

and have mistresses for teaching the different kinds of lace made in England and France, and oblige them to take girls of the poorer class, some from the hospitals, and the mistress for five years to have the benefit of their work. A girl might earn from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per day. They gave a salary to an experienced person from Lisle for the purpose of teaching the making of thread; his wife to instruct in lace-making. With the records of 1788 end all mention of lace-making in Scotland.

Lace-making at Hamilton is now a thing of the past, replaced by a tambour network for veils, scarfs, and flounces. At Glasgow and elsewhere, the sewing of muslin and embroidery occupies the women of all classes, and, though less patronised, fully equals in beauty the productions of Switzerland or Lorraine. The fishwife at her door scolds the small bare-legged urchin while sewing the strip of muslin in her hand. The shepherd girl on the mountain's brow, while tending her flock, stitches away, the ever watchful colly by her side; and the employment, though scarcely more lucrative, is at any rate more healthy than the art, now forgotten in Scotland, of lace-making.