

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE
ATHLETES EVERYWHERE.

Pithy Paragraphs About Devotes of Various Sports—On The Football Field—With Golfers And Skaters—Latest Events Briefly Told.

Governor Declares Against the Big Fight.
Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—The prospect of a fight between the two champions of the world, Jack Johnson and Jim Braddock, has been declared against by Governor Nash. He has issued a proclamation to the effect that no fight of this kind should be held in Ohio. The governor's action is based on the fact that the fight would be a purely commercial one, and that the state should not be involved in it. The governor's proclamation is a strong statement of his opposition to the fight, and it is expected that it will have a powerful effect on the public mind.

Training for a prize fight, has been postponed for one week on account of the influenza epidemic. The fight between the two champions of the world, Jack Johnson and Jim Braddock, has been postponed for one week on account of the influenza epidemic. The fight was originally scheduled for February 1st, but it has now been postponed until February 8th. The postponement is a result of the fact that many of the fighters and their trainers are suffering from the influenza epidemic. The fight is still expected to take place, but it is now uncertain when it will be held.

Baseball players are making a strong protest against the proposed changes in the rules of the game. The players are making a strong protest against the proposed changes in the rules of the game. They are objecting to the changes because they believe that they will make the game less interesting and less exciting. The players are also objecting to the changes because they believe that they will make the game more difficult to play. The players are making their protest by refusing to play the game under the new rules. They are also making their protest by writing letters to the league and to the public. The league has not yet responded to the players' protest, but it is expected that it will do so soon.

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RIDING DRESS.

Appropriate Costume For Horseback Exercise—Long Wristed, For riding habits fine flexible cloth is used, covert coat or heavy serge, and black or an extremely dark blue, almost black, is chosen. Brown and dark green are no longer seen. The bodice is plainly buttoned, with a point in front and a



EMPIRE WRAP.

short position basque. Sometimes there is simply a short point at the back also, instead of a position, as the latter is inclined to flutter up and down with the motion of the horse. A high hat or decollete, fitted riding coat, with a vest, is seen, but it is not graceful when the wind catches it and is little worn.

For country riding greater latitude is permissible. Beige or tan habits may be worn, with a plain flannel shirt waist or a short, loose sack, and a sailor hat on a plain, trimmed with a plain band, is worn.

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NECKWEAR.

Large Collars and High Boas Still in the Ascendant.
Riding habits, high collars retain their popularity, and as they give a distinguished air to even a simple garment that is not surprising. Moreover, this is the time of year when they are of practical value, and for months especially they are in demand, covering well up to the back of the head and protecting the ears.

Large ruffles and boas are equally in favor, but are less generally becoming, suiting only slender, long-necked women. A new sort is made of wide, shaded velvet ribbon, lined with satin, arranged as to form a very full tulle. At each side in front are a chon and two long ends.



LONG CLASP.

These ends are gathered slightly down the middle, and the two satin sides are tucked together. Each side end thus forms a short, loose sack, and a sailor hat on a plain, trimmed with a plain band, is worn.

Evening collarettes are made of black lace, with a sort of capuchon over the shoulders. The lace is over black or cream tulle, and each ruffle of lace is edged with iridescent spangles.

Today's illustration shows a long clasp velvet or cloth. It is loosely slightly curved under the arms and with a waist-plait at the back. It closes at the left side of the front and is crossed by three large brandebourgs of passementerie. There are a tall, flaring collar and double pelerine, also fastened by a brandebourg. The sleeves are flaring below the elbow and slightly flaring below the wrist. The way is lined with light brocade silk, and the decoration consists of tiny folds of satin.

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PROF. BAKER'S IDEAS.

Noted Civil Engineer Combats Some Arguments of Good Roads Advocates and Says They Are Fallacious.
The Technograph, published at the University of Illinois, has an article by Prof. I. O. Baker, a civil engineer, on "Fallacious Arguments of Good Roads Advocates." In this article he alleges that "fallacious arguments" are sometimes used in behalf of good roads. He says that the advocates of good roads are often misled by the number of horses given in the last census report, and that the actual loss due to bad roads is much greater than the number of horses given in the last census report. He also says that the advocates of good roads are often misled by the fact that the cost of a horse is much greater than the cost of a road, and that the actual loss due to bad roads is much greater than the cost of a horse.

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THE NERVOUS HORSE.

Give Him a Chance to Examine and He Will Become Reliable.
The most nervous horses are those finely bred, highly organized and often the most intelligent, says Dr. J. C. Currier, in The Practical Farmer. They are on the alert for everything, quick to take alarm and in moments of sudden terror act so quickly in what seems to them necessary to prevent bodily harm that they are really dangerous animals under the circumstances by shying, bolting and running away from an imaginary enemy, all of which might be obviated by a proper early education. The horse, like ourselves, must learn everything, and the more highly organized he is the more readily he will learn, through the agency of man, what to be frightened at and what will do him harm. How can we tell what awful suggestions strange objects offer to the minds of horses? A baby carriage may appear to the horse a veritable dragon, a sheet of white paper in the road an awful chasm, an open umbrella a terrible bugaboo, a man on a bicycle coming toward him some flying devil from which he must flee for his life, and when we stop and think of the matter seriously we can hardly blame the horse for what he does not understand.

But how different the action of the horse when he understands that all these things are when he has had an opportunity to calmly and carefully examine them and every other new thing he becomes perfectly indifferent to them all. Therefore when the horse shies at anything is the time and place to make him acquainted with that object without punishment, but by encouraging words, and if necessary go to the object of fright in advance of him and show him that it is nothing to be afraid of.

Let him examine it with his nose, look at it from both sides repeatedly, and the job is done for all time. But try to force him past it with the whip, and he will become more and more afraid of it, as he associates the frightful object with that of the punishment, and the more sensitive he is the more dangerous he becomes. While we should be firm with our horses, we must at the same time let them know that we are their friends, protectors, providers and educators. Everything the horse does for us is a matter of education. Then is it not the plain duty of everyone who handles horses to understand this matter to its fullest extent? Whatever the horse understands he is willing to do. Then let us take great pains to educate our horses in the line of work we desire them to do, and then there will be no complaint in relation to their bad habits, their unreliability or treachery.

How a Hen Feeds.
Observe how the hen feeds when out on the range. It is first a blade of grass or leaf of clover, then a short chase for a grasshopper or cricket, says Wallace's Farmer. She now discovers a soft spot in the soil which she believes worth investigating, and sets to work with the mining tools of her beak, and soon has drawn away from this repast by another grasshopper, which springs down in front of her and jumps away again. Then in time to save herself from the dash which she has made at him. In place of the grasshopper which she didn't get, she nips another clover leaf or blade of grass. Thus the hen feeds a little at a time and consuming hours in obtaining a full meal. It seems that people who see this every day might know that throwing down a measure of shelled corn on a bare spot is not the proper way to feed the hens. And those who do this will receive conclusive proof that there is something wrong with their feeding during the time of year when the hen has no choice of food, but must live on what is given her by the owner.

Comfort For the Calves.
The greatest drawback to the health and comfort of a calf in the average calf pen is the constant wetting of the bedding, which necessitates constant changing, or a filthy sleeping place is the result. An excellent plan is shown in the cut. Lay an inch coating of cement over the floor, making it thicker on one side

than on the other, to secure a gradual slope. Then lay planks lengthwise of the slope, leaving an inch of space between them. The urine will thus be drained off, with practically no wetting of the litter. A coating of cement can be laid over flooring as well as upon an earth floor.

Discussion Upon the Origin of the Recent Fires in Montreal will not be complete until the Hamilton Spectator shall reveal its unheeded warning that "Israel's fate" is a prophetic story, and that the "infernal" species, would be sure to know, in the case of the Fish and Game Club—Montreal Herald.

Nov. 9th will hereafter be a public holiday. Edward VII. was born Nov. 9th, 1841.

"As you go, so my rule." "I am not a man of my word, but of my deed." "You will pay as you come back."

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