The Sporting World.

Wales' Persimmon Taken From the Turf.

Officers for the Canadian Hunt Association.

Rules and Technical Terms of Football—Cycling Gossip—"Golf Arm."

THE TURF.

CANADIAN HUNT ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The bylaws and rules of the recently organized Canadian Hunt Association have just made their appearance in pamphlet form. The officers are: President, Colin Campbell, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, D. Lally McCarthy, 60 Victoria street, Toronto; executive committee, Colin Campbell, George R. Hooper, M.F.H., Montreal Hunt Club; D. Lally McCarthy, R. O. McCulloch, Country and Hunt Club of Toronto; Adam Beck, M.F.H., George C. Gibbons, Q.C., London Hunt and Country Club; Dr. A. B. Osborne, M.F.H., W. Hendrie jun., Hamilton Hunt Club.

PERSIMMON RETIRED FROM THE TURF.

The Prince of Wales' fine horse Persimmon will race no more. He has been struck out of his October engagements and sent to the Sandringham stud. As the hero of the "Prince's Derby" he goes down in turf history associated with a scene of patriotic and loyal enthusiasm, the like of which was never previously witnessed on an English race course, and will never, in all probability, be repeated. The colt, in addition to winning the coveted "Blue Riband," and ranking as the best horse bred by his royal owner, shows a monetary record of a very substantial character as the result of his racing career, the total value of the stakes he has won amounting to £34,706.

TIPS.

The guideless pacing mare Marion Mills has earned over $10,000 by her exhibitions this season, and her owner, G. W. Athearn has refused an offer of $20,000 for her.

WHEEL.

WOMEN'S RACE A FIZZLE.

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 11.—Result of the six days' women's bicycle race: Miss Flering, 196 miles 11 laps; Miss Kowalski, 196 miles 10 laps; Miss Raymond, 186 miles 16 laps; Miss Finley, 170 miles. The referee gave the race to Miss Kowalski on the ground that she had ridden the entire distance, while Miss Flering was given several laps in order to induce her to go on the track Thursday night and continue the race. The contestants are looking for the manager, who has not paid them, and who is reported to have taken a car for Saginaw during the race. Local parties attached the box receipts.

MILE A MINUTE NOT POSSIBLE.

A writer in a scientific publication recently argued against the possibility of the mile a minute bicyclist as follows:

"A force equal to one pound moving at the rate of one mile in one minute is equal to .16 horse-power. The pressure of a wind moving at the rate of 60 miles per hour is variously given, but by no authority at less than 10.5 pounds per square foot. Assuming that a rider and his wheel expose a surface of three square feet to wind resistance we have for the power required to overcome this resistance at the given speed 10.5 times 3 times .16, which equals 5.04, or a little over five horse-power. A man can ordinarily exert about .1 horse-power, but for a short time may exert five times as much, which would still leave him far short of the power required for pushing himself through the atmosphere at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Improvements may be introduced that will somewhat lessen friction, but frictional resistance in the present machine, when well made and in good order, is insignificant when compared with wind resistance at high speed. Most of the contraptions heralded from time to time would increase rather than lessen the frictional resistance, while they do not pretend to affect either way the chief obstacle to high speed. If one could dispense with air, i. e., ride in a vacuum, or, in air moving at the same rate as himself, there would be scarcely any reasonable limit to the speed possible to be attained with the present machine, if sufficiently high geared, but that would not be real cycling."

SPOKES.

The French manufacturers have given up the idea of having a big cycle show this winter.

Bald will sail for England Tuesday. From there he goes to France and other parts of Europe.

Shafer is blamed for Michael's losing the 25-mile race with Starbuck at Philadelphia. Dave was stingy and failed to provide enough pacemakers to pull Michael along.

The Australian rider, Jack Rolfe, says claim to being the oldest racing cyclist in the world. His racing career began when he was but 14 years of age, and he has raced without intermission up to the present day, which, as he is now in his 46th year, puts over 30 years of speed work to his credit.

Mayor Canter Harrison, of Chicago, has issued an order directing contractors for street sprinkling that hereafter in sprinkling the streets they shall leave a space of four feet on each side of the thoroughfare next to the curb dry for the use of bicyclists.

One must go away from home to learn the news. It is reported that Earl Kiser will invest $10,000 in stock in a Detroit telephone company in which Tom Cooper also has a large amount of money. Kiser has made money this year and has saved it. He can now be considered a fairly wealthy man. The same may be said of Cooper and Bald. The Bison is investing his money in a large business block in Buffalo.

Major Taylor, the colored wheelman, has decided to run all risks, and will ride at all the southern cities that will accept his entries.

McDuffie wants to race either Micheal or Lesna at ten miles. Lesna has sailed for home; Micheal has beaten the Boston man so often that there is little prospect of the match being made.

Beans Buchner and Emil Seidl, two expert Austrian cyclists, will come to the United States this winter. They are the star tandem team of Europe, and last year Buchner, who perhaps is the faster of the two, won the Vienna Derby, defeating the best men in Europe. They will probably join the American chasers next spring.

GOLF.

"GOLF ARM" THE LATEST ARISTOCRATIC AILMENT.

New York, Oct. 13.—"Golf arm" is the latest discovery of the local physicians in the way of physical ailment.

It results, of course, from too arduous and too steady indulgence in the royal and ancient game of the brawny Scot.

The baseball player gave us "glass arm," the scorcher introduced the "bicycle face." But those are common and plebeian ailments; the "golf arm" is patrician and troubles only the aristocrat. In a general way, however, it is said to originate from much the same sort of exercise as that which produces "glass arm." Persons of sour disposition and ill-disposed toward honorable sport have often insisted that the last-named disease came from the too frequent crooking of the elbow necessary to elevating a glass to the lips—a practice attributed to ball players—and have claimed that an X-ray photograph of a "glass arm" would show a jointed series of small whisky tumblers where the bones of the arm ought to be.

Of course, as far as "glass arm" results from any such causes it bears no relation to "golf arm." It is easy to see, though, how a golfer, in trying to "loft" his ball from behind a bad hummock, or drive it from its half-buried position in a sand bunker, should so wrench the muscles of his biceps and shoulders as to produce that bound and lame condition which really is "golf arm."

What will be the effect of the new disease on the playing of the game, which has become so popular of late with Americans, is hard to predict. There seems little doubt, however, that it will result in many "foozled approaches" and other misplays that work havoc with good scores.

This discovery of the new disease teaches one thing, though, of which all American golfers ought to feel proud, and that is that they are nearer up to date in the game than are the Scotch, with whom it originated. Golf has been played for centuries in Scotland, and there never was such a thing heard of there as "golf arm." The game has been played in America but a very few years, and those who indulge in it have developed this difficulty almost at the start. Truly, those Scotch are a hardy race.

BASEBALL.

FLYS.

Manager Holman received a letter yesterday from a Des Moines, Iowa, outfielder, named N. Mansfield, who wants to play with London next season.

FOOTBALL FEATURES.

How the Game Is Played—Meaning of Technical Phrases.

Football has been a popular sport for so short a time that out of the many thousands that will witness the game this season there will be those who will not understand it. For the benefit of those who have never seen and who have never studied the game The Advertiser gives its rudimentary principles.

To begin with, each side has eleven men that "line up" or face one another in the center of the field.

These men are known as the right end and left end, right tackle and left tackle, right guard and left guard, center, quarter-back, right half-back, and left half-back and full back.

They "line up" facing each other. The right end of one team faces the left end of the other. The seven men facing one another are "the line," or "the rushers," and the men behind the line are "the backs."

At each end of the field, which is 330x160 feet, is the goal line. In the center of which are the goal posts. These posts are 20 feet high and 18 feet 6 inches apart, with a crossbar 10 feet from the ground.

The object of the game is for each side to carry the ball over its opponents' goal line, or to kick the ball between the posts and over the crossbar.

The two captains toss for choice of ball and of goal. The winner takes the ball and the loser gets the goal, or the reverse.

The game is started by a "kick-off" from the center of the field. A "kick-off" cannot score a goal.

After the "kick-off" the side that gets the ball must advance with it five yards in four attempts or "downs." If it fails the ball goes to the other side on "downs."

After a "goal" the ball is "kicked off" from the center of the field.

A "goal" is made by kicking the ball in any way except by a punt between the goal posts and over the crossbar.

A "drop kick" is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it the instant it rises from the ground.

A "place kick" is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.

A "punt" is made by letting the ball drop from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A "touchdown" is made when the ball is carried across the goal line and there held.

A "safety" is made when a player guarding his goal receives the ball and touches it down behind the goal line, the impetus to the ball coming from an opponent.

The ball goes "out of bonds" when it crosses the side lines.

A "scrimmage" takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back.

A "fair catch" is made direct from a kick made by an opponent.

"Off-side" play is made when a player is in his opponents' territory when the ball is put in play.

A touchdown counts four points, a goal from a touchdown counts two points, a goal from the field counts five points, and a safety counts two points against the side making it.

There are three officials—linesman, referee and umpire. The referee has charge of the ball and judges of its progress, the umpire has charge of the players, and the linesman marks the progress of the ball.

The game is divided into two halves of 35 minutes each, with 10 minutes intermission.

LONDON'S DOG CEMETERY

Queer Inscriptions on Beautiful Stones—No Race Prejudices.

[From the Figaro.]

Near Victoria gate in Hyde Park there is an inclosure reserved as a burying ground for dogs. Life is always full of contrasts. On one side here we witness the pleasures and the joys of life, and on the other we find the vanity of all existing things. That, at least, was the opinion of the old keeper who brought me through the burying ground confided to his care. The dogs' gravedigger is an honest fellow with a face marked with wrinkles. The place is about 30 metres in length, and 20 in breadth, and granite and marble monuments with the names and characteristics of the departed are very numerous. This respect for animals presents an unexpected aspect in which the touching is strangely mixed with the grotesque. There are about 200 tombs in the inclosure. The plots are given gratuitously. The stones and the inscriptions are put up at the expense of the bereaved families. Some of the inscriptions are worthy of notice.

The first stone that meets the eye of the visitors is erected to the memory of "Beloved Roby, died 20th of August, 1896, aged 13 months and a half."

Then comes "Flick, a faithful friend, and Maudie, an old friend."

On another tombstone are the words: "Dear old Finny."

But real grief is silent, or nearly so, and the word "Jacob" upon another marble slab doubtless covers a heap of regrets.

Further on there is another superb tomb, upon which the name of the dog is inscribed in very small letters and that of the master in enormous letters. It is as follows: "Pompeii, the favorite dog of Miss Florence St. John." And under this is the following quotation from Byron:

In life the firmest friend,
First to welcome,
Foremost to defend.

But here is a still stranger inscription. It is to the memory of "Dearest Topsy, the firmest and most devoted of friends and companion of her mother."

Another is to the memory of "Our dear treasure Jock, a Scotch collie, died 31st of August, 1895, aged 15 years. He was the most intelligent, devoted, gentle, tender, and affectionate dog that ever lived, with the best of tempers. He was adored by his devoted and afflicted friend, Sir H. Seton Gordon, Bart."

Here are others:

Dear and affectionate Duke, and Tipry, his beloved grandmother.

Dear little Peter who died suddenly.

On the tomb of a she dog is the following:

She brought a ray of sunlight into our existence,
But, alas! she carried it away with her.

"Adored Spot," "Our Friend, Darling Chin Chin," and "Sweet Carlo" lie close to each other.

"Dear Minnie, brave, intelligent, singularly beautiful, loving, and loved," has a splendid monument.

But, as if to prove that race prejudices necessarily disappear with death, in this cemetery of dogs there is a stone erected "To the memory of our dear little cat, Chinchilla, poisoned July 21."

During my visit a live dog somehow got into the cemetery, and was chased away by the keeper for irreverently attempting to bury a bone on one of the graves of his fellow creatures."

QUEER LAKE SALAWIK.

Its Waters Grow Warm in Winter and Men Can Fish There With Clubs.

[Republique of Lewiston, Me.]

The rich placers of Klondike are not the only curiosity of the country traversed by the Yukon. Not far from Dawson there is in Alaska a really extraordinary lake, which was named Salawik by its discoverer, the Rev. P. Tosi, a missionary among the savages.

This lake, which is 90 miles long and about 15 miles wide, is perhaps the only one in all that extreme northern region which does not freeze over during the winter. No communication has been discovered between it and the sea; nevertheless, at high water upon the coasts of the northern ocean, the level of the lake rises, and it falls again at low tide.

This sympathy with the sea does not extend to the point of making Salawik a salt lake; on the contrary, its waters are good to drink. But another of its peculiarities is that its temperature rises in winter and falls in summer. When all the water courses of the neighboring country are completely frozen over, Lake Salawik becomes so warm that it is really pleasant to bathe in it. On the other hand, in the summer time the water is extremely cold.

This peculiarity makes it in the winter time a Mecca of fishermen. The abundance of fish in the lake is so great that a person can almost catch them with the hand, and can kill large quantities with a club. Here for the miners is a source of food supply which they had not counted upon, and which certainly will contribute to diminish the cost of living, especially during the winter, in that inhospitable region. In an hour a man can get enough fish to supply himself for a month, and of the very best quality, including salmon ranging from 20 to 50 pounds in weight.

It will not be astonishing if some fine day we may see, upon the shores of Lake Salawik, one of those fashionable hotels, which are the glory of American watering places.

Catarrh Cured for 25 Cents.

I suffered from catarrh for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers. Yours truly, Harry Stone, Rainham Center, Ont.

His lot is hard who has overmuch ease.

The best friend is a foe to one's faults.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Bright's Disease

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Among the many thousand recent remarkable cures are:

George Magee, Gilford, Ont. George Cassen, Berlin, Ont.
Fred Kasints, Palmerston, Ont. Henry Cundy, Seaforth, Ont.
F.X. Groulx, Ottawa, Ont. S. D. Ross, Madoc, Ont.
R. S. Tuttle, Brantford, Ont. Miss Maud Cotterell, Belleville, Ont.
James Ment, Orillia, Ont.

Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

Ontario's Farm College.

Something About the Work Carried on There.

Interesting Experiments for the Benefit of Our Agriculturists—What the New Students Are Doing.

[W. L. S., in the Weekly Sun, Toronto.]

The Ontario Agricultural College opened its doors on Friday to the students who have entered for the term of 1897-8.

Never in the history of the college was there such a rush for admittance. No less than 140 made application this year, as against 108 last. So great was the rush, indeed, that 20 of the young men have been compelled to secure sleeping room outside the college grounds.

The standard of those admitted this year is also above past records. More of the young fellows are from the farm, and the general level of intelligence is good.

THE FIRST WORK OF THE YEAR

consisted in testing the students on this latter point. Saturday was devoted to an examination in geography, reading, dictation, English literature, arithmetic and grammar, the papers on which the examinations were based being about equivalent to entrance work. The maximum number of marks obtainable was 600. The highest number obtained was 507, and from that point the figures ran all the way down to 104, but the average was exceedingly good, three of the men, in fact, are as a result of the examinations, to be allowed to take up second year work.

H. S. Wilkinson, son of H. M. Wilkinson, of the education department, Toronto, got the highest marks, and A. G. Hopkins, Highfield, W. Williams, Clandeboye, and J. H. Grisdale, Russell, are the three new men who take up second year work.

After the figures showing the standing of the new men had been compiled the first year pupils were, with the exception of the three noted, divided into two classes, the object of this ccurse being to prevent the more advanced students being held back by their slower fellows.

THE REGULAR WORK OF THE SCHOOL

began on Monday. The routine is as follows: Breakfast at 7; roll-call, 8:30; five lectures of 40 minutes each, from 8:45 to 12:05; then dinner. The afternoon is spent by the first and second year men either in the class-rooms or in practical work in the field. The men are divided into two squads, and take the class-room and field work on alternate days. The class-room work ends at 4 and the field work at 5:30 or 6.

The whole work, especially for the first and second year men, is intended to prepare the student for successful work on the farm under modern conditions. They are taught the value of manures and fodder by chemical analysis; the instruction in dairying is given with all the appliances from the cow to the finished butter present; and the instruction in physics and geology is along the line of the movement of waters, formation of soils, etc. The whole object is to lay a ground-work for scientific farming.

THE ONE WEAK POINT.

seems to be in the third year work, where no time is spent in the field or stable, all the working hours being devoted to class-room work in entomology, chemistry, English literature, botany, biology and geology. None of these subjects are objected to. They are all useful. The man with a fair knowledge of them will be a more useful citizen, a better "home man," a more advanced farmer, and will take greater pleasure out of life. The only danger is that by giving his whole time to them he may get out of touch with the practical work of the farm.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION

of the work done by the more advanced pupils I might mention what one was doing while I was at the college. This student, during the summer, cut alfalfa at different periods, and when I was there was at work on analysis to show at what stage of growth the fodder is most nutritious.

Another interesting experiment is being carried on by one of the professors. Two sheep have been set aside, and every atom of feed given the animals, and all the excrement taken from them will be analyzed for the purpose of determining the feeding value of different rations.

THREE GOOD FEATURES.

On the whole, the college and farm combine three excellent features: (1) It offers all the advantages of a good residential school where the pupils are quickened mentally and physically under the firm discipline of President Mills; (2) the practical work of the farm is carried on under the supervision of Superintendent Reunie, who is not only one of the best farmers in the province, but has the peculiar faculty of making the work of practical insiruction interesting; and (3) the scientific training in the class-room is given by men who are enthusiastic in their work, and who impart knowledge without which the next generation of farmers will be badly handicapped.

But a lot of work is done at the Model Farm aside from the mere training of students. The farm is a

GREAT BIG EXPERIMENTAL STATION

where tests are made of which the whole province gets the benefit, but which no individual farmer could think of carrying on for himself.

This department is under the control of Mr. Zavitz, and 50 acres are set aside for the work. On the 50 acres there are no less than 2,300 plots in which different varieties of grain, roots, etc., are tested. Take oats as an illustration of the nature of the extent of the experimental work. In 1889 experiments began with 80 varieties and these experiments were continued for five years. Then 63 of the poorer varieties were dropped, and the work of testing the remaining 17 varieties continued. In 1891 a five-year test of 27 new varieties began. At the same time seed from these several varieties were sent year after year to the members of the experimental unions, who are scattered over various sections of the province. The result is that every farmer in Ontario may, if he so desires

KNOW JUST WHAT VARIETY

of oats is best suited for his locality. It is the same in other grains, roots, etc. This year 65 varieties of mangels, 55 of carrots, 15 of sugar beets, 70 of Swede turnips, and 45 of fall turnips were tested. The proper distance at which roots should be planted has also been made a subject of study. Rows of mangels have been placed at 20, 26 and 30 inches apart, and the distance between each root in the row has varied from 4 to 20 inches. It has been discovered that where the wider spaces are left the size of the root increases, but the total yield decreases and the feeding value of the roots is lessened. The best results have been obtained from rows 28 inches apart, with a space of ten inches between each root. Of husking corn 190 varieties were planted this year, the result being to show, in the opinion of the college authorities, that

SALZER'S NORTH DAKOTA

is the best. Compton's early white Flint and Angel of Midnight are, however, close rivals. The Black Hills gives a fine cob, but it is hardly early enough for Guelph and vicinity. In corn suitable for table use Cory sweet has the advantage of being very early, but the Country Gentleman is the best for flavor. Wisconsin Beauty, Zig-zag and Marblehead Mammoth are also good, the ear of the latter being particularly large. But all these

EXPERIMENTS COST MONEY.

The work of cultivating 46 different varieties of grain on an acre is obviously much greater than the work of cultivating one acre in a five acre field that is given up to wheat or oats. The cost of harvesting, where each variety must be kept separate is infinitely greater. Besides a lot of space is left untilled in the form of paths between each plot. Then the crop itself may be said to give no direct returns, as the bulk of the grain grown is divided among members of the Experimental Union for further tests. Altogether $6,000 is spent on the work of experimenting, and the returns, aside from their educational value, are almost nil. It is clear that this department of the model farm, at all events, cannot be expected to pay.

Then there is another department, and a very important one. The farm is every summer the objective point for

SCORES OF FARMERS' EXCURSIONS.

In June last there cere 18,000 visitors to the grounds. To receive these, to show the guests about the place, and explain the work at the farm required the almost constant attendance of Messrs. Mills, Reunie and Zavitz, and about half the time of eight or nine other officers. From all this expenditure of the time of salaried officers the provinical treasury received no direct return, but who can estimate the educational value of the visit and instruction to the visitor?

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT

is the work carried on in connection with the farmers' institutes. Every fall and winter ten of the officers spend a month—their salaries meanwhile charged againt the college appropriations—in lecturing at meetings of farmers' institutes. These lectures are really an extension of the work of the college to every farm neighborhood in Ontario, and the value of the work done is best shown by the enormous increase in the number of meetings held, and in the attendance.

Still more. Tuberculosis, it has been discovered, is alarmingly prevalent in Ontario. In order that a check may be put to its ravages tuberculin is being prepared at the college, and sent broadcast over the province free, in order that each farmer may test his own herd. Furthermore, Col. McCrea has been appointed to give lectures on the disease wherever requested. This costs money, too, and for the expenditure there is

NO IMMEDIATE RETURN

to the province. In this connection Mr. Harrison, who is in charge of the matter, says that the section about Ingersoll is freer from tuberculosis than any other part of Ontario from which returns have been received.

A particularly interesting experiment was that made by Mr. Harrison of the relative purity of milk taken from the cow by hand and that extracted by a milking machine. It was found that milk taken by hand only contained from 2 to 25 per cent of the number of bacteria germs that was found in milk taken from the cow by a machine. In other words, the milk drawn by hand, on the most favorable showing, only contained one-fourth the number of germs found in that taken by a machine. The variations, Mr. Harrison thinks, is explained by the impossibility of keeping the rubber on the machine clean, owing to the fact that hot water cannot be used.

But, as said before, all these experiments and tests and all this teaching cost money, and from much of the expenditure there is no direct return. It is, in fact, as

ABSURD TO EXPECT A DIVIDEND

from the college as it would be to look for one from a high school. The one question is: Is the educational work carried on a sufficient return for the money spent upon it? On the answer to that question the college must stand or fall. For my own part, after having seen a good deal of the work of the college, both at the college itself and in the farmers' institutes, I should have no hesitation in returning an affirmative reply.

Out of the total number entered this year 100 are direct from the farm, and 12 or 15 have had experience in farm work.

The growth of the college is shown by these figures: Number of pupils entered in 1880, 62; in '85, 72; in '90, 69; and in '97, 140.

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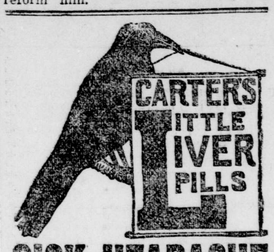
Bell—Why, dear?

Nell—She says she married him to reform him.



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