

chewing, shuffling. (12) Designing diagrams and models for students in Collegiate Institute. (13) Advocacy of Macaulay Club (14) Introduction of the Morey Incandescent Gas Burner. (15) Of the Edgemont Stone Co.'s grinding stone. (16) Of the Dudswell Flag Stone, which is tough, free from warp and can be laid down in Chatham at 18 cents per square foot, lasting for 100 years against imitation mixture at 16 cents, lasting for ??? years. (17) Writing this Pamphlet. (14) The Morey Burner, according to the U. S. official tests, burns 11 cubic feet of gas per hour and gives 80 candle power. A common so-called 5 ft. lava tip burns 8 feet per hour and only gives 19 candle power. If it only gave as much light as 3 common tips, it would save 13 cubic feet per hour. One reason why it saves gas, is because the gas comes through it in 75 small holes instead of one big one. Hence the gas is perfectly consumed. With the common jet, at least one-fourth of the gas goes into the air unburnt and worse than wasted because we are breathing poison—witness top galleries of theatres and churches. The color of the light is another great point. It is the nearest approach to sunlight and free from that faint melancholy blueish tinge of some other burners, or from the painful glare of the electric light, which gains such a rich harvest for the eye doctor. This burner with its mild, powerful diffused light has no easily breakable attachments and no imperfectly annealed chimneys to crack. A modified Morey, quite lately invented and which is preferred for some special uses, has just arrived in Chatham. It burns $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per hour per burner, with a magnificent light. (15) The Edgemont (South Dakota) Grinding Stone, like many other useful novelties, was accidentally discovered. Mr. Francis C. Grable of that place, owning a quarry of remarkably fine and beautifully tinted sand stone, shipped it extensively for high-class building and ornamental dressings. The stone, which hardens with exposure, was much admired but strong complaints came from the stone-cutters that their chisels were worn away so rapidly. Mr. Grable, with his usual keen eye to business, figuratively "smelt a rat" and an agreeable one, and sending a sample to noted a New York expert, received the report, after repeated and exhaustive trials, that Edgemont stone would equal the finest Bavarian imported grinding stone, being perfectly uniform in texture and wholly free from hard or soft spots. Accordingly, though the quarrying of this material for building stone was not abandoned, yet the sawing of it for grinding stones became the dominant industry at Edgemont. Finally the Edgemont Stone Co. was incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to quarry and market the stone, Messrs. Francis C. Grable, Pres.; Dr. Wintrop, V.P.; M. Tuttle, Sec.-Treas.; M. L. Parotte, Assistant Sec.; principal offices, Omaha, Neb., New York office 22 William St. First carload of Edgemont grinding stones reached New York, July 4, 1895. I have specimens here in Chatham and a sample grinding stone 20 inches in diameter. It is acknowledged to be the finest grind-stone ever introduced into this section, and experts specially note its power of "shedding the grit." If it were only for their delivery from the nuisance of the heating and spoiling of the temper of themselves and their tools, and the glazing of the latter by the emery wheel, mechanics would hold up both hands to bless President Grable. The quarry is 6 miles long and 70 ft. deep, so that it will hold out for a few generations.

To atone for this burst of self-conceit, I ruthlessly chop out twelve pages of manuscript; crisp as I count crispness. After all, autobiography,