

WOMEN RIDE IN BREECHES

Women who ride in breeches are by no means uncommon now, despite the horror openly expressed by some more conservative friends, the same friends who a few years ago were startled by the then unusual custom of riding astride.

The latter styles became more general as the habit-makers responded readily to the demand for divided skirts, which were easier to make than the side saddle habit.

Building on the fact that a leading New York riding academy refused to teach adult women to ride astride, opponents of the new fashion took courage and predicted that its vogue would be short lived.

These predictions have not been realized. On the contrary, riding astride is more popular than ever. The academy which stood out for the side saddle and refused to teach riding astride to women capitulated several months ago. It was forced to do so by the manager, found that by sticking to his resolve he was simply helping other riding schools.

Those who know say that the custom of riding astride is now more general than ever before—not so much in New York perhaps as in the suburbs and at resorts in the south and west frequented by New York women, some of whom make a point of riding sedately a side saddle when in Central Park, but as soon as they shake New York's dust from their boots exchange the side saddle for a man's saddle.

What is more, fashionable women have gone a step further. Many have discarded the divided skirts in favor of riding breeches, almost a fashione of those worn by men, pistol pocket included. Express surprise at this to a certain Fifth Avenue habitmaker who is patronized extensively by the smart set and he in turn looks surprised.

"No, of course not," he says in answer to a question. "My latest designs of women's riding dress are not likely to be seen in Central Park. I may say they are never seen there, for the reason that most of my patrons are skilled riders, women who have ridden since they were children, and who don't care for anything so tame as a ride in the park. Besides, they are riding in the woods in mid-summer season when few women riders are seen in the park. After the holidays they are off to the southern resorts, in the spring they go to their country houses or take a trip to California, or across the ocean to ride on the other side.

The popularity of riding astride can't be judged by Central Park. I have orders for twice as many riding astride habits this spring as I had two years ago, and instead of making only the divided skirt I have two other styles equally popular. Both of these have breeches. One is worn with a short skirt and short basque jacket, the other without a skirt and with a long-tailed coat—at least a long-tailed coat is ordered with the breeches, but often the breeches are worn with a short jacket or only a shirt waist. The long coat is for dress up."

The breeches displayed by the tailor were out a trifle fuller than those worn by the man a pecking of the material at the inner seam giving an increased looseness over the knee, but with this exception they were a facsimile of another pair displayed which will be worn by a man rider. The long coat to match the breeches, made also of a very dark brown habit cloth crossed with fine stripes of mixed green, was not unlike a man's double-breasted frock coat fitted smoothly at the back and sides. The skirts attached about three inches below the waistline.

This coat reaches to within six or seven inches of the floor when the wearer is standing and when she is on the horse the tails reach to stirrups.

The short skirt to be worn with the breeches is novel. It is about the length of the skirt usually worn in playing golf and is somewhat circular in cut, with pleats back and front. It buttons from top to bottom back and front under a fly when worn off the horse. When riding it becomes a loose short divided skirt by unbuttoning the two parts.

The divided skirt, most in favor at this tailor's establishment, is bi-spreaders and skirt combined formed of deep straight pleats, which suggest pleated trousers more than a skirt.—Exchange.

THE BEST TREE

FOR GENERAL FOREST PLANTING IN ONTARIO IS THE WHITE PINE.

White pine is undoubtedly the tree to be preferred above all others for planting in Ontario. It is a wood so generally useful and so generally acceptable to woodworkers of almost all kinds that a ready market will always be assured for it.

Unfortunately white pine trees suitable for forest planting are not yet grown in large quantities by nurserymen in this country. This is largely due to the high price of seed, which at present sells at two to two and a half dollars per pound, and is often more expensive. In many cases, indeed, it has been found cheaper to import the seedlings directly from Germany than to grow them here. Two-year-old white pine seedlings are found very satisfactory for planting. Five feet apart each way is the distance at which they are most often planted; i. e., five feet apart in the rows and the rows five feet apart. Four feet apart each way might do even better, but would require over fifty per cent.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR Duchess and Priscilla Fine Hosiery For Ladies Rock Rib and Hercules School Hosiery Strong as Gibraltar Limit of Strength Princess Egyptian Lace For Children's Fine Dress Little Darling and Little Pet For Infants Lamb's Wool and Silk Ties All Woven Fine Hosiery Manufactured for the Wholesale Trade by the CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Often the white pine seedlings are put only every other tree; the other places are filled with hard maple, or good soil, or with red oak on poor soil. Both of these are cheaper trees which may eventually be removed.

The white pine is very accommodating in regard to soils; it will grow on sticky clays or on sand barrens or on soils intermediate between these. Naturally it is best developed on good agricultural soil. Under very favorable conditions, in plantations, it may, from its eighth year till about its fifteenth or sixteenth year, grow three feet per year. In the forest a yearly growth of twelve to fifteen inches in height may be reckoned on.

From forty to fifty years is the least time that can be allowed white pine trees in order to enable them to attain a good size, and, in order to give them a chance to do their best, twenty years more should be allowed them.

On average forest soil the white pine will make, on the average, one cord of wood per year; on good agricultural soil one and a half cords or more will be produced annually.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE? Prof. R. E. MacNaghten, of McGill University, Montreal, writing in the June number of the Canadian Magazine, introduces a subject that is bound sooner or later to have a place in the politics of the Dominion—the question of woman suffrage. He goes into the subject in a thorough, masterly way, and as he has spent some years in Australia, where women exercise the franchise, he has first-hand knowledge of how the proposal works out in practice. Prof. MacNaghten is in favor of giving women the right to vote, and his remarks on the subject should have much weight. His main contention is that the vote of the head of a family is generally a vote of prudence, and that if women could vote with men the power of the family or prudential vote would be enormously increased. The Canadian Magazine, it is worth noting, is taking a leading place in the discussion of questions of national importance.

SPECIAL 15 DAY \$10 Atlantic City \$10 Excursion \$10 Via Lehigh Valley R. R. From Suspension Bridge, Friday, June 28th. Tickets, \$10.00 round trip. Stopover allowed at Philadelphia. Particulars 54 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

No Country Mansions in Cuba. You are disappointed in not seeing splendid mansions in Cuba. The headquarters of the hacienadas consist of groups of low and unlovely buildings, surrounded by ugly walls, but in this respect, as in many others, appearances are deceitful. The frequency of insurrections and the enterprising banditti have made it necessary for planters to protect themselves and their homes as securely as possible and every hacienda is a fortress capable of being defended by the retainers of the owner, who live with him within the walls.

Some of the larger plantations are still maintained on the old feudal system, but many of them have passed from private ownership into the hands of corporations, and the former proprietors are living in Madrid, Seville, Paris, or perhaps New York, while their administrators reign in their stead. The patriarchal relationship between the owners and the tillers of the soil is rapidly passing away.—From the Washington Star.

Pig That Selected Church Site. Most Lancashire cyclists are familiar with Winwick, a village on the way between Leigh and Warrington, surrounded by good roads, and no doubt many of these wheelers have been struck with the curious effigy of a pig carved in the tower of Winwick Church.

It is said that when the church was being built a pig moved the foundation stone three times and at last allowed the stone to remain on the spot where the church now stands. An effigy was therefore placed in the church tower. The words, "Winwick" uttered with a nasal twang, resemble the grunt of the pig, and this is also said to give the village its name.—Tit-Bits.

Where all else fails USE Kendall's Spavin Cure Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not rise to ordinary liniments or blisters. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth. BERTO, Man, Sept. '06 "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years—and it never failed me once." JOHN MCKENNA. Write for noted book "Treatise on The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1 a bottle—4 for \$3. Dr. E. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

LAST ONE HORSE CARE

Species Almost Extinct in Progressive New England.

"That horse care are still running in New York is common knowledge and a national wonder," remarks the Tri-State Tourist, of Boston, Mass., "but in New England they are scarce.

As far as the only one-horse car line in operation in New England runs between the railroad station in Fryeburg, Me., and the Camp Grounds. This line was formerly owned by a private individual, but is now the property of a New York corporation. The charter was secured in 1887 and the road built in 1888.

"The company operates three open cars and two box cars, little old-fashioned affairs which look strange to the modern eye." Trunks and baggage are carried upon the cars and the driver will stop anywhere along the line and help carry the trunks into the houses.

"The distance covered by the line is three miles and the fare 10 cents. Strictly local rides are five cents. It is stated that when special meetings, fairs or other gatherings are held at the Camp Grounds as many as 12,000 people have been carried in a day."

\$9 New York and Return From Suspension Bridge via Lehigh Valley R. R., June 21st. Particulars, 54 King Street, East, Toronto, Ont. Tickets good 15 days.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

Dominion Department of Agriculture—Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

At Cowansville, Que., the average yield of 119 cows for 30 days ending April 27 is 567 pounds of milk and 22.3 pounds of fat; highest individual yield is 1,320 pounds of milk, testing 4.8.

The Shearer, Ont., Association has an average yield for the same period of 624 pounds of milk and 18.9 pounds of fat. The best individual yield here is 880 pounds of milk, testing 4.8.

In the association at Colleton, Ont., the average of 209 cows is 759 pounds of milk and 25.7 pounds of fat for the period ending May 7. There are several individuals yielding over 1,000 pounds of milk, the highest being 1,355 pounds, testing 3.2.

The 109 cows in the Spring Creek Association average 762 pounds of milk and 23.4 pounds of fat. Several individual cows here give over 1,100 pounds of milk, one good yield being 1,470 pounds of milk, testing 4.0, for the 30 days ending May 1.

At Hatley, Que., the average test is the same as at Spring Creek, Ont., namely, 3.4 for the same period. The average yield is only 545 pounds of milk and 10.0 pounds of fat. The highest production of any one cow is 840 pounds of milk, testing 3.1.

St. Armand, Que., from 161 cows averages 498 pounds of milk and 18.3 pounds of fat. The highest individual yield is 1,020 pounds of milk, testing 3.2.

Woodburn, Ont., with 79 cows, has an average yield of 671 pounds of milk and 22.3 pounds of fat.

Almost all the duly organized associations are now at the point where the samples promptly. In another two weeks much fuller and better records than above may be expected.

Invest in Souls. "A man should be more precious than gold." Here that, O long-suffering and patient missionary, your stock will be at par. The poor souls which you dig out from the dark caverns of heathenism will be worth millions of such "corruptible things as silver and gold."

Minard's Linctum used by Physicians. Moved by Spirit or Landlady. "I only write when the spirit moves me," remarked the attic poet.

Wealthiest Queen in Error. When in June next the King and Queen of Denmark pay their first state visit to England, we shall have an opportunity of seeing the wealthiest Queen in her own right—and the tallest.

It will doubtless be remembered that Frederick VIII. succeeded to the throne of Denmark at the beginning of last year, after the sudden death of King Christian, the beloved father of Queen Alexandra. It is now thirty-eight years since King Frederick married Queen Louise, a daughter of Charles XV. of Sweden. From her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, she was also left a huge fortune by her father. Furthermore the wealth of Queen Louise has been considerably increased since her marriage by careful management and judicious investment.—Tit-Bits.

Learning His Mistake. "Yes, sir," asserted the callow youth, "I believe in the equality of the sexes." "Shucks!" said the wise guy. "What'll you be married and you won't be so connected."—Cleveland Leader.

FRENCH IDEA OF EDUCATION.

Pupil Instructed According to His Probable Future Station in Life.

The whole system of education in France takes cognizance of the situation of the individual in a way absolutely unknown to our American system of education. There is education for the masses in France, but this is regulated so that a child, boy or girl, is instructed according to his station in life.

If the child has it in him he may advance to what rank he will, but in the beginning he is taught such branches of knowledge as best comport with the limitations of his lot in life as it actually exists.

"When necessity compels the French girl receives an education which enables her to be self-supporting—that is, she is taught a trade or profession. She is taught this, however, in relation to the law that if a man will eat his must work, which is made to apply to both sexes alike in France; she does not, therefore, aim to be self-supporting in order to attain the emancipation of her sex from any of the relations and functions which nature imposes upon women; on the contrary, the trades or professions in which she is most often skilled are those which pertain to the household and to the rearing of children.—Harper's Bazar.

Soothing His Last Hours. "I can't last much longer, my dear," said Mr. Kloseman, who was wearing his end; "but, ah! it's good to think that even after death I'll be near you and watch over you."

"Well—really!" said the soon-to-be young widow, "if that's true, Silas, I'm afraid my extravagance will pain you terribly."—Philadelphia Press.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Among the Worst City Noises.

(Kansas City Journal.) All American cities are afflicted with too much noise, most of them woefully unnecessary, and in the opinion of scientists this is the cause of many of the nervous disorders which are characteristic of the nation. Noise, however, is so useless and annoying as the raucous yelling of the street peddlers who shove their carts at a snail's pace through the residence districts, shouting at the top of their lungs morning until night. The practice is offensive enough to well persons who have enjoyed a night's rest, but to the sick and to workers who are compelled to sleep in the daytime it is an intolerable hardship from which they have a right to be protected by law.

Mira Blood Tonic. Mira Blood Tonic is a pure, safe, pleasant cure for nervous debility, indigestion of the bowels, variable appetite, sour stomach and diarrhoea caused by bad blood or overwork.

Best Forms of Recreation. (Cincinnati Enquirer.) To secure the most restful kind of relaxation is to turn from one form of mental or physical activity to another, bringing into play a new set of faculties or muscles. The man who has spent his working days over law books or ledgers will take so with delight the classics or some branch of natural history or will enter upon the study of painting or literature. There is no doubt that the highest form of recreation is found in such ways, because while they furnish rest and refreshment they at the same time widen one's intellectual range and promote growth.

Rule Working Both Ways.

An English judge expresses the opinion that husbands should have a legal right to inspect and revise their wives' visiting lists. The women probably would be glad to advise, provided they were granted the same privilege in respect to their husbands' visiting lists.

Horrible.

Practical Father—Why did you find it necessary, Elinor, to discharge the baby's nurse?

Hygienic Mother—Why, I actually caught her giving baby a bath in water a third of a degree hotter than the physician ordered. We can't afford to risk baby's life in that reckless manner.—From the June Bohemian.

Slow Travelling.

(Chicago Chronicle.) We may rest easy that if Messrs. Myers and Hayward are being "railroaded" to the gallows or the penitentiary they are, thanks to the Idaho jury law, on a very slow train.

NO MATTER WHAT BE SURE OF Wright's Taper-Roller Axles They make your rig run like a bicycle. They are built for hard work. They run with one-third the pull. They are the only anti-friction axle endorsed by the Canadian Carriage Trade. They are oiled without taking off the wheels. Send for booklet. CANADIAN BEARINGS, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING In three and six-foot rolls, is unexcelled for all building and lining purposes, inside walls of summer houses, refrigerator plants, etc. GET OUR PRICES. The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited HULL - CANADA Agencies in all principal cities.

ISSUE NO. 24, 1907.

WANTED TO FIND A MAN OR woman in every town who wants to make \$2,000 in one of the next 90 days without capital investment of a cent. Do you? If so, write to-day for our proposition and "The Story of the Big Ben and Ross O'Brien," which we will mail you free and prepaid. S. A. Ryan, 1500 E. Limited, Treasury Bldg., Building, Toronto, Ont.

Town Enriched by Earthquake. "With all the harm that earthquakes do," said a rug dealer, "it is pleasant to hear of an entire town that an earthquake enriched." The town I mean is Ouzoun-Ada, on the Caspian Sea, the terminus of the Trans-Caspian and Samarckand Railway. Ouzoun-Ada in the past had a miserable port, but a few years ago an earthquake visited her, and on its departure she found herself the richer by a harbor deep enough to float the largest ships. "Since that fortunate visit Ouzoun-Ada's population and wealth have trebled."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Teething Babies Give saved suffering—and mothers give rest—when one uses Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels—prevents convulsions. Used 30 years. Absolutely safe. At drug stores, 50c. 6 bottles, \$2.50. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal, Can.

Suining Music to the Work. The mistress of the house is a cultivated Bostonian of much musical taste, and the whistling of the footman, who believed himself alone in the house, fretted her artistic soul.

"Joseph," she called at last, from the bow of the back stairs, "please don't whistle those vulgar ragtime things!" "Yes, mem," returned Joseph, meekly. "I know, mem," he continued, with unexpected spirit, "but you can't expect a rhapsody of Liszt with cleaning the knives. That will come later, when I'm polishing the silver."—Youth's Companion.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, awesney, gaffes, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by druggists.

When Animals Weep.

Animals are said to weep from various causes. Grief at the loss of young ones and mates makes the dog, horse, elephant, rat, bear, deer, monkey, donkey, mule, cattle, camel and giraffe shed tears. Sobbing has been proved in the parrot, though this may be mimicry. The stag at bay and the caged rat have been seen to weep, while monkeys have wept when pitted or from terror.

The elephant has wept at the loss of its liberty, and in some cases also from vexation. The dread of punishment has caused captive chimpanzees and other apes to weep. Joy, pain, fatigue, thirst, ill usage, sympathy, old age, approaching death and pettishness have all drawn tears from animals or at least driven them to a tearful state.—Little Folks.

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Mansa, Prairie Scatman and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by druggists.

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