

richest and most complicated of point lace was made has been the work of great patience. It is called "point Colbert," after the minister to whom France owes the establishment of her lace industry.

In 1851 there were in Calvados 60,000 lace-workers, spread along the sea-coast to Cherbourg, where the nuns of La Providence have an establishment. It is only by visiting the district that an adequate idea can be formed of the resources this work affords to the labouring classes, thousands of women deriving from it their sole means of subsistence.²⁰

²⁰ "L'Industrie française depuis la Révolution de Février et l'Exposition de 1848, par M. A. Audiganne."

M. Aubry, in his report, thus divides the lace-makers of Normandy:—

	Arrondissement of Caen	25,000
Department of Calvados	" " Bayeux	15,000
	" " Pont-l'Évêque, Falaise, and Lisieux	10,000
Departments of La Manche and Seine-Inférieure		10,000
		60,000

The women earn from 50 sous to 25 sous a day, an improvement on the wages of the last century, which, in the time of Arthur Young, seldom amounted to 24

sous. Their products are estimated at from 8 to 10 millions of francs (320,000l. to 400,000l.).