INVENTORS--TAKE WARNING!

Trifles That Cause Talent to be Wasted.

When Isaac Holden, who was the first to turn silk waste to good account, was a young man, he delivered a lecture in which he described a means he had invented of producing instantaneous light, in order to save himself the trouble of starting his study fire with flint and steel.

A student in the audience wrote to his father—a London chemist—about it, with the result that shortly afterwards lucifer matches were placed on the market. Many times subsequently Holden regretted that he had not kept his secret and taken out a patent for it.

Inventors often stumble in this or some other way. Many a man devotes much time and money to an invention which, though useful, is not patentable, because it has been described in print. For this reason, the periscope, now an essential part of every submarine, brought nothing to the man who was responsible for its introduction.

Patenting An Old Idea.

When a patent was applied for, the examiners showed that he had been anticipated by Jules Verne, who, years earlier, in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," had equipped an imaginary submarine with an imaginary periscope.

On the other hand, it should not be assumed that a method of putting into practice an obvious or an old idea cannot be fully protected. In connection with a patent for a vacuum-cleaner, it was claimed that, though the idea of extracting dust from carpets and so on, by suction, was old, the inventor had made it a practical success, and this contention was upheld by the Court, which pronounced for the validity of the patent.

A patent may be granted, too, for a slight modification of an old formula or process. Some time ago a man secured one for the use of an excess of a single ingredient in a known chemical process. Equally curious an invention was the omission of an interior mandrel, or former, which had been supposed necessary for the rolling of metal tubes. Tubes made without the mandrel were cheaper and better than those made with it.

Inventors, again, should beware of superfilities. A man got a patent in America for a device to use in coal stoves to enable them to burn oil. In the specification he included a groove, the stated object of which was to catch any dripping of oil. When the article was put on the market, it sold like hot cakes; but, unfortunately for the inventor, somebody discovered that it would work just as well without the groove. So he patented a device exactly like the original, minus the groove, and the actual inventor had no redress.

Over-specific details are also dangerous. For many years every American motor-car manufacturer except one paid royalties to Selden, whose patent was thought to cover every kind of car propelled by a petrol engine. But after much litigation it was held that it applied only to two-cylinder engines, and that Selden had no claim against the manufacturers of cars in which four-cylinder engines were used.

There is another series of pitfalls in connection with marketing an invention. Professional inventors find a demand first and then set to work to supply it, whereas amateurs do nearly the opposite, and consequently many patents are almost worthless. For railway appliances alone, there are hundreds that will never be worked, because the cost of installation would be too great.

In any case, an invention rarely gives a quick return, and some do not even begin to pay till near the end of the term of the patent on them. For ten years one yielded no profit to the patentee, but during the last four years it earned him $35,000.

ROUYN RAILROAD DISPUTE

Above is shown the Cheminis station at the end of the Nipissing Central branch of the T. & N.O. on the Ontario-Quebec boundary. It is now up to the supreme court to decide whether the line will be extended from this point into the Rouyn gold field in Quebec.

MARKED SUCCESS IN SHIPPING BUFFALO

OVER SIXTEEN HUNDRED ANIMALS MOVED.

Plains Herd Reported Mingling With Wood Buffalo in Reserve.

Canada's success in her efforts to save the buffalo from extinction is shown in the fact that the great park at Wainwright, Alberta, an[illegible] 15 miles long [illegible] ago, [illegible] time, is unable to [illegible] further increase in the herd and provision must be made for the disposal of the annual increase. From time to time a certain number have been slaughtered and a commercial disposition made of the meat and robes. As a further experiment, during the past summer, over 1,600 yearling and 2-year-old buffalo were shipped from Wainwright northward about 700 miles by rail and water to the Wood Buffalo park, near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories. Ten thousand five hundred square miles of natural pasture are included in the Wood Buffalo park which was primarily set aside for the protection of our wild wood buffalo herds. While it is too soon to say positively what the outcome of this experiment will be, the outlook is most encouraging.

Salvage Started in 1907.

Enghteen years ago it was the general opinion of naturalists and others that the buffalo was doomed to extinction. In 1907 the opportunity to save a last remnant of these one-time lords of the plains was grasped by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior, and at the end of three years the last of the 709 members of the herd owned by Michael Pablo, of Montana, U.S.A., were safely within the Buffalo National park at Wainwright. During the intervening sixteen years the increase in this herd was about 11,300, making with the original 709 approximately 12,000 head. About 2,000 have been slaughtered for commercial purposes, and approximately 2,000 more shipped out in this year's experiment, transferred to other parks and otherwise disposed of, leaving about 8,000 animals at present in the Wainwright park.

With the future of the species in Canada practically assured, the Government is considering ways and means of utilizing its surplus animals which through natural increase reach about 1,500 buffalo per year. This summer's experiment was carried out with remarkable success and with the very small loss of only eight animals out of 1,634 shipped.

The movement of the buffalo from Wainwright bega[illegible] early part of June. Th[illegible] was a point [illegible] Slave river [illegible] bound[illegible] park. Sub[illegible] loading platforms were built at Wainwright and weekly shipments of 200 to 250 each were made in special cars divided into sections and fitted with watering and feeding facilities. The first trainload left Wainwright on June 15 and reached the end of steel at Waterways, Alberta, on the 17th. At this point the buffalo were placed in specially constructed corrals where they were watered, fed, and rested for thirty-six hours. They were then reloaded on two barges, and, after an uneventful trip down the Clearwater, Athabaska, and Slave rivers, arrived at their destination on June 21. The buffalo were released at the gateway of their new home by means of an enclosed wharf and laneway from which they raced for a few hundred yards and then settled down to graze on the inviting grass before further exploration.

Experiment a Success.

Seven times during the summer this unique flotilla made the river journey, and during the first week in August the last shipment reached the northern park. Since then the wardens, who for some years have been guarding the wood buffalo against trespassers and who are now responsible for the new arrivals, have reported that the plains and wood buffalo are mingling freely and that there is every prospect of complete amalgamation of the two herds.

So far the experiment has been a marked success. However some time must elapse before the outcome can be recorded. In the meantime indications give ground for the belief that the success at Wainwright will be repeated on the banks of the Slave and Peace rivers.

Two in the Temple.

Two went to pray? O rather say
One went to brag, the other to pray:

One stands up close and treads on high,
Where the other dares not send his eye.

One nearer to God's altar trod,
The other to the altar's God.
—Crashaw (Seventeenth Century).

Bird With Three Names.

The bobolink, a country dweller in Eastern North America all summer, assists the farmer in destroying insects, but later in the season retiring southward it creates havoc in the rice fields and is known as the rice bird. When sold in the market it is called reed bird.

[illegible] who will take command of [illegible] tain's air defense forces on [illegible] separate unit of national de[illegible]

Prof. Y. Henderson

The Yale physiologist, who in a lecture in London gave a natural explanation of the miracle of Elisha raising to live the son of the Shulamite woman. Prof. Henderson believes that the child was in a coma as a result of eating poppies in the fields. Elisha breathed carbon dioxide, which is exhaled by all human beings, into the child, and recent experiments show that carbon dioxide used with anaesthetics allow greater control of breathing and speedier return from anaesthetics. He also held that this use of carbon dioxide would be a great advance in surgery.

Winter Twilight.

Let us be still where this blue twilight falls,
With crumbling shadows on the hills of snow,
For here, within these thin and waver[illegible]
[illegible] little day we call our own,
And twilight passes like a moving tide
That leaves us hushed, so strangely and alone.

For there is naught more lovely than this falling
Of noiseless shadows through the steepled town,
This gathered stillness in the listening air,
And stars like tender words, they are so fair.
—David Morton, in "Harvest."

Unthinkable.

"Did you turn down the Count's proposal?"

"Why of course! He's a noted mind reader. Think how it would be not to be able to keep a secret."

Electricity in Berlin.

Electricity is used in 30 per cent. of the homes in Berlin.

Where a bride has two or more "attendants" these are always known as bridesmaids. It is where there is only one attendant that the term "best girl" is now often used.

A cat's dislike for water is explained by the fact that its fur is devoid of oil and when wet it does not dry quickly.

The word "ball" applied to a large dance comes from the old French word "bal," a dance. Ballerina, a dancer, and ballet, an exhibition of dancing, come from the same source.

Neddy Gets a Move On.

An Irishman wanted to take his donkey a journey by train, and when he got to the station he asked the stationmaster where he should put it.

"At the back of the train," he was told.

The Irishman himself got in with the guard, and after about an hour's travelling he asked: "And how fast moight we be goin' now?"
the guard.

"Begorra," came the reply, "my Neddy must be steppin' it out!"

Flying is wiping out distance and freeing us from the crushing tribute that hitherto has had to be paid to time.—Sir Samuel Hoare.

"When I was young I used to think that it was thunder that killed men," said a shrewd preacher; "but, as I grew older, I found it was lightning. So I resolved to thunder less and lighten more."

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Boring operations on the oil areas taken up in Prince Edward Island by the Henry L. Daugherty interests of New York City commenced recently at Governor's Island, when Premier J. D. Stewart, in the presence of a large gathering of people, pressed the lever starting the machinery. It is anticipated that boring will go forward throughout the winter.

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia's revenue in 1924 amounted to $122,250,251, and that of New Brunswick to $96,173,000. In Nova Scotia revenue from agriculture accounted for $42,973,000; mines $28,500,000; forests $10,000,000; fisheries $8,777,251; manufactures $25,000,000, and tourist traffic $7,000,000. The New Brunswick total was made up of agriculture $35,773,000; mines $2,250,000; forests $24,000,000; fisheries $4,650,000; manufactures $23,400,000, and tourist traffic $6,000,000.

Saint John, N.B.—For several months the boom in Florida has been advantageously affecting the lumber market here. A number of shipments have gone forward to Miami and further consignments will go forward as the demand necessitates.

Quebec, Que.—Development of the water falls of the Outarde River, located on the Maniconagan limits, on the north shore, fifteen miles east of Bersimis, has been started by the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, Ontario, which operates principally for the Chicago Tribune. In its contract with the Provincial Government, the Ontario Paper Co. agrees, in return for the water power and pulpwood concessions, to erect a pulp and paper mill, which is expected to be completed and in operation within two years' time.

Fort William, Ont.—The Nipigon Corporation, which recently purchased large pulpwood limits, will erect at Nipigon, in the Thunder Bay District of Ontario, a mill to produce a minimum of 60,000 tons of newsprint, according to Ernest Ressiter, vice-president of the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—The first effect of the discoveries of Garnet and other early-maturing wheat became apparent recently when the Federal Dept. of Agriculture officially announced that the northern limit of agriculture in Western Canada had been forced back 60 to 75 miles and a vast new empire opened up for productive purposes. Commenting upon this statement in a recent issue, the Winnipeg Free Press says that a new homestead area would seem inevitable throughout this vast additional semi-wooded area, with its safety-first mixed farming opportunities.

Regina, Sask.—At the Chicago International Stock Show the Clydesdales owned by the University of Saskatchewan captured nearly all of the coveted honors in the Clydesdale section of this greatest of American shows. The following is a summary of the placings: one grand championship, two reserve grand championships, six first pdizes, two second prizes, one sixth prize. Seven animals were sent by the University, six of which were bred and raised on the University farm at Saskatoon.

Lethbridge, Alta.—James Pike, manager of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project, states than an average of a settler a day is being placed on the irrigation tract. Incoming farmers get competent instruction from the start.

Vancouver, B.C.—A company has been formed here for the manufacture of Diesel engines. The company's capital is sufficiently subscribed to proceed with the construction of the first unit of the plant. No stock is offered to the public.

Night.

The wind is full of mystery to-night,
In it the summer warmth and autumn chill
Commingle like the waters in a bight
To form a tide-rip that is never still.

Colliding seasons purify the air
Like clouds that forge the thunderbolt; the moon
Treads carefully her hazy spiral stair,
And clearer grows the laughing of the loon.

When breezes hit them from the bay's defiles
The little boats at anchor faintly move;
And waves [illegible] like the wood[illegible]
[illegible] on the

The world is full of mystery to-night,
So full that one is satisfied to feel
The wind caress his cheeks, the waves in flight,
The woods withhold the tales they might reveal
—Wilbert Snow.

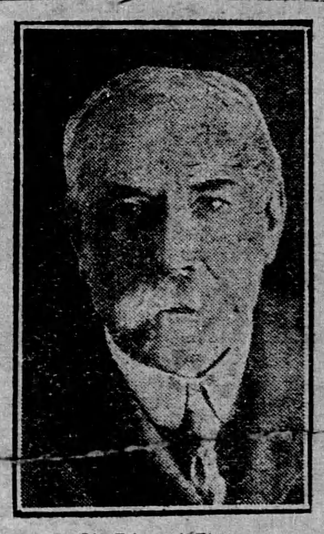
Sir George Milne

who will become commander-in-chief of the British army in succession to Lord Cavan on January 1.

Down to a Fraction.

Teacher—"How old are you, little boy?"

Sonny (who has just started doing fractions)—"I'm ten and five-twelfths."



Sir Edward Elgar

who was honored by the Royal Philharmonic Society at their recent concert in Queen's Hall. After an all Elgar program he was presented with the society's gold medal. In all the 112 years of the society's existence only about 35 composers, conductors and solo artists have been so honored.

A Forgotten Inventor.

Among the guests at the laying of a cornerstone for a new film exchange in New York was a gray-haired man who has the distinction of being the first man to make and operate a practical projector for showing photographic films of moving pictures. The man's name is Jean A. Leroy. He is a machinist and inot a very prosperous one. Yet he practically invented the process on which rests an industry that employs hundreds of thousands of persons, turns over a great many million dollars a year and has made fortunes for no one knows how many picture producers, directors, actors and theatre-owners. Mr. Leroy ran the first strips of film through his projector as long ago as 1894; but he failed to get the machine patented and has made little or nothing out of it.

Mail Carrier on Stilts.

Perhaps the world's oddest mail carrier is the Dane who plies between the islands of Bogoe and Faroe. He must make his trip on stilts, as the water between the two places is too shallow for boats generally but too deep for ordinary shoes.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

At That, Spivis Made a Close Guess.