

MONSTER WHALES.

A Dawn Men Might Stand Upright in the Blue's Big Mouth.

Specimens of the blue or sulphur bottom whale weighing seventy-five tons and measuring eighty-seven feet have been known. The mouth is sufficiently large to permit ten or twelve men to stand upright in it, but the throat measures only about nine inches in diameter.

The "finback," closely related to the blue whale, has been called the "greyhound of the sea," for its long, slender body is built on the lines of a racing yacht, and the animal can equal the speed of the fastest steamship.

The "finback" is the most interesting of our large whales, because of the fact that its habits are more easily studied than are those of other members of the family.

But most extraordinary of all is the square nosed sperm whale. Instead of having plates of baleen, this whale carries a row of twenty to twenty-five heavy teeth on each side of the lower jaw. These fit into sockets in the roof of the mouth and assist in holding the great squid and cuttlefish on which the enormous animal feeds. The squid seldom gets away from the warm currents; hence the sperm usually remains in the tropics and in the Gulf of Japan streams.—London Family Herald.

VALUE OF A PASSPORT.

The Odd Experience of a Stranded Tourist in Paris.

"Until you go broke in a foreign country you never can realize just what a useful thing a passport is," said the returned traveler. "It not only enables you to get into a country; it also helps you to get out, sometimes in a most unexpected way. Everybody abroad thinks well of a passport, but nobody sets quite so high a value on it as a pawnbroker."

"Owing to a delayed remittance I had occasion to visit one of those men in Paris. The article I offered for security was worth many times the loan requested, but he refused an advance on account of unsatisfactory references. My temporary address in Paris and my permanent address in Washington were not sufficient guarantee of my honesty."

"Just as the case assumed a desperate complexion the broker suggested a solution of the difficulty."

"Have you a passport?" he asked. "I had, at the hotel. 'Fetch it,' he said. 'If that looks all right I'll let you have the money.' 'Up to that time my passport had been a useless piece of luggage; then I blessed the foresight that had hidden me secure.'—Washington Star.

His Conquest.

He was a simon pure, edition de luxe lady killer. The girl in the seat opposite him was easy to look at. Further, she looked demure and shy, and impressionable. It wasn't long before he had things going right—he thought. He had raised the window for her and readjusted the blind; he had fished her bag from under the seat, where the porter had shoved it; he had placed her pillow in a better position for her; he had handed her a magazine; he had looked after her comfort in every way he possibly could, and she had been very sweet about it besides. He thought he was coming along splendidly. She started to get off the train before he expected her to leave, but he carried her luggage to the platform for her. Then she turned and handed him a necklet with a sweet smile and the remark, "I think it is so nice of the railway company to furnish an assistant porter."—Argonaut.

How the Katydid Sings.

Everybody is familiar with the rasping notes known as the katydid's "song." It is the male only; that is capable of emitting the well known sounds, and he does it in a most peculiar manner. His "vocal organs" are at the base of his wings and consist of two flat excrescences of thin, dry membrane. It is the rubbing of these two membranous plates together which produces the "song." If your shoulder blades were so loosely put together that one could be slipped under the other and the underside of one and the upper side of the other were so rough that the operation of slipping them past each other would cause a rasping sound you could imitate the katydid's musical efforts very nicely.

Setting Her Right.

A newly married woman made a plea for dinner. "I am afraid," the bride said, "that I left something out, and that it's not very good."

The husband tried it and said: "There is nothing you could leave out that would make a pie taste like that. It's something you've put in."—Argonaut.

Matthew Arnold.

"Matthew Arnold had a curious way of telling little stories against himself," writes Sir H. W. Lucy in the Cornhill.

"Talking about Mrs. Arnold, he said: 'Ah, you should know my wife! She has all my charm of manner and none of my conceit.'"

Bodily Smitten.

"I wish there were ten days in the week," sighed Gladys. "Why?" asked Grace. "Jack could call oftener then."—London Answers.

When our hatred is too bitter it places us below those whom we hate.—La Rochefoucauld.

ARIZONA BRONCHOS.

Like the Little Girl With a Curl in the Center of Her Forehead.

When the Arizona broncho wishes to be safe for you and for himself he is the safest thing in the world, and when he wishes to be unsafe life is a merry chase.

I went up and down trails in Arizona which were almost perpendicular and rough and stone strewn too. But there was little danger, for the broncho has not the "ten pound," but the "thousand pound" look. His nose is to the ground, his eyes fastened on the trail, his footstep the most beautifully careful thing the mind can conceive. One foot placed before the other eases and preserves the balance, adjusts the weight for another, and all this wonderful machinery of equisense, stability and safety you feel working under you like a delicate machine.

Yet this sage pioneer of the trail, with his meticulous care of you and himself, was just a wild range pony, hunted down by the range rider, driven, coaxed or duped into a corral, broken, saddled, bridled and ridden all in one hour; wrenched out of his wildness, having his heart broken and made into a slave while you would eat your breakfast.

He is not a beauty; he is just a mongrel. But his legs and his feet are made of iron and steel, and the work he does over awful trails, in a rough and ragged country, strewn with stones and flints and bowlders and lava and scrub, week after week, month after month and year after year, would spell the legs of a thoroughbred in three days.—Gilbert Foster in August Metropolitan.

A FORTUNATE BLUNDER.

The Result of Putting a Couple of Wires in Wrong Terminals.

A large number of the world's greatest inventions have been the result of some accidental union of who started them neither understood nor suspected. The working of dynamos at long distances apart when properly connected was discovered by accident.

A scientific journal says: "Soon after the opening of the Vienna exposition, in 1873, a careless workman picked up the ends of a couple of wires which he found trailing along the ground. He fastened them in the terminals of a dynamo, to which he thought they belonged, while they were really attached to another dynamo that was running in another part of the grounds."

"The dynamo to which he fastened the wires was not running, but as soon as the wires were placed in its terminals it revolved as if a steam engine was driving it. The workman was amazed. The engineers and electricians were astonished by the discovery that a dynamo electric machine (turned by steam power) would turn another similar machine a long distance away if properly connected to it by electric wires. Thus originated one of the most revolutionary applications of electricity."

The fact that power can be transmitted for miles by electric wires is one of the most important factors in modern civil engineering achievements.

Felled.

The lovers whispered together before the doors of her father's hangar, planning the last details of their elopement.

"Hurry, dearest," he urged. "We will wheel out your runabout monoplane and together we'll fly away on the wings of the night, nevermore to be separated!"

"Wait," she exclaimed. "I have a better plan. We will run it out and hide in the old stable; then we will walk to the trolley and papa will never suspect us."

They were hardly half a mile on their way down the road when from overhead came the roar of the triple propellers of the racing monoplane as papa dashed out into the darkness in hot pursuit.—Puck.

Final Decision.

"I see that Counselor Dedbroke is courting a rich old widow." "He seems to be up against a court of last resort."—Book Record.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver or inamenable to his judgment.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Necessity 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 altogether 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 Coupepy 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 ever where met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Tone" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Coupepy" 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 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 in 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 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 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 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.

THE IVNY HUMMING BIRD.

An One Species Its Bill is Nearly as Long as Its Body.

All humming birds, though varying much in size and color, exhibit the same form of wing, legs and feet, the wings being strong (considering the small size of the bird), while the legs and feet are remarkably weak and delicate, a clear indication that these little creatures are intended to spend almost all their time in the air.

In accordance with this we find that humming birds never seem on the ground; that even when feeding they seldom trouble themselves to alight, but suspend themselves in the air before the flower on whose juices they mean to feed, the rapid vibration of the wings causing them to appear like two fans of filmy gauze and producing at the same time that peculiar humming sound from which these birds derive their popular name.

The beak of most humming birds is long, delicate and slightly curved to enable it to reach the most recesses of the trumpet shaped flowers which abound in the tropical regions, but the shape of the beak is very variable, probably on account of the particular flower on which the bird feeds.

In some instances it is nearly straight, and in one species, the sword bill humming bird, it is very nearly as long as the rest of the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bismarck's Myra's Number.

Bismarck held, with Pythagoras, that not 13, but 3, was the real and perfect number. Bismarck's associations with 3 were remarkable. He had served three masters. He had three names—Bismarck, Schoenhausen and Lauenburg. The arms of his family were a clover leaf and three oak leaves. He was concerned in three wars and signed three treaties of peace. In the Franco-Prussian war he had the horses killed under him. He brought about the meeting of three orators and was responsible for the triple alliance. He had three children. His family motto was "In Trinitate Rebur" (Strength in Trinity), and contemporary caricature pictured him with three hairs on his head. There was the

... and the end of Bismarck. ... cost of \$1,200, is capable of continuous

He Got Along Fine.

Thomas had never been able to carry a tune, and after he had you for awhile in a class where singing was obligatory his mother felt curious to know how he managed to keep up with the singing.

"Thomas," she inquired, "how do you get along in your singing class?"

"Fine!" declared Thomas.

"Why, that's lovely," said his delighted and mystified mother. "What does your teacher say about it?"

"She says," replied Thomas cheerfully, "Now, Thomas, if you don't feel like singing you needn't."—Chicago Record Herald.

Putting It to Good Use.

"I suppose you've been very careful about the books you let your children have."

"Oh, yes, indeed! There's our Jim—we lent him for a statesman. Jim was raised on the Congressional Record."

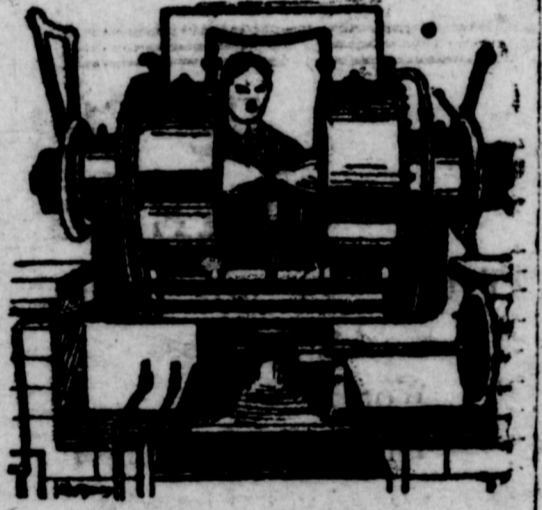
"The Congressional Record? Well, well!"

"Yes; we let him sit on it for years so he'd be raised enough to eat from the table."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE LARGEST MAGNET.

Most Powerful in the World Owned by Uncle Sam.

In the accompanying illustration is shown one of the most interesting feats performed by a remarkable electromagnet—the most powerful in the world—recently constructed especially for the United States government and installed for experimental work and tests at the bureau of standards at Washington. In the picture there is seen suspended from the pole pieces of the magnet in inverted position a heavy glass bowl or dish of slightly larger size than the ordinary finger bowl, and this glass receptacle is held in this position by means of the attraction exerted by the magnet (through the glass) upon a small piece of iron placed inside the dish. The new magnet, which was made in Switzerland and from the specifications of



WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNET.

use with an electric current of 125 amperes. This is accomplished by the substitution of copper tape for the ordinary insulated wires. This copper tape is surrounded by insulating oil. Through the oil there are run coils of copper tubing about half an inch in diameter, through which cold water is circulated to carry off the enormous heat developed. The windings and cooling apparatus are enclosed in large brass cases two feet in diameter. In order to obtain magnetic fields of any desired intensity the current in the coils is controlled by means of a massive specially designed resistance, or rheostat, which permits such control ranging from one-half to 125 amperes. The distance between the pole pieces of the magnet can be varied accurately and readily by the turning of a hand wheel on the end of the magnet.—Popular Mechanics.

... of the ... the highway ... the Panama ...

... and from the specifications of