

COMPULSORY TRAINING

Quite Justified in New Zealand Says Visitor—Yellow Peril Real

Very cheerfully I consented to my son taking the time away from business to undergo the compulsory military training," said Mr. John Watson, of Auckland, New Zealand, in discussing at Montreal the measure adopted by his country. "We are trying to keep Australia and New Zealand white. That is our aim and it threatens to be a difficult one to carry out. We are not much impressed with the German menace, and the need of a North Sea fleet, but we do understand what the yellow peril means. "I firmly believe that as soon as China and Japan are in a position to take aggressive measures that we can look out for trouble. They have tried gaining our country by colonization, and only drastic measures prevented New Zealand from being overrun. The head tax of \$500 held them in check for a while, but the wealthy Chinamen already with us were very fond of advancing the tax to competitors and bringing them in to work out the loan. "Our next step was the educational test, requiring newcomers to have some knowledge of English, and this served the purpose. The Chinese population is now decreasing." Mr. Watson first saw snow while crossing the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Smoking Made Harmless

Nicotine is the poison that lurks in tobacco, and many have been the efforts and experiments to do away with this harmful feature in "the pipe that cheers." It has been found with different methods that when the nicotine has been extracted the tobacco was quite tasteless; but dealers and manufacturers have now reached their end by the simplest of processes—soaking the nicotine out of the tobacco. This is the method. Soak the tobacco in fresh, pure water in an earthen dish for about an hour, then remove the tobacco and dry it out of doors. Chemical analysis of the water in which the tobacco has been soaked shows that a very large percentage of the nicotine has been dissolved. This solution, incidentally, is a useful poison to kill insects on green-houses and other plants. Tobacco treated loses its aroma to some extent; but the smoker soon acquires a liking for the purity of the blend, and saves in health and pocket by buying tobacco in natural leaf form from the wholesalers, soaking carefully for several hours, and drying slowly on paper.

Sheep as Beasts of Burden

All sorts of animals are pressed into service as beasts of burden in various parts of the world. In Tibet, for instance, sheep and goats are used as pack animals, and a flock of these animals, well loaded, journey from there to the Rampur fair, in India. The hardy little beasts take over a month on the long and arduous journey, traversing on the way several high passes, where other pack animals would be useless. Once in India and their loads delivered, they are kept on the plains during the winter, and then sent back with a stock of grain for Tibet and regions on the border where food and are scarce.

CARE OF WORK HORSES

Some General Rules That Apply Either to City or Country

- 1. Start at a walk, and let your horse work very easily for the first half hour.
2. A heavy draft horse should never be driven faster than a walk, with or without a load.
3. Look to your harness. Avoid these faults especially: Bridle too long or too short; blinders pressing on the eye or flapping; throat-latch too tight; collar too tight or too loose; traces too long; breeching too low down or too loose; inside reins too long. In the case of pairs.
4. Drive your horse all the time. Feel his mouth gently. Never jerk the reins.
5. Take the horse out of the stalls as much as possible; and if you have a pair or four, unfasten the outside traces while the horses are standing; they will rest better that way.
6. Teach your horses to go into the collar gradually. When a load is to be started, speak to the horses and take a firm hold of the reins so that they will arch their necks, keep their legs under them, and step on their toes. A loose rein means sprawling and slipping, often with one horse ahead of the other.
7. Water your horse as often as possible. Water in moderate quantities will not hurt him so long as he keeps moving.
8. Blanket your horse carefully when he stands, especially if he is at all hot. Repeated slight chills stiffen and age a horse before his time.
9. Bring your horse in cool and sweating easily. If he comes in hot, he will sweat in the stable, and the stopping of hard work is bad for his feet.
10. In hot weather or in drawing heavy loads, watch your horse's breathing. It is his greatest enemy.

11. Remember that the horse is the most nervous of all animals, and that little things annoy and irritate him. Remember that he will be contented or miserable according to as you treat him.

LOCKING UP THE TOWER

Quaint Ceremony Carried on Nightly in Old London

Very few people are aware of an ancient custom which is still kept up at the Tower of London. Just before midnight a beef-eater and the chief yeoman porter secure the keys from the governor's house to "lock up." Having received the keys, they proceed to the guard-room. "Escort for the keys!" calls out the porter, and a sergeant then marches off, and the sentries they pass issue the usual challenge of "Who goes there?" to which the answer is "Keys." Arriving at the entrance to the Tower grounds, the Lions' Gate, the porter locks the gates, and the party returns to the guard-room, the sentry challenging as before and receiving the same answer. However, on arrival at the guard-room again, the sentry stationed there stamps his foot, at the same time giving the usual challenge. "Keys," replies the porter. "Whose keys," the sentry asks. "King George's keys." "Advance King George's keys, and all's well." The porter then says, "God bless King George," and all present respond with "Amen." The keys are then saluted, and returned to the governor's house, where they remain until the next night's ceremony.

Kaiser's Night Sign

The Kaiser has adopted a novel style of displaying the Royal Standard on his motor cars. A flag, on which is emblazoned the words, "God with us," is painted on transparent glass, which is electrically illuminated at night when he is in the car so that it will be recognized from a long way off.

Noiseless Shooting Gallery

Because residents living near by objected to the noise, the proprietor of a Hamilton, Ont., shooting gallery promised the City Council that he would equip his rifles with silencers, making an innovation in the form of a noiseless shooting gallery.

Electrocuted by Car Rail

A horse which stepped on the track of the Brantford Street Railway in the East Ward was instantly electrocuted. Defective bond wires caused the trouble.

Multum in Parvo

A gas stove oven for cooking small quantities of food has been combined with a toaster and flat iron plate by an Illinois inventor to save gas.

A new type of calipers has a centering rod to automatically mark the center of any round object.

Gift of Billiard Table

The billiard table used in his own home by the late Mr. Chas. M. Hays has been presented by his widow to the Railroad Y.M.C.A. at Point St. Charles, Montreal, an institution in which the railroad magnate was greatly interested.

Home of Jew's Harps

The English city of Birmingham is the principal source of the world's supply of jew's harps, one family having carried on their manufacture for 60 years.

Surface For Pavements

By means of machinery to vibrate the surface of freshly laid concrete pavements crushed granite is forced into them to strengthen them by a Texas inventor.

ORIGIN OF GYPSIES

The first official recognition of the presence of Gypsies in England is contained in an act prohibiting their itinerancy, dated 1540. Bands of Gypsies appeared in Germany, Italy and France early in the fifteenth century, but it is to be supposed that they did not reach England in considerable numbers until the early part of the sixteenth century. The law referred to commanded Englishmen to refrain from all intercourse with the dark-skinned tourists, and during the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assize for having associated with Gypsies. In both England and America, up to comparatively recent times, Gypsies were treated as vagrants, and often persecuted. There are many theories in regard to the origin of Gypsies, but the one most generally accepted is that they are the descendants of low-caste Hindus expelled by Timur about 1398. During their association with other peoples, the manners, customs, superstitions, visage and appearance of the Gypsies remain practically the same when they made their first appearance in Europe five centuries ago, and they continue to make the same pretense of a knowledge of futurity.

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 outweigh 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 Pr. F. Le Couppey 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 Mrs. Adney's "Touch & Rhythm" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppey" 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. Patton, 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 critic, 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 of the Woodstock School of Music, 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 "advanced 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 a 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 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,

THE PAS

Something About the Gateway to Hudson's Bay

The Pas, Manitoba, is known as the Gateway to Hudson's Bay. In history it will be known as Opasquia, the Indian name under which it was recognized by the pioneer. The Pas can look back as far as 1731, the year that Pierre Verandrye and his sons found the place, then a settlement of hostile Indians, on their search for the "Western Sea." Later on, in 1736, Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Opasquia on his historic journey to the Pacific coast. A valuable relic is to be seen at The Pas to-day of Mackenzie's journey. It is a beautifully-carved pipe, which he used to smoke in a peace conference with the Indians. The pipe is now the valued possession of one of the residents at The Pas. In 1845 a party, which started north in search of Sir John Franklin, the explorer who tried to find the northwest passage out of Hudson's Bay, spent the winter at Opasquia. While there the followers of Franklin built a mission church, carving all the pews by hand and inscribing the names of the party on a wooden slab, which adorned the inside of the little building for many years. The present Anglican church at The Pas still contains much of the handwork of the Franklin party. The main historic landmarks of The Pas still standing are the Hudson's Bay post and the chief factor's house, within their barricade of pickets; the old mission graveyard, and the Indian cemetery, with its many fantastic adornments, situated about two miles up the river from The Pas.

Examine Old Masters

The surest way to determine the value of a painting, according to a London chemist, is to analyze the pigments.

A Trunk Carrier

A baggage truck invented by a Montrealer has hooks on the handles to permit it to be carried with its weight on a man's shoulders.

Cement Dust Valuable

Dust from cement mills has been found to be as valuable as a fertilizer as it contains a large percentage of potash.

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FOR SALE—Everybody should have a copy of that popular war song entitled "Rallying for the Empire." Price ten cents. Address The Colonial Song Agency, Berlin, Ontario. 6i.

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