

BOOKS BOUGHT HIGH.

Very Great 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
of manuscripts, which were ex-
ceedingly rare and costly.

There have been times when for
the possession of a manuscript some
would transfer an estate, or leave
in pawn for its loan hundreds of
golden crowns, and when even the
sale or loan of a manuscript was
considered of such importance as to
have been solemnly registered by
public acts.

Absolutes as was Louis XI., he
could not borrow the MMS. of Ra-
nus, an Arabian writer, from the li-
brary of the Faculty of Paris for
copying, without pledging a hun-
dred golden crowns, and the presi-
dency of his treasury, charged with
this commission, sold part of his
plate to make the deposit.

For the loan of a volume of Aven-
mar a horse offered a pledge of ten
marks of silver, which was refused,
because it was not considered equal
to the risk incurred of losing the
volume.

These events occurred in 1471.
One cannot but smile at an an-
cient 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
important articles of commerce.
They were extensively scarce and
preserved with the utmost care.

Manuscripts themselves considered them
as precious objects for pawn.

A student of Pavia, who was re-
duced by his extravagances, raised a
new fortune by leaving in pawn a
manuscript of a body of law, and a
grammarian, who was ruined by a
fire, rebuilt his house with two
small volumes of Cicero.

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

The Mystique of the Carpet.

Dr. Gurdansky, in The New York
Medical Journal, writing of dust, in
the causation of tuberculosis, claims
that the broom not only serves no
hygienic 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 infec-
tious diseases. He claims that car-
pets are unhygienic and serve as a
breeding ground for bacilli, neces-
sitating the use of a broom and
duster. He argues that the only
proper and safe way of cleaning
floors and even streets in our large
cities, is by the free use of water,
by sprinkling, by hose, by mops,
etc. To this end all floors, floor
coverings and street pavements
should be constructed so as to facili-
tate 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
is next to godliness, there is an ele-
ment of reason in it, for science has
proved that dust is the cause of
more deaths than any other single
condition, earthquakes, floods and
wars not excepted. In other words,
the thought-to-be-harmless broom is
really a murderous weapon that does
its work insidiously, but none the
less surely.

THE DISTRICT

RUSHTON'S CORNERS.

Reveling meetings are being held in
the old school house during the week.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cooper, formerly
of Wilkes, are visiting relatives on
Howard road, previous to taking up
their abode in Ohio.

Whooping cough is the order of the
day.

Peter Shrewsbury has been boring
for gas during the past week.

On Saturday last the funeral of the
infant child of William Anderson
Howard road, took place and was larg-
ely attended.

Rev. Mr. McLaren, Blenheim, con-
ducted revival services here.

JEANNETTE'S CREEK.

Rev. Mr. McNair, of Tilbury, con-
ducted the services in the Methodist
church on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Knight spent a few days in
Windsor this week, and preached mis-
sionary sermons in the Methodist
church on the island.

Mrs. Gibson is moving to Glandford,
where she will reside for the future.

Mrs. Hamlin and Miss Hamlin re-
turned to their home in Detroit on
Tuesday, after a short visit with
Mrs. G. Beattie.

The public school children are pre-
paring for their closing exercises.

W. Shaw is building a large barn.

Mr. G. Christ is visiting Mr. De
Groot.

Ed. Smith was visiting in Leam-
ing last week.

SOUTH BUXTON.

Ho, for the school concert. Now
that the festive season is near at hand
Miss E. Northwood, our popular teach-
er is taking the lead, and has
prepared one of the finest programs
that will be listened to during this
whole festive season. The date is Dec.
8.

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. Garrett has been very
ill but under the skill of Dr. Oliver,
she is convalescing.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, of Windsor,
is expected to attend the B. M. E. quar-
terly meeting in North Buxton, on the
first Sunday in December.

FLETCHER.

A social was given by the Women's
Foreign Missionary Society on Thurs-
day evening. A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.

A good tea was provid-

ed.



SHAMPOO

with TARINA—it cleanses the scalp and
hair—alleviates irritations, promotes the
growth, and leaves the hair glossy and
sweet.

"Tarina"

"The ladies' hair soap" is a preventative
against the disagreeable effects of perspi-
ration, and every lady should have a cake.

25 cents, in tinboxed box, at your drug-
gist, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.

P. O. Box 2410, MONTREAL.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

PASSING OF THE TILE

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF
THE MODERN SILK HAT.

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

From a long line of noble pedigrees,
almost lost in past centuries, rises
the 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 antiquarian?
Chaucer describes the merchant on
his Canterbury pilgrimage as wear-
ing "on his head a flaunderish beaver
hat." In the middle of the next
century there is a list of articles be-
longing to Sir John Fastolf, 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 follies of his day in the "An-
atomie of Abuses." He says, de-
scribing the hats: "Sometimes they
used them sharp on the crowns,
perking up like the shaft of a steep-
le, standing a quarter of a yard
above their heads, some more, some
less, to please the fancies of their
wandering minds. Some are of silk,
some are of velvet, some are of taff-
eta, some 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 shil-
lings a piece fetched from beyond the
sea, whence a great sort of other va-
rieties do come. And so common a
thing it is that every serving man,
country man and other, even all in-

cluded and served in as good order as

the high spirits of some of the younger

people would permit. Rev. Mr. Man-

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 ad-

dress. 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 Nor-

ton favored the audience with two se-

lections, to both of which she had to

respond. Miss Norton sang without

any accompaniment, which all the bet-

ter showed her clear, sweet voice. Miss

Norton sang two Scotch airs, which

charmed her hearers. Her singing is

sweet, yet she takes 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

Foot," and then gave a very pretty

little piece as encore. We are very

grateful to Miss Norton for her kind-

ness in so ably assisting us in our pro-

gram.

Another choice number was a song

by little Walter Adams. He has a

sweet and strong voice, and display-
ed no fear or nervousness. It is a de-
light to listen to a child so well train-

ed.

The chairman of the evening was

Mr. Farquharson and J. Fletcher

played the accompaniments quite ac-

ceptably. J. Fletcher 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 supplied the

music, and all danced in the spacious

rooms.

The induction of the new minister

is to take place on the 30th of this

month. We expect to have Rev. Mr.

McQuarry with us permanently on the

following Sunday.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

two months to an end." It seems
that the men of his time were more
wavering in their tastes than those
of to-day.

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, a round
with a rich hat band and trimmed
with a feather on one side, they
were "so incommodious for us," says
one of our writers, "that every
puff of wind deprived us of them."

The Puritans wore the same shape,
but considered the feather too much
a mark of vanity, and they also
were more modest in form. The caval-
iers even had iron rods made to
wear in their wavy, one which be-
longed to Charles I may now be seen
in Warwick Castle. At the time of
the Restoration the tall hat passed
out of fashion, for Charles II brought
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 be-
came necessary to turn it up, which
at first was done at the back and
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
used this style on dress occasions,
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 the hat on their heads
instead of under their arms they
would probably last longer. A writ-
er 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 unchanged much after all!"
"His hats for men of the faculties
of law and physic 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
code for all good companions be-
tween the above mentioned ex-
tremes."

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 dress." It was later
adopted in Paris and known as the
chapeau à 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 shaped which inherited the
old name. Under the empire the old
shape was revived, but the stove-
pipe, with its remarkable hold on
life, again crowned men's heads, and
has remained with us ever since in
varying degrees of height and
breadth.

The process of making the silk hat
of to-day is very interesting. Tech-
nically 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,"
made in five pieces, so that the
block may be taken apart for the
removal of the hat when it has been
shaped for the upper part flares
it would otherwise be impossible. A
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 shel-
lacked. 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 from 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, 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
ironed down and sewed 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 is
given and it is impossible to feel a
seam anywhere. Next comes the cov-
ering. 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 on-
to 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 no
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 is
done by women.

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 of
blood.

Great Value to Shipping.

The French navy is installing wire-
less telegraphy between the light-
houses along the French coast. Judg-
ing from the results of the prelimi-
nary experiments, the installation
will prove of great value to ship-
ping.

Justin McCarthy's Eyes.

Justin McCarthy, the historian and
novelist,