For the Boys and Girls

Fall Visitors.

A little band of Yellow leaves
In garments gay to see
Have come to frolic with the Greens
That cling to Mother Tree.

Oh, little leaves are hard to please,
As Mother Tree confesses,
For since the Yellows came her flock
All want to change their dresses!
—Claribel Weeks Avery.

The Appointed Place.

A few years ago an observing man lived on the fifth floor of an apartment house in which there was a well-equipped elevator. He noticed with satisfaction the regularity with which the elevator was inspected, but he also noticed that the elevator boys were constantly leaving and new ones coming in their place. After a while he asked the manager of the house why there were so many changes. "The boys do their work so poorly I have to discharge them and look for others," was the manager's reply.

After that the man paid more attention to the boys. Most of them responded immediately to his ring for the elevator. Yet in almost every case the elevator would go above the fifth floor, then below it, and after jiggling up and down several times stop an inch or two off the proper place. Rolling the door open, the boy would caution, "Watch your step."

One day the boy who was running the elevator a trifle worse than any of his predecessors exclaimed, "Well, to-day is my last day on this job!"

"Why?" asked the man.

"Oh, because we don't get paid enough. I was only just filling in with this. I'm going to look for a better job."

"Why don't you learn to stop at the right place first?" the man asked.

"What's the use? Its' too easy!" the boy exclaimed, wide-eyed. Then, leaning confidentially toward his passenger, he whispered, "I'm going to learn to run an automobile. Chauffeurs get lots of money."

"Yes, I know; but if you learn first to stop an elevator at the right place, won't you be a better chauffeur?"

The boy rolled the door wide, grinned and remarked, "Oh, what's the use?"

That is just the question: What is the use of doing little things well, when we want instead to be doing bigger and more important things?

The day after the man had had that talk with the elevator boy some one called the manager of the building on the telephone and asked about the boy. "He was the worst one we have ever had," was the manager's reply. In the week that followed the same question was asked many times, and the manager always answered it in the same way. The boy is not a chauffeur; he is still "filling in."

If he had stopped at the appointed place conscientiously day after day, not only would the manager have been reluctant to part with him but when the time came he would gladly have said to the first inquiry over the telephone: "John did his work well." There would have been no subsequent telephone calls.

How Far Do Birds Fly Southward?

The marking of migratory water fowl, as practised by the collaborators of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, has given evidence that it will be a most interesting and important investigation. Although the work has been in progress for only two years, notable results have already been secured.

The ducks and other birds whose movements are being studied by this method are caught mainly by the use of special traps, light aluminum bands placed on one leg and then released. Every band bears a serial number and the legend "Biol. Surv., Wash., D.C.

In the Washington office of the Biological Survey these banded birds are card indexed so that when a hunter secures a duck bearing one of these bands and reports the data connected with its capture, by referring to the card file, the route covered by the bird in question can be easily ascertained. When such records are received the hunter is advised where the bird was banded, while the person who attached the band is informed where it was secured.

During the fall shooting seasons for the last few years a large number of mallards and black ducks, with a few blue winged teal and other species, have been banded at a small lake about twenty miles north of Toronto, Ontario, and many interesting returns have been received.

The best "long range" record for these Canadian ducks is that of a blue winged teal banded September 24, 1920, and killed two months and seven days later in the Caroni Swamp, near Port of Spain, on the island of Trinidad, just off the coast of Venezuela. The shortest flight that this bird could have made would be over 3,000 miles.

It is a well known fact that blue winged teals and certain other ducks that breed in North America spend the winter season in South America, but it was rather a surprise to learn that those individuals that had bred in Canada would make the long flight to South America, because the species also winters in small numbers in the Gulf region, and it is to that area that the more northern birds might be expected to go.

His Job.

Lazy Mike—"I have a new position with the railway company."

Weary Rhodes—"What is it."

Lazy Mike—"You know the fellow that goes alongside the train and taps the axles to see if everything's all right? Well, I help him listen."

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UTILIZING THE PEAT BOGS OF CANADA

ABOUT 37,000 SQUARE MILES FROM FIVE TO TEN FEET DEEP.

Peat Industry to be Established Which Will Tend to Alleviate Fuel Situation.

Canada's fuel problem is one of the most stressful in the Dominion's national existence and was the first to receive attention from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research upon its formation. Practically all the coal used in Central Canada comes from the United States and enormous sums of money are paid each year to that country for the winter's supply. What would be the effect upon the Canadian people and their industries should this supply be cut off, even for a single winter, is not pleasant contemplation, and naturally the question of meeting, wholly or partially, from Canadian sources, this demand for coal, in the central areas of Canada, has occupied the best minds of the country. Investigation has followed a double course—the utilization of the peat bogs of Canada and the briquetting of the low grade lignites of south eastern Saskatchewan.

In the vast central portions of Canada lying between the largest coal-bearing areas is an extensive territory where coal measures diminish and which is largely dependant upon the United States for its coal supply. There are estimated to be some 37,000 square miles of peat bogs in the Dominion from five to ten feet deep, the greater supply being in these coalless regions. In many of these areas it was considered that the peat industry might advantageously be introduced, the peat being peculiarly suited for manufacture into fuel for domestic and power purposes and conveniently situated as regards transportation facilities and contiguous adjacent industrial communities.

Formation of a Peat Committee.

The manufacture of peat in certain areas had been carried out in a spasmodic and desultory manner for a number of years and in the main had not proved satisfactory. An investigation by the Dominion Mines Branch determined that this was due to lack of knowledge on the part of operators of the nature of the commodity they were handling. In 1918 the whole question was placed in the hands of a Peat Committee, consisting of four members, who conducted investigations into the peat bogs of the Dominion with a view to establishing their utility as a source of fuel. Both on account of the greater need of the industrial area about it, and to the favorable nature of the deposits, and the additional fact that the Ontario government had preliminary investigations already under way in that area, attention became concentrated on the peat bogs of Alfred, in Prescott County, Ontario.

The fact that they had this problem to solve and that all their efforts were directed along the line of experimentation and investigation must be borne in mind. The fact that fuel could be manufactured from these peat bogs had already been established; their problem was to devise a system of manufacture which would permit the finished product to compete with the imported hard coal. Working with the old plant in 1919, about 3,000 tons of peat fuel were produced and found a ready market.

During 1919 a new machine was designed upon the basis of the one in operation and the two operated in competition throughout 1920, accounting for a combined production in that year of 5,500 tons.

There was a remarkable demand for the product, inquiries coming from New Brunswick and Quebec points. The bulk of the output was consumed by Ottawa, Chatham and Pevera in Ontario, smaller supplies going to Kitchenen, Ontario, and Joliette and Three Rivers, Quebec. A close study was made throughout the year of the two machines in operation and the conclusion arrived at that neither was the most efficient possible, and accordingly a new machine was designed combining the best points of each of the other two.

The year 1921 was occupied largely with the construction of the combination plant so that this year was to a great extent one of continued experimentation and a development along other lines than production. In order to keep up a certain proportion of the output, one of the condemned plants was continued in operation and in 1921 a total of 3,889 tons were produced. Of this 1,500 tons were shipped to the markets which had already been developed and which the previous year could have absorbed ten times the production. An unfortunate fire of unknown origin consumed practically the entire remainder of the output and put an end to shipping for that year.

A Plant Finally Perfected.

The year was a momentous one, however, in demonstrating the commercial value of the plant which had been constructed to combine the best qualities of the two previously operated and coming up to the most sanguine expectations of the engineers who designed it. This year, with the exception of a few minor details, which are expected to ocupy a short time in the beginning of the period of operation, the plant is perfected and is expected to operate the full season, doubling at the very least, the production of the year 1921. The machine has a capacity of ten tons per hour and is expected to maintain an output of one hundred tons per day of ten hours. Last season the manufactured fuel was put on the cars at Alfred at a price of $5 per ton and it is assured that this cost of production can be maintained whilst there is a possibility of shaving it this year.

Another excellent feature of achievment in the year 1921 has been the development of a small machine which can be operated by three men and will average a production of about two tons per hour. The machine, which has been perfected in operation, has been devised for use on small bogs, to be used by communities of farmers on such areas, or even to finish up the work on larger deposits. It is pointed out that whilst Ireland is the principal peat producing country of the world none of her deposits are extensive and that her annual production which runs into the millions of tons, is the result of work of numerous small areas.

The Outlook for 1922.

The year 1922 will be the first actual peat producing year with machinery which is considered eminently satisfactory for commercial production and thus the real work of the Peat Committee has been completed. The efforts of the past few years have all been experimental and demonstrative, directed towards the developing of a commercially producing machine. The present machine it is considered, produces as economically as is possible and the matter of competition with coal at points distant from the bogs, is largely a matter of extraneous factors.

There would appear to be little doubt but that as a result of the activities and demonstrations of the Peat Committee, a peat industry will shortly be established in Canada and the coal importation situation alleviated by this means to at least some small extent. Results from the burning of the Alfred peat fuel have been excellent, especially in combination with imported hard coal. It is not intended to obviate, by this means, or even expected, the necessity of coal importation, but to curtail foreign buying, spend the money which would otherwise go out of the country, on the development of a Canadian resource and develop a source of fuel supply should, for any reason, the supply of hard coal be suddenly cut off.

The Dawn of Wisdom.

By Stickland Gillilan

Now let me go unto my one-time foe
And by my treatment of him clearly show
I have grown big and wise enough to know
I was, or could have been, the erring one.
Then if he spurn me—well, I should have done
One of the bravest things beneath the sun.
People of every size make stupid breaks;
None but the big acknowledge their mistakes.

EXPANSION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Since the beginning of the new year Canada has given various indications of a return to more normal and prosperous conditions, and there is no longer any doubt but that these indications will be borne out in substantially increased figures of preduction at the end of the year in practically every resource and manufacture. This re-awakening to activity has been evidenced in nearly all the Dominion's lines of industry, and in none has it been so pronounced as in the expansion and new establishment of manufacturing. Industry is striding apace with agriculture and manufacturing assuming a more important place each year in Dominion life. The annual production of Canadian manufacturing industries now amounts to approximately $400 per head of population, whilst the country exports equal $150 per head, or the highest in the world.

The present year has seen focussed upon Canada and her opportunity a more than usual attention from trade interests, not alone to the Canadian domestic market, which is small, but to the export market, which, by virtue of Canada's strategic position, is expanding rapidly. One of the outstanding traits of the year has been the desire evinced by the United Kingdom to increase trade with Canada, which came happily at a time when certain Canadian products were barred from the United States market by the tariff and when Canada was finding it necessary to find other markets and to stir herself to develop trade within the Empire. This new interest has not only had the effect of bringing manufacturers from the British Isles to establish in the Dominion, but has stimulated the expansion of American interests in Canada to meet the competition.

Many New Incorporations.

In the year 1921 a total of 1,081 charters were granted new companies commencing operations in Canada, the whole representing a capitalization of $824,000,000. This year, during the first six months, new incorporations have approximated $20,000,000 a week, and it would seem as if 1922 were going to create a record in this regard. At the end of the year it was estimated there were about eight hundred branch plants of American industries operating in Canada and about one third of this number branches of English industries. Since the beginning of the year the British Isles, through the visits of various trades interests and manufacturers' representatives, has been brought to realize the expediency of following United States trade methods in Canada, and there seems reason to expect in the near future the establishment of many British branch industries. Meanwhile the locating of fresh United States industries goes on unabated as more American houses come to realize that this is the ablest manner of capturing and holding the Canadian market and trading with the British Empire.

Industrial Boom in Canada.

Among the many United States branch plants to be established this year is a copper and brass concern at Toronto, cutlery manufactures at Hamilton and Welland, electric bulbs at Oshawa, hosiery at Guelph, automobile manufactures at Sarnia, silk mills at Cowansville, auto tire plant at Hamilton, silk dyeing and finishing at Drummondville, and textile dyeing at St. John's.

The industrial boom which has hit Canada has favored all sections of the Dominion and covers practically all phases of industrial activity. This is a tribute to the country as a whole as possessing those qualities which prove attractive to manufacturres and show that the wide diversity of Canadian natural resources, profusely scattered, makes the establishment of industries in any section profitable.

The Border cities, always regarded in great favor by American manufacturers, have recently experienced a substantial expansion to their automobile industries through the doubling of the capacity of the Ford plant and the location in that area of the Dodge Company. The Eastern Townships of Quebec are developing as the premier textile centre of Canada almost solely through the establishment there of United States concerns, many of which have located since the beginning of the year.

As the result of the campaign waged by the Canadian Government with the object of educating British manufacturers, half a dozen branch plants of English manufacturing concerns are announced as locating. In addition an English automobile manufacturing industry is to enter into competition with United States firms manufacturing in Canada, and there is a possibility of an English firm establishing a lace-making industry in the near future. The firm of Dent, Allcroft, has located a subsidiary company at St. Catharines, Ontario, to manufacture the gloves which have made the parent house famous, and a representative of Vickers, Ltd., of London, England, has been in British Columbia with the object of establishing manufacturing and distributing branches in the province.

The virtual ban existing in the United States against the introduction of Canadian agricultural produce has brought home to Canada the wisdom of becoming independent in this regard. The full result of this will only develop in the course of time, but already Canada has in sight the manufacture of her wool into a state ready for her textile mills, a work previously performed in the United States. The same desire has to some extent expanded the manufacture of asbestos products in Canada, the extension of the existing industry in the Eastern Townships of Quebec now being in a position to supply all Canadian requirements in this regard.

An Optimistic Outlook.

Altogether Canada has reason to be exceedingly gratified at the manner in which the Dominion has been favored this year by manufacturers in other countries, which would indicate a remarkable expansion in the country's industrial output with in a very short period. Just how important Canadian industry looms up in the national life can only be estimated from a consideration of the fact that whilst in 1921 the agricultural production of Canada was valued at $1,396,223,000, the industrial output in 1919 was worth $3,520,724,039. Its growth is seen in comparison with the figures of 1870, $221,617,773, and 1900, $481,053,375.

What Kind of Blood.

The students at the medical school were having an oral examination. The serum of a frog, says Mr. Ramsay Colles, had been put upon the slide of a microscope, and each student was to declare what it was.

The first student successfully pronounced the object to be "the blood of a frog." On leaving the room, he managed to convey the information to a fellow student who was far from bright.

Meanwhile the professor had removed the slide and had substituted a slide bearing a drop of his own blood. The second student in his turn easily identified it as blood.

"What kind of blood?" asked the professor.

"I think, sir, it's the blood of a reptile!" was the quick reply.

Subconscious.

Two little girls had been asked to water the flowers in the garden and after they had done so they began disputing as to which had carried the greater number of sprinkling cans. "I know I did," insisted the younger child, "'cause I carried five that I remember and one that I don't remember.'

The Best Way to Keep Young.

Stop thinking about growing old, about decrepitude, about death. Stop talking about it. Stop visualizing it. Stop preparing for it, making plans for it. Life, life, life, more life is what you want to prepare for, not death! The best preparation for death is the preparation for life. It is also the best way to keep young.

The Oldest Holiday.

Saturday afternoon is our oldest holiday. It dates from the days of the Anglo-Saxons. King Edgar, in the tenth century, decreed that all work should cease at noon on Saturday, and not be resumed until sunrise on Monday.

In the following century King Canute issued an order: "Let every Sunday be kept from Saturday's noon to Monday's dawn," and in 1203 a similar law was made in Scotland.

In those days the market adjoined the parish church, and after prayers each Saturday evening the people would go out and purchase their weekly store of provisions.

One pound of cork is sufficient to keep a man afloat.

By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.

When Ceilings Are Too Low for Beauty.

In my last article I spoke of the room which needed the influence of horizontal lines to make it appear wider. I realize that such a room's problem is not that which every housewife has to solve. There are many rooms in these modern times with ceilings which are too low for beauty. Tastes differ as to what is the ideal height for a ceiling, but let it suffice to say that it should be in harmony with the other proportions of the room.

Large rooms often have high ceilings. Small rooms could not afford such height as it would tend to make them appear too narrow, but alas! too often are small rooms made to appear smaller by ceilings that seem verily to press down on their occupants.

If your ceiling is too low to suit your tastes, your redecorating should be given much thought. After the two problems that of color and that of plain versus figured draperies have been solved and you come to the choice of what type of pattern to choose in the figured draperies, take your ceiling into consideration.

Where in my last article I described the remedial effects of horizontal lines on narrow dimensions, to-day I want to discuss the lines which will help the too low room.

The artist has helped with an illustration of a striped drapery. That is the solution. Where horizontal lines give width perpendicular lines give height.

So give the subject matter of this and the last two articles your attention when planning your fall decorations. Schemes should be forming as I have said, and if thought

is injected into them you will be better satisfied with your home this coming winter.