

This Collector Specializes in Collecting Old Meerschaums, Then Duplicating Them in Briar

Animal life, both wild and domestic, is a great favorite with pipe smokers. The fish, left, was made for a sportsman, and the sleeping bulldog was created for a lover of dogs. Leverett's works are rich and colorful with a lifelike appearance.



LECTORS' PAGE

have, but Leverett makes up whatever they might want. He has many strange requests, but always does his best to fill them.

If a collector is a fisherman, this theme is carried out, as may be seen by the pipe below. One pipe enthusiast asked that his pet bulldog be reproduced on the shank. Leverett's execution of the idea is pictured here.

Sports and outdoor life predominate collector's requests for themes of their pipes-made-to-order. Hunting is a big favorite, with equestrian subjects also in demand. Various scenes have been re-enacted, and sometimes Leverett is asked to duplicate one of his earlier carvings.

MUCH CAN BE said in favor of the carved briar besides its beauty and decorative qualities. The figures, foliage, and other decoration give added thickness to the bowl which tend to give it a cooler smoke. Also, the carved sections act similar to the fins on an air cooled motor, and in this way the pipe smokes cooler than those which do not have this extra advantage.

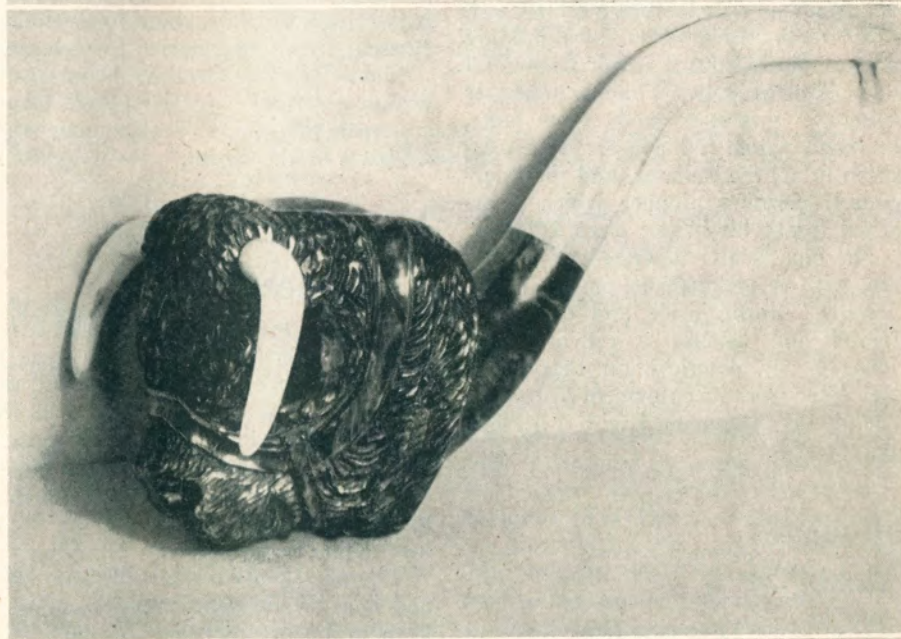
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"I have discovered in many instances that these people sooner or later began to smoke the pipe and find it to be a pipe that for some reason they are able to smoke. I have told them they should try different tobaccos, but apparently they smoke these pipes for some spiritual satisfaction rather than physical pleasure."

Collectors want pipes for various reasons. Some want to complete a "set" of a certain kind. Others want variety, and if they have a pipe depicting some certain theme or subject, they don't want another even remotely like it. Some are

(Continued on Page 61)

These various styles now adorn collectors' mantel pieces. Top is a sports theme, in the center a buffalo head, below a horse.



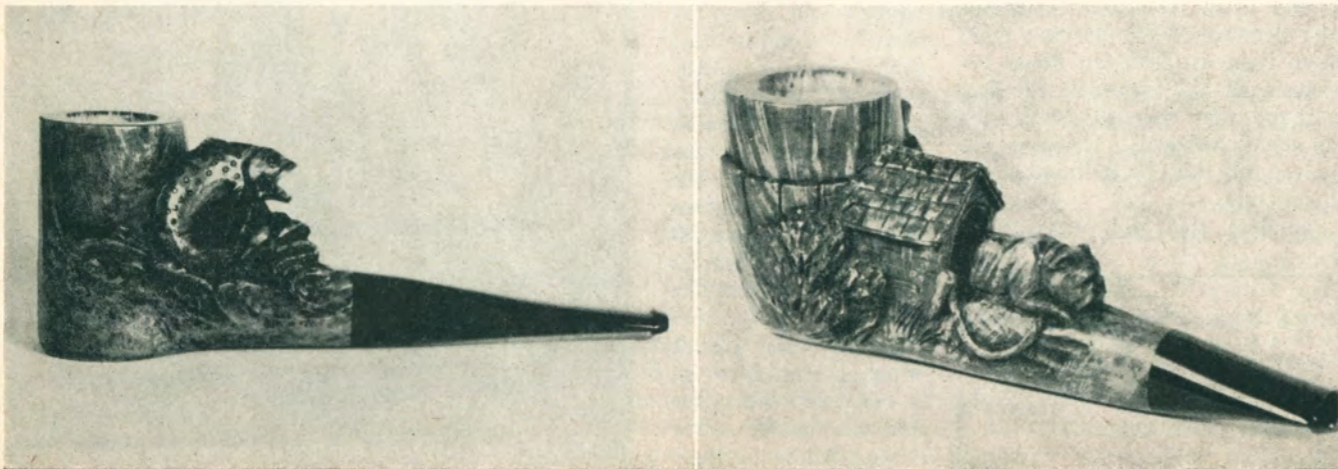


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PIPE 1

The

COLLECTORS' PAGE

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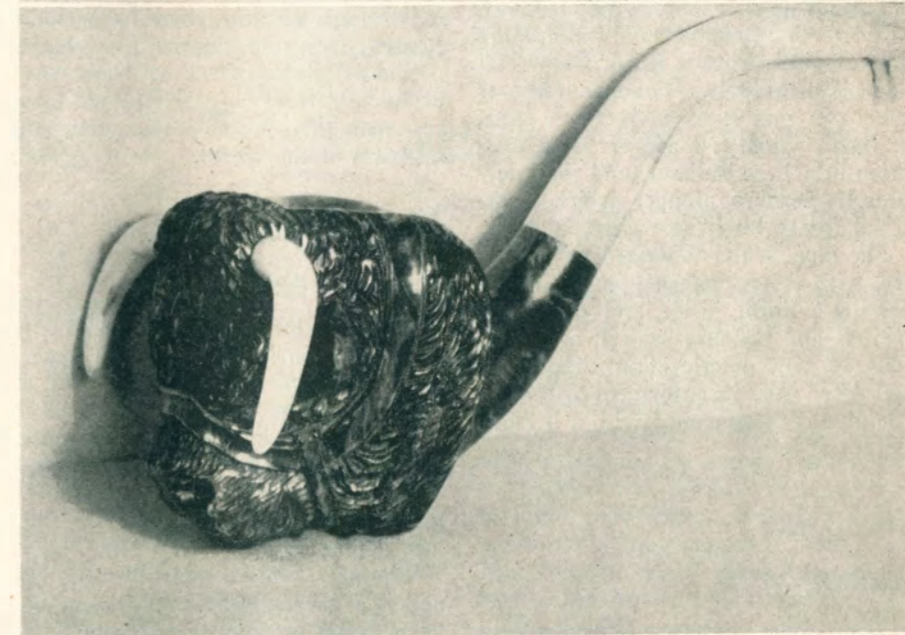
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(Continued on Page 61)

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WHAT'S NEW?

New Gold Finish Pipe is Announced by Spiral-Kool

Is Stainless And Tasteless

A new radiator pipe with a special "perma-gold" finish has recently been introduced by the Spiral-Kool Pipe Company of Santa Monica, California. It is already on sale in most spots throughout the country.

The new pipe, called the Perma-Gold, is said to be unlike other duraluminum radiator pipes, since it is not flashy and is devoid of gadgets. The manufacturer points out that it has only three parts, the bowl, which is made of French-Algerian briar, the radiator, and the internal self cleaning plunger which is attached to the bit in one piece.

The pipe is also described as trouble free, with the permanent, patented gold "jewelry" finish inside and out being stainless and tasteless as well as impervious to any deterioration that could later deter from its enjoyment or beauty. The pipe is accompanied with a lifetime guarantee.

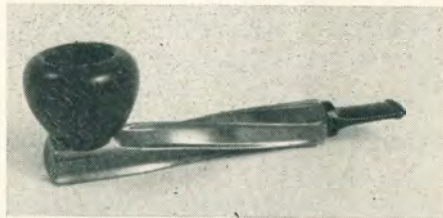
Chico is Pocket Size

The "Chico" a pocket size pipe with a full size bowl has recently been introduced by L & H Stern of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The pipe is made of high grade imported briar in a variety of original shapes. The largest pipe is only 4½ inches long.

Dobies Now Available

One of England's favorite tobaccos, Dobies' Four Square, is once again available in this country. Made by George



Dobie & Son, Ltd., in Paisley, Scotland, it is being distributed here by James B. Russell, Inc., and Eugene J. Rich, Inc.

Dobies' is described as being made exclusively from natural flavored tobaccos, with the selected leaf coming from all parts of the world.

Mart Lighter Announced

A new lighter designed especially for pipes has been introduced by Eugene J. Rich of New York. Known as the Mart, the new lighter is said to be the only one featuring an automatic down-draft. The operation is extremely simple. A touch of the button brings the long, wind-proof, down-draft flame into action immediately.

The new Mart is made of duralumin and is a development of precision work by a group of engineers for the U. S. Army.

New Models By Falcon

Three new pipe models will soon be announced by the Falcon Pipe Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. They are said to incorporate all the basic features of the original Falcon design, combining fine imported briar with alloy-finished aluminum to provide an exceptionally light, cool, sweet smoking pipe.

The Special will combine a straight

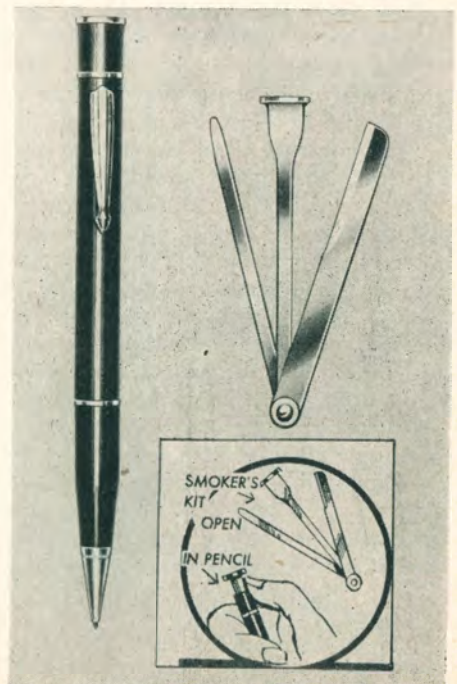
shank of gunmetal finish with a billiard shaped bowl; the Standard with straight shank of alloy-finished aluminum and Dublin shaped bowl, and the DeLuxe with a spiraled shank of alloy-finished aluminum and large apple or pear shape bowl.

The Royal will have a hand carved spiral shank with a large apple or pear bowl of virgin briar in natural finish. The bowls are interchangeable, and the total weight of the pipe is approximately one ounce.

Companion Pencil Set

For the pipe smoker who wants to conserve space in his pocket (and what pipe smoker doesn't?) this combination pencil and pipe tool should make a real hit.

A product of the Pen-N-Pencil Company of New York, the new item, called The Pipe Smoker's Companion Pencil, contains a full and complete pipe smoker's kit inside the top of the pencil. The tamper for packing the tobacco in the



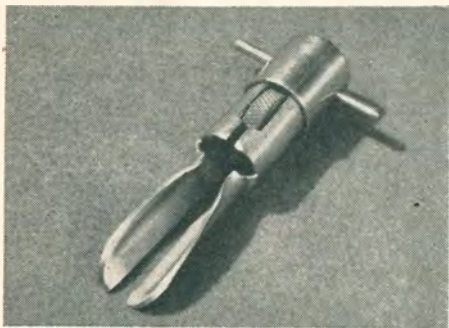
pipe is gold plated, thus avoiding the use of the fingers for this purpose. It contains a reamer for cleaning the pipe bowl, and another narrower reamer for use in the shank and stem.

The tool is instantly made ready for use, and can be replaced just as quickly.

The pencil itself is standard in every way, using standard leads and having a compartment to hold extra leads and eraser. It is popularly priced.

Adjustable Pipe Reamer

An adjustable pipe reamer made to fit the bowl of any pipe has recently been placed on the market. Known as the Ideal Pipe Reamer, it consists of two curved knives, one with a sharp edge for



cutting and the other with a dull edge for scraping.

The knurled nut acts as a wedge and permits adjusting of the distance between the cutting edges, thus making the reamer suitable for use on any size bowl.

By correctly using the reamer, any degree of cut can be obtained on either the walls of the pipe or on the heel at the bottom. It is built of strong sturdy metal and will take care of even the most stubborn cake in short order. It is manufactured in Van Nuys, California.

Linds Again Run Factory

Austria's largest pipe factory once again bears its original name of Rudolph Lichtblau & Sons after being controlled by an Aryanizer of Nazi appointment since 1938. After V-E Day the factory was under the direction of the American Property Control Commission.

Ernest Lind of New York and Robert Lind of Austria, original owners, have again assumed control.

Just prior to the war Nazi forces seized the factory and ordered the owners to retain fifty factory employees in spite of the fact that no pipes were being manufactured.



Pipe Cleaners Now in Color

Multi-colored pipe cleaners known as Ha-Wi-An pipe cleaners are now being offered by M. B. Siegel and Assoc. of Chicago. Although they may not clean a pipe any cleaner, at least they are more attractive to have around the house, and they prevent the wife from always wanting to hide your pipe cleaners from view. She'll like to have these remain on top of your smoking stand for they add color to the room.

They come in two sizes, standard and jumbo, and the longer ones really clean that pipe in a second. They will also be found useful for numerous other little cleaning jobs around the house as well.

Inside the Bowl

By CHIC WILLIAMS

The Carolina Briar Corporation, formerly located at West Jefferson, North Carolina, has moved to 5512 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn 20, N. Y. . . .

Custombuilt pipes with a smooth finish are rumored at an early date. Custombuilt smokers requested the change, it is reported. . . .

A few new lines and several additions to present styles are soon to be announced by London Royal Corporation, makers of London Royal and Masterbilt pipes. . . .

Jerome Garraffa has recently formed the Arlington Briar Pipe Corp. in Brooklyn. Garraffa, a pipe man for twenty-five years, was formerly associated with Art-Craft Briar Pipe Company. . . .

Burley growers in the Louisville, Kentucky, area this year received the highest price in history for their crop. Nearly 57 million pounds were sold at an average of \$48.84, or \$8.14 higher than last year. . . .

The Penn Tobacco Company which has been operating in Wilkes-Barre, Penna., for almost half a century is moving to Wheeling, West Va. . . .

Rigid Construction of New Sani-Jet is Seen in Tests

Moisture Is Reduced

A new type of pipe known as the Sani-jet was recently perfected and has been placed on the market. The manufacturer, Burt Sarason, was dissatisfied with the average pipe and proceeded to perfect a pipe that would give a better smoke.

In his research he ran pipe smoke through a transparent tube 25 feet long and noted that moisture collected along the tube no farther than 15 inches from the bowl. From then on it was an engineering problem to reduce the condensing proportions to about one inch.

In describing the purpose of the pipe,

Sarason points out that it was designed solely to remove moisture, nictotinic acid, tars, tobacco ash, flakes, and other impurities from reaching the mouth.

Construction consists of a short section of transparent tubing which connects the bit and the shank. The strength of the pipe was recently illustrated by having a 1947 Pontiac with tires properly inflated run over one of these pipes. The strength of the shank construction may be seen in the photos below.

The tube transparency serves only as a window through which the smoker may watch the operation of the pipe, however, and serves no other function. A feature of the new pipe is that all parts are interchangeable, and it is therefore possible to obtain a variety of pipe shapes at will.



Breaking In the New Pipe

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Learn to smoke a pipe correctly. It should be smoked slowly and evenly. In this way it stays cool and develops the full flavor of the tobacco. Don't worry if your pipe goes out occasionally. You can keep lighting it repeatedly without loss of taste.

Many pipe smokers scrape the inside of the bowl of a new pipe and then moisten it with water. In an inexpensive pipe this gets rid of the varnish and fuzz (fine grains of wood and dust left on the inside of the bowl when it is bored). If not removed they may char and result in a scorched bowl. Besides, they won't improve the taste of the tobacco in your first few pipefuls.

Don't do anything to the bowl of a good pipe. Better grade pipes are put through special processes to make the wood porous, with no varnish and fuzz inside the bowl. Just pack well, but not too tightly, then light evenly all around. Uneven lighting causes "burned spots."

Then smoke slowly. Don't let your pipe get too hot or the tobacco will "bake" into the bowl before it is properly seasoned.

Don't switch tobaccos when you break in a new pipe. Stick to the same brand for 30 or more pipefuls. Mixing tobaccos makes a pipe either strong or flat.

The perfect pipe is sweet from top to heel. To make it that way, smoke *all* the pipe load when you break it in. Some men fill the bowl only half full the first few times, so that the "heel" will be properly broken in and not merely the top.

Don't work a new pipe too hard. Don't smoke one pipeful right after another. Make sure the bowl is cool and dry before loading up again. Break in your new pipe properly and it will reward your efforts by giving years of smoking enjoyment.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

Pipe Rack Improvement

I am enclosing a sketch of a pipe rack which I recently completed and which is patterned after an earlier model taken from your magazine. It appeared about a year ago (November, 1946) and seems to me to be ideal because it included space for pipe cleaners, reamers, and other little odds and ends a pipe smoker requires.

The original plan was a good one, but I didn't care for the method in which the little trap door opened around on the back of the rack, and I changed this considerably when I constructed my rack.

The plan is practically the same, and side by side the two racks could not be told apart. Although the hinges are placed at the same location, it will be seen from the accompanying sketch that instead of the little trap door opening in the rear, I have the top of the pipe rack lift up in such a way that the opening underneath is exposed and the cleaners and other paraphernalia can be obtained much more quickly.

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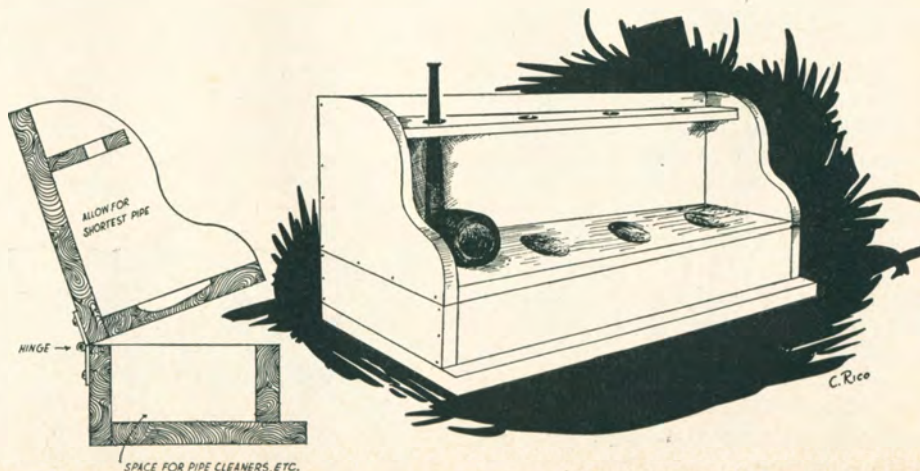
wondered if perhaps the weight of the hinged top might balance in such a way that the top would often be tipped backwards by mistake. But then I reasoned that the location of the hinges would be no different than when the rack was setting on a table in the ordinary manner without hinges.

When completed I discovered my line of reasoning was correct, and the rack is not in the least off balance. It is perfect in every way and I am sure other pipe smokers will like to build one for it is exceptionally convenient. Cleaners are always at hand when wanted and can never get out of place.

The pipes cannot spill out of the rack when it is tipped backward, and the weight brings the rack back almost automatically when closed. A larger one could be made to accommodate more pipes and at the same time a good supply of tobacco or anything else the owner cares to store in the space beneath.

The base of the rack should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, but can of course be made as long and deep as desired. However, the rack shown which accommodates four pipes and has a compartment depth of one inch is well proportioned in appearance.

—DALE OTIS
Dixon, Ill



CRAFT

Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

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A general cause of this condition is that the tobacco is too moist, and this retards the flow of fire. Another reason may be the cut of the tobacco, for it is known that some cuts are slow to burn and hard to keep lighted.

Of course the burn can be increased by letting the tobacco dry out, but then it is likely to smoke hot and not taste natural.

I have found that the addition of a few drops of vanilla or lemon extract to a small portion of tobacco will greatly improve the burning quality of the tobacco.

This isn't exactly the ideal method, for the extract will flavor the tobacco to some extent, but if the tobacco is a neutral blend, the addition of a little flavored extract will be not be unwelcome.

I generally pour out enough tobacco for a couple of pipefuls on the table and then add four or five drops of the extract to the tobacco. This is then allowed to set for a while in order to permit the extract oil to thoroughly permeate the tobacco particles.

I have tried to condition my tobacco in this manner by placing some of the extract in the moistener in the humidor, but the results are not the same. The tobacco picks up the aroma and flavor of the extract used, but the burn does not seem to have improved. This is probably because the oil of the extract does not vaporize, and of course it is the presence of oil that improves the burn. It seems to require actual physical contact with the tobacco to do the trick.

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Then place a level teaspoon of Bicarbonate of Soda in the bowl of the pipe. Now a small amount of vinegar is poured into the bowl followed immediately by placing the thumb firmly over the bowl.

This operation should be performed over the kitchen sink since the reaction of the vinegar to the soda sends the solution through the stem with considerable force.

After the action has died down the inside of the bowl should be wiped out with absorbent tissue. The stem and shank are also thoroughly cleaned with a pipe cleaner.

The pipe should not be smoked at once but allowed to set idle for a few days. When it is again smoked it will be sweet and mild and will in many instances smoke better than ever.

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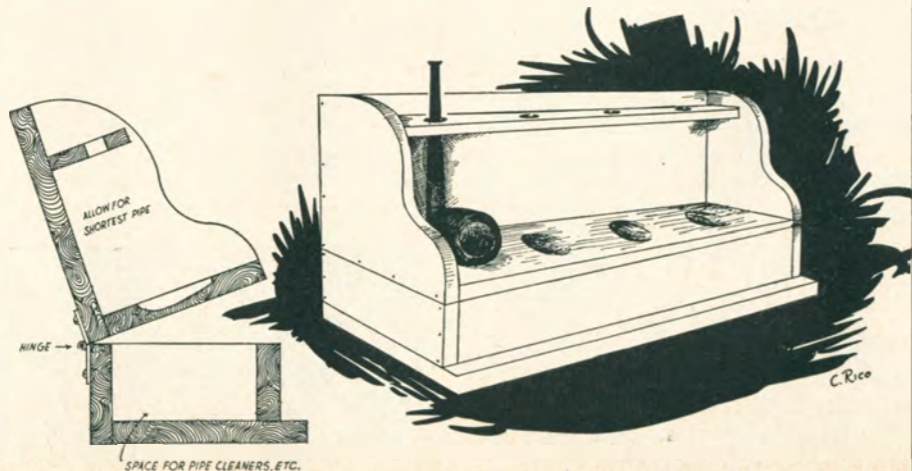
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The Lockheed Pipe Club presented 12 pounds of pipe tobacco to the veterans at Sawtelle Veterans Hospital just before Christmas. Bert Brackman, right, club president, made the presentation which was accepted for the veterans by Kent Knowlton, left.

Pipe Clubs

Lockheed Members Give Tobacco To War Veterans; Clubs Remain Active; New Groups Are Formed

MORE AND more the nation's pipe clubs are going outside their own membership to spread good will among those less fortunate than themselves. The Christmas season found several clubs taking donations of pipes, tobaccos, magazines and other items of comfort to pipe smokers in hospitals and confined in other ways.

The G. I. Pipe Club, whose purpose is this very thing, gave out an unprecedented number of articles to hospitalized G. I.'s in several hospitals from coast to coast.

In Los Angeles, members of the Lockheed Pipe Club presented twelve pounds of smoking tobacco to Spanish American and World War I veterans at Sawtelle Hospital. Thirty veterans participated in receipt of the gift and were deeply grateful that a pipe club should remember them.

Members of the Lockheed club admit

they were surprised at some of the fine pipes displayed by the veterans. One was made entirely of amber—bowl and all—and had been beautifully colored.

Upon seeing the genuine appreciation

PIPE CLUBS

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

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

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

Write to

PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

532 Pine Avenue
Long Beach 12, California

of the veterans the Lockheed members voted on the spot to make the presentation an annual Christmas event on their calendar.

New Clubs

Interest in the formation of new clubs continues to take the spotlight in the way of national activity. Several are now being organized.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Approximately fifty pipe smokers in Milwaukee are getting set to organize a pipe club there, according to a report from J. H. Uhle. He has requested a set of suggestions on how to organize the club and these have already been sent to him.

He is confident that with the establishment of a good foundation the new club can attain great success.

The initial meeting is now being planned, and all pipe smokers in the Milwaukee area interested in such a club should get in touch with Mr. Uhle at 232 W. Michigan Street for complete details as to time and place of the first meeting.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A new club in East Orange is soon to be organized if Dr. A. S. Weiner has his way. Keenly interested in pipes and the men who smoke them, Weiner hopes sufficient interest may be stirred up in this area so that a worth while organization may be formed.

Pipe smokers interested in such an association are invited to get in touch with Dr. Weiner. He may be contacted at 10 Main Street.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Four students at the University of Kansas at Lawrence are starting a club for pipe lovers. They find considerable interest there on the subject and feel sure a good sized club will soon be meeting regularly.

For their first meeting they have invited George F. Becker, well known pipecraftsman from Kansas City to talk to them. Following Mr. Becker will be a number of capable speakers which will appear at later meetings.

Pipe enthusiasts in and near Lawrence who would like to become a part of the new collegiate group should contact Glenn H. Kingsolver at 1132 Tennessee Street in Lawrence for further particulars.

STOW, OHIO

Interest in a new pipe club in Stow comes from P. V. Risinger who has expressed his desire for information on how

to go about forming a group in that vicinity. In his latest letter to the club editor he did not mention what initial steps have been taken, but he invites anyone interested to speak up and lend a hand.

CLARKSBURG, WEST VA.

A new club is now being formed in

Clarksburg with M. E. Ashcraft at the helm. He has recently requested hints and ideas concerning the organizational preliminaries and a copy of this magazine's suggestions has already been sent to him.

Pipe smokers in and near Clarksburg can reach Ashcraft at 108 Jasper Street.

Additional details of the club's progress will appear in an early issue.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

A pipe club composed of U. S. Marines at the Marine Barracks is being considered by Corporal J. C. Robert. He states there is considerable interest among the pipe smoking marines to form some kind of a unit for occasional discussions of pipes and related topics.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Some sort of a reorganization of the old Baltimore club, or perhaps a new unit entirely looks promising in the near future, according to Frank O. Hunter. He would like to contact members of the old group in an effort to get the gang meeting again, or, failing this, plans to start over with a new membership.

Baltimore is an active town from a pipe smoking standpoint, and it would seem a good live club should not be hard to start. Those who feel as Hunter does may reach him at 1617 Rickenbacker Road, Apt. G., and a good strong club is expected there in the near future.

BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN

Newest club in Wisconsin is at Beaver Dam where 10 enthusiastic members are now meeting regularly, according to Harley B. Fanshaw. The men call themselves the Y.M.S.C. (Young Men's Scratch Club.) The name comes from the fact that as collectors of pipes the men are starting largely from scratch.

Officers elected at the first meeting are Dick Frey, president, and Fanshaw, vice president and secretary.

They extend a cordial invitation to other pipe smokers in the vicinity to meet with them and join in the fun. Full details may be obtained from Secretary Fanshaw at 216 West 3rd Street in Beaver Dam.

LANCASTER, PENNA.

Pipe smokers in Lancaster are hereby invited to join the new club about to be formed under the guidance of H. B. Moseman who has requested full details concerning the necessary procedure required in forming such a group.

Further plans have not been revealed, and will be discussed when the initial meeting is held in the near future. Those interested should contact Mr. Moseman at 27 North Prince Street.

Club News

G. I. PIPE SMOKERS CLUB

Winners in the club's first annual charity drawing which was held on December 20 were: First, Ross Fagella,

(Continued on Page 59)

Pipe Club Directory

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

CALIFORNIA

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

GLENDALE—
C. E. YAGERLEHNER
3432 Las Palmas Ave.

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

LAGUNA BEACH—
FRED S. WHITFORD
General Delivery

LONG BEACH—
D. S. ATWATER
2224 Delta Ave.

LOS ANGELES—
S. COLTON
2065 1/2 West 6th St.

CY PRUNER—
3807 S. Hill Street

MONTEROSE—
ED COPELAND
2326 1/2 Honolulu Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO—
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CANADA

MONTREAL—
Z. FOXEN
4186 Clarke St.

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

Z. Foxen,
Montreal, Que., Canada

My basic requirements for tobacco mixtures change with my moods. At different times such as when I feel gay and normal any Virginia, Latakia and Perique mixture will do, or, for that matter, any light, commercially prepared aromatic mixture.

When I am in deep thought or when aggravated I feel the need of a real man's smoke. Then I prefer a strong tobacco like Turkish, Burley and Perique which makes a very good smoke with the Turkish as a base.

When I get tired of smoking blended tobacco I buy Perique or Latakia pure and smoke each one straight for a day or two and then I go back to blended mixtures again.

In my younger years I smoked a mixture of one part Kilarney to four parts Virginia and found it quite satisfactory, but as I have grown older I find I must have a stronger mixture.

Bud Emling,
Bonfield, Ill.

In my opinion there are four basic requirements to be considered in an ideal mixture. They are: Quality, flavor, smoothness and combustibility.

Regardless of the types of tobaccos used and how well they are mixed, if the tobacco is of poor quality the mixture will be likewise. In a mixture the tobaccos should be fresh and of the best.

When a pipe smoker tries a blend for the first time the primary factor he naturally considers is the flavor. I have experienced blends with a delightful aroma but the taste didn't suit me, and vice versa. If the flavor is to fully satisfy the smoker the taste and aroma should be in perfect harmony.

Pro and Con

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

The blend may be strong or mild, plain or aromatic, but it should be smooth without any harsh effects such as tongue bite or a burning sensation in the nostrils. These evils are caused by numerous reasons, but are usually the result of poor quality tobaccos or because the tobaccos are mixed in the wrong proportions.

Some mixtures burn like a forest fire causing a hot smoke that cannot be enjoyed. Others just smolder along and the smoker has to puff like a steam engine and use countless matches to keep the pipe lighted. The cut of the tobacco, proper moisture content and the burning qualities of the tobaccos in the mixture largely control the combustibility. I like a slow, cool smoke that burns steadily to the bottom of the bowl and I think most other smokers do too.

Neal Finch,
Wheeling, West Va.

My first requirement of any tobacco is complete satisfaction. Perhaps this is rather general and all inclusive, but there is no other way to hit the nail directly on the head.

Satisfaction includes a lot of things

and it may vary among smokers, but in my pipe a satisfactory tobacco consists of one that is pleasing to the taste, burns evenly, stays lighted, and does not bite the tongue.

I like a flavorful tobacco, although I am told veteran pipe smokers do not go for perfumed tobaccos. If it doesn't have some outstanding and noticeable flavor I don't enjoy it.

My tobacco must not be syrupy or sticky, and must leave the mouth free and clean after each smoke. I do not like any guttural feeling after the pipeful, nor any dizzy sensation in the head as some tobaccos are prone to give.

My favorite is a light, mild smoke with just enough taste and flavor to make it worth smoking.

I. E. Miner,
Cornell, Ill.

My ideal mix must combine flavor and aroma—a not too sweet flavor and a natural aroma. No flowers or plum puddings in my tobaccos please.

If the mixture contains a moderate amount of a natural aromatic such as Latakia or Turkish, that is satisfactory.

The mixture may have a medium or full body and be easy burning and have the ability to hold fire. I like a medium course cut that packs easily in the pipe.

I will say that I have not as yet located the above described mixture, although some years ago I thought I had it. Either the company changed their blend or my taste went wrong, I don't know.

Charles E. Widney,
Salem, Oregon

I require two blends, a strong one and a mild one. I have found that it takes one to support or complement the other. The mild blend I smoke probably four fifths of the time, or until it seems to lose its taste. At such times I switch to a strong

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smoke for a few pipefuls after which I return to the mild smoke and it has an entirely new feel.

I am not too particular as to the mild blend and have two or three that I like. These I generally smoke a couple of days and then switch to the strong blend for perhaps three or four pipefuls.

**A. D. Pelch,
Erie, Penna.**

I don't know what basic requirements I require in a tobacco because as yet I haven't found a tobacco that suits me in all respects. It seems that a tobacco is either too strong or too mild, or, if these are about right then it doesn't burn well. Or, when these are about right then it has a bad taste. It seems that I can't find a tobacco in which all of these things are correct.

It seems that most pipe smokers change from one brand to another occasionally, and that is what I do continually. If I can ever find the brand that tastes right, burns right, and is not too mild or too strong, my basic requirements will have been discovered at last.

**George C. Wilton,
Pacific Palisades, Calif.**

Most smokers of my acquaintance agree that any tobacco must give complete enjoyment. But from there on they all differ as to just what complete enjoyment is. One of my favorites contains a burley base and gives me perfect satisfaction, but I have never found anyone else who liked it. And when friends offer me a sample of their favorite it just doesn't agree with my idea of a perfect tobacco at all.

One of the first things I like is for my tobacco to be flavorful and full bodied. When I take a mouthful of smoke I like to feel something there. Since I smoke rapidly and draw deeply I don't want some tobacco that is going to burn my mouth with every puff.

Some smokers seem to smoke anything and like it, however, I prefer a relatively few tobaccos. Those which I like must be not too moist and capable of keeping lit. I hate to smoke matches. I like some flavor and taste but I don't want it to predominate or be overabundant. The cut, color, or looks of the tobacco doesn't interest me. I'm not concerned with the tobacco that goes in the pipe but in the smoke that comes out of it.

**Julian Curtis
Royal Oak, Mich.**

For my tobacco I prefer any mixture that is easy on the throat, and this, it seems, is not easy to find. Most any tobacco tastes good during the first few drags, but within a few minutes

I notice a burning sensation deep down in my throat. I do not inhale, either.

Some tobaccos give this unpleasant feeling more than others, but I won't be happy until I can find a mixture that I can smoke all day long, enjoy it fully, and not have a sore throat half the time.

**John Rasmussen
Trenton, N. J.**

As for what I want in a tobacco, it doesn't matter too much so long as it gives me enjoyment. I don't like sweet stuff, though. It always leaves my mouth sort of gummy and sticky.

I like a smoke that leaves the mouth free and clean when I'm not smoking but other than this I really don't have too many requirements.

**Richard Loring
Jacksonville, Fla.**

Slow burning, easy draw, rich in aroma and flavor but not overdone, mild, clean, and not too moist are what I want in a pipe tobacco. Also I like a good rich taste without bite or sting.

**C. D. Letherow
Grants Pass, Ore.**

A tobacco which I can smoke anywhere, any time, and for as long as I like without getting tired of it would be the ideal tobacco, but try to find such a mix. If anyone does, let me know.

**Robert D. Irwin, Jr.
New York, N. Y.**

I don't think any smoker is content with one tobacco. At least I'm not, and whenever I ask friends what they are smoking now they come up with the names of two or three.

Mixtures depend upon how one is feeling at the time. I have a mild sweet tobacco which I like at times, another English type which is a good switch smoke, and still another for out of doors use.

Even these grow tiresome now and then and I try a new one. I believe basic requirements in a tobacco change with the times and moods of the smoker. At least they do with me.

**Walter Bracken
San Francisco, Cal.**

First I want flavor. Second I want mildness. Next I want coolness, then even burning clear to the bottom, a minimum of moisture, a clean cool mouth during and after each pipeful, and finally something that won't keep me broke buying it. No tobacco contains all of these requirements, but these are mine, and in that order.



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PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

532 Pine Avenue Long Beach 12, Calif.

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

Blends and Blending



By **GEORGE ALPERT**

If you have any questions concerning tobacco blends or blending Mr. Alpert will be glad to help you. He may be addressed at 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

WHILE IT IS quite true that women go for a man who wears a bow tie and smokes a pipe, it is just as easy to alienate these simply deceived women by allowing a very undesirable odor to issue from a pipe bowl, when all the time you thought the aroma was "pleasantly fragrant" the way it says on the package.

In cases where you created the mixture yourself, the blame can go no further, and you being the culprit must suffer the humiliation when upturned noses and sharp glances are cast your way, and rather sheepishly you empty your pipe and sneak it into your pocket.

You can still like the more fragrant aromatics, and get away with it in public. There is no need to feel you can smoke a fragrant tobacco only at home.

Before we go into this month's formula on aromatics, note that in mixing these smaller quantities, such as four ounce batches, please take care in how you handle the leaf, because you can break it up by rough motion.

Best way, you'll find is to sift gently with the fingers. Don't be an "elbow blender" and toss the stuff about like hay, even if your friends tell you you must be smoking hay. We know different, don't we?

AN AROMATIC blend you purchase will in some cases be a mixture that is blended and then sprayed with a flavor.

Other mixtures are a blend of tobaccos that have been individually flavored in the leaf stage, or "cased" before blending.

The latter is the better type, and doesn't clog your pipe as much, nor does it leave a collection at the base of the bowl. The "sprayed" mixture, we've noted, is usually a bit more harsh and more highly fragrant.

For our purposes, we will use base

tobacco in the formula to give us a "conservative aromatic" that is mild, light, yet with body, aromatic but not offensive. It need not be smoked in solitary and may be puffed freely in any place where humans congregate.

LET'S CALL this formula Experiment Aromatic No. 1. If you can think of a good name for it, let this column know and we will announce it to the other readers.

You might tell us if you are trying these formulas, and what you think of them, or any variations you may have developed yourself. This will be of interest to the other blenders following this department.

Experiment Aromatic No. 1

Burley Cross Cut	1 3/4 oz.
Virginia Flake	1/2 oz.
Latakia	3/4 oz.
Aromatic A.	1 oz.

(Note: Aromatic A. is a base blending tobacco made only by one tobacco company. This is carried by a majority of the shops selling tobaccos for blending.)

If you cannot obtain the Aromatic A., substitute another blending aromatic. Try the same formula using a commercial aromatic mixture in place of the A. (Mixture 79, Heine's, Forest Rose, and others.)

Later on we will go into super duper aromatics you can blend. At present we are keeping to a few same basics, and you will gradually have laid in a stock and a nice variety of blending tobaccos. then we can make the burley fly!

Next month the mixture will be a solid mixture for the stronger friends. In the meantime, remember that smoking aromatics is one way of finding who your true friends are!

PIPE INVENTORS

[Begins on page 42]

and when enough pipe smokers make the same suggestion, it's a cinch you'd better take heed.

Fourth, don't expect to get rich. No one ever did, on a pipe invention. You will have to be content with the satisfaction that you invented the perfect pipe, even though the rest of the world does not agree with you. That will probably have to be glory and success enough, for if history repeats itself the public will go right on smoking the conventional pipe as they have been doing for scores of years.

And fifth, if your pipe does have merit you can expect to sell a few at a modest profit. The law of averages is on your side. With so many million pipe smokers there are bound to be some that will smoke your pipe and like it. How many is problematical. Perhaps there will be enough to keep you in business for a year or two, perhaps longer, but probably not.

Remember, there have been pipes similar to yours before. Where are they now?

But the most important thing is that

you be a pipe smoker yourself. You must know pipes and pipe smokers and pipe smokers' likes and dislikes if you expect to invent a pipe that will please them.

This may seem like an unnecessary precaution, but it has been estimated that half the pipes which are introduced to the public were perfected by men who were not real pipe smokers. Several have actually been perfected and marketed by men who never smoke. These are called "blue print" or "theory" pipes because they were developed in that manner and not through actual practice and experimentation by pipe smokers.

You must be a veteran pipe smoker to do anything about improving pipes, and your advisors must also be veteran pipe smokers who, preferably, are unknown to you. Friends are too kind—and too enthusiastic.

And after your pipe is invented and placed on sale you'll probably smoke one yourself all the time—in public. But in the privacy of your own home the chances are you'll sneak one of your conventional briars off the rack and settle down for an evening of real enjoyment.

PIPE CLUBS

[Begins on page 54]

248 Rivington St., New York, N. Y., second, Peter Messina, 2251 West 54th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and third, Jack Robertson, Boise, Idaho.

Officials of the club have requested their various state leaders to make all requests for pipes and tobaccos direct with the national office at 86 Ave. S. in Brooklyn, and not write single letters to pipe manufacturers and other dealers.

In December the club sent out over 50 pipes, 175 tins and 60 packages of tobacco, several magazines, and numerous smaller articles to service men in hospitals. Servicemen who have not been contacted by one official or state leader of the club are invited to write Joe Coniglio, head of the organization at 86 Ave. S. in Brooklyn for a membership card and full particulars. There are no dues, fees or assessments of any kind.

Membership in the novel organization has now reached an all time high of 453 members. The club is but two years old.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

After some inactivity during the fall months the Long Beach Pipe Club has begun meetings once more. D. S. Atwater has been elected president, with Pete Willems and John Yagerline as vice-presidents.

A constitution and by-laws was drawn

up at the last meeting, and a membership drive for new members will get underway shortly with a large dinner meeting. Persons interested in attending should contact D. S. Atwater at 2224 Delta for time and place.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Enthusiasm is running high in the Montreal Pipe Club, according to the latest word from the club president, Zigmund Foxen. The members couldn't wait until the next monthly meeting to get together again so they voted to meet twice a month in the future.

They have found the discussion of pipes and tobacco very helpful to all in further understanding some of the mysteries of the subject. They recently had an application for membership from a chap in Toronto, but since they don't care to start a club by correspondence the group advised the Toronto man to formulate a club in his own city.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

A mixed social gathering is the latest event to have taken place with the Ran-serwood Pipe Club of this city. The group looks forward to several interesting discussions during the coming months at which time outstanding speakers on pipe subjects will appear before the group.



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BETWEEN PUFFS

A wolf is like a modern dry cleaner because he works fast and leaves no ring.

Women were made before mirrors and they've been before them ever since.

Marriage resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes between them.

A woman stands a better chance of catching her man if she keeps her trap shut.

No matter how large a piece of paper you take you can fold it in half no more than eight times. Try it.

Dreaming of making lots of money never filled any man's pockets.

Thirty-one states have taxes on tobacco.

A mother is a woman who runs a temperature of 103 every time her child's temperature hits 100.

It isn't the dollars and cents which causes the trouble so often as it is the dollars and no sense.

Small boy: "Father would like to borrow your radio this evening."

Neighbor: "Certainly. Is yours broken?"

Small boy: "No. We want to get some sleep."

The test of courage comes when you are in the minority; the test of tolerance comes when you are in the majority.

Prior to the war the United Kingdom produced annually about 75 billion matches—just slightly over half her requirements.

Afternoon tea: Giggle, gabble, gobble, git.

Raising children is like baking bread. It has to be a slow process or you end up with an overdone crust and an underdone interior.

A man without a particle of humor in his system has little use for breath in his body.

If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you. If you really make them think, they'll hate you.

ADULTERANTS

[Begins on page 44]

it seems identical each and every time.

The presence of notable quantities of sugar in some leaf tends to give an acid reaction to the smoke produced by such leaf. Since Burley and Maryland tobaccos are substantially free from sugar and produce a smoke having a heavy alkaline reaction, the addition of 10 to 20 per cent of sugar to these types of leaf materially modifies their smoking qualities.

Very few tobaccos possess sufficient natural oil, and additions of nutmeg, clove, anise, rosemary, peppermint, and any of several others is not uncommon. Oils give the tobacco a better consistency and also reduce the tendency of some tobaccos to bite.

RESINS ARE the source of natural tobacco aroma and they furnish the broad, basic odor which gives the body and penetrating power to otherwise elusive essence. Numerous tobaccos which

are greatly improved by the addition of such resins as balsam tolu, geraniol, ethyl pelargonate, ethyl formate, heliotropin, and a host of others. Essential oils which include resins are cocoa, vanilla and tonka-beans, all of which are widely used in the manufacture of pipe tobaccos.

Another adulterant often used is a firing agent. This is employed whenever the tobacco itself possesses a poor burning quality. Firing agents are generally chemicals with low combustion temperatures. Their addition to the mixture keeps the mixture well lighted.

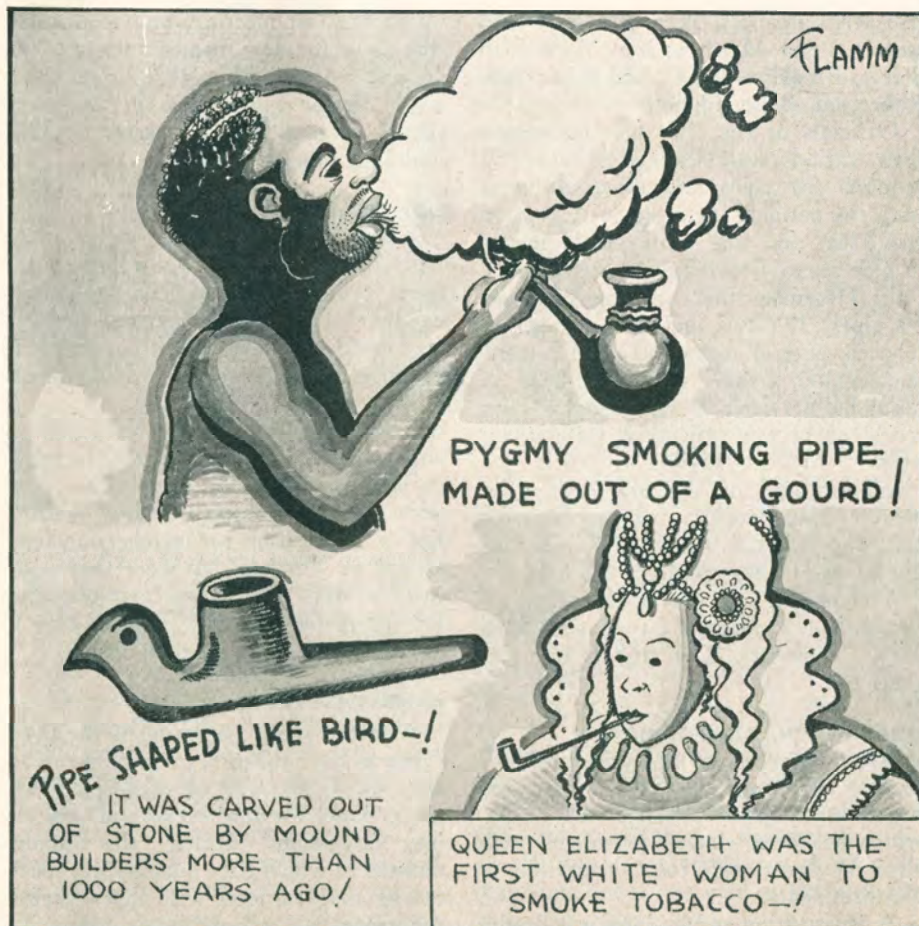
The addition of these chemicals can not be noticed in the smoke of the tobacco, for the quantity added is generally very small, and any change in the taste and aroma of the burning tobacco is seldom detected.

Maryland tobacco is noted for its slow burning qualities, and it is now often used in place of an adulterant

PIPODDITIES

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request.



when a blend will not hold fire well. Some Turkish tobaccos have the same characteristics, notably Samsoun and Xanthi.

A bulking agent is any of certain organic substances which are added to the tobacco to thin it out, to weaken its strong characteristics, or to reduce the price. Generally the bulking agents are lacking in flavor, aroma and taste, and are neutral in burning quality.

The use of a bulking agent is employed when, for instance, a certain blend is composed of highly expensive tobaccos and is too strong for comfortable smoking. By adding a bulking agent which is mild, inexpensive and tasteless, the price of the mixture will be greatly reduced, and the original aroma and flavor will have been retained with a much milder result.

Bulking agents have been used by unscrupulous manufacturers in past years for numerous illegal purposes such as adding weight to a tobacco, in which case ordinary sand was found to have been added to a tobacco; diluting the expensive tobacco with a cheap bulk substitute yet demanding the full price for the tobacco, and countless other methods.

Laws have been enacted to prevent such practices, and today you may be pretty well assured that the tobacco you purchase is correctly manufactured and that you get your money's worth. Adulterants are used for definite purposes — all of which improve the quality of the smoke in your pipe in one way or another.

One of the most used adulterants — moisture — is a subject by itself, and we shall discuss it separately in a later issue.

COLLECTORS' SPECIALIST

[Begins on page 48]

after only the beauty of the pipe and care little about how it is going to smoke. For such men a pipe carved out of yellow pine would probably be highly acceptable.

But the majority well know that a pipe of imported briar is tops in pipe woods. Whether they intend to smoke the pipe or not, it must be made of imported briar—the acme of the smoking pipe world.

Leverett shies away from power cutters in shaping his pipes. All of the work is done by hand. Such equipment, he feels, detracts from the individual character of the carver, whereas each cut by hand could be compared to a person's own signature.

Of Leverett's pipes it might be said that the owner draws the blueprint and Leverett then takes command. He is one of few pipe collectors who makes collector's pipes for collectors.

NEXT MONTH

"DOMESTIC BRIAR"

by James Morrison is a subject of interest to every pipe smoker. What is domestic briar? Where is it grown? How does it smoke? These and countless other questions will be answered in this better than average article to appear in the March issue.

"PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA"

is a little town so named for the famous stone found there and used for pipes by Indians. They still quarry pipe there, the same as they have for hundreds of years. This colorful story is a natural and you'll find it highly interesting.

"THE PIPE 200 YEARS OLD"

is an article which shows you why you can't always believe all you hear about pipe history. In fact, a picture of this pipe and its owner will appear on the cover of the March issue.

"THE FAMOUS FISCHERS"

is another in the current historical series and tells you hitherto unknown fact about this famous family of pipe carvers. Fischers' pipes are world famous.

"TWO MAN PIPE CLUB"

points out the fact that you don't need a hundred men to get fun out of talking pipes. It's another way of adding to your smoking pleasure.

PLUS

The Collector's Page, What's New, Pro and Con, Pipecraft, Blends and Blending, Questions and Answers, and the other regular departments found each month.

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New Renewal



Picking Tobacco in Virginia

Is tobacco really a weed?

FOR almost as many centuries as tobacco has been known, it has been called a weed. Is tobacco really a weed? That probably depends upon the definition of the word itself.

Webster defines weed as an unwanted or uncultivated plant.

To say that tobacco fits either of these descriptions is surely a long way from the truth.

Tobacco is neither unwanted nor uncultivated. In fact, it is one of the few plants which has been under continual cultivation in this country for more than 300 years.

The name "weed" was given to it by kings as well as lesser men who did not like tobacco, and who wanted to show it the least respect possible. To them, even the name "weed" was somewhat of a compliment.

But neither the name "weed" nor the disrespect it was supposed to give the plant was sufficient to lessen the

popularity of tobacco. When its smoke was first inhaled is a mystery; but historians now have proof that it was known at least a thousand years ago.

Since then tobacco has figured many times in the pages of history. It has caused murders, it has been used as money, and it has made men fabulously rich, but most of all it has brought joy and contentment to millions.

The use of tobacco is widespread, and yet the average man knows so very little about it. Why?

For some unexplainable reason few writers have cared to relate the many stories which abound in tobacco lore, and yet so many men are interested in these numerous tales. Search for information on this centuries-old subject has often proved fruitless, for there is so little that is available.

It is for the purpose of supplying

this long wanted and much needed information on tobacco that PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE has been created. In its pages now and in the days to come will be found many of the tales and legends long obscured in its fascinating history.

This monthly magazine is for you, designed to give you the information you have long been seeking. It is available from newsstands, from pipe shops, or by yearly subscription.

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