

"Pardon me for intruding, madam," said Sam, advancing politely, "but I have a complaint to make against your man. He has been hiding in my house for the last two hours, and I am sure you will consider his conduct no less reprehensible than I do. I don't wish to insinuate that he had any felonious intentions, but I fear he came after my maid servant, and I particularly object to love making on my premises."

As Mrs. Choke seemed transfixed with horror and indignation at her husband's misconduct, Sam took the opportunity to retire, deeming that he had said enough to leave the Hon. Martin in a considerable fix. He, therefore, placed his card on the half table and disappeared, perfectly satisfied with the issue of his scheme.—*London Truth.*

PURE WATER FOR STOCK.

THE value of pure water for stock cannot be overestimated. A number of careful experiments made by M. Dancel, and given to the French Academy of Science, go to show that the amount of milk obtained is approximately proportioned to the quality of water drunk, and that the yield of milk can be increased to a considerable extent, without deteriorating in value, by inducing milch cows to take an abundant quantity of water. Indeed, M. Dancel maintains that a cow that does not commonly drink as much as twenty-seven quarts of water a day is necessarily a poor milker, while a cow that drinks as much as fifty quarts daily is sure to be an excellent milker. Stagnant water, and that from standing pools and small ponds, is always more or less foul in summer time, and even though abundant in quantity and easy of access, has an injurious effect on the flavor of dairy products. Often cows seem to prefer such liquid even to clear, running water, but experience abundantly shows that when milch cows have access to such pools a first class article of butter or cheese cannot be made from the milk, which is sometimes found to be absolutely unwholesome.

THE SHAPE OF HEADS.

LARGE heads are found in the cold regions and smaller ones in warm regions. Men with large heads endure cold better than those with small ones. More vitality is required to sustain life in cold climates than in warm ones, hence Nature gave largest heads at the north. The Lapps have the largest heads in Europe in proportion to their size; Norwegians next; then come Swedes, Danes, Germans, French, Italians. Arabs have the smallest of all men in Europe. Muscular men have wide heads, because the large muscles on the sides of the skull pulling daily while chewing pull the side plates outward. Bony men, with stronger bones and less powerful muscles, have narrow, long heads. There are signs of character in the form of the skull, but they are less reliable and not so easily scanned, and there are not one-tenth as many as in the face. The form of the head is principally given by the bones and muscles, and not by the brain as some believe.

LARGE WAGES AND EASY WORK.

IT is a misfortune to a young person to be employed in some easy business with large wages. Strength is impaired by inaction, money is spent without consideration, expensive habits are contracted, principles of economy are forgotten; the victim of big wages, spoiled for hard work and impoverished by extravagance, has a very sad prospect before him. I have met men who were in receipt yearly of from five to twelve thousand dollars. I have known many such as salesmen, and small indeed is the proportion of those who profited by their talents permanently. They aped in their living the class who possess solid and accumulated wealth, or grew indolent in gathering their laurels, only to see those they possessed fall to the ground beyond power of replacement. The slower, more moderate, less brilliant fellows generally fortified themselves better against fate, and made their exits from their accustomed spheres with more fortitude and dignity. Many a girl after earning hundreds of dollars, much of which is spent for ornaments, trifles, sweetmeats and tawdry finery, finds herself at womanhood with broken health, and with less clothing and less money than her mother had laid by while doing housework at fifty cents a week. Good hard work and low wages, which make economy a necessity, teach the young to earn and save, and turn out at last those grand men and women who live and prosper when the butterfly tribe of spendthrifts have vanished like a dream. A firmly fixed habit of economy is in itself a guarantee of future prosperity.

PAPUAN YOUNG LADIES.

THE Papuans of New Guinea are still only a half-known race. Intellectually, Mr. Wallace places them above the Malays, although the Malays have acquired more actual civilization by contact with superior races. The Papuans have a taste for personal embellishment, but it takes such eccentric forms as the attaching of two boars' tusks joined together to the nose, with the tips turned upward. They eat many kinds of large insects. What they consider music is their ordinary substitute at festivals for intoxicating liquors. They are totally ignorant of metals, and the coast dwellers are even unable to procure fire for themselves. When they accidentally let their fires go out they have to ask a spark of the hill tribesmen, who produce it by friction. Yet they divide the year into lunar months and have names for the constellations. One of the tribes, the Iema, counts up to a million. In the New Britain group the Papuans of New Zealand have a remarkable custom which even the East cannot match. Girls of six or eight years old are shut up for some five years in cages like huge extinguishers, made of palm leaves, out of which they are never allowed to come till they are to be married. The cages are placed inside large houses, with old women to watch them. The girls are taken out once a day to wash, but they never leave the house. Mr. Wallace says that the young ladies do not seem to suffer in health.