the head where the parting is to be, ad uncurled ends of the ringlets are pushed in with a blunt knife, and then fastened down with pasto.

Black hair, which is seldom used for dolls, is almost entirely lunuan, and is imported from the Continent, while the flaxen locks so universally preferred are made of melhair. This material is specially manufactured for the purpose, and there is one house in London which supplies nearly all the English as well as the best Frenchiand German makers. It is of a remarkably soft and suky texture, and is sold in little bundles of different lengths.

Having finished with the doll's head, the body is now to be considered. Upon this a number of people are employed, chiefly women, assisted by the younger members of their families, each of whom takes one special part. The manufacturar gives out so many yards of cotton, and he knows to an inch how much material each lozen dolls will require, according to their size. The body-maker takes it home, and accomplishes the work in 'the following manner: One person outs out the body of the doll, another sews it, a third rangs in the sawdust, a fourthmakes the joints, and in this way a family will produce, many lozen in a week. The payment of this work is by the piece.

The arms form another branch of this manufacture, upon which certain persons are almost exclusively employed. Except for the very commonest class of dolls, the arms are made of kid below the elbow, and cotton above; and in overy case there is an attempt at fingers, although their number may not always be correct. The price paid for these arms complete is incredibly small. The work woman furnishes the kid, cotton, and sawdust, and for large arms about six inches long receives 6½d. for a dozen pairs, or three cents. As these poor peopre dolls are supposed to be worth only 1¾d. a dozen pairs, or three cents. As these poor peopre dolls are supposed to be worth only 1¾d. a dozen pairs, or three cents. As these poor peopre dolls are supposed to be worth only 1¾d. a dozen pairs, or thr

keep starvation from their doors, unless they have other means of support.

The putting of the head and arms together is the fast process. This is done with glue and thread. The doll is then wrapped in tissue-paper, and ready for the market.

At least twenty different people are employed in making a doll, not counting those who manufacture the raw material, that is, the wax, the eyes, the cotton, and the hair. In London there are sixteen wholesale establishments or manufactories, and as for the retail dealers, it is impossible to calculate their tablishments or manufactories, and as for the retail dealers, it is impossible to calculate their number, as there are so few who make toys a specialty, they being generally sold with other things. This will give an idea of the number of people employed in England alone in manufacturing these apparently trivial articles. Still trifling as they are, toys are supposed to be the necessities of children, and in Europe, where labor is cheap and plentiful, so much skill and time are bostowed on these Liliputian articles that they have attained a high degree of perfection.—*Exchange*.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

Men who love their money more than they do their families are thus described in Harver a Bazar :

Certainly these men must be destitute of family affection in any intense degree, for we have known families who lived on little but samily affection in any intense degree, for we have known families who lived on little but coatmed from year's end to year's end, and sold half the milk of the ewe at that; who never had so much as the ears of the yearly pig that was sold to the butcher; who, though they worked in the garden, had none of the vegetables, and who would as soon have touched the fruit of the tree of life as have dared to plek an apple; yet the father sal in high places, and was respected as a monoyed man, with the vague aura surrounding him that somehow seems always to accompany the passession of money even in the hands of the most unworthy, instead of being executed as a ruffian for his cruelty to animals, if for nothing else. "Too much luxury!" he said, when he found an ambitions married daughter had earned with her own hands a common ingrain earpet for her little parler; and he cut her off with a shiling.

Nor can they value the opinion of those about them. "Give me back the peany, pretty one," said a man' who was an authority in his town, two thirds of which, he garded, having given a child a coin to keep it quiet for a moment or two; "a cent spoils the face of a dellar." And sometimes it is a puzzle to us

uniform length; in herright hand a dull knife, with which she lifts a small piece of wax, and pushes the hair underneath. When she has finshed this process, by inserting only two or three hairs at a time, she takes an iron roller and gently but firmly ruba it overthe surface, thus fastening the hair securely on the head. This is a very tedious process, and only used in the more expensive dolls. In the less expensive or composition ones, a deep groove is cut completely through the scull, along the top of the the head where the parting is to be, and uncurled ends of the ringlets are pushed in with a blunt knife, and then fastened down with pasto.

Black hair, which is seldom used for dolls, is almost entirely human, and is imported from the Continent, while the flaxen locks so universally preferred are made of mehair. This Such men are almost invariably as tyran-

"He does not love money so much as exactitude and justice."

Such men are almost invariably as tyrannical as they are close-fisted; indeed, the excreise of their dominant quality obliges them to hold the rein closely. The result of this in the family is usually open insubordination, petty thoft, constant deceit, or else a slavish submission that begets a chronic weakness of mind which, not during to think, borders closely upon stupidity. "My dear," said one of these tyrants, "we are using a great deal of light in I these hard cimes. Two candles are an extravagance nowadays. I think, considering the high price of living, we must content ourselves with burning one candle, no matter was it may be that drops in in the evening. They must take us as they find us." And the slave quite agreed. But on coming home the next night, what was his amazement to find two candles burning! He quietly extinguished one, and waited for the departure of the guests in order to expostulate with his wife. "I don't know what you mean," answered the slave, with a flicker of indignation. "I was only burning the one; I took one candle, and out it in two."

It seems to us that such people as these are really almost outside the pale of humanity.

it in two."

It seems to us that such people as these are really almost outside the pale of humanity. They afford only pain and no pleasure during their lives and their deaths might be called their first praiseworthy act. Families have their lives and their deaths might be called their first praiseworthy act. Families have rights as well as heads of families, and it is not even questionable how far a man is warranted in mortifying and humiliating his wife and daughters and sons in order to gratify any whim or idiosyncrasy of his own that is not founded in law and logic. There are but few wives and daughters in all the sum of society who do not deserve well of husbands and fathers. In the great number there are not many who would commit, or wish to commit, unjustifiable extravagances if they were informed of the lacts of the base; and there are still fewer who, if a course of penuriousness were necessary and right for any desirable or laudable object, or even if they were only assured that it was so by one whom they trusted, would not do their best, and make every personal sacrifice in carrying it out. We have personal sacrifice in carrying it out. We have even known cases where they did so to satisfy the father's notion of saving, when there was no real reason for it, because he was otherwise kind and they felt that to be a peculiarty not to be oured and saw that the pain the sacriff-secost him was more than the pleasure an opposite course would yield them. And for such wives and daughters who may be unable to better circumstances, either through youth or ill health by self-exertion, we think the pressure of public opinion should exert its authority; and compel sufficient decency of appearance for the victims to feel that they are certainly of the value of a sparrow, two of which are sold for a penny. for a penny.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other

Twenty Christians can fight heroically where one can suffer greatly and be strong and be atill.—Dr. Cuyler

SCRUPTURE ENIGMA

xxin

From the tangled thicket bounding.
Roars my first.
Through the wild his voice, resonating.
Hatt. Hath dispersed
All the tribes that prowl and prey
In the night,
From his path they flee away
With affright

O'er the path my second gliding Bites the heels; In the treacherous wine-oup hiding.
Stings and kills.
But the Christ, creation's Head.

David's Root, Shall my first and second trend Under foot!

Look ! my third has made its dwelling Underground; And its mimic mountains swelling,

Riso around .

Image of the carnal mind.
Child of earth,
'Tis by nature dark and blind
From its birth.

So my fourth, with scanty vision Of the light, Plitting, finds its whole provision In the night. To my third and fourth, 'tis told,

Man shalt cast
All their gods of sordid gold,
At the last. Who the four initials borrows,

Shall display
One, who all our sine and sorrows Bore away:

Like this creature though Divine-

He became, And his name in type and sign, Is the same.

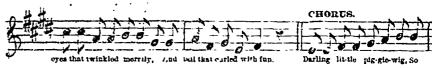
"A Way or its Own"—A little girl had a canary in a cage, and wishing to let it fly through the room, she opened the door of the cage. The bird at once fluttered and flow, knocking itself against the wires inside the tage. When quite exhausted it came out at the little law of the cage. "Mamma," said the little girl, "why did not the canary come out at the door at once when I opened it?" Her mamma replied, "Because the little bird was trying to get out by a way of its own." How often do suners try to get to heaven by a way of their own, and when quite exhausted, they at last enter through Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Lafe. The Baptist Messenger.

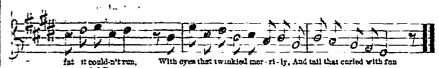
As bearing upon the question whether it is not better to tell a lie, or to rob a bank, or to cheat in trade, or to commit one crime or another, than to lose one's life, or to come to poverty, this aphorism translated from the Sanskrit is worthy of the attention of those who do not think the Bible teachings are sufficiently explicit on the subject: "What ought not to be done, ought never to be done, even if the loss of life threaten, and what ought to be done, should not be left undone; —this is eternal law."—S. S. Times

—A Chinaman s theological notions are dissimilar to ours: Rev. Mr. Selby, of Canton, says he saked a Chinaman if his sins were forgiven, and he replied he did not feel confident about all of them, but he was sure that seventy per cent. of them were forgiven.

LITTLE PIGGIE-WIG.









This piggie was a cleanly pig,
With skin as white as snow,
And every day it had a bath,
Which fatter made is grow.
Funny little piggie-wig, &c.



This piggie had a little trough,
Which was always filled with food
Bran and broth, and turnips too,
And every thing that's good.
Lucky little piggio-wig, &c.



Its little bed was made at night Of lovely meadow hay. There, covered up all but the nose, It mored till break of day. Cosy little piggie-wig, &c.



With sleeping and with eating, The piggie grow so fat,
That at last it couldn't walk or run,
So on its haunches sat.
Lazy little piggie-wig, &c.



At length it grow so very fat, It really couldn't see,
But the fatter, still the jollier,
And it so laughed "Ho!"
Happy little piggie-wig, &c.



At last one day a strange man came, Alas for piggie then, For all at once he disappeared, was never soon again. Poor little piggie-wig, &c.