

FARM MACHINERY

This is an age of improvement. The up-to-date farmer must read and investigate or he cannot be abreast of the times.

Farm machinery, without doubt, stands prominently in the front rank of the needs of the farm. It will not do to stand back and say, "I have a cultivator"—or other piece of machinery—that is good enough, just because it has been in use only two or three years.

You will find cultivators representing shallow cultivation and others deep cultivation. Study their principles of operation and results, and when convinced that they have and are working better than what you have and are working with, estimate whether or not you can afford to keep on using the old machine.

A Promising Heavyweight



TOM COWLER

A powerful big fellow from Cumberland, England, who aspires to wrest the pugilistic championship from James Williams. Cowler is best known in Australia, where he has a long record of knockouts to his credit.

Romance of Canes

The general use of canes or walking sticks was at one time forbidden in Rome by Imperial edict, except to persons of patrician rank, thus making it a privilege which came to be popular among the nobility, and eventually a distinction. The women of that time carried them also, their richly and artistically decorated canes serving as a badge for the punishment of their slaves.

The Salt of the Sea

A regular task of the oceanographers is to take observations of the saltness of the sea, which varies greatly in different localities. They do this by sending down on the trace line brass specimen bottles arranged to fill and close at any desired depth.

Treatment of Smut

Commissioner Clark writing in the Agricultural War Book on "Treatment for Smut Prevention" says that in Eastern Canada there is considerable smut in the grain crops each year, but that it has not been sufficiently prevalent to make treatment for its prevention general.

A PLEA THAT WON THE JURY.

How an Eloquent Kentucky Lawyer Freed a Guilty Man.

John J. Crittenden, the eloquent Kentucky lawyer of a past generation, was once defending a murderer. Every one knew the man was guilty, but the eloquence of Crittenden saved him.

"Gentlemen," said Crittenden at the end of his great plea, "to err is human, to forgive divine." When God conceived the thought of man's creation he called to him three ministering virtues, who wait constantly upon the throne—justice, truth and mercy—and thus addressed them:

"Shall we make this man?" "O God, make him not," said Justice sternly, "for he will surely trample upon thy laws."

"And Truth, what sayest thou?" "O God, make him not, for none but God is perfect, and he will surely sin against thee."

"And Mercy, what sayest thou?" "Then Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed:

"O God, make him! I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths he may have to tread."

"Then, brothers, God made man and said to him: 'O man, thou art the child of Mercy. Go and deal mercifully with all thy brothers.'"—Denver Republican.

The Carpet Cure.

Matrimony reduced the Smith household until there was nothing left of it but the old couple, neither of whom looks old enough to be in the father and mother in law class. When Bessie got married Papa Smith took possession of her room, and it has been his study, library, smoking room and growlery since then, and its condition made the life of his otherwise happy wife a burden.

Birds Big Eaters.

Baby robins have been observed to eat half their own weight of beef scraps, digest all this within three hours and then be ready for another meal.

A pair of red eyed vireos were noted by a naturalist to feed their offspring over a hundred times in ten hours. Grosbeaks, sworn enemies of the Colorado potato beetle, have been seen to assimilate almost a hundred caterpillars or larvae an hour. Over 3,000 aphids have perished by the bills of the insect loving yellow throats in the same period of time.—Suburban Life Magazine.

No Chesterfield.

"Muggins has made a pile of money, and now he's trying to get into society, but the question of manners comes up. Has he got any?" queried Bolivar. "Muggins? Manners? Well I should say not," retorted Slithers. "Why, that man wouldn't give up his seat in a dentist's chair to a lady."—Harper's.

Impractical.

"He has a lot of good ideas, of course, but then some of them are utterly impractical." "For instance?" "Well, one of his schemes is to reform politics so that those who hold public offices will have to work."—Detroit Free Press.

Look Beyond the Frames.

We should laugh if a man said he went to an art gallery to see the picture frames. Yet that is how many go through life and it is little wonder that they are soon tired.

These appear long only to those who don't know how to use it.

Revolution in Gasmaking.

By use of vertical retorts an English inventor has so improved the system of gasmaking that his work promises what is practically a revolution in this industry. By constructing retorts that are fed from the top and providing for new circulation of hot gases the designer has lessened the cost of production and raised the quality of all the products of the gasmaking process to a wonderful degree.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far out-weigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is a together a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was Instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Tonic" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppay" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Pattou, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestra members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method of singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "a varied musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this school gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province. Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free. Prospectus on application.

processes. He has produced gas at a cost of only a fraction of former costs and has increased the volume and the ease of manufacture for space and capital involved.

Paint Ore of Pennsylvania.

Beds of "paint ore," an iron carbonate containing 33 per cent of metallic iron, are found in southern Carbon county, in Pennsylvania, in an east and west strip that causes in width from half a mile to two miles and is about twenty miles long. The ore occurs in a two-foot bed that lies between a cement rock and a clay bed. It is mined at two places. The paint made from it is free from grit, is very durable and requires no drier. It is mixed with boiled linseed oil and used for painting ships, railroad cars, tin roofs and other metallic surfaces, and also as a filler for cellulose and linoleum.

LEAD IN MONTANA.

Ores in the Bearpaw Mountains, May Prove Valuable. The approaching exhaustion of the world's richer known lead producing districts gives special interest to the study of any possible source of lead in countries where increasing prices or improved methods may soon make even low grade deposits valuable. Accordingly the United States geological survey has published a report by L. J. Pepperberg on the little known lead field of the Bearpaw mountains, in Montana.

The region considered was long ago prospected for gold and silver, but no valuable mineral deposits were found until about 1888, when work was begun on a vein of argentiferous galena near Lloyd. A claim on this vein was patented in 1892, but work was suspended because it proved to be unprofitable. Since that time several other claims have been patented, and some work has been done, though no ore has yet been produced.

The rocks in this region are widely mineralized. The ores were probably deposited by hot waters ascending from great depths. Later, during the long continued wearing down of the Bearpaw mountains by erosion and weathering, the metallic minerals were dissolved, carried down, and again deposited by rainwater and reprecipitated in concentrated form within moderate distances of the surface. The ore contains a little gold, forty or fifty ounces of silver to the ton and 50 or 60 per cent of lead and is easily crushed and concentrated. More thorough prospecting in this region may develop ore bodies of greater value.

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SEVEN MODERN WONDERS.

Five Are Engineering Works, and None Is American.

Of the seven modern wonder works of the world not one is American. One of them, 400 years old, has its inspiration in religion—St. Peter's at Rome, the largest church ever built. The second, 100 years old, is the greatest triumphal arch ever erected, commemorating the victories of the great conqueror Napoleon I. The other five are modern engineering works. It is typical of the changed ideal of the ages that only one of the ancient wonders was utilitarian and only one of the modern wonders is religious, five being distinctly utilitarian. Yet noble ideals gave them all birth. Of the utilitarian works the Suez canal easily comes first. It shortens the sea route from northern Europe to the orient by 5,000 miles, between certain ports more than half. The canal was begun in 1859, estimated to cost \$30,000,000 and to be finished in 1864. Its actual cost was \$80,000,000, and it was opened in 1869. The next great engineering work was also French, the Eiffel tower, rising 1,000 feet into the air, at once the highest structure erected by man and the prototype of modern American steel construction, which, as a matter of course, followed when passenger elevators or lifts were made practical. The third great wonder is the Fifth of North bridge—cantilevers, similar to three pairs of great Eiffel towers, each pair joined at its base, stretching out horizontally 900 feet without end support. This bridge is massive in design because wind pressure is more dangerous than train load. The fourth modern wonder is the St. Gothard tunnel, twelve miles long, under the Alps. There was a Brenner railroad route over the Austrian Alps.

Alps, but Italy, Switzerland and Germany combined to divert the century-old trade between south and north to a shorter new route, the key to the situation being the long tunnel, more than twice as long as any American railroad tunnel.

The seventh and last of the modern wonders are twin cousin ships, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, subsidized and designed to restore to Great Britain the blue ribbon of the sea.

Of these seven wonders one belongs to Italy, one jointly to Italy and Switzerland, three to France and two to Great Britain. An ideal definitely conceived in advance and tenaciously realized is manifest in each, and in most of them other efficiency principles are applied, in some only in embryonic vestiges, in others in advanced form, notably in the two steamers, which as to cost, time of completion and performance realized expectations.—Engineering Magazine.

Presence of Mind.

Thus she reproached him. "Alfred, this is the first time you have come to see me for more than a month!"

Thus he explained: "Kitty, I've decided that when a young fellow can't keep from thinking of a girl every moment of his life it's time for him to quit seeing her."

"Kiss me, Alfred, dear." He hesitated a moment—and was lost.—Chicago Tribune.

Artemus Ward's Account. An Ohio man who attended the dedication of a monument recalled Artemus Ward's account of one of these ceremonies: "It was a fine parade, a very fine parade. The marching column was fully a mile and three-quarters long—as was the prayer of Dr. Chaplain, the chaplain."

He Got Her. "Oh," she said, "your conduct is enough to make an angel weep." "I don't see you shedding a tear," he retorted, and his ready wit saved the day.

Will spreads as necessarily as the eagle. Elton.