# THE HEARTHSTONE.

music with a strong arm clasping and sustaining her, was highly agreeable to Jane Bond; all the more agreeable on account of her con-viction that her plighted lover was watching her from some coign of vantage in the back-ground. Yes, this was something like dancing. How different from those Jigging, jostling, jolting Sir Roger de Coverleys, which she had been taught to regard as the chiefest delight of Terpsichore ! This was to live a new life, to feel her heart beating with a new motion.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST PARTING.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

"Yes! I am off to-morrow morn! Next week I sail for Indy! And you'll be glad when I am gone— Esy, shan't you be, Lucindy?"

A Summer flower, herself, the maid Stood 'mid the sweet syringus,

A June pink in her hair's smooth braid,

A resolud in her fingers.

Plucked from the tall bush in the yard; Whose white flowers waved above her: And parting never seemed so hard As just then, to her lover.

Her lip began to grieve; the red Upon her check grow puler, "It soons a strange choice, Tom," she said, "For you to be a sailor;

"And when the wild, black clouds I see, And when the nights are windy, —" "Bless your soull you'll pray for me; I know you will, Lucindy!"

The reschud from her hand he took.
"This flower," he said. "I'll save it,
And keep it pressed within a book,
Romembering who gave it.

"I neverenced, as women do, For garden beds and posies. But somehow—why, I never knew— I always loved white roses.

"They seem just made for weddins; when I come again from Indy. My bride, you'll wear white roses then; Come, won't you?—say Lucindy!"

A sudden finme upon her check, Her oyes the quick tears tilling. The answer gave she would not speak, Lost she might seem too willing.

" Por, Tom," she usked. " how can it be? Hore, all my life you've known me; No word of love you've said to me, No sign you've ever shown me."

And he said. "True, but though I hain't, My love, I've wished you knew it. And tried to sponk, and felt too faint At heart to dure to do it;

"But when my mind was fixed to go A sailor, out to Indy, I said, 'I'll have a Yes or No,' O say it's Yes, Lucindy!"

"Yes, Tom! it's yes!" she whispered; "when ilearned that you were going. I found you had my heart; till then 'Twas yours without my knowin!"

Soft on her cheek fell, wet with dew, A rose-leaf from above her : A warmer touch her red lip knew— The first kiss of her lover!

Though stilled the song and hushed the laugh And hot the tears are starting, What joy, that life can give, is half So sweet as love's first parting?

Atlantic Monthly.

# FAMILY LIFE IN TURKEY.

"Family life is, in reality, unknown among the Turks. The law of the Koran, which di-vides mankind into two distinct classes—men and women—does not admit of the existence of family in which each member can live the same life and form a part of one harmonious whole. In Mussulman society the men have whole. In Massandar source, the men have separate ideas, habits, and interests; while, on the other hand, the women have others, which belong exclusively to them. Thus persons who pretend to form a part of one and the same family, have, in reality, nothing common among themselves—neither apartments, nor acceptance furniture, nor friends upon even the goods, nor furniture, nor friends, nor even the same hours for taking rest. The selamlik (the apartments of the men) and the haren are, in consequence, two separate establishments, placed side by side, where each one does what pleases him or horsolf—the men on one side, the women on the other. The authority of the head of the family, when he is in a position to exercise any at all, is the only connection and bond of union between these two halves of the same household.

"This separate system, upon which Mussul-man family life is based, acted upon by the paramount law of self-interest, gives rise to a partmount law of self-interest, gives rise to a singularity which cannot escape remark by an attentive observer. It becomes evident that the degree of separation which exists in Turkish scholds between the mon and the womer of affluence in which the family lives. A poor Mussulman has only one or two rooms for himeconomy, and on this account he, like a good father of a family, cats, drinks, and sleeps with his wife and children. The well-to-do middle class man establishes his household after a much more orthodox fashion, and hegins by drawing a more palpable line of demarkation between himself and his harem. Two or three rooms are completely divided off from the remainder of the house; these form the selamlik the apartment for men and place of reception: the remainder of the house constitutes the

rem, the forbidden ground.

If we now go to the rich—to the Pasha with or to the minister with a port-folio. ve shall find his palace installed in grand style we shall find his palace installed in grand style, and the separation between men and women more complete. The selamlik of a grandee comprises an entirely separate building, and the harem has the proportions of a colossal palace, with iron gates, grated windows, and a garden surrounded by high walls. The men women, shut up in these two divisions of the household, remain completely isolated from each other, and have no means of communication except through the eunuchs, or through the female Christian servants who are attached to the harem. The Pashs, his sons, and near relations, who alone have the privilege of free entry into the harem, can only enter it by a sort of bridge, inclosed with iron gratings—a

kind of secret passage, which is traversed under the escort and charge of a cunuch. "This complete separation between the harem and the selamlik gratifies the vanity, and satis-fies the pride, of the grandees of Constanti-nople. The higher they rise in station, the more absurd they make themselves in taking useless precautions, and in enforcing ridiculous formalities, as means of elevating their wives

From "Thirty Years in the Harem;" By Melek-angin, wife of H. H. Kibrizli-Mohemet-Pasha.

by withdrawing them from the eyes of the lower orders. The natural result of this complete separation of the two establishments is the existence of diverging habits of life. The women on their side have their own private affairs, their own household management, and their own intrigues; they entertain their friends have their receptions, and amuse themselves in their own fashion. In the schmilk, the Pashas, with their friends and domestics, do the same thing; there they receive their visitors and guests, and spend their time intriguing and gossiping, or in setting themselves up as puppets to be admired by their parasites and flat-

terers.

"If, on the one side, the men are spendthriffs and dissipate their means, on the other the other the women fall not to do the same. The efforts made on both sides to get the upper hand, and to surpass each other in magnificence, give rise to a certain rivalry between the two elements. The master of the house—Pasha or Effendi, whichever he may be—generally plays the part of moderator between the different members of the seruglio; but this part, originating rather in egotism than in any real wish for moderation, is generally confined to two points—to assure to himself the full enjoyment of the barem, and to maintain the splendor of the selamlik. If the Pasha obtains his aim in the enjoyment of the one, and in satisfy of the other of these worldly pleasures, he makes light of all clae, and shuts his eyes to the robberies committed by his domestics, and to the extra-

vagance and excesses of his wives.
"The Pashas, caring for nothing but their own pleasures and gratification, leave the entire management of their households in the hands of an intendant—křařah—who does much for himself, and very little for any one else, and often ends in plunging the Pasha into debt up to his neck. Those l'ashas who are shrewd hold the opinion that it is much more advan-tageous to occupy themselves with robberles on a large scale in the administration of affairs, than to trouble their heads with the petty thefts in detail made by their intendants and domes-tics. Thus a sort of tacit understanding grows up between master and servant, by which each robs to the best of his ability—the one whole-sale, the other retail. "A Pasha, having thus disembarrassed him-

self of all care and trouble as regards his private establishment, becomes, so to say, a mere guest in his own house. During the day he generally passes his time at the Porte, where he discusses questions of justice and politics with all concers; then he makes his rounds in the town, visits his friends and partisans, and stretches the lines which are to form the nets of his political in-trigues. Toward the evening, at five or six trigues. Toward the evening, at nive or six o'clock, his excellency makes a solemn entry into his palace, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and the gentlemen of his suite. Arrived at the top of the staircase, he does not enter his own apartments, but without loss of time turns loward the great gate which gives entrance into the harem. A cunnel, who stands as sentinel at the door, throws it open with all the requisite ceremonials, and introduces the Pasha, into the Dwelling of fills. In the hall of the harem he is received by life wife, or by the directress or superintendent of the barem, and to her belongs the honor of introducing him into the inner

"The Pasha, as a general rule, does not re main more than a quarter of an hour in the harem; that is to say, the precise time neces-sary to undress himself, and to put on his dress ing gown and pelisse of ermine fur. In this costume, which is not wanting in elegance or comfort, he again returns to the apartments of the men, and proceeds to occupy his customary place on the divan. - He has hardly had time ic install himself here before the entry of a pro-cession of his friends, his flatterers, and of per-sons who desire to ask favors of him; these,

"When the dinner is concluded, the Pasin

and his friends return and place themselves in commenced; then begins a course of coffee and pipes, and a renewed course of social and political gossip. Sometimes, but rarely, as a varia-tion, cards are played; but tric-trac is more in vogue: the great world at Constantinople have preference for this kind of diversion. The Pasha and his circle spend their evenings in this fashion among themselves, without caring what their wives may do in the harem. These, on their part, endeavor to amuse themselves as best they can, by assembling round them their friends and all the gossips of the neighborhood and with these companions they laugh, they east, they play games, and sometimes have a little music with tambours-tef.

"It is generally half-past eleven before the Pasha definitely retires for the night to the harem: he is received at the threshold by the cunuch, who waits his approach, standing with lights in each hand, and who precedes him through the entrance hall to the apartment of his wife.

"At the time of rising in the morning, the Pasha is attended by slaves, who assist his tollet and ablutions; when these are completed, and he is ready to leave his room, he remains a few minutes and talks with the members of the harem on any subjects which may interest It is usually at this early levée that his daughters and female relatives take the oppor-tunity of presenting themselves and enjoying When this short space of time has lapsed, he hastly takes his departure, in order that he may not keep too long in suspense the crowd of worshipers who are waiting for a sight

of his august countenance.
"The description which I have now given of life among the Turkish grandees sufficiently explains the kind of intercourse which exists little care parents take of their children. It is true that for boys the case is different, because the latter have the power of going out, and can enter the harem when they please; and, besides, as their education is much more caree for, the separation from their father has not such a disastrous effect. The daughters are those who really suffer from this entire absence of family life and of a father's care, whom they do not see, perhaps, more than once or twice in a month. Confined entirely to their own apartmonts, they depend solely on their own sources, having no society but that of slaves and old women, who surround them, and amuse and manage them as they please."

FAST YOUNG LADIES.

Some few years ago a great deal was heard about the "girl of the period." She was sketched in many newspapers and pumphlets, and hadly-drawn and eleverly-drawn caricutures of her might have been seen hanging up in numerous shop-windows. She was invariably depicted as the naughtlest, most eccentric, and generally most useless representative of the sisterhood the most uscuess representative of the sisterhood the world had seen for many ages. While it was pointed out that her vices and failings were nu-merous, it was shown that her virtues were only conspicuous by their absence. The thing was overdone, and thus, though at first the general public were amused, after a time they grew weary of seeing the womanhood of England halls are to sidents and effort to the sidents. help up to ridicule, and often to something worse. Justice was at no time done to English girls. The idiosynerasies of a small minority were accepted as pertaining to the whole class and nearly all were embraced under the whole-sale condemnation. This was a pity, apart from its injustice. Had the section which alone deserved censure been singled out, much good might have been the résult; as it was, people who felt that the cap fitted them, disposed of the allegation by alleging that they were the utterances of reckless and thoughtless writers. But, for all that, the condemnation was not, and is not, alterether mealing for. There existed ls not, altogether uncalled for. There existed then, as there exists now, a large and growing class of "fast" young ladies, who might advant-ageously be checked in their onward careers. They may be encountered without much trouble. for they ostentatiously thrust themselves upon public notice. They have, generally, plenty of elf-confidence, lots of lung power, and a certain amount of personal attractiveness, cultaneed by their style of dress, which, though "loud" and, generally, extremely inartistic, has charms for men of a certain type. It can be compared to nothing so well as that adopted by the deni-monde; indeed, it seems the desire of the "first" young indies to indust the letter in many conyoung ladies to imitate the latter in many pariteulars besides dress, so much so that people may well be excused for occasionally mistaking them for what they are not. They have many accomplishments. Provided they get with a congenial companion, their conversational pow-ers do not fail them. They go gailoping on from loads to topic has more what have accompanion. topic to topic in a merry, devil-may-care fashion. No doubt, were they wise, they would avoid vulgar slang and some of the topics upon which they touch, and refrain from expressing senti-ments which do not sound well coming from lovely and presumably innocent maidens, They would be more charitable towards their neighbours, less sparing of hostile criticism upon those who do not affect the same kind of life as they do. Their sisters, who lack such personal attractions as themselves, should not be cutting-ly alluded to; nor young men, of studious habits and stendy mien, be dubbed "muffs," and other uncannilmentary englished. uncomplimentary epithets — notwithstanding the fact that, in the unfority of instances, they may be incorrigible blockheads. No man living likes to hear a woman speak ill of anybody unless It be a dangerous rival for her favour. All instluctively feel that, from feminine tips, especially when the owners and the lips are alike beautiful, nothing but sugar-plains should fall. Thus, it is far more jarring to hear a woman speaking ill of her neighbour than it is to listen to a man so doing. The "fast" young ladies, then, defeat their own purposes, in heing sareastic at the expense of other less-gifted beauts than thems share the speakers in speaking thems. ings than themselves, in expressing a preference for dubious pleasures, and in succeing at Mrs. Grundy's laws of propriety. But the fact remains that they can caller wive, though adking is reputed to be a purely feminine attribute, is what many young fadies are unable to do except under the most advantageous elements. cept under the most advantageous circumstan ces. Frequently, they can sing and play fairly, though their style may be, to use a dramatic term, stagey to the last degree. They are, gea Surrounded by these people, the Pasha drinks his bottle of raki, cats some dried raisins and filberts, and smokes several pipes. When the hour of dinner arrives, his excellency piaces himself at the head of the hungy troop around him, and conducts them to the dining-hall. All who have the honor of sharing his repast do not fall to give loud expression to their gratitude; and at each mouthful which they swallow they never omit to make a profound page. and to give loud expression to their gratitude; and at each mouthful which they swallow they great man, on his part, seeing how injurious his nugust presence is to the satisfactory digestion of his guests, does not cease during the repast to encourage them, and arge them on by the powerful stimulus of his voice. With this view, at each occasion of a new dish appearing, he never fails to request them to attack it in earnest, erying out continually in a loud and sonorous voice, \*\*Bauaran, bauaran,\*\*—(Example)\*\*

Lactions casmetiques known to make, with considerable skill, and manipulate take hair, sufficient, one would almost think, to stock a hairdressor's shop, with maryellous dexterity. A cligarette—may we whisper a cigar—is no stranger to their ruby lips, and, strange to say, does not cause them to betray symptoms of internal uncastness. They understand between the powerful stimulus of his voice. With this view, at each occasion of a new dish appearing, he never fails to request them to attack it in earnest, crying out continually in a lond and sonorous voice, \*\*Bauaran, bauaran,\*\*—(Example)\*

Friends, cat.\* desperate affair, with little difficulty. Without committing yourself to an engagement, you may squeeze their little hands, encircle their dainty waists, and press kisses upon their rosy lips, and it will not follow us a natural consequence that "mamma" is made acquainted

> of fun, so can they; and if you can keep good counsel, so can they. It will thus be evident that "fast" young ladies have many accomplishmenis. The summum bonum of existence of the "fast" young ladies is to get as much pleasure out of life as possible. That is paramount to duty by a long way. Their chief iden of what pleasure consists is to secure as much male admiration as possible, and to triumph over many femining rivals. Hence some of their eccentricities and follos. They have small regard for any one but themselves. They enjoy eating and drinking, and are not ashamed to do either, publicly or privately. Indeed, they rather delight in set-ting the ordinary usages of society at defiance. Yet they are snobbish and insufferably proud. They would laugh heartily at the idea of love in a cottage, and have no hesitation in roughly squeiching the aspirations of humble devotees squelching the aspirations of humble devotees. They do not profess to believe in sontiment to any very great extent; they are professedly worldings. Such girls shine for a few syears. The "fast" men of the set in which they move are loud in their praises, and court their society. But they do not marry. They are passed over for less extravagant and quieter creatures. Their admirers argue justly that it would need a millionaire to support them. By-and-by their beauty fades, their vivacity becomes for their admirers few and far between. If they do not clope with the coachman or the footman. they often do what is, perhaps, quite as bad,— become disappointed women. Defend us, then, from "fast" young ladies, and may their numbers become less.—Liberal Review.

with you. Rest assured, if you can enjoy a bit

with all the circumstances.

# HEAD-DRESSES.

For in-door wear we could wish more head dresses were in vogue. Hair unornamented, when plentiful, and when prettily arranged, is always beautiful, of course; but there are so many cases where, from the hair not being of a very fine colour, or the complexion being pale or imperfect, some decoration of the head would be a vast improvement. The simple ribbon or snood that many young girls wear, simply

passed around the hair and tied, is an extreme-ly good and simple fashion, and, when the colour is well chosen, often makes a bad coarse brown appear richer, and the face clearer. The net, in vorue some years ago, may be a very beautiful ornament. A gold net, or one netted in colours and beads, especially light blue, is very pretty and appropriate, but the hair re-quires to be instefully arranged beneath it. The sloventy habit of just brushing the hair into a tall, and then passing a net over it, so that the net bangs down long and only balf-filled, will never do: no bair is sufficiently abundant to fill out a net well without some care in arrangement; at the same time hard and ill-disguised pudding is equally out of place. The guised pudding is equally out of place. The hair usually requires to be waved, and then gathered up broadly and shortly—the meshes of the net being sufficiently wide to show the colour of the hair within it. It is a pity that caps are so entirely forgotten by young people. They seem to be considered only fit forservants and great-grandmothers. Even middle-nged helios fance that by assurable a capable of the ladies fancy that, by assuming a cap, they are renouncing youth; whereas, by continuing to expose the hald patch on their heads, and the increasing thinness of their locks, they imagine they still retain it. This is a terrible mistake. The bad taste which does not scrupulously conceal such a misfortune as a bald patch cannot be too severely condemned; at the same time there is no reason why anything so becoming, so coquettish, and so cleanly as some sort of caps should not be adopted by the young. Fifty years ago, or even thirty, girls were never seen without a cap in the morning, and very pretty they looked, with the transmirrent balo around they looked, with the transparent halo around their rosy faces, and a blue ribbon to crown it. The modern mania for showing off the whole of the hair in season and out of season, in the street and in the house, is of quite recent date, and has many demerits; and as the greater part of our mighty plaits are false, they are not such a "glory" after all. For full dress, I have in a previous article advocated the use of hair-powder, so that I need only repent that this is one of the most surprisingly becoming fashions ever invented by a craffy woman to beautify herself, and only uncleanly when the powder is of a kind that clots, and is seldom or ever they looked, with the transparent halo around of a kind that clots, and is seldom or ever brushed out. The powder used in the inst cen-tury with such disagreeable results was a kind of meal, very unfit for our purpose; modern hair-powders are quite different. Powder is a most appropriate and beautiful ornament. The Chends" of silk, metal, &c., worn in the middle ages across the head, in imitation of the circlets of gold termed binder, among the Normans, are very pretty, and have been adopted among some of the ladies who admire a pre-Raphaelite style of tress. But, beyond all head-dresses, real flowers are the most perfect, and the least appreciated. Their price (in towns) and their fragility are a hindrance to many who love them; but why, when they are both loved, and within one's means, are they only used at little only to marks: quiet parties; while for a formal party, or a large ball, they are contemned in favour of a bideous still wreath of artificial ones, gummed and wheel into the most unnatural directions? It has often made us anary to hear it said, eith yes, a camella or a rose in the hair is very pretty to wear at home, but it would not be proper for a good party! People who say this are unworthy ever to see or touch real flowers.

### EXAMPLE.

The suclect to which we carnesily invite the attention of our readers possesses incalculable powers of effecting good or evil. Example takes deep and temelous root; fractifies with armaz-ing rapidity and profusion, and flourishes where precept would utterly perish. Its impression is so indelible, that the greatest difficulty is expe-rienced when attempting to eradicate it. Notwithstanding the salutary and pernicious influences which good and bad example propagate we find it every avocation of life it lamentable we met a every avocation of the R minerigane disregard paid to the fact. In some cases a heinous negligence, and in others a culpable aparthy, is evinced with respect to the principles our conduct is implanting. A merchant executes a business transaction in a manner unquestionably at variance with the laws of equity; encoavours to substantiate the action with uncertainty assertions, which his subscalingte are tradified a sections, which his subordinates are compelled to corroborate—however reluctually—and disregards entirely the example his conduct is inculcating. A clergyman enumelates the most laudable precepts from the pulpit, which awaken a fervent desire to amend within the minds of the members of his congregation; but immediately cancels the good effects which might have accrued from his labours by contrade, of the effect of evil example, and also of the disregard paid to its consequences. When ther or not this regardlessness arises from nodigence or ignorance it is difficult to determine. All classes of society, from ministers of state to itherant mendicants, possess undoubtedly, though in varying degrees, the important power of exemplifying good or evil; and it behaves them to act with greater circumspection and discretion with respect to the injurious consequences which their examples may evoke, having due regard to the avidity which is shown weak minds to follow example, however per-cious. It is natural for man to imitate a model or pattern, as it thereby affords him a much easier and more agreeable opportunity of forming his ideas than launching into some bold in novation, traught perhaps with imminent danger of cliciting comments adverse to its ex pediency or utility. Nor is example confined, as some people imagine, to men holding high and public office. Its presence and power are experienced in all grades of society, high and low, rich or poor. We admit that influence good or evil, is propagated to a greater extension the source from which it emanates is more prominently before the gaze of the world than if it were less public; but we are persuaded that the closer the relation between the one who exerts the influence and the one upon whom it takes effect, the more deep and lasting will the impression prove; and any endeavours to eradicate it will involve more strenuous efforts and diligent application than where there is no sympathetic feeling evinced by the one towards the other. The implicitness with which example is followed is subject to considerable variations, as we feel inclined to avow that the lower the moral position the greater the aptitude for imitation is universally displayed. This arise from the incapability of those who occupy such positions to tear asunder the forms which en-velop them and strike a path untrodden for themselves. They find it much more congenial to their tastes and pursuits to act as others around them usually do, than alienate themselves and endeavour to live more in accordance with the laws of morality.—Tinsleys' Maga-

IT was a model coroner's jury that was satisfied with the following vordict, at Pittaburg, last week: "We find that this unknown man, suppose to EThomas Thacker, came to his death by being found in Sparis orchard, in the Tweifth Ward, on the morning of August 14, 1872."

#### THE VALUE OF THE HOE.

Hoeing is one of the much-neglected operations of which few have considered the value, and to keep down weeds is generally the solo object of using the hoe. Certainly that is a good object, and if these observations quicken the object, and if these observations quicken the vigilance of gardeners who are a wee bit care-less upon the growth of grounded, couch, blud-weed, and other rampant weeds among their crops, it will serve one good purpose. But it must have frequently come under the notice of practical men that a piece of cabbage or cauliflower frequently haed between, even to the extent of working the instrument very near their roots, always grow to their proportions than similar breadths left to take care of themthan similar oreaciths left to take care of them-selves, with the ground trodden between to the hardness of a Babylonian brick, "to keep the moisture in and the heat out." In such a case it is made evident that there is a virtue in the hoc beyond the killing of weeks that take away the nourishment required by the crop; and if the problem of their well-doing is to be solved by observation, it must be at day-break, when every leaf is loaded with dow. Then it will be seen that ground recently hood or pointed over with a small fork is uniformly moist, while hard ground adjoining the same plot is almost as day as during the heat of a sunny day. The solution is simple ground. The resolution is simple ground. colution is simple enough. The rough open sirface absorbs a large amount of dew, not simply because it is broken, but because it proceed a greater extent of radiating surfaces, for the deposition of dew depends on the radiation of heat at the immediate surface, and the subsoil need not and will not be colder than the subsoil of hard ground, although it has a greater power of surface radiation. In fact, ground frequently hood becomes warmer from its more ready ab-sorption and conduction downwards of solar heat, so that the roots of the plants are kept warmer and moister in broken ground than in close hard ground, and therefore the vigorous growth of vegetation is promoted by booting Wehave ourselves frequently indicated togardeners that the chief benefit of dew to plants arose through its absorption by the soil for the nour ishment of their roots. It comes to this, that if you cannot soak the ground with water, you have only to break the surface and It will soak itself. The more heat by day the more dow by night; the more cloudless the sky the heavier the deposition of moisture between sunset and smarlse. Recent experiments show that if the smirise. Recent experiments snow that it the dew is allowed to settle on the leaves of plants, and not on the soil in which their roots are, they gain nothing in weight, whereas when the dew is allowed to condenso on the soil they gain considerably. But the hocing is the matter we wish our readers to think about and act upon. The boe is an irrigator of as much value to the English gardener as the shadoof is to the wretched entityator of initlet on the banks of the Zah or Tigris; and where people are wasting their strength in conveying hogsheads of water, which are often more harm than good, the la-bour might in most cases be saved, the ground kept clean at the same time, and the plants encouraged to push their roots about in search of nourishment, by the use of the hoc alo e. Take notice of a rhubarb-leaf; the mideb-forms a depressed groove, and the leaf slopes up-on each side of it, somewhat in the fashion of the two sides of a wooden water-shoot. The upper surface of the leaf-stalk is channelled too, and all night long the leaf distlis dew from the atmosphere, the water trickles to the midrib, and thence finds its way by the channel of the stalk direct to the heart of the plant, for the be-nefit of its roots and rising leaves. This is the way nature makes almost every plants its own irrigator; we must co-operate with nature, and by the use of the hoe assist the soil also to drink freely of the dew of heaven, that we may eably freely of the dew of heaven, that we may enjoy thereby the fatness of the earth-Gardener's

# NEEDLES.

Ages ago, needle of some sort must have been in use, since we read that our first parents sewed in use, since we read that our first parents sewed in leaves together for appears and the sewling implies a needle of some kind, if it were only a thorn. But the origin of needles is involved in obscurity. In Abbotts Egyptian Museum, among the articles found wrapped up with the embalmed bodies, are several needles, chiefly of bronze. They are from two to four incless long, and very clumsy. But Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who has mude closer researches into Egyptian autiquities than any other modern traveller and author, and who minutely examined the remains of the ancient garments, gives a very decided opinion that these must Ages ago, needle of some sort must have been gives a very decided opinion that these must ducting himself thoughtlessly and irreverently when not engaged in his official duties. Profuse illustrations abound in every profession, calling and track of the effect ry use, and such have been discovered to the long-burled, but now considerably disinterred, cities of Herculaneum and Pompell. The present steel needle was introduced into England about three hundred years ago, during the reign of Elizabeth, and at that time was almost exclusively made in Spain. Much secrecy was observed as to the process of manufacture. A few Spaniards, who had settled in Fingland, kept the process to themselves, and, at the high prices which they were able to exact, did well. But in the year 1650, various needle manufac-tories were established in different portions of England, and the trade began to assume considerable importance. The first mills used in the needle trade were horse mills. Three mills were used for scouring and pointing needles, superseding the primitive method of wrapping up the needles in buckram with emery dust and olive oil, and rolling them to and fro by the movement of the workman's feet. The carliest needles made in England were square-cyed, a shape most readily produced. It was with square-eyed needles that Mary, Queen of Scots, worked those beautiful tapestries for the walls of her prison cell. After many fruitions attempts, drill-eyed were successfully brought out in 1826; two years later the burnishing machine, which gave a delicate finish to the eye, was introduced. Previous to the year 1840, needles were hardened in water, during which process the majority became crooked, and straightening the crooks was, in consequence, an occupation for a considerable number of work-people. In the year mentioned, however, a Redditch manufacturer revived the practice of hardening in oil, and the result was that the crooked needles were exception instead of being the rule. Th exasperated the straighteners that they mobbed the enterprising manufacturer out of town. Eventually, the revived process came to be geeventually adopted. A pointing machine is the latest invention of importance in the needle trade. The priety of needles made at the present time in the factor, foll-worker, sail-maker, saddless, of the proposer, sail-maker, saddless, of shapes, sizes and lengths almost infinite. The Chinese, who have proved the present the meeting of the present the pr themselves so ingenious in many ways, supply their own requirements in the needle way, and it is thought that the eraft is more ancient in the Colestial Empire than in Europe. it is that round-eyed needles were made in China long before the primitive square-eyed ones

were known in England.