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A NEW INDUSTRY FOR GENTLEWOMEN.



"ON THE SUNNY LAWN IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE."

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At the present time, when so many educated and refined ladies are obliged to earn their own living, it is pleasant to know that a new opening for them has been started, and that a good living can be made by those who carry out their work on the right system. Miss Grace Harriman's scheme of market gardening as an employment for gentlewomen has already been proved.

A pretty, artistic house, built under the direction of Miss Harriman, stands at the foot of one of the green slopes of Harrow-on-the-Hill, surrounded by a sunny garden, with a plantation of dwarf apple-trees: lettuces, beet-roots, peas, and many other vegetables growing beneath them, all seem to prosper. It was here that the experiment of market gardening was tried.

It must not be supposed that any hard physical work would be required. All the work can be easily done by a woman, with the exception of the winter digging and the pruning, and it has the advantage over some indoor occupations of being much more healthy; and to those who have a natural taste for gardening it is a real pleasure.

On the sunny lawn in front of the house, after five o'clock tea, Miss Harriman explained the practical part of her scheme.

"In the first place, I should take plots of ground in different parts of the country, and should want six ladies for each plot of three acres, to do the gardening. On this ground I should build a house something after this style, but larger, which should be a pleasant and refined home for the lady horticulturists, each having her combined sitting and bedroom, with general dining and drawing-rooms; on the north boundary a good orchard-house, for growing peaches, apricots, etc.; and in summer, when these fruit-trees are in the open, the houses are devoted to tomatoes, cucumbers, and flowers. These orchard houses are most profitable, and, if well managed, will grow three crops a year. The ground itself, at £150

the acre, would cost £450, which I propose to raise in ninety £5 shares.

"One of the new sites selected is in South Derbyshire. An influential *clientèle* is already secured for those gardens started this autumn, a ready and expeditious market being the vital point of success."

"But how will you manage the sale of your produce, Miss Harriman?"

"I have thought of that, and I intend to dispense with the middleman, and deal with the customers through a lady agent, who would live in the town and receive orders direct from the customers."

As we walked down the sloping garden path Miss Harriman pointed to the flourishing little apple-trees laden with fruit which were planted sixteen months ago.

"I have consulted some eminent practical gardeners, who all agree as to the success of my scheme.

"Ladies of education and refinement, with £100 capital, which will be fully secured to them on real property, may obtain paying, pleasant employment and a good home. For the £100 she puts in the industry she receives in return her training, board, and five per cent. interest on her money the first year.

"Previous knowledge is not an essential, as a cultured director is attached to each cluster of gardens. I have had a great number of applications already; but there are some ladies who are unable to command that amount, or even less, and for these perhaps some money

could be loaned, and by the time the capital was repaid, with five per cent. interest, the workers would become owners of the ground.

"Letters addressed to me will receive attention and an early reply.

"The ladies devote about five hours a day to their work in the open, their frames, and in the orchard-house. In bad weather nothing is expected to be done out of doors."

"This seems very bright and practical, Miss Harriman. How they will enjoy the recreation after the day's work—tennis, new books from the Library, music and companionship, and other means to satisfy a cultured taste, without which the mind and heart starves!"

J. G. B.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BIBLE READING AND BIBLE STUDY.

By MARY L. G. PETRIE, B.A.

PART II.



a former paper we tried honestly to face the fact that for many who know that it is their duty to read the Bible regularly, and for many who wish that their reading could be more of a privilege and a pleasure and less

of a task, the Bible, and especially the Old Testament, is dull and difficult.

We found, moreover, that one great reason why we do not gain what we should gain from our Bibles is this: We content ourselves with merely *reading* instead of *studying*. Beautiful and wonderful and instructive things abound on each of its sacred pages, but we do not perceive them because we have not the seeing eye and the hearing ear and the understanding heart.

Let me give you a plain instance of what I mean by saying that we may be blind without

knowing it, and that then knowledge of our blindness must be the first step to its removal.

There hangs in my study a small copy of one of Turner's famous paintings of Venice. For two or three years I have looked at it every day, and seen, in a general way, that it represents sea and boats and fine buildings. A week or two ago, however, I visited, for the first time, the fascinating city that is designated "the Queen of the Adriatic." Now I look again at my picture, and find that although I thought I knew it well, there are a dozen things in it which I never saw before. Why, here is Santa Maria della Salute, and there is the Campanile, and three of the five domes of S. Mark's Cathedral appear behind the Doge's Palace, and just beyond it is the Bridge of Sighs. There too, is the bridge we so often crossed, and the church my sister sketched, and the black gondolas are waiting at the entrance of the Grand Canal, just where we hired one that moonlight evening. The whole picture is full of fresh charm because I bring fresh knowledge to it.

So with the Bible. It was placed in our hands in earliest childhood, and if it does not

attract us now, that is because we have scarcely begun to know it aright, and not because we are too familiar with it already.

I have said that there are two kinds of study by which right knowledge may be won. We will here deal with one, the textual, topical, or detailed study, which may be likened to investigation through a microscope, showing all the minute parts of which a whole is made up.

Let me point out seven varieties of textual study, giving an example of each.

(a) Finding out exactly what one verse means ere we pass to the next.—Doubtless you have often repeated in church: "Or ever your pots be made hot with thorns, so let indignation vex him even as a thing that is raw": Psa. lvi. 8. Have you ever tried to understand this? It is no theological mystery, but a homely metaphor taken from the desert life which was familiar to the writer of this Psalm, which is probably an outpouring of David's heart at the time when, as a fugitive from Saul's hatred, he heard of the treacherous designs formed against him by the citizens of Keilah: 1. Sam. xxiii. 7-13. In the clearer and more correct rendering of the Revised Version its