

How Animals Sleep.

In a very interesting article in the October number of Pearson's Magazine, Dr. Louis Robinson tells how various animals sleep. "The chimpanzee, as far as I have been able to ascertain," says the writer, "never sleeps upon its back, its favorite position being on its side with one arm under its head. In this respect it resembles children of from four to ten years of age. The only gorilla which I have had an opportunity of observing also apparently preferred this attitude, but occasionally seemed to sleep comfortably in a crouching position with its head bowed down between its knees. This latter attitude appears to be the one adopted by nearly all the lower monkeys.

"When turned out at pasture all horses, except those which are crippled by disease or injury, lie down at night with their legs folded beneath their bodies. Some of the short limbed and thick jointed animals, such as the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros, find a difficulty in bending their legs under them after the manner of their more slender kindred. Hence they sleep upon their sides in a pig like attitude.

"Bears, as far as I have been able to observe, have no characteristic sleeping attitude, for you see them lying in all sorts of grotesque positions, as if they found one about as comfortable as another. Indeed, a well-favored bear, covered with a good layer of fat and a thick coat of fur, may be said to carry his bed about with him, and any part of his skin will serve either for mattresses or coverlet, as occasion arises. Nevertheless, the bear, when sound asleep, tends to curl himself up with his nose and paws inward, and this is probably the attitude which in cold climates he adopts when hibernating in his den during the winter season.

"Kangaroos also appear to be quite indifferent as to the position of their bodies during sleep. Any sunny afternoon at the zoological gardens you may see them sprawling on the straw in all imaginable attitudes. The only thing they seem to demand in order to be perfectly comfortable are reasonable warmth, and plenty of elbow room."

The Girl's Allowance.

The question of an allowance for the daughter of the household is one that is constantly being discussed. It seems to be pretty generally accepted that it is a good idea, and teaches a girl the value and use of money. So it does, but it sometimes teaches her some other things that need a little guarding against. A girl with an allowance occasionally makes it an excuse for penuriousness on the one side, and unhesitating begging on the other, that tend a little to character deterioration. While it is perfectly right and proper to give as an excuse for self denial that one's allowance is exhausted, or will not admit of the proposed purchase, or pleasure trip, it is not right to say, as girls have been heard to do: "I'll go with you, but you must pay my car fare;" or, "I have only a dime to spare in the treat if you will let me come in on that," etc. I have heard a girl reply, in answer to a suggestion from a companion on a short railroad trip, that a parlor car should be taken, "Oh, if we do that you will have to pay my way on it, my allowance is so nearly spent." Girls who would shrink from the idea of "sponging" under other circumstances, do not hesitate to take advantage of this allowance peg upon which to hang a good many small meannesses in money matters. When it

comes to the mother's purse, the cribbing by any means and outright purloining, indeed, are not disguised. These are only little foxes, so be sure, girls, but they gnaw the vines of integrity and self respect, and would better be choked off.—Harper's Bazar.

Sources of Charm.

A gracious presence, and cheerful, well-modulated voice have more power to create beauty in the home than all the luxuries that money can buy. The parent and teacher cannot overestimate their moral value also. They forestall opposition, allay irritation, and prepare the way for receptivity. What is called "personal magnetism" is largely capable of analysis. If a stiff, uninteresting person has genuine kindness and sincerity, though he have only ordinary endowments, he can be transformed by correct training.

A husky, dull, or weak voice may be made pleasant and clear, a slovenly enunciation may become elegant, a slouching gait dignified, and an unattractive person may become winsome. The charm of manner consists in its grace, its simplicity, and its sincerity. Cultivate a pleasant manner of laughing. Keep the voice sympathetic and cheerful.

Look with interest, but without staring, at the person with whom you are talking. Do not let your eyes wander over her clothes or around the room. Be simple and sincere. Be yourself a good listener while another is talking. In talking to a number of people scattered around the room, even though you are telling the story especially to one, let all the others feel that their presence is recognized, and their interest is appreciated. Hold each one pleasantly with your eye. A society woman of tact does this instinctively.—Watchman.

Large Emigration of Low-castes.

A curious light is thrown upon the social revolution silently wrought in Southern India by the steadily increasing tide of emigra-

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tion to countries over-sea, by the returns recently published by the Madras government. Some villages, it seems are almost depopulated, and in others a labor famine is seriously threatened. The explanation of this phenomenon seems to lie in the fact that emigration is confined to a single class, the pariahs, for whose labors there is no substitute available. The radical change in the character of the pariah (who formerly clung to his hut village with a tenacity remarkable even in an Indian attached to the soil) from an ultra conservative into an impatient seeker after fortune in the Straits, Burma, Ceylon, and Mauritius, is an interesting sociological study. The metamorphosis is attributed to an alteration in the part the pariah plays in the economy of the village. Formerly he belonged to the soil, and some share of the fruit of the soil belonged to him. Now the pariah is a day laborer, employed to plow and to plant, and then left idle till harvest, when he is called in for a brief spell of work and turned adrift again. In plenteous seasons his lot is hard and onerous; in years of scarcity it is unbearable.—The Missionary Review of the World.

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