

shillings per pound for the average qualities, but as much as eighty shillings is frequently paid for parcels of choice hair, even in the raw state.

The average weight of a French head of hair is five ounces, Italian six ounces, German ten ounces; but the German hairs seldom come to market in their original condition, but are mixed together to conceal the bad colours and inferior qualities. Commercially, a head of hair is only the piece which forms the knot at the back of the head; that which grows on the front is seldom cut, as it is always much shorter than the back, and to cut it would be disfigurement.

The manufacture of hair into a state suitable for the wig-maker is intricate, and in the hands of a few manufacturers; and some idea of the time and labour bestowed upon it may be gathered from the fact that the price of the raw material is increased from three to four-fold even before it passes into the hands of the wig-maker.

So distinct are the various nations of the earth, that even the hair of the inhabitants of different countries can be easily distinguished by the manufacturer. Where the heads of hair are made to resemble each other externally the workmen can, by the odour, distinguish the products of each country.

Wigs, or at all events false hair, were much used by the ancients. It is supposed that the wigs then in fashion were made of painted hair glued together. An account is given of that worn by a Roman emperor. It is described as having been powdered with gold, and previously oiled and perfumed, to cause the gold to adhere to it. In the British Museum may be seen a peruke found in the Temple of Isis, at Thebes, the curling and arranging of which would puzzle many a modern worker in hair. It is of a large size, and each ringlet is arranged with the greatest nicety; apparently Theban wig-makers possessed a secret unknown to modern artists in wigology—that of preserving the curl in the hair.

When Henry the First was in Normandy, more than seven centuries since, a certain bishop preached so eloquently against the fashion of wearing long hair, that the whole congregation was immediately cropped. This was followed by a royal edict prohibiting the wearing of long hair. In the next reign, that of Stephen, the old fashion was revived, until, shortly afterwards it received a sudden check, and cropping was again the order of the day. But this reform was of short duration. Scarcely had a year elapsed before the people returned to their former follies, and such as would be thought courtiers permitted their hair to grow to such a length, that they resembled women rather than men. Those to whom Nature had denied abundance of hair supplied the deficiency by artificial means. Wigs may date in England from the time of Stephen.

In the reign of James the First the king set the fashion of a "love-lock," which was a curl on the left side considerably longer than the rest. Nothing in the annals of hair, of wigs, or of periwigs, caused such a consternation among quiet, staid people, as did this unfortunate love-lock.

In the time of Charles the First and Oliver Cromwell, the Puritans wore their hair so short as to scarcely cover the ears, and thus marked their sense of what they called "the loathsomeness of long hair." The Royalists, pursuing the contrary extreme, left their hair as long as Nature would permit, and those to whom flowing locks were denied supplied their place by wearing a wig, a fashion which, after the Restoration, flourished greatly. In the reign of Charles the Second wigs attained an enormous size, and the "heart-breaker," as it was called—a long lock of hair worn by the ladies, corresponding with the "love-lock" worn by the gentlemen, was introduced.

Samuel Pepys, in his diary written in Charles the Second's reign, puts down that he bought two wigs, one of which cost three pounds, the other two pounds. On another day he says, "Went home, and by-and-by came Chapman, the perwig-maker; and upon my liking it (the wig), without more ado I went up, and then he cut off my hair, which went a little to my heart at present to part with it; but it being over and my

wig on, I paid him three pounds, and away went he with my own hair to make up another of; and by-and-by I went abroad, after I had caused all my maids to look upon it, and then concluded it did become me."

In the reign of James the Second and William and Mary, wigs became more monstrous; the full-bottomed, or long flowing wig was worn by the learned professions and those who affected particular gravity. The most striking novelty of the time of George the First was the "Ramilies" tail, which was a tail plaited to the wig, with an immense bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom. The pigtail, the favourite ornament of sailors in later years, first appeared in the reign of George the Second, and it banished the Ramilies tail and tie.

In our time false hair has a very difficult office to perform, and by the skill of our artists in that commodity we are enabled to wear that article so as almost to deceive our very selves. This is particularly seen in the modern chignon, familiar to all ladies and to all gentlemen in these days; but the very perfection of the artificial chignon makes it easily distinguishable to practised eyes. Most persons have read the anecdote of the gentleman who purchased a hairdresser's chignon, and riding in Rotten Row with it at the hour when fashionable ladies take exercise there, held it out on the end of his riding-whip, pretending by his gestures that he had just picked it up and was anxious to discover its owner. It is related that on the occasion of this unkind practical joke at least one-half of the young lady riders instantly raised their hands to the backs of their heads, thus involuntarily betraying the secret of those magnificent masses of hair which they delight to display in that resort of fashion. But it is only just to remark that the commonness of false chignons is chiefly due to the fact that it is very difficult to arrange the natural hair in this style with the orderly neatness of the wig-maker's substitute for it, or to keep it so arranged when done. Only very cynical people will maintain that the wearing of false chignons is entirely due to female vanity.

If we are to believe the Russian doctor who has lately startled the world on this subject there is a far more serious objection to this fashion. Three-fourths of the hair used for chignons and similar purposes in Russia, according to this gentleman, is infested with parasites to which he has given the name of gregarines. The gregarious hair, it is said, is very like other hair, but on close inspection little dark brown knots are seen at the free end of the hair, and may even be distinguished by the naked eye. These are gregarines. They are not easily destroyed. They resist the effects of drying, and even of boiling. Acids, alkalis, ether, and other agents, would kill them; but these would be injurious to the hair, and so cannot be used. In the heat of a ball-room the gregarines, we are told, revive, grow, and multiply by dividing into many parts—so-called germ-globules; these fly about the ball-room in thousands, get inhaled, drop on the refreshments, and thus enter the interior of people by hundreds of ways. This is horrible. Henceforth no right-minded young lady who follows this fashion can properly refuse to submit her chignon, before entering a ball-room, to microscopical examination. It may be painful to her feelings, but she must not be offended if a cautious partner who asks her to dance should just dejectedly hint a hope that there are no sanitary objections.

A Newhaven Company has begun the manufacture of a compressed stone for building purposes. It is made of sand, pulverised quartz, and silicate of soda, and hardens within twenty-four hours from the consistency of putty to the solidity of stone.

A test of the dampness of rooms is suggested by Dr. Coffee. Place 500 grammes of quicklime on a plate, leave it in the apartment, and if at the end of twenty-four hours this substance, which absorbs moisture very greedily, has not increased in weight by more than one fortieth or one-fiftieth, the apartment may be considered fit to live in. In a damp or newly-built room it will increase in weight as much as 5 per cent.

## PASTIMES.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

With a part of speech an island take,  
On the Grecian coast it will be found,  
The shells which maritime insects make,  
And a yoke of oxen together bound,  
A river ruffled by the birchen canoe,  
A rambler both in heat and cold,  
The mother of Romulus and Remus, too,  
An old English coin of sterling gold,  
The initials disclose, if rightly found,  
A sovereign esteemed by the nations round,  
While the final will also correctly name  
A favourite and favour'd abode of the same.

## SQUARE WORDS.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. To instruct.    | 2. A vessel.  |
| A Scotch lord.     | Leather pipe. |
| A player.          | An island.    |
| Good for lunch.    | An equal.     |
| A beast of burden. |               |

INKERMANN.

## RIDDLE.

Why is the City of Ottawa like the letter C?

CIVITAS.

## DECAPITATIONS.

1. When whole, is a young tree; beheaded and transposed I am a kind of fence-work; curtailed and transposed I am the open country; beheaded and transposed I am part of the hand; again beheaded I suffer.
2. Complete I am a monster; behead and transpose me I become a measure; transposed I am a vehicle; beheaded I am light, transposed I am a county of Scotland; curtailed I am an affirmative.
3. Whole I am a woman's name; beheaded and curtailed I am the same; again curtailed and I still remain a woman's name, again curtailed, and I am an article; again curtailed, and I remain an article.

## CHARADES.

1. I am composed of 21 letters.  
My 13, 12, 3, 7, 5, is a title.  
My 9, 14, 8, 8, 6, 19, is an article of food.  
My 21, 1, 21, 7, is a flower.  
My 9, 20, 4, 11, 5, 20, is a fruit.  
My 18, 15, 2, 4, belongs to every animal.  
My 16, 10, 18, 3, 17, 8, is an animal.  
My whole is a French saying. BUTICUS.
2. My first is a cardinal point; my second is a greater quantity; and my third delights a shipwrecked sailor; my whole is a county in England.
3. My second is used to fill my first, and my whole is a combustible matter.

## PROBLEM.

A correspondent will feel obliged if some of the contributors to this column, who may be more skilful arithmeticians than himself, will favour him with a correct answer to the following question:

Suppose I deposit \$15.00 on the first day of each month for five years in a savings' bank, but each time the deposits, with accumulated interest at 4 per cent., amount to sufficient, withdraw the money and buy a share of Bank of Montreal stock, say at 120—how much shall I have accumulated at the end of the five years, calculating the dividend on the bank stock at 8 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, which dividend I also deposit in the savings' bank as received, and supposing the bank stock to be worth 120 at the end of the fifth year?

ANSWERS TO FLORAL ANAGRAMS, &c.  
No. 83.

Floral Anagrams.—1. Star of Bethlehem. 2. Celandine. 3. Love-lies-bleeding. 4. Coreopsis.

Word Capping.—The key to the 1st is sound; to the second date.

Square Words.—1. G R A V E.

R I V E N.  
A V E R T.  
V E R S E.  
E N T E R.

2. G R A B.  
R O B E.  
A B E L.  
B E L L.

Charades.—1. Monks-hood. 2. Tiglatpileser.

Word Puzzles.—1. Voice. 2. Woman. 3. Olive. 4. Clock.

Problem.—\$2.82.

## ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Floral Anagrams.—All, Inkerman, Argus, H. H. V., Geo. B., 2nd and 4th Violet, 3rd and 4th Polly.

Word Capping.—Polly, Euclid, Inkerman, H. H. V., John Wilson, Argus, Violet, Geo. B., Bericus.

Square Words.—Euclid, Inkerman, A. Argus, Polly, Violet, H. H. V., Geo. B.

Charades.—Polly, Bericus, Euclid, Inkerman, H. H. V., Argus, Violet.

Word Puzzles.—Inkerman, Euclid, Polly, Bericus, John Wilson, Niagara, Violet, Argus, H. H. V.

Problem.—H. H. V., Argus, Geo. B.