Wery Greet Was the Views of MMS in Ancient Times

Worth all and More of the Work Put Upon Them

Before the invention of printing literature existed only in the form manuscripts, which were exceedingly rare and costly.

There have been times when for the possession of a manuscript some would transfer an estate, or leave in pown for its loan hundreds of golden crowns, and when even the have been solemnly registered by

Absolute as was Louis XI., he could not borrow the MMS. of Raais, an Arabian writer, from the library of the Faculty of Paris dred golden crowns, and the presiby of his treasury, charged with ssion, sold part of his plate to make the deposit.

For the lean of a volume of Aveen ma a baron offered a pledge of ten marks of silver, which was refused, because it was not considered equal to the risk incurred of losing the

Those events occurred in 1471. One causet but smile at an anterfor period when a Countess of Anjou bought a favorite book of Homilies for 200 sheep, some skins of martens and bushels of wheat and rye.

In those times manuscripts were Amportant articles of commerce. They were excessively scarce and preserved with the utmost care. Waurers themselves considered them

A student of Pavia, who was reduced by his extravagances, raised a now fortune by leaving in pawn a manuscript of a body of law, and a grammarian, who was ruined by a tre, rebuilt his house with two I valumes of Cicere.

What a contrast do such facts as these present to the general diffusion of the most precious treasures of Bearwing by the art of printing. toveloped in recent times!

The Mygieue of the Carpet.

Dr. Girsdansky, in The New York Medical Journal, writing of dust, in The causation of tuberculosis, claims that the broom not only serves no hygicaic purpose, but maintains or-ganic dust in the air of large cities, and is therefore the most important cause of the existence and spread of tuberculosis, as well as other infectious diseases. He claims that carpets are unhygienic and serve as a breeding ground for bacilli, neces-mitating the use of a broom and duster. He argues that the only proper and sale way of cleaning doors and even streets in our large stries, is by the free use of water, by sprinkling, by hose, by mops, etc. To this end all fleors, floor soverings and street pavements should be constructed so as to facilstate the free use of water. He says that the broom must go, and, while this may seem almost sacrilegious to those who believe that cleanliness to mext to godliness, there is an eleament of reason in it, for science has proved that dust is the cause of more deaths than any other single zondition, earthquakes, floods and wars not excepted. In other words, the thought-to-be-harmless broom is murderous weapon that does its work insidiously, but none. the

RUSHTON'S CORNERS.

Revival meetings are being held in he old school nouse during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cooper, formerly of Wilkie, are visiting relatives on Howard road, previous to taking up their abode in Ohio. Whooping cough is the order of the

Peter Shrewberg has been boring or gas during the past week. On Safarday last the funeral of the Infant child of William Anderson Mr .MoLaren, Blenheim, con dected sevival services here.

JEANNETTE'S CREEK.

Rev Mr. McNair, of Tilbury, conducted the services in the Methodist Rev. Mr. Knight spent a few days in Walcole this week, and preached mis-

shurch on the island. Mrs. Gibson is moving to Glandford, where she will reside for the future. Mrs. Hamlin and Miss Hamlin re-tarned to their home in Detroit on The Sday, after a short visit with

Ins. 6. Reaume.

The public school children are preparing for their closing exercises.

W. Shaw is building a large barn.

Mr. Gilchrist is visiting Mr. De

grear.
gd. Smith was visiting in Learning-

SOUTH BUXTON.

Ho, for the school concert. . that the festive season is near at hand lies E. Northwood, our popular teacher is taking the lead, and has prepared one of the finest programs that will be listened to during this whale festive season. The date is Dec.

George Morris has lost a white sow which strayed away some weeks ago.

John Robbins has recovered and is able to be out. Mrs. James L. Garrell has been very at but under the skill of Dr. Oliver,

The Rev. Mr. Wright, of Windsor, sexpected to attend the B. M. E. quarbert meeting in North Buxton, on the first Sunday in December.

FLETCHER.

Foreign Missionary Society on There-try avening. A good tea was provid-



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vided and served in as good order as the high spirits of some of the younger people would permit. Rev. Mr. Mun-roe and Rev. Mr. Argo, Moderator, gave addresses. Rev. Mr. Forest, who has so kindly taken the pulpit for some time, also delivered a short address. Rev. Mr. Argo's speech showed thought and study. The musical part of the program was complete. Miss Adams gave an instrumental which showed her ability as a musician and would have been appreciated had the organ been in better tune. Miss Norton favored the audience with two se-lections, to both of which she had to respond. Miss Norton sang without any accompaniment, which all the better showed her clear, sweet voice. Miss Norton sang two Scotch airs, which charmed her hearers. Her singing is sweet, yet she takes a a very high note. She sang in faultless style, and was very much appreciated. Miss Norton also gave a reading entitled, "The Naughty-Little Knot-hole in the Fence," and then gave a very pretty little piece as encore. We are very little piece as encore. We are very grateful to Miss Norton for her kind-ness in so ably assisting us in our pro-

Another choice number was a song by little Walter Adams. He has sweet and strong voice, and displayed no fear or nervousness. It is a delight to listen to a child so well train-

The chairman of the evening was Mr. Farquharson and J. Fletcher played the accompaniments quite ac-ceptably. J. Pierre lead the singing in his usual good style in two hymns

The proceeds amounted to \$28.

A basket assembly was held at David Halliday's on Tuesday evening. Quite a number of the young people went and all report a very enjoyable time. McMullen's orchestra music, and all danced in the spacious

The induction of the new minister is to take place on the 30th off this month. We expect to have Rev. Mr. McQuarry with us permanently on the following Sunday.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE MODERN SILK HAT.

he Interesting History of the Headgear of Centuries From Which It Was Evolved - The Interesting Process of Making the Silk Hat of To-Day Entertainingly Described.

From a long line of noble pedigree, almost lost in past centuries, rises modern silk hat; and now shall its past services in shielding -man from sun and rain be forgotten, and it is to be seen no more except in the collection of the antiquarium? Chaucer describes the merchant on his Canterbury pilgrimage as wear-ing "on his head a flaunderish beav-er hat." In the middle of the next century there is a list of articles belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, among which is "a hatte of beaver lyned with damaske."

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Stubbs was much distressed by the vanities of the world, especially those in England. Through his indignation he has given most fascinating pictures of the foibles of his day in the "Anatomic of Abuses." He says, describing the hats: "Sometimes they used them sharp on the crowns, perking up like the shaft of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yard above their heads, some more, some less, to please the fancies of their wavering minds. Some are of silk, some are of velvet, some are of tafsome of sarcenet, some of wool, and which is more curious, some of a certain kind of fine hair; these they call beaver hats, of 20, 30, 40 shillings a piece fetched from beyond the sea, whence a great sort of other varieties do come. And so common a thing it is that every serving man, country man and other, even all in-















differently do wear these hats." The feathers are of 'diverse and sundry colors, peaking on top their heads not unlike (I dare not say) cockescombs, but as sternes of pride and ensigns of vanity; and as these fluttering sails and feathered flags of de-flance to vertue (for so they are) are so advanced in anglia that every child hath them on his hat or cap. Many get good living by dyeing and selling of them, and not a few prove themselves more than fooles by wearing them." He gives a long list of the colors of the hats, and says they are "now this, now that, never constant with one color or fashion

PASSING OF THE TILE | two months to an end." It seems wavering in their tastes than those

It was not until the seventeenth century that the hat supplanted the cap which was the earliest form of headgear. In the Roman days it was worn slung at the back and only used in stormy weather. During the reign of Charles I. the "sugar loaf" was the prevailing fashion, wound with a rich hat band and trimmed with a feather on one side, they were "so incommodious for us," says one of the wearers, "that every puffe of wind deprined us of them." The Puritans were the same shape but considered the feather too much a mark of vanity, and they also wore more modest brim. The cava-liers even had iron hats made to

wear in their wars; one which be-longed to Charles I may now be som In Warwick Castle. At the time of the Restoration the tall hat passed out of fashion, for Charles II bro the French periwig home with him, and the broad brim, low-crowned hat was more in keeping with it. Finally the brim of these picturesque hats grew so extravagant that it became necessary to turn it up, which then anywhere, according to one's fancy. Out of this grew the cocked hat of William's reign. The lackeys and coachmen of the King of Italy still wear this style on dress occa-sions; and it is used by other of the royalty and nobility of Europe. During Anne's reign the cocked hat

marked the wearer as a gentleman or man of profession, and it was the style to carry it under the arm. The "Tattler" suggested that if men would wear their hats on their heads instead of under their arms they would probably last longer. A writor of this period says:" We can dis-tinguish by the taste of the hat the mood of the wearer's mind—while the beaux of St. James wear their hats under their arms the beaux of Moorfields' Mall wears theirs diag onally over the left of the right eye. John Sly, the authority on haberdashery in Queen Anne's re:ign, judg ed men by the hats they wore (time have not changed much after all!) "His hats for men of the faculties of law and physick do but just turn up to give a little life to their sagacity; his military hats glare full in the face; and he has prepared a familiar easy code for all good companions between the above mentioned ex-

Again, after the first quarter of last century the tall hat reappeared and became "the favorite mode of quality" and "the polite distinction of fashionable undress. It was later adopted in Paris and known as the chapeau a l'Anglais. With many other victims at the time of the French Revolution, the cocked hat lost its head, and was succeeded by a crescent shape which inherited the old name. Under the empire the old shape was revived, but the stovepipe, with its remarkable hold on life, again crowned men's heads, and has remained with us ever since in varying degrees of height and

The process of making the silk hat of to-day is very interesting. Technically speaking the hat consists of three parts, the top, the body and the brim. There is a wooden block, exactly the shape of the "body, in five pieces, so that block may be taken apart for the removal of the hat when it has been shaped, for as the upper part flares it would otherwise be impossible. strip of muslin, the exact size of the block, glued together on the edges, is slipped over the block, shellac is then ironed into the mus-lin and left to dry, two or three more layers of muslin are wound around the block, each being shellacked. After the first layer has been ironed on the brim is added. A strip of muslin for the brim is stretched on a frame, shellacked and left to dry, and so on, with frem two to four layers for an ordinary hat, though for livery hats this is some times repeated six times. This stiff-ened muslin, which has grown brown from the color of the shellac, looks like brown paper, is then cut into squares and a hole cut in the center to slip it on to the block. This hole is smaller than the block, so that it leaves a rim around it, which is froned down and serves to make it strong; then the other layers are put around the "body." The crown is added by being ironed on, as the heat melts the varnish and makes it adhesive. When all the parts are put together a final coat of varnish given and it is impossible to feel a seam anywhere. Next comes the covering. First, a strip of plush is cut for the covering of the brim and ironed on. Then a piece on the bias, for the body of the hat is slipped onto the form, having had the crown carefully sewn in on the wrong side. after which it is ironed. The join ing of the bias seam requires expert workers, who turn it out with more evidence of a seam than is to be seen in the skin of a plum. The next step is the shaping or "putting in the curl," as it is called, for up to this time the brim is perfectly flat. First it is pressed by a flatiron to make it pliable, and then ironed on a form the shape of the curling brim The hat is then put onto a "brow shaped like a man's head and the finishing touches are added. Finally it is ready for the lining, which

An English nobleman who has made war upon the soft hat has said that nothing short of a revolution could bring about its downfall. It is possible that this will be accom-plished in a truly modern fashion without the shedding of a drop

Great Value to Shipping. The French navy is installing wirehouses along the French coast. Judg-ing from the results of the preliminary experiments, the installation will prove of great value to ship-

Justin McCarthy, the historian and novelist, has just undergone the last of a series of operations for the re-lief of his eyes, and it is expected that his sight will be completely re-

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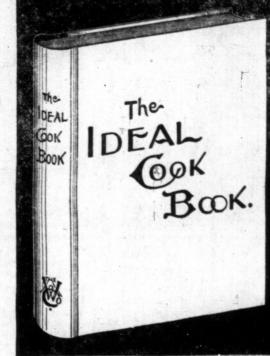
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nation of which we now write The Ideal Cook Book



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