

THE WEARING OF A HAT

THERE is a good deal to be said about wearing a hat. And yet this humorous custom, this rich topic of wearing a hat has been sadly neglected, as far as I can make out, by scholars, scientists, poets, composers, and other "smart" people.

Man has been variously defined, as the religious animal, and so on; but also, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he is the only animal that wears a hat. He has become so accustomed to the habit of wearing his hat that he does not feel that he is himself "out-of-doors" without it.

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he late King Edward. The opera hat is said to have started many persons who had not seen it before. Intoxicated gentlemen in funny pictures have always smashed their silk hats. Some men have worn a silk hat only on the occasion of their marriage. High hats are worn by small boys in England.

The day in the autumn fixed by popular mandate when the straw hat is to be discarded for the season is hilariously celebrated in Wall Street by the destruction by the affronted populace of the straw hats of those who have had the temerity or the thoughtlessness to wear them. Colored men in livery stables however, sometimes wear straw hats the year round. To the habit generally of wearing a hat baldness is attributed by some. And the luxuriant hair of Indians and of the cave-man is pointed to as illustrating the beneficent result of not wearing a hat.

It is indisputable that the hats women wear to-day are more beautiful than they have been for generations, perhaps centuries. Yet this fact has met with little expression of appreciation. This present excellence is because women's hats now are the product of intellectual design. In the '30s the idea was entertained that decoration of a woman's hat was increased by attaching to it something in the way of beads or feathers wherever there was a space free. A fashionable woman's hat to-day may be as simple and, in its way, as effective as art as a Whistler symphony; a single splotch of color, it may be, acting as a foil against a rich mass. Or the hat is a replica, as it were, of the celebrated design of a period in history. But the erudite subject of women's hats should not be touched upon without a salute to that racy model which crowns the far-famed "Arriet," whose bank-holiday attire was so delightfully caressed by the pencil of the late Phil May. None could forget his tenderly human drawing of the lady with the bedraggled feather over one eye who has just been ejected by the bar-man, and who turns to him to say: "Well, the next time I go into a public house, I go where I'm respected!"

A hat is distinguished from a cap or bonnet by the possession of a brim. The modern hat can be traced back to the beaver worn by the ancient Romans on a journey; and hats were also thus used by the earlier Greeks. Not until after the Norman conquest did the use of hats begin in England. A "hatte of beaver" was worn by one of the "nobles of the land; met at Clarendon" about the middle of the twelfth century; and Froissard describes hats that were worn at Edward's court in 1340, when the Garter order was instituted. The use of the scarlet hat which distinguishes cardinals was sanctioned in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent IV. The merchant in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales had: "On his head a Flawderish bever hat"; and from this period onwards frequent mention is made of "felt hattes," "beaver hattes," and other like names. Throughout medieval times the wearing of a hat was regarded as a mark of distinction. During the reign of Elizabeth the caprices of fashion in hats were many and various. The Puritans affected a steep crown and broad-brimmed hat, while the Cavaliers adopted a lower crown and a broader brim ornamented with feathers. In time of Charles II still greater breadth of brim and a profusion of feathers were fashionable features of hats, and the gradual expansion of brim led to the device of looping or tying up that portion. Hence arose various fashionable "cocks" in hats; and, ultimately, by the looping up equally of three sides of the low-crowned hat, the cocked hat which prevailed throughout the eighteenth century was elaborated. The Quaker hat, plain, low in crown, and broad in brim, originated with the sect in the middle of the seventeenth century. The silk hat is an article of recent introduction. Though it was known in Florence about a century ago, its manufacture was not introduced into France till about 1825, and its development has taken place entirely since that period. In all kinds of hatmaking the French excel; in the United Kingdom the felt-hat trade is principally centred in the neighbourhood of Manchester; and in the United States the States of New York and New Jersey enjoy the greater part of the industry.

So much for hats. —ROBERT C. HOLLIDAY, in The New York Evening Post.

DINING CARS

Washington, July 19.—Herbert C. Hoover has received resolutions adopted by the American Railway Association's war board pledging the board and its individual members to put into effect the rules for the conservation of food on dining cars as worked out between Mr. Hoover and representatives of the commissary departments of the railroads.

The regulations approved provide that extra charges shall be made for all portions of wheat bread and butter; that meat orders shall be cut in half, with a charge for additional portions; that no wheat bread shall be served for breakfast or lunch; that beef, pork or mutton shall be served only once a day; that no veal, lamb, squab chickens or squab turkeys shall be served; and that use of sea foods, vegetables and fruits shall be liberal.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State of Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth:

To the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada: Sir—We, the undersigned electors of the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, request you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council:

"The petition of the electors of the County of Charlotte, qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in the said county, respectfully shows that your petitioners are desirous that the Order in Council passed for bringing into force within said county Part II of the Canada Temperance Act should be revoked:—wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under section one hundred and fifteen of the Canada Temperance Act, to declare that the said Order in Council which brought into force and effected Part II of the said Canada Temperance Act, in the said county, shall no longer be in force.

"And that we desire that the votes of the electors of the said county be taken for and against the revocation of the said Order in Council.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such notice has been given to the genuine signature of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Charlotte, the number of the signatures to the notice proved to be genuine being two thousand one hundred and eighty-two, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed:

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Charlotte be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition.

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare that on Thursday, the thirteenth day of September next, 1917, a poll will be held in the said County of Charlotte, for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition.

That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot. That Samuel Alexander McBride, Esquire, of St. Stephen, in the said County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, accountant, has been appointed the Returning Officer, for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council. That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station. That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the Town Hall at St. Stephen, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, 1917, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the said Town Hall at St. Stephen aforesaid, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of September next, 1917, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, by Order in Council published in the Canada Gazette, declare that Part II of the said Act shall no longer be in force and thereafter Part II shall cease to be in force or effect in the said County of Charlotte.

* * * We reprint from The Canada Gazette of July 21 the above essential portions of the official Proclamation announcing the date and procedure of the vote to be taken in Charlotte County on the repeal of Part II of the Canada Temperance Act. We could have condensed and summarized the Proclamation, but our object in giving it more in detail is to call the attention of our readers—and of all people in the County to the deliberate slight which has been put upon a worthy officer of the Crown, R. A. Stuart, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, and upon the Shire Town, St. Andrews.

The only conceivable reason for substituting the Town Council Chamber of St. Stephen for the Court House at St. Andrews, and an accountant in St. Stephen for the High Sheriff of the County, is to gratify a section of the community at the expense of the whole, and to dispense pernicious political partisan patronage in its most offensive form. That Mr. T. A. Hart, M. P., is directly responsible for this indecent innovation, this outrage of time-honored custom and established prerogative, must be believed until it is specifically repudiated by him. The Government of the day, unsolicited by the representative of the constituency would never have selected other than the County Town as the place to receive re-

turns for a County plebiscite or vote; nor would they have appointed for returning officers to supervise and record such vote any person other than the Sheriff of the County unless at the request of the County's parliamentary representative.

This outrageous innovation accentuates what has been going on for a long time, and for which the day of reckoning is at hand, the steady and, we may say, insidious attempts of some of the people of the Border Towns to dominate the whole County; and that Mr. Hart, if he has not been an active tool in aiding and abetting this state of affairs so little to the liking of the rest of the County, must be regarded as a passive fool for not registering his protest and for not making an effort to stem the adverse current and to remedy this most undesirable condition that has come to pass. And if we are not mistaken, he will find that when he looks for his reward for his perfidy to the Shire Town he will find himself repudiated by the section of the County he has striven so much to placate. The gratitude of some of the people in the Border Towns, he will probably discover, consists largely of a lively sense of favors to come; and for those future favors they may think it more advantageous to work an oracle other than the one who has served their purpose for the past six years.

Sheriff Stuart may lose a small fee by this indecent (probably illegal) usurpation of his prerogative, and the old Shire Town may be placed once again in an anomalous position, but unless we altogether mistake the sentiments of the townspeople they will find their vindication in quiet resentment for the slight that has been put upon the Sheriff and upon the Town, and in fostering the hope that they have the sympathy of the majority of the people in other parts of the County in the condition created by this unnecessary and unjustifiable action on the part of the administration at Ottawa, for which action our present parliamentary representative is to be held personally responsible.

Office Boy—"Why, cert, I want more pay, I'm only gettin' four a week now an' I give me mother all I earn." Employer—"What do you do with the remaining three dollars?"—Boston Transcript.



Mentholatum advertisement. The Irritation caused by shaving or chapped skin is quickly relieved by applying Mentholatum. A Healing Salve which is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces. 2 sizes—25c and 50c. Always keep a jar handy. Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample. The Mentholatum Co., Bridgeburg, Ont. 15-37.

WHY IS IT That some will buy their Boots, Shoes and Rubbers from some particular Store, and pay high prices when, if they would only look around a bit, and before buying call and look my stock over, they would be surprised to find that they could buy the very latest styles in Ladies' High Cut Shoes (all best colors). Also the very Latest Style in Dress Shoes for Men, Women and Boys, including the new Chocolate Brown, in Neolin Sole and Leather Soles, Work Shoes, Also Scout Shoes for men and boys. Old Elm, Red and Black, Goodrich Hipress Rubber Boots, and famous Gill-Edge Boots for men and boys. Rubber Boots for women and children. I pay no rent, and in these times of high prices, I can afford to sell at lower prices. Call and I will prove it. NEW SHOE STORE OF EDGAR HOLMES (No Connection With Any Other Store) 131 WATER STREET, North End EASTPORT, ME.

Ripe Cherries and Lantic Sugar advertisement. "Pure and Uncolored" make delicious and economical preserves. In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, 2 and 5-pound cartons. Atlantic Sugar Refining Limited, Power Bldg., Montreal 145.

No Dentist In Saint Andrews During Winter Months. DR. WORRELL has decided to close his office in Saint Andrews on or about October 1st, probably until about May 1st, 1918. He therefore invites all his patients who have not been recently attended to, to come in at the earliest opportunity and have their teeth examined and attended to if necessary, in order to avoid suffering or inconvenience during his absence. Do not wait until the last week in September and then expect to get fixed up, but come in while the coming is good. J. F. WORRELL, D.D.S. Office in Residence Montague and Princess Royal Streets TELEPHONE 33-11

KENNEDY'S HOTEL. St. Andrews, N. B. A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS. Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats. All Rooms Steam Heated and supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water. RATES—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Special rates by the week.

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They are when on Thurs Cross Society welcomed by Refreshments proceeds will be for fund for Massachusetts some here, land, Me. of there, from 45 formerly Miss of the Island, nearly all taken Mr. Alex. Porter accompanied by her the Roosevelt. ing the ten- ed a very large last-week of the past appearance to Sunday with ed home last spent in the der and baby, guests of Mr.