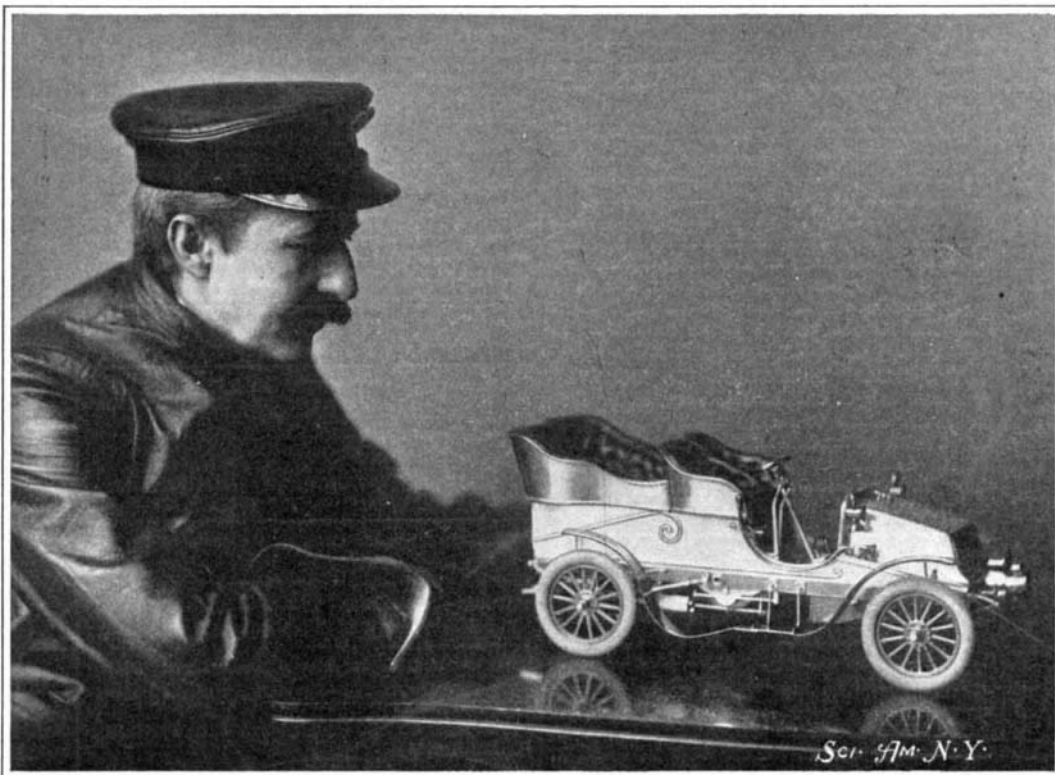


PERFECT WORKING MODEL OF A WINTON TOURING CAR.

In the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of September 19, 1903, were illustrated some very interesting models, made by Dr. Frank W. Brandow, of Pittsfield, Mass. By far the best model which Dr. Brandow made, one which was not included among those published in the issue referred to, was a beautiful miniature Winton touring car. It was exhibited at Tiffany's for a time.

Dr. Brandow makes these models simply for pastime, and never sells them. The model of the Winton touring car is perfectly made to scale, one-eighth of an inch to the foot, from blue prints and a set of drawings furnished by the Winton Motor Carriage Company. The little car is constructed of silver-plated and oxidized bronze, silver, copper, and aluminium. The silver lamp is a perfect model; the side lights are reproductions of the Dietz lamp. The upholstery is made of kid. All the working parts have been carefully fashioned, such as the steering gear, brake lever, and the like. The artillery wheels are also exact copies, the tires having been made by a Chicago firm. The entire model weighs about fifteen pounds, and is two feet long.



PERFECT WORKING MODEL OF A WINTON TOURING CAR.

THE LARGEST NARWHAL TUSK.
BY WALTER L. BEASLEY.

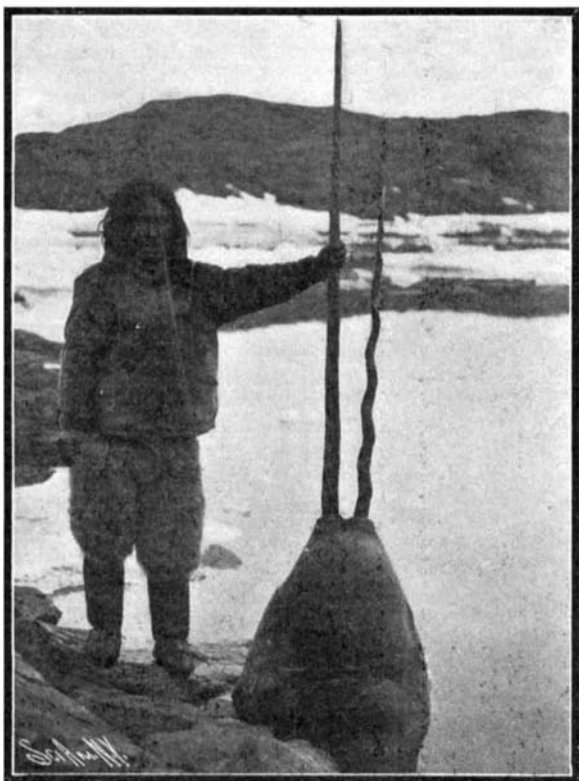
Probably one of the least known and strangest of all the sea animals is the narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*) conjectured by some to be the original of the fabled unicorn. The great peculiarity of this graceful cetacean lies in its long tusk, a polished ivory shaft, straight as an arrow and sharp as a lance, which protrudes from its head to a great distance. This formidable and glittering appendage gives to the animal a striking and spectacular appearance, excelling most of the other land and water inhabitants of the frozen world. One of the most showy and highly-prized trophies which Lieut. Robert E. Peary brought back from his last journey to Greenland was the ivory tusk of a narwhal, recently presented to the American Museum of Natural History. This is the record-breaking specimen of the world, so far reported, measuring eight feet in length and eight inches in circumference at its thickest part. A realization of its height is gained when it is placed alongside a man, the extreme point of the tusk overtopping his head two feet. An extremely rare specimen of interest to naturalists is a head having two horns, one twisted in an unusual manner. The big tusk is spirally grooved. Its use is thought to have been for defense, breaking the weak

into the open sea in pursuit of this animal. Clever ivory carvings in miniature of animals and natural objects are executed by the natives on the tusks, also fashioned into various implements. They are of systematic habits in Greenland, appearing at certain times in schools, making excursions into the various bays and fjords in search of food. A band of a hundred or more form a picturesque sight when plowing through the water in military-like procession, the long, glittering horns all rising in unison as they come up to the surface to blow. Their advent is hailed with delight by the Eskimos, as they are said to be the forerunners of the early approach of the right whale, which, like the narwhal, uses the same kind

down the throat of the toothless animal. The body of the narwhal is dotted with black and white spots, the eyes are small, and the blowhole is situated on the top of the head.

The animal furnishes a highly esteemed food for the Greenlanders, and is actively pursued during the hunting season. A big carcass is considered a rich prize by the fortunate hunter. The nutritious skin forms the most delicious sort of chewing gum for both men and women, and is regarded as a choice luxury. The body is covered to a depth of three or four inches with a layer of fine blubber, weighing half a ton and yielding a large amount of the best grade of oil. In laying in stores for his dash over the Greenland ice-cap, Lieut. Peary has stated that the animal provided some of his most nourishing supplies. The blubber was cut into small chunks, and packed in tin cans. The skin was divided into strips, and given as food to the dogs. It appears hardly credible to the sportsman of civilization, yet it is all the more a tribute to the bravery and skill of the Eskimo hunter, that this leviathan of the Arctic, with a powerful body and tusks having a combined length of from 20 to 25 feet, could be killed by his captor seated in a frail skin kayak, with only a crude bone harpoon as weapon, yet such is the case. Modern firearms have not yet been adopted in this remote region. White explorers shoot the narwhal, but in many instances fail to secure their

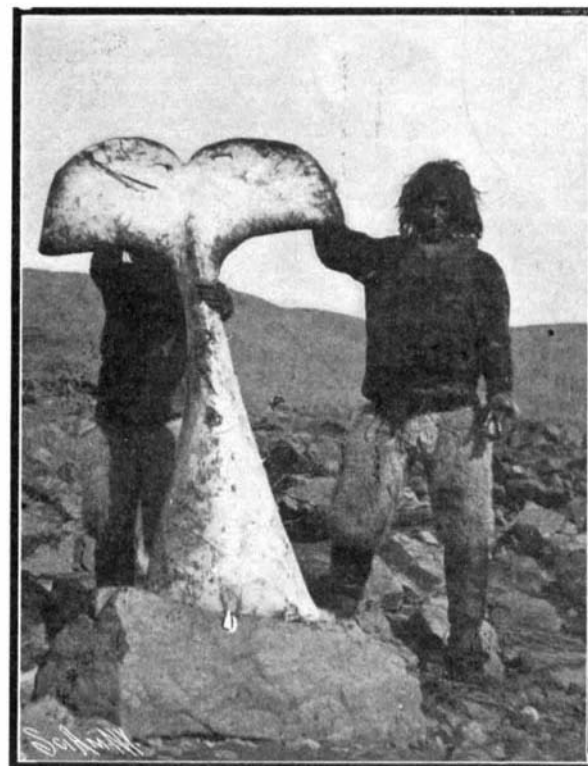
game, owing to the sinking of the body before it can be reached. According to Lieut. Peary, the surest method is the one adopted by the natives, who cautiously approach the narwhals in their kayaks, while they are feeding or sporting in the water. During these playful exhibitions, as they rise to the surface, they sometimes cross their horns as in fencing. On these occasions, the keen-eyed and experienced hunter watches for the moment when the animal reaches the surface to blow, and then hurls his harpoon with all his strength into its body. After this weapon has been thrown, it penetrates the animal's flesh in a longitudinal manner. Soon, however, owing to the weight and pressure of the shaft, and also to the increased movement of the wounded narwhal, the head of the shaft is forced into a transverse position in the flesh, and the head of the harpoon at the same time becomes detached from the shaft. The injured narwhal is then held secure by the line until exhausted. The weapon has an inflated skin buoy or float attached to it, which



A DOUBLE-HORNED NARWHAL, WITH TWISTED TUSK—A RARE SPECIMEN.



AN 8-FOOT NARWHAL TUSK, THE LARGEST ON RECORD.



THE TAIL OF THE LARGEST NARWHAL EVER CAPTURED.

ice to obtain breathing holes, and also as a weapon to secure prey. These strong, piercing tusks could easily penetrate the bottom of a good-sized vessel, if she was fairly struck when the animal was moving at full speed. The range of the narwhal is from 76 degrees to 83 degrees north latitude in Greenland, which takes in the extreme north of the western hemisphere.

of food, consisting of mollusks, fish, etc. A skate over two feet long and one foot in breadth has been found inside a narwhal. It is considered somewhat remarkable that it managed to swallow a fish whose breadth is nearly three times as great as the width of its own mouth. It is most probable that the fish was pierced with the narwhal's horn and killed before it passed

is used to keep the body from sinking while it is being towed home or to the shore, to be cached in a rock or high ledge.

The experience gained with the use of pressed peat as locomotive fuel in Bavaria, Austria, Sweden, and Russia is stated to be very satisfactory.