

return he brought a large amount of

same we quote:



God Thanks." graciously with us." They were a very religious people, and their "Thanksgiving Service" was of the Church of England. Their unique meeting took They finally settled at the mouth of the Kennebec

there is no day to the

average New Eng-

cred or with a higher

lander held more sa-

pride than Thanks-

giving. Its first men-

tion in American his-

tory was on August

7, 1607, the Popham

The "Monhegan Thangagiving" was in no sense the historic source the first Thanksgiving is proclaimed -I say had no idea, because if they of our present annual day of public in Boston. The winter had been had they would have grown larger. worship. At a recent date has been found the family Bible of William White, in which is recorded "William White married on ye third day of March, 1620, to Susannah Tilly. Peregrine White Born on Board ye Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor. Sonne born to Susannah White, December 19, 1620, ye six o'clock morning Next day, we met for prayer and thanksgiving." We find that the twentieth day of December was not Sunday, but Tuesday. The Sunday previous, however, they had rested and held "Divine Worship." One narrator speaks as follows:

"So, in the morning, after we had called on God for direction, we came presently to this resolution, to go presently ashore again, and to take a better view of two places we thought most fitting for us; for we could not at this time now take time for further search or consideration. our victuals being much spent, espe cially our beer; and it being now the 20th of December."

The season was a most critical one The day was very cold, and in their midst was disease and starvation. For the curious reader we quote Cap tain John Smith as follows: "After baving been pested nine weeks in ernor Hutchinson issued his tanoons proclamation, which in part said that he was thankful for "the continuance of our civil and religious privileges." On November 18, 1777, the Con-tinental Congress proclaimed the first National Thanksgiving Day. We and that honorable body expressing profound gratitude that God had seen pleased to "smile on us in the Prosecution of a just and necessary War, for the Defense and Establish ment of our unalienable Rights and Liberties.

After the Constitution had been topted, a day was set apart, as resolved by Congress, that the people be thankful for the goodness of God. On the 28th of November, 1789, It was voted that the last Thursday In November be set apart for a day of thanksgiving. Thus we have a national holiday for public worship. As each year came around, the day was more noticed by the members of all churches, until at the present time the pages of the leading magazines of the English-speaking people give space to the study of the origin of Thanksgiving as set apart by the fathers of the movement .- From the Christian Register.

OUR THANKSGIVING GUEST.

- By Katle Chapin House, I well remember our first Thanksgiving dirner in our pioneer days in Kansas. I always loved the gentle story of the Pligrims' first Thanksgiving, because it suggests the homely incident I wish to relate. cruel unchained winds The

scourged the barcen prairies with vindictive fury. My mother, accustomed to the feasts of New England, must have felt the difference between the old life and the new as she placed the frugal meal for three on the scant kitchen table. But the linen was fine and white-we never fell ARRING Sunday, provisions. He also reported that from white table linen even in those

the ship supposed to have been lost days. And there was so such more had been sighted. This gave great to eat than usual, that the Child joy to the colonists. Relative to the Afraid of the Prairies thought that was a feast. There was fried quail, "Having these many signs of God's the result of my father's long tramp favor and acception, another solemn and unerring aim; a can of Califorday was set apart and appointed, nia peaches; a simple cake made for wherein we returned glory and this great occasion, and "broomhanhonour and praise with thankfulness die squashes," the sweetest and richcolonists "Givinge to our good God who had dealt so est that ever came from cabin oven! These were the gift of a well loved Each year the Plymouth colony neighbor, brought by her all the way

chine.

held thanksgiving. Passing on, we from the next county, and I am sure notice the arrival of John Winthrop that they had no idea when they place at the Island of Monhegan. and his associates, a very religious were sapping the sun and the rain people. They, too, held a day of on that farm how delicious they "publick worship and thanksgiving." | would taste to the cabin dwellers on We find that on February 22, 1630, that stern, bleak Thanksgiving Day



Lhanksgiving

Electricity On a Dairy Farm.

The Labor in Many of the Necessary Farm Operations Much Reduced and the Hired Man Not Greatly Missed.

WILLIAM P. DOYLE.

On the outskirts of a hustling little | concrete except where the cattle stand manufacturing village. manufacturing village, Oriskany and lie. That is of plank, as Mr. Falls, in Southern Oneida County, is Miner has not come to the belief that a farm that is probably as interesting cattle do well or enjoy life as much and remarkable as any in the State on cold concrete floors. A pit back of New York, and it is doubtful if there is another in the United States waste is carried off by flushing to a equalling it in completeness of labor large tank, the contents of which saving, power generating and me- are then used for fertilizing. Patchanical devices. The farm is owned ent swing stanchions are by E. Burdette Miner. Besides being which allow the greatest freedom for cultivated and conducted in every the cattle's heads, whether standing way in accordance with modern and or lying down. All the milking is up-to-date farming science, it also very successfully and quickly done by possesses one of the most thoroughly electrically driven milking machines, perfected and efficient electrical farm which Mr. Miner says give satisfacplants ever constructed. tion in every way.

By electric power generated on his In the creamery, where the milk own farm Mr. Miner runs a large from a dairy of twenty cows is daily saw for cutting up all lengths and transformed into butter, is a milk sizes of stove wood, runs the milkseparator, the heavy bowl of which ing machines, ensilage cutters and must be made to revolve at a speed hoisters, separators and ice cream of 7400 revolutions a minute each freezer, churn, thrasher, grindstone, morning and evening, till the entire milk production of the cows has gone pumps, washing machines and wringer, besides lighting every room in his through it. Before installing electric house and heating most of them by power this laborious work had to be the same method. He has electric done by hand and was counted part lights in every barn and other buildof the hardest farm work. With that ing on his farm . where lights may was the big churn, which for an hour be needed, including a well appoint- at a time, several days a week, deed machine shop, where he, with his manded the streauous attention of sons, does all his own mehcanical some muscular person who no doubt work. In that shop he has an eleccould have been profitably spending tric motor that runs a lathe, drill, his time at some other less laborious wire winding machine, electric sol- work. All that work must be done dering iron, buffing machine, buzz- away with, so a wire was run into saw and a large pump that operates the creamery, and on a concrete founthe milking mahcines down in the dation a half-horsepower motor was placed and connected. From this mostables In his house he has electric heaters tor a narrow belt was run to the in the different rooms that thoroughseparator. Then the churn was ly warm it at an absolutely even templaced on a platform swivelled from

one corner to the floor, the other perature at the will of the occupants. He also heats the flatirons by electhree corners resting on casters. This tricity, and has even a little electric arrangement permitted the churn to motor attached to the sewing mabe swung into line with the motor And this is all accomplished and connected by belt when the churn on a farm by a farmer without any is to be used. After the churning help, advice or assistance from any is completed the belt is stripped off one outside his own family. and the churn pushed back out of the All this saving of labor and the way,

inestimable conveniences have been In a room adjoining the creamery made possible by Mr. Miner and his was the grindstone, that torturous, sons by harnessing the Oriskaney back breaking arrangement that Creek, a turbulent little stream that every farmer boy has cause to reflows through the beautiful Oriskany member, especially his associations Valley, in which Mr. Miner owns a with it about harvesting time. large section of fine, fertile, well was a simple matter for Mr. Miner. tilled land. At a suitable point in He ran a small round belt from the the stream about one-quarter of a motor through the open door and mile from the house, where there is around a pulley on the axle of the a normal flow of about four thousand stone, and labor on that crank was cubic feet a minute, with about a six- at an end, the old Oriskany running foot fall, a thirty-six foot flow dam it more smoothly than it could be was put in, with a concrete and plank done by hand, and with no comfoundation, that is built to withstand plaints. almost any pressure that might come All around the farm are many mechanical contrivances that show confrom floods and spring freshets; but to make the dam safe and sure besiderable study, thought and ingenuyond all doubt, they built slosh ity, and one of the eleverest of these boards in the dam, six feet wide and is on the separator. When the milk one foot high, that can be drawn has all passed through the machine

out, one or all, as the supply of water the latter should be stopped and demands. Further, they have two rinsed. To accomplish this autolarge flood gates in the concrete at matically a float is connected with the bottom of the dam that can be let the electric current operating the moout, and should the flood be so great | tor in such a manner that when the that all these methods would fall to milk is all run out of the separator save the dam from going out they the float is lowered to a point where have built a spillway on the side of it breaks the circuit, cutting off the the pond that would take care of a power and stopping the machinery. great quantity of flood water.

Simultaneously with the breaking of At the left of the dam, leading the current a dish of water, previousdown from the pond about a hundred | ly placed above the separator, is empfeet downstream to an abrupt bank, tied by an ingenious device into the a dike eight or ten feet wide was dug. separator before it has censed to re-At the lower end of this a wheel pit, volve, and the large machine is laid in concrete, was built, with a thoroughly rinsed. Thus the sepasmall powerhouse above. There it rator is made to stop at the moment was found that a head of four and its work is done and to proceed to one-half feet had been obtained and to the indispensable work of rinsing an upright thirty-inch Samson water itself out properly. wheel was installed. Upon test it was A hand pump had been in use to found that the wheel under this very force water into a reservoir in the low head developed seventeen and attic of the house, which supplied the one-half horsepower. In the power- bathroom, and then a motor was house a dynamo of twelve and one- brought into use which did away with half kilowatt capacity was placed, the work of pumping. A larger mo-This was connected by 1500 feet of | tor was secured and placed in posibare aluminum cable with the farm tion in the woodyard. A circular saw buildings. In the house were placed and frame were provided and wood twenty-five sixteen-candlepower 220- in sled lengths is brought from the volt lamps, and in the barns eight wood lots in winter and is piled up more, electric illumination being the to await the time when it is confirst and principal object of the plant. venient to reduce it to stove wood In a little more than two months by the aid of the Oriskany Creek. after work was started in the bed of In the lightening of labor on the the creek to build a dam, the plant farm Mr. Miner did not for a minute was started up, and it has been runneglect the part performed by woning successfully, night and day, men, and his constant thought has ever since, and with no attention been to help his good wife in her Electric flatirons and elecwhatever from any one, save oiling, work. which is necessary about once in two trically driven sewing machines are weeks. The water wheel and dynaamong the results in the house. mo run continuously, and, now that the dining rooms are electric fans, the expense of purchasing and inwhich ventilate and cool the house stalling them is over, there is absoin the warm weather, and even the lutely no expense or trouble to it, ice cream freezer has a belt and and the vast amount of labor it saves motor.

BUFFALO CHIPS.

A Well-Nigh Extinct Fuel of the Western Plain.

On the high plains of the arid West the buffalo chip remains to-day an enduring memorial. Formed of of finely comminuted prairie grass, its surface remains year after year unaffected by the weather, except that annually it grows a little harder, until at last it will almost turn the edge of an ordinary knife. The winter's snows beat upon it without changing It, the spring rains merely dampen its surface, and even a long storm hardly wets through the sixteenth part of an Inch. The destruction of the chip comes from below, where dampness is held, where insects bore and burrow, and where moisture and the richness of the ground encourage a growth of vegetation. Around the chip's border grow taller stalks of grass and weeds, sometimes forcing their way through its thin margin. So gradually, but very slowly, the material of the chip is eaten away from the under side, until at last

merely a shell is left, which some day the wind will pick up and roll along. and which may then easily be broken up and disappear. Yet, to-day, over many portions of the plains genuine buffalo chips may be found in large numbers. Often on a dry place they are almost unchanged, and might be thought to be only a year or two old. Again they are surrounded by a thick fringe of vegetation, and are firmly anchored to the ground by it. Often these oldest ones are full of holes bored in them by insects or larvae of some fly or beetle that has deposited its eggs in the mass while yet it was fresh. In the early days of travel over

the treeless plains the buffalo chip often furnished the only fuel that was to be had. The dry chips burned slowly and made a hot and fairly lasting fire, over the coals of which cooking was done with a great deal of comfort. After camp had been made the first duty of all hands was to scatter over the surrounding prairie with gunny sacks, blankets and hats to gather the buffalo chips which were to be used to prepare the evening meal. All the early books speak of the use of this fuel, and mention its excellence as a matter of curlosity and interest; yet it is by no means peculiar to America. On the high plateaus of Tartary and Tibet the dung of camels and of yaks has been used for the same purpose time out of mind.

In dry weather no better fuel could be found than the buffalo chip, but if the weather had long been dam; or, worse still, if there had been a heavy rainstorm, the kindling of a fire of buffalo chips was a difficult, sometimes an impossible task. With out this fuel the difficulties of oldtime travel over the Western plains would have been many times multiplied. It furnished heat with which to prepare warm and nourishing food, often at critical times, and often gave the fire which kept men from perishing through cold.

That

By the Indians of the plains the buffalo was esteemed sacred above all other animals, and naturally so since it furnished them with food and shelter and clothing. They also held the buffalo chip sacred. In many of their ceremonies it was used sometimes to typify the buffalo, sometimes as a support to keep some sacred object from resting upon the ground. A sacred pipe might be placed upon a buffalo chip, and other sacred objects were often put upon it, sometimes the chip itself resting on a bed of the stems of the white sage .- Forest and Stream.

Modern Surgery.

indeed surpass all understan is quite a common thing nowadays for a surgeon to insert several tiny electric lights into the head through the nose and then working with long-handled, peculiar knives (also through the nostrils), remove a growth that is dangerously near the brain. Such operations are performed without making a single incision into the skin. Not so long ago the world was startled by the report that certain English surgeons had performed an operation that involved the cutting away of a growth from the heart. Eminent specialists have branded the announcement as a self-evident fake, but there are many who believe it did take place, Such things as taking out an eve or a part of the intestines and then putting them back are so common as to cause no comment. In A well-known physician in a Western State, who has made a study of grafting to a marked degree, recently sent out an announcoment to the effect that he had succeeded in Joining the hind legs of a rabbit to a cat. The effect, when Kitty walked, was ludricous, it is said, the rear legs trying to propel her with the spasmodic jerks of the hare, while the front legs tried to carry her with a cat's usual dignified tread. How far this physician's experiments would have carried him hadn't the local humane society stepped in, is "nknown,

RATTLED NERVES IN ANIMALS AND MEN.

At a country house at which the writer was staying there occurred a few days ago a curious episode to which he can recall no parallel. Our host had been breaking in a young horse, and one morning the animal was sent out with an older and steadler horse harnessed to a heavy omnibus. All went extremely well during a drive of about ten miles, until the party, consisting of the coachman, the man who had broken in the horse, and a daughter of the house, were almost home again. Our host was waiting on the road a few hundred yards from the stables to nee how the young one shaped. He happened to have with him more than a dozen fox terriers which are accustomed to be taken out together. frequently get a run after a rabbit and are generally known as "the pack.

Our host jumped on the boxstep of the omnibus as it went past, the better to judge of the young horse's appearance, and as luck would have It one of the young pack began leaping up at the step and barking. The barking dog started the young horse The first kick was a skier, kleking. as the writer can testify, having examined the mark made by the horse's hoof high up on the omnibus, and it brought the horse over the trace. After that he was beyond control, and his plunges made the other ani-mal respond. The latter got one leg over the poin and soon the young one was floundering on the ground and the elder, a powerful animal of over sixteen hands, was trampling on hint, and kicking furlously. All this, though a serious mess, was nothing extraordinary in the experience of a fearless household which breaks in its own horses.

But then an entirely new and ut expected trouble began. The park were yelping and skirmishing round the kicking horses, and the horses (whether only in pain, or whether partly in anger and terror at the pack it is difficult to say) began to All the four persons en-ECTORID. gaged in the turmoll-there were hy this time on the read trying to hold and pacify the horses-are agreed that the screaming of the horzes was what appeared to make the pack go mad. Mad, at all events, for the time they went. They attacked the horses and they attacked the min, particularly the men.

It ought to be explained that the dogs knew the men perfectly well. and had been accustomed to go out often enough with our host to regard him as their master in the absence of one or two other members of the family. They were not, then, attacking strangers. Our host, hanging on valiantly to the head of the older horse, which was still kleking diabolically and scroaming, kept several of them off by taking a lesson from the horse. To his great satisfaction, he "lifted" one of them several yards by a lucky kick, but for all that he was bitten on both lega. coachman suffered worse; both The his legs were bleeding, and his tattered trousers were a sufficient testimony of the way in which he had been "worried." Once during the struggle the horse stopped screaming for a few seconds, and then it seems that if the pack did not actually come under control, they were at all events not seriously aggressive.

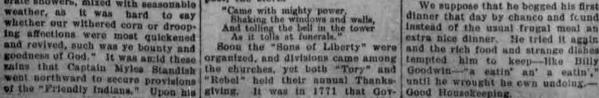
The pack are a set of terriers as good-tempered in their relations with human beings as one could want to This was not a case of a few find. vicious dogs turning when a suitable opportunity came on persons The wonders of modern surgery whom they had obeyed sullenly. Of course, the fact that the te accustomed to hunt anything which came in their way may explain something. Conceivably the spectacle of a horse on the ground may have aroused in them the same instincts as they have at the end of a run. though even so the horse would surely seem a very large and unfamiliar quarry. But this does not explain the attack upon the men. Hounds at the "death" do not turn on the huntsmen, and, so far as one knows, would not do so even if they were less well under control. The writer is forced to the conclusion that the screaming of the horses produced in the dogs a kind of frenzy which may perhaps be best though loosely described as panic. The subject is a very interesting. but unhappily a very vague one in the human sphere; it would be as Interesting, though probably even more difficult to investigate, in the animal world. History records uncontrollable ranks among soldiers, for which no immediate reason could be shown. In recent times there was the panie of the Greek soldlers outside Larisea in Thesealy when no Turks were near tham. The writer has heard a young officer tell how in the South African War his company, who had been merclessly shelled all day, suddenly rese up from their blyounc, following the esample of one man, and rushed across the empty weldt yelling like the Ephesian crowd, without nnowing why. At the moment there was no danger; and when the danger but existed they had endured it enfaiteringly. These are extreme cases of panie in its strict sense. M. Gustave Le Bon has written a book to show that a crowd has a conscience or intelligence of his own, which is something quite different from the aggregate of all tas separate consciences or intelligences of the people who compose the crows. He may be right. It is only in coordance with experience, at all events, that conscience becomes less 4, 20 tive when its scruples are shared And there seems to be some reases for the assertion that a number or persons who are individually 1000 and temperate may behave coll-tively in a manner quite insate rit, intemperate. Have the various stains of mind in human beings-the ' ... statio" states, to use that word is the careful Greek sense-any conc. terpart in animals?-London E. actator.

this leaking, unwholesome ship, lying wet in ye cabbins, most of them grew very weak, and weary of the sea." They had been on the sea nine weeks. In the following autumn there was

held a "Grande Thanksgiving," the most condensed account of which can be found in a letter by Edward Wins low, dated at Plymouth, and written to a friend in England, in which he said: "Our harvest being gotten in, deaths had taken place, the record our Governor sent four men on fowl- of which is unknown to history. Rev. ing that so we might after a special Cotton Mather is probably the best manner rejoice together after we had authority of the times. He relates gathered the fruits of our labors. of one man who had invited his little help beside served the company upon the spacious table was clams about a week. At which times among In asking the blessing at the family arms, many of the indians coming given them to suck the abundance of greatest king, Massasoyt, with somy the sands." All that spring, when ninety men, whom for three days we the tide: were right, they would rise they brought and bestowed upon our Governor, and upon the Captains and charitable men of the times appears others. sented a feast of Biblical renown. The Indians were warmly welcomed. distressed neighbor "the last handful The savage of America greated the of meal," when a ship with supplies Anglo-Saxon of Europe. The five was sighted in the harbor. deer killed by the natives, together The Puritan Thanksgiving Day Band. with the fowl killed by the "four becember 22, 1636. The authority good shots from the Colony," furnished food for the festivities that as follows: lasted nearly a week. Games were played, athletic sports were enjoyed, and some little time was spent in tinuing until after twelve aclocke, military feats. The natives were ye day being very cold, beginning wt much amused over the games of "stool-ball" and "pitch-ye-bar," as then more large in prayer, after that Laught by Governor Bradford. The year 1622 brought distress taught, after that prayor-& then a

and misfortune to the Pilgrims. psalme. Then making merry to the Crops were poor, the winter exceed-ingly coid, and they prayed "long and often" for their "dayly brade." is worthy of emulation. On the 12th The Thanksgiving of that year was of the following October services also attended by several of the "most wise" Indians. We find it recorded In the year 1642 Governor William that "s day was appointed by publick authority and set apart from all other 1746, when the French fleet had employments" to pray to God for His favor upon an ill-fated people. The thanksgiving" was held in "ye old was a most beautiful one. The skies were clear. The whole day Thomas Prince stood up in "publick was spont in fasting and prayer. It then rained with "soft, sweet, mod-erate showers, mixed with seasonable "Came with mighty power,"

weather, as it was hard to eay whether our withered corn or droop-ing affections were most quickened



South Meeting-house,"

-From the Breeders' Gazette

very cold and a hard one. Many At last expectation and preparation gave way to mastication, and the feast was on! We were well settled to the delights before us, when, in a lull of the swirling wind, we heard a strange picking at the door and in They killed as much fowl as with a friends to dinner, and the only food stalked an Indian brave of commanding presence and picturesque attire. Fear, the worst enemy of appetite. other recreations we exercised our table, he, thanked God "who had assalled me and the delights of the big dinner faded away. By signs amongst us, and among the rest their the seas and of the treasures hid in and gutteral noises the indian communicated the fact that he was hungry and he was invited to the table. entertained and feasted, and they before daylight, pray until it was How fast the slender stock of good went out and killed five deer which light enough to fish, and hunt the things faded away. I remember noticing that the canned peaches were shores for clams. One of the most especial favorites of his. One thing In several ways it repre- to have been Governor Winthrop, that amused us was his putting four teaspoonfuls of sugar in his glass of who was known to have given to a milk. My mother and I, unable to eat, watched the stranger closely. My father, too, soon finished his din-

ner, but the Indian licked the plat-Another interesting Thanksgiving ter clean in a sho t time. service was held in Old Scituate on His headdress and ornaments were gorgeous. My mother, attracted by for this mention is the church .ecord. the beautiful earrings he wore, de-"In ye Meetinghouse, beginning

termined to count them. There were fourteen pairs, all long and heavy some halfe hour before nine & conand very beautiful. The car was allt from the top of the lobe to the bottom. The weight of such excessive jeweiry held the slit open and presented a truly grewsome sight to an other Psalme & then the Word

civilized eyes. After warming himself thoroughly he passed out silently into the storm We bore our spalled dinner cheerfully; thinking we had given to one who needed it worse. Imagine our disgust when we learned that our house was the seventh at which he had eaten Thanksgiving dinner. Shirley proclaimed two services. There is more than one way for gourmand to be rebuked, and out threatened the colony, "a fast day of raged nature did the work this time In the bitter night following his big dinner day, he died in agony, and there was lamentation in the tepees of his tribe.

We suppose that he bogged his first dinner that day by chanco and found natead of the usual frugal meal an extra nice dinner. He tried it again and the rich food and strange dishes

tempted him to keep-like Billy Goodwin-"a catin' an' a catin',"

and the many luxuries and conveni-Life on a farm under the forcences it affords Mr. Miner and his going conditions carries with it about as much comfort, contentment and family make life on the farm about as pleasant as it could be anywhere case as life anywhere under normal conditions can offer, and Mr. Miner in the world.

Only a small portion of the power and his family enjoy it to the utmost. that could be generated is necessary. and it also helps to solve the labor and Mr. Miner placed a governor at problem and keeps the hoys content ed at home. the wheel gate, which regulates the

problem to solve, and it was an easy

one. They purchased a 4000-watt

heater, placed it in the house, and

The cost of equipping a farm in amount of water passing through the wheel to the amount of power needed. that manner must be no small item, After the problem of illumination but on that point Mr. Miner was on the farm had been solved, two of silent. He declined to give any fig-Mr. Miner's sons proceeded to extend ures, but the results are all so satisthe application of the power then at factory that it is doubtful if he their command. It was in the winter would go back to the old methods of farming for five times what the new and in this climate heat is very essential, and fuel, either wood or coal, is method has cost him. - New York always expensive. So there was a Tribune Farmer.

Dairying in New Zealand.

heated two rooms, one 16 x 13 x 7 1/2 The progress of the dairying industo a temperature of seventy-five detry in New Zealand continues at a grees, while out of doors the thermarvelous rate. According to the mometer sowed zero weather. And latest computation there are now from that extension of his system Mr. 540,000 dairy cows producing more than 52,000,000 pounds of butter a Miner has continued until it seems that there cannot possibly be a furyear. Twolve years ago there were ther use to put it to on the farm. forty-two factories, now there are The cow stables are built and kept 229. In addition, there are 500 priin a condition that shows that the vate dairies, while cheese factories owner believes in the most approved now number eighty-aine and skimand up-to-date methods in farming, ming stations 451. The up-to-date but that fact is also evinced in every-Department of Agriculture has re-

thing connected with his place, and cently raised the standard of butter a visit there is well worth consider- manufactured on private farms; and able effort. In both the stables and a further innovation has been to apthe horse barn he has running water point a woman inspector to visit pumped in by electricity, and there is these farms for the purpose of giving a plentiful supply of pure toring advice and information to the wives water at all times for the livesteck, and daughters of the dairymon-Pali The floors of the stable are all of Mail Gazette.

Prize Fish Story.

The prize fish story of the sensor omes from Atchison County. A cartain Mr. Smith, descendant from John Smith of Poenhonias fame, cast a line into the Missouri, baited with a large minnow. He left it there over night. Next morning be bauled in a catfish that weighed 140 pounds. When the catfish was cut open it was discovered that it had swallowed a perch that weighed a little over six pounds. And when the perch was cut open the further discovery was made that the latter had swallowed a chub that weighed nine ounces.

Unfortunately, no one thought of cutting the minnow open to ascertain if it had swallowed a saw-mill before it was taken into port by the catfiah. The fact that perch in this State celdom weigh above half a pound was not allowed to interfere with the symmetry of this story .- St. Louis Republic.

Probably the heaviest chain ever made has been furned out by an Engh firm for the Japanese Govern neut. The common links weigh 200 pounds spiece, and the end link 200 vounda.

The average duration of the rel of English monarchs for the last fig. years has been twenty-one years.