

HOW BRIERS ARE MADE.

WHERE THE ROOT COMES FROM AND HOW THE PIPES ARE MADE.

The Best Brier Comes From Sicily and Only the Part That Grows Under Ground is Used—The Treatment for Coloring the Pipes—Other Matters.

The brier used in the making of brier pipes comes chiefly from France, and largely from the region of the Pyrenees; it is said that the very best brier comes from Sicily. Only the root, or that part of the wood that grows underground, is used. It is sawed into oblong blocks which have no semblance to the form of a pipe, but each of sufficient dimensions to permit the fashioning of a pipe from it. The sawed blocks are soaked in salt water, dried, and seasoned. They are imported into this country in large bags.

In the pipe factory here the brier blocks are sorted out in sizes, for larger and smaller pipes, and then it necessary they are trimmed down before going to the machines that are actually to shape the pipe. Little slabs or bits may be sawed off the block to bring it down close to the size of the pipe that is to be cut from it; but not much needs to be cut off, for the blocks are sawed originally so that there will be as little waste as possible. Then the brier block goes to the borer, the first of the machines employed in the actual fashioning of the pipe.

The boring machine has three knives, set in the same plane; the middle knife bores out the bowl of the pipe, the two outer knives cut away the wood on the outside and form the shape of the pipe. These knives, set in a lathe, make more than 4,000 revolutions a minute. The middle knife, which bores out the bowl, is longer than the two outside knives, which shape the pipe. The borer cuts the pipe out to its full depth; the cutters, in the case of an egg-shaped pipe, dig down to the point of the pipe's greatest circumference. In making a wood pipe of the bulldog shape, an additional side tool is used to shape the bowl for a little space below its greatest circumference. In making an egg-shaped pipe the knives are made to turn, in making a pipe of bulldog shape the block is revolved.

As the brier block comes from the borer it is still a brier block, with the pipe bored down into one end of it and the outside of the pipe bored down for half its depth. The block with the pipe thus partly cut in it goes then to a lathe in circular, like a circular saw. It has peculiar, knife-like teeth. It is revolved like a circular saw, at high velocity. The brier block, with the bowl partly shaped out, is secured upon the lathe, to which has already been attached a metal pattern of the shape that it is desired to cut the block. This metal pattern is made to turn against a smooth-edged wheel attached to the lathe. The brier block turns with the pattern, and is brought into contact with the cutting wheel in precisely the same manner that the pattern is brought into contact with the smooth wheel. As the pattern is turned the centre line of the block is brought near to or recedes from the teeth of the cutting tool, and the teeth cut into the wood deeply or lightly accordingly. Whether the stem of the pipe is round, oval, or square makes no difference; the cutting wheel cuts away the wood so that the wood that is left is shaped in accordance with the pattern.

The work of the irregular lathe is done very quickly, and the pipe comes out with its bowl and stem completely shaped out. The tobacco bowl has been bored out, but there is as yet no hole through the stem. The stem here spoken of is the brier stem continuous from the bowl, and not a bit, or mouthpiece. The pipe is then rough finished and fine finished on wheels covered, one with coarse and the other with fine sandpaper, and subsequently is further fine finished by polishing it on a wheel with ground pumice stone.

After the first fine finishing the pipes are assorted into firsts, and seconds. Firsts are pipes without a blemish; seconds are pipes that have any outside defect. The hole through the stem is bored with a steel wire having a cutting tip, and turning rapidly in a lathe. Fine pipes are centered, so that the hole through the stem is bored exactly in the center; ordinary pipes are held against the wire borer by hand, but pipes thus bored are almost without exception bored squarely in the center.

Then the pipe goes into another machine which cuts the thread in the end of the stem to hold the bit, or mouthpiece. Then the band, if it is to have one, around the wood stem where it is joined by the bit or mouthpiece, is put on, and the bit is attached to the pipe.

Most brier in its natural state is of rather a light color. If the pipe is to be finished in natural color, it is treated with linseed oil, which brings out the grain and the beauty of the wood. The oil also makes the pipe slightly darker in color, and it grows darker in smoking. Some buyers prefer a dark colored pipe, and so some pipes are finished artificially of a darker color. Some pipes, having what is called a hard varnish finish, are finished very dark, and are highly polished on leather buffers.

In a large pipe factory the accumulated patterns number hundreds, and pipes are made in many different styles and in large numbers. One New York factory in which pipes of other kinds are made as well as

a capacity of a hundred gross or more of brier pipes daily.

A brier pipe with the least outside defect is classed as a second. At wholesale seconds are sold at 25 to 40 per cent less than firsts. Any hole or other opening in the outside of a pipe is filled up with a paste or cement made for the purpose, and colored to match the wood. It may hide the defect or it may not but it makes the pipe practically as nearly perfect as possible. A second that is defective on the outside only may last as long as a perfect pipe, and it is just as good to smoke.

A genuine brier pipe can be bought at retail as cheaply as 25 cents or even less than that, though it is likely to be a second. A very good brier pipe can be bought for 50 cents, and a fine pipe for a dollar or less. From that the prices run up to \$6, which might be the cost of a pipe of particularly fine quality and handsome grain, and with specially fine mountings. Brier pipes are sold as high as \$20, but that would be something very unusual.—New York Sun.

POISONS IN FAIR BLOSSOMS.

Warning to Those Who Sleep in Rooms With Flowers or Plants.

One by one illusions are dispelled, and the case of the young woman who the other was overcome by the perfume of a mass of violets sent her by a friend added another wreck to the list of broken idols, says the New York Herald. It has always been considered the most beautiful compliment one could pay a friend to send flowers, roses or violets, especially as a token of affection. But now that it is known that deadly poisons lurk among these charming blossoms, which may bring harm to offset the pleasures given to dear ones, the charm must certainly be lessened.

The story of this young woman's narrow escape, as told, was a surprise to many who had never realized that there was any danger in flowers. The hundreds of beautiful violets which had been sent her by a friend in California, and which she prized so highly as not to wish to be parted from them even during the night, came near being the cause of her death, for she was found in an unconscious condition in the morning and was with difficulty aroused.

How dangerous the poisonous gases which the flowers exhale can become, when in a badly ventilated room, would be a good subject for study by the belles of society or the stage, who receive so many similar tributes to their charms. Dr. Fowler, of 270 West Seventy-second street, who was asked his opinion on the subject, said that many cases of dangerous illness and even of death from such causes were well known and authenticated.

The plants, especially flowering ones, Dr. Fowler said, "during the day are not harmful, because they are breathing in just the part of the air which our lungs throw off; but at night the process is reversed, and they throw off the carbonic acid gas, which is a poison to our lungs. This causes weakness of the heart, lightheadness and hysteria with some people, and even death."

An case is known, which happened not very long ago in Germany, in one of the Hesses, where the friends of a bride and groom, in their desire to start them on their career on a rosy pathway, adorned their room with quantities of flowers. It was in cold weather, and the windows were closed, leaving the air heavy with perfume. The happy couple retired to their rose-decked room, and were found in the morning dead, heart failure having resulted from the poisonous perfume. There is poison in the perfume of many flowers, not in violets more than any others, but it is in such small quantities as to be harmless unless massed and confined. Fusic acid is found in a mild degree in most perfumes, and it is used by many perfumers in fact, to intensify odors. Other well known medical poisons come from flowers. It is never safe to have any growing or cut flowers in a bed-room at night, for you cannot tell when the system may be in such a condition as to be affected by their exhalations.

Novel Umbrella Handles.

Umbrellas are displaying quite as many departures in style as articles of attire supposed to be more distinctly modish. The latest edict is that the umbrella must always match the gown, and tailor-made women are having umbrellas made up in just the shade of their various street gowns. A costly fancy, but surely a pretty one and one to be commended for those who can afford it. A purple tailor gown requires an umbrella of purple silk lined with silk of a pale canary color, for the lining of the handle makes an always of a different shade. A green gown demands an umbrella of sapphire, lined with turquoise, and so on.

In the matter of handles there is still greater novelties. The jeweled ones are more elaborate than ever, but newer than these is the handle made to represent the head of an animal. Fashionable New York women are greatly taken with the heads, which represent the heads of dogs or cats, and which are always made after a strikingly realistic fashion.

Daintier perhaps are the handles made in the form of small bonbonnières, which the younger women are particularly pleased with. It is said to be particularly diverting when one is left alone with one's umbrella to be able to open the handle and extract a sweetmeat.

Don't Forget. That to remove corns, warts, bunions, in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore points hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

Ask your grocer for



For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

DON'T FOOL WITH TEAS.

OR SELL THEM FOR UNION BLEND WHEN THEY ARE NOT.

Messrs. Dearborn & Co. Found it a costly job for them—the Owners of Union Blend Got a Verdict of Damages Against Them—Mr. Fugaley's Address.

A case of more than ordinary interest was concluded in the circuit court last Saturday when Messrs. Seligman & Armitage of London, England obtained a verdict of \$200 damages against Messrs. Dearborn & Co. of this city. The plaintiffs are the proprietors of that brand of tea so well known as Union Blend and the facts of the case are well set forth in the opening address of Hon William Fugaley to the jury. He said:—

The case which you are about to try is an action brought by Messrs Seligman and Armitage of London, England under the firm of R. S. Seligman & Co., against the firm of Dearborn & Co., of this city. The declaration sets forth the cause of action. To that I need not refer. It is simply plain "not guilty," which puts in issue the facts of the case. I should state to you, perhaps, some of the facts, because the facts of the case are peculiarly interesting. I think, speaking generally, so high that people are not generally aware of them. The plaintiffs are a firm of merchants in London, England, who have been in the business of selling tea in Canada since the year 1840. They are the proprietors of a brand of tea known as "Union Blend." This tea is sold in this country by Messrs. Dearborn & Co. of this city. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have been selling a tea which is not the same as the plaintiffs' "Union Blend," but which is sold under the name of "Union Blend." The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have been selling this tea since the year 1880. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have been selling this tea in violation of the plaintiffs' trade mark. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have been selling this tea in violation of the plaintiffs' trade mark.

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WANTED

Wanted Young men and women to help in the Armenian cause. Good pay.

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Advertisement for Skates, featuring an illustration of a pair of skates and the text: "HEADQUARTERS FOR... SKATES! Starr Manufacturing Co.'s Celebrated HOCKEY and ACME SKATES. Whelpley's Superior Long Reach and Acme Skates. W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), MARKET SQUARE."

Advertisement for Hot Water Kettles, featuring an illustration of a kettle and the text: "Hot Water Kettles... For Table Use. All made of SOLID BRASS, highly finished, with and without Brass and Wrought Iron Stands and Spirit Lamps. The finest assortment ever offered, Elegant Patterns, Low Prices. P. S.—Have you seen our stock of English Coal Vases and Brass Fire Irons and Stands? It is worth inspection. EMERSON & FISHER. A Choice of Reading. Look Carefully Through 'Progress' Periodical Club List. GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE."

Advertisement for Emerson & Fisher, featuring the text: "EMERSON & FISHER. A Choice of Reading. Look Carefully Through 'Progress' Periodical Club List. GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE. By Subscribing Through 'Progress,' Readers of Magazines and Popular Weeklies, Class Papers, Reviews, &c, can obtain the Two Periodicals at a Price that Speaks for Itself. With much care Progress has made up a club list of newspapers and periodicals which can be had at a greatly reduced price by those who subscribe in connection with this journal and through this office. While the inducement is primarily intended for new subscribers the same is open to present subscribers who will send us the name of a new subscriber, Progress in that event being forwarded to the new subscriber and whatever periodical is chosen by the person sending the subscription."

Table listing names of periodicals, publishers, and prices. Columns include Name of Periodical, Pub. Price, With Progress, Name of Periodical, Pub. Price, With Progress.

Advertisement for "We Can Give Positions" to persons of ability, listing various professions and locations.

Advertisement for "Undertakers" and "Wanted" notices, including "Wanted Established Wholesale House" and "Wanted Young men and women to help in the Armenian cause."

Advertisement for "Good Words From Old Students" and "Wanted" notices, including "Wanted Reliable Merchants" and "Residence" notices.