

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupil,
Farmers, a rymn, Horsemen

LONG-DISTANCE TALKERS.

Something That a Woman Does Better Than a Man.

A woman can talk longer than a man because she uses less force in speaking than the man does. A professor has proved by actual and very delicate measurements that the baritone singer uses far more energy than the tenor and that the bass singer uses more force than either.

The range of voices differs greatly, so the percentage varies to the same extent, but as a general result it was proved that the tenor uses only from one-seventh to one-sixteenth of the lung-power of the baritone or bass. The difference between the force used by the alto and the soprano is also marked, and the alto who sings in very deep tones uses at least ten times the force of the thrilling soprano.

The explanation is so simple that it is surprising that the investigation was not made before. It has long been known that the tenor or soprano brings the vocal cords close together and keeps the edges only vibrating by the emission of air. The bass or alto leaves the space between the cords wider open and his words are very much more of the membranes, so that a considerably larger amount of air is required and much more force is expended.

Persons with high, squeaky voices often seem to be very loquacious, and the reason is now plain—they can talk with far less effort than those who take a deeper tone and have to use more air to utter their words. Here lies the real explanation of the ease with which a woman can outtalk a man. She has the advantage of using from one-seventh to one-sixteenth less lung-power. —Tit-Bits.

Criminals In War.

Crime has decreased greatly since the war broke out, the reason being that a considerable proportion of men belonging to the professional criminal classes have been absorbed into the army. Many of them, too, have done well in it.

One convict, a Liverpool man, with a score or more convictions to his "credit," won the Victoria Cross for one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry on record, and has since died for his country. Others, promoted on the field for bravery, have attained to non-commissioned and even, in some instances, to commissioned rank.

The past history of practically all men of this type is known to the heads of the Criminal Record Office at Scotland Yard, but these never pass on their information to the military authorities. To do so would be manifestly unfair to what whatever their past faults may have been, are now doing their best for their country, and, incidentally, trying to make good on their own account. There is, however, one exception, and the rule in this connection is a hard and fast one. No man of known criminal antecedents is allowed to serve in the Royal Army Medical Corps, or, generally speaking, in any of the other departmental corps. —Tit-Bits.

A Traveler.

A man whose every word and action betokened a son of the soil stepped up to the booking office of a provincial railway station. After a cheery "Gude mornin' to yer!" he asked the clerk for a ticket to London. "You will have a return, won't you?" inquired the clerk. "What do you say?" "Why, you'll want to come back, won't you?" "No, that I shan't; but y'd better give me a return, all the same." "But," expostulated the clerk, "if you don't want to come back it's only a waste of money." "Look 'ere, young man," replied the old fellow in a tone of subdued confidence, "that's my business. I sartainly shan't want to come back; but I shall jest as sartainly have to."

Has Had Experience.

"So you've joined the army, Mose?" asked a man, addressing his former coachman. "Yes, sah." "What branch of the service are you in?" "Well, sah, Ah's in de infantry, but when we gets 't France Ah's done asked de captain to put me on dat night-raid work. Gitting in de odder fellow's backyard durin' de night hours is a job dat Ah considers mahself particularly experienced at."

All Clear.

Bill Basham was not a safe person to deal with. On the contrary, he dealt with safes; but the lady visitor to the slums was not to know this. "So," she said to Bill's little son, "they're put your father away for safe keeping?" "Nah! Fer safe-breakin'!" replied the grubby one, with a wink.

A Long Acquaintance.

Little Girl—Poor mummy's got a headache? Poor old mummy! Mother—You must not call mother old, dear. Little Girl—I don't mean that you're really old, but that I've known you a long time!

His Twin.

"Are you going to make a garden next year?" "No," replied Mr. Crosslots. "I made a garden this year and my neighbor kept chickens. Next year it's going to be my turn to have the chickens."

A Reminder.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Dinner—By George, that's not! Say, how in thunder did you know my wife gave me a letter to mail?

Substitute for Clay Pigeons.

As a substitute for clay pigeons, a Frenchman has invented a propeller to be shot through the air swiftly from an instrument held in the hands.

Women Work Faster.

Investigations show that women operatives on drill presses and milling machines are from 25 to 50 per cent faster than men.

O. A. C. TRAINING.

Annual Conference of Agricultural Experts at Guelph.

To a person previously unacquainted with the program of work carried out during the year by the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the 47 counties which have taken advantage of the opportunity to secure the services of these young men, the wide scope of their activities as demonstrated at their annual conference held recently at Guelph is a revelation. No agricultural undertaking, even though of comparatively small interest, escapes their attention, and matters of supreme importance to the community in which one is stationed and to the country at large are handled by these graduates of the O.A.C. in a most capable manner. In fact, so fully is their importance to the well-being of the country districts recognized by the Department of Agriculture that the Hon. G. S. Henry saw fit to make a point of attending two sessions of their conference with a view to coming in close touch with the men themselves. And this, one of the new Minister's first acts since his appointment, called for the remarks of commendation from the farmers and stockmen who attended the meetings of horsemen and sheep-breeders.

Some of the more important undertakings for the advancement of agriculture in which the district representatives in which the district representatives are engaged that were the providing of high-quality seed of all crops, draining of farm land, co-operative selling of farm products, especially wool; the distribution of pure-bred live stock, the providing of concentrated stock feeds to best advantage and the encouraging of the formation of cattle and hog-raising clubs among the children in the various counties. A new undertaking introduced to the notice of the representatives by Prof. Simpson, of the Resources sub-committee, the housing problem, was that of providing for the housing of farm help in a manner calculated to encourage the movement of the excess city population back to the land, and very live action in this matter, which is likely to play an important part in the solution of the rural problem, may be expected as soon as the district representatives take hold of the work.

In nearly all cases the young men appointed as district representatives are farm-bred, and naturally their sympathies are with the class that it is their duty to serve, but owing to their substantial training in advanced agriculture they are in position to recognize most readily any mistakes being made in farming practice, and they have the knowledge which enable them to correct such mistakes, while their close connection with the Agricultural Department and the Agricultural College ensures them a supply of information regarding all new discoveries that may be of benefit to the farmers of any district.

As Dr. Crossman remarked, the district representative must possess versatility and initiative, as it would be futile to provide him with rules for the carrying on of his work, which is extremely varied and in which different and new problems are forced on him for solution daily, while it is also imperative that he shall make a practice of discovering drawbacks to the progress of agriculture which would not be brought to his notice otherwise. Of the 47 representatives acting in Ontario nine are situated in districts of the northern portion of the province, and on account of the fact that the agricultural problems encountered by these men are largely peculiar to the district, they were called last month to a conference at the Government farm at Monteth. Thus, 38 members only were in attendance at the Guelph conference.

Raising Calves for Dairy.

In the calf club an effort has been made to centralize the energy of the boys and girls in raising and caring for dairy calves. The objects of the club are many; the chief one, however, is to develop in the boys and girls a desire to engage in live stock husbandry and at the same time teach them the value of thrift.

Dairy Club Boys Taught How to Select Good Milk Producers.

Many plans of organization have been used in these clubs, but the best one seems to be a plan that provides for the calf to be raised by the boy or girl and eventually added to the milking herd of the parent. In this way the essentials of the raising and caring for calves and dairy cows, instead of the caring of the dairy cattle being a task it becomes a pleasure.

No Discrimination In Japan.

A young Japanese girl has obtained a license as sea captain. Her name is Tatsu Imamizo, and she received her training from her father, with whom she sailed the Inland Sea. When she applied for a license the authorities hesitated, for she was the first woman to ever sought recognition as a skipper. As there was no provision permitting discrimination on account of sex, the license was issued. —From a Department of Labor bulletin.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

The entire gross receipts of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Gardens, will be donated to the United War Work campaign. Czech troops are disarming German-Austrian and Hungarian troops in the Czech towns of Bohemia and Moravia. The Czechs have occupied several German towns.

Advices have been received from Vienna of the impending dissolution of the court and the discharge of the guards, in accordance with events which have transpired. Giovanni Di Francesco was found guilty by a jury in Toronto last night of manslaughter, when he was tried upon the charge of killing Dominic Zingari on March 29. He was sentenced on Thursday.

A. T. Talbot, of Toronto, claims he was robbed, pushed off a moving train to be killed on the track at Pont Rouge, Que., on the C.P.R. He was found Saturday night lying on the track near the station. Establishment of a grand court of allied representatives, civil and military, for the purpose of trying those guilty of crimes during the war, is advocated by Sir Frederick Smith, the British Attorney-General. The body of a man drowned in the Lachine Canal was identified by his wife and daughter, and buried as that of Arthur Marier. This morning the Toronto police received a wire from Marier, who sailed from Montreal on the barge S. H. Dunn, and who is now in Toronto.

The Toronto General Ministerial Association had a conference yesterday with R. Home Smith, Ontario Fuel Commissioner. They were told positively that the supply of anthracite this winter would be so reduced that a consumption of 50 per cent. less would be necessitated.

WEDNESDAY.

Thomas Whitesides, who placed bets for Louis S. Maynard, the Dominion Bank manager, who stole between \$50,000 and \$100,000, was sent to the jail farm for six months. Premier Clemenceau declared in the Chamber of Deputies that peace might not be so near as some might think, but he could assure the House that "the fate of the peoples was henceforth fixed." Severe rioting has occurred at Kiel after a meeting of sailors, which was addressed by an independent Socialist speaker. Military guards fired upon the mutineers, killing 29. The military commander was shot dead.

The Government of Chile took possession of 84 German ships interned in Chilean ports. This action was taken to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed vital parts of the machinery. The London papers reproduce a map of the British Irish waters showing hundreds upon hundreds of ships the enemy alleges to have sunk by submarines. The map was issued as pre-submarine propaganda in Germany.

Emperor Charles found the conditions of the armistice offered by the Allies so harsh, and considered them so dishonorable, that he would not sign them, says a Vienna despatch to the Berlin Tagblatt. The condition were finally signed by Field Marshal Arvon Strauss-nburg, the chief of staff. The Army and Navy Veterans are protesting against the punishment imposed at Toronto on Pte. John Pope, of the 80th Battalion, who was given two years less one day in Burwash prison farm because he refused to take electrical treatment for shell shock. The veterans regard such punishment as altogether too harsh.

Mrs. Lillian H. Kain, widow of the Capt. (Rev.) Roy Kain, told in the witness box, a terrible story of how her husband was neglected in the Base Hospital, Toronto, at the time of his death. Dr. H. C. Wales, medical officer in charge, was rebuked by Crown Attorney Grant for tackling the dead chaplain by innuendo.

THURSDAY.

Ohio entered the column of states where intoxicating liquors cannot be sold or purchased. American prisoners in Germany are being badly mistreated in spite of the protests of the American Red Cross. Negotiations are pending for the withdrawal of Field Marshal Mackensen's German armies from Roumania. Preparations are being made for the transfer of British and French troops to occupy the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Orin G. Provencher, of Smith's Falls, a lad of 18 years, was sentenced to five years in the Shawbridge Boys' Home. He had set fire to some pulpwood. Numerous German sailors at Kiel have seized the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein, and refused to return to their duties until a treaty of peace with the Allies is signed. The United States naval authorities failed in their search for a military dirigible balloon contain six military aviation students, reported as having drifted beyond control over Lake Erie.

A young son of Mr. James Douglas, of Fort Stewart, in the northern part of Hastings County, got possession of a dynamite cap which he exploded. The result was his left hand was terribly lacerated, the thumb being blown off. An official report from Berlin says: "The Russian diplomatic representative will leave Berlin early to-day by special train, for Russia." It is said Germany has demanded the withdrawal of all Russian representatives in Germany.

Edw. J. Fay, a world notorious crook and bank robber, known as "Eddie Fay," was found shot to death in an alley in Chicago. There was a bullet wound in his head just below the right ear. A gas explosion at the Sarnia Steam Laundry smashed every window in the place and severely burned one of the proprietors, Mr. McMillan. Gas is used under the steam boilers, and while lighting this the explosion occurred.

FRIDAY.

Earl Curzon, member of the British War Council, it is announced, has gone to the continent on official business. Lt.-Col. Harrison, controller of the entire Department of Chemical Warfare, died in London following an attack of pneumonia. An order-in-council has been passed putting dried, desiccated or otherwise prepared potatoes on the customs free list in Canada. Mackensen may take his German army through Hungary from the Balkans providing that the troops lay down their arms on Hungarian soil. Col. Bruce, who went to London from France to operate on Lord Beaverbrook, has returned to his military duties. Lord Beaverbrook is now out of danger. Complete and final liberation of the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean countries from the oppression of the Turks are the aims of Great Britain and France. Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Wm. Brown, who lives at Manila, while out shooting rabbits. He was walking along carrying his gun under his arm when he slipped and fell, discharging the gun. Empress Zita of Austria has asked permission of the Prague Government to go with her children to Brandeis Castle on the Elbe, in Bohemia. She may enter Bohemia as a private individual. It was officially announced that Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who is now en route for California, has handed his resignation to the speaker. The resignation has been accepted. Hon. Gideon Robertson, who has represented labor in the Cabinet for some time past, in addition to acting as chairman of the Canadian Registration Board, has been appointed Minister in succession to Mr. Crothers, and has been sworn in.

ONE-PIECE FROCKS LONG SKIRT IS IN LIMELIGHT

Wool Jersey Popular Fabric for These Simple Gowns.

Imported Models Are Being Shown for Early Fall Wear With a Large Collar.

Wool jersey continues to be exceedingly popular for the one-piece frock of utmost simplicity. Several of the very good looking imported models are shown for early fall wear with a large collar which can be dropped about the neck, this arrangement being one which lends an air of distinction to its wearers in these collarless days, observes a fashion writer. It also gives an undeniable serviceable air to a type of frock which would formerly have done duty as a sport costume, but is now considered suitable for all kinds of formal wear.

Navy blue wool jersey enjoys scant favor as compared with blue serge, but there seems to be a decided vogue for black jersey, this material being surprisingly attractive. Invariably it is embroidered in bright colors or white. One smart black jersey frock for early fall wear was embroidered boldly in black and white chenille. The high collar and girdle were of knitted chenille in black and white. There was a crocheted border of white chenille around the tunic and white buttons fastened the blouse and tunic down the side front. Another wool jersey frock was in beige and of monastic simplicity, its swathing collar being tied by a severe cord with weighted ends. This interesting collar and large patch pockets afforded the only note of relief to the severity of this model.

Satin is very much used for the mid-season frock and numerous smart new designs in black, gray and blue satin are appearing these days. A particularly smart model in taupe satin was seen recently. The gown is fashioned on Russian lines and has no trimming save for a narrow frill of white at the neck and sleeves. The blouse is fastened at the left side of the front with small round material buttons.

SKIRT THAT SHOULD APPEAL

Separate skirt of silk poplin, with pointed tunic at sides and back. The flat girdle of poplin is finished with bead tassels.

TO MAKE THE PARASOL BAG

Contrivance Is Roomy, Easily Spread Open and Very Beautiful—Yellow Lining for Black.

If you have a handsome parasol beginning to show wear at the center of the top, carefully remove the silk from the frame and cut out a circle 5 inches in diameter. From new silk, in a shade to match the predominating color, cut two circles 7 inches in diameter, placing pasteboard between these. Fit this into the opening made in the center of the parasol, this forming the bottom of a bag.

At the points of parasol sew rings covered with single crochet stitch. Through rings draw silk cord, finishing with large tassels and also place tassels at bottom of bag. This bag is roomy, easily spread open and very beautiful. If silk is thin from wear, a lining can easily be added, using a section of parasol for pattern.

A black parasol lined with bright yellow with black cord and tassels would be very effective. A bunch of yellow silk oranges could be added. Capecoats of Mohair. Smart capecoats are of navy blue mohair with lining of blue and white foulards. These capes are pleasantly light and easy to carry over the arm and offer sufficient protection for summer evenings. They are cut in the prevailing lines, with crossed waistcoat action that holds the full cape to the figure at the front.

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Wide tucks trim the most fastidious gowns.

The frock is of heavy Chinese silk, with tucks from hip to hem and a row of white crocheted buttons. The full sleeves are held in with tucked wristlets.

rious heavy Chinese silks throughout the cold weather, making them comfortable for the open or for heatless houses by the addition of warm underwear and top coverings. The designers have banked heavily on the usage of thin materials for next winter and therefore they have brought about this resurrected fashion of trimming a gown with itself, which is quite easily done when the material is soft and pliable. When tucks are used they are arranged horizontally. They do not confuse themselves with pleats, which are vertical. A few of the new skirts are tucked from the bone of the hips to the hem, the tucks touching each other and made from an inch to two inches wide. Sometimes this constitutes the entire trimming of a gown. But when the skirt is extra narrow at the hem the barrel effect is more striking than it has been for two years.

Foulard First Choice for Autumn.

There is really an extraordinary amount of foulard worn in the changeable September weather. It is so comfortable in the house, and so easily covered in the open, that it presents itself as first aid to being well dressed. There are broadly checked foulards in black and white, and others that have a dull blue or orange stripe or figure running through the checks. Whatever the choice, they are made simply. One does not go in for Chinese blue, pink or amethyst these days, except when one wears gowns in the house that have served through the summer, but colors such as black and white, purple and brown, gray and deep blue are chosen in these foulards for the street.

Affecting the Waistline.

There is no possibility of reducing our waists to a small measurement. The planked-should type which has prevailed for eight years can wear its sashes where it pleases, but what about the thousands of other women, thin and stout, who have allowed their waists to broaden out into sculptural measurements? These waists have muscles that are strong and unyielding, and they will not be squeezed in by corsets. Therefore, only the willow type—the slim, little, boneless youngster—can pull in her waist and tie a sash around it with impunity. One thing is practically certain: If the tight, draped skirt brings back the normal waist, women will allow the straight line of their figures to continue, and they will merely drape the waist in its new, large measurements, without an attempt to make themselves uncomfortable.

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