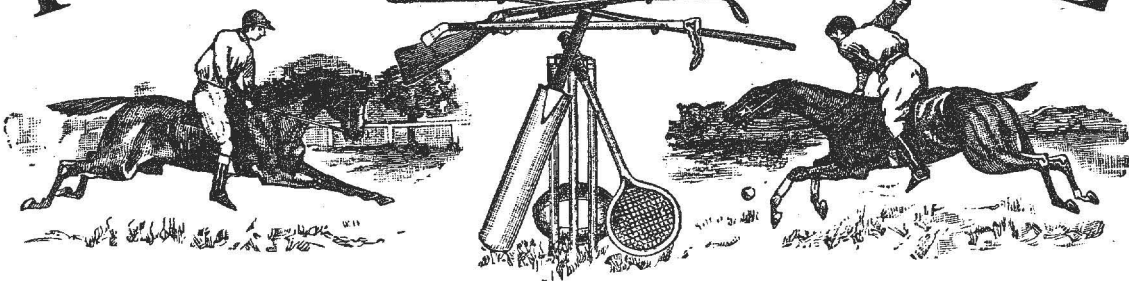


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NOTE. - SEE BACK PAGE.

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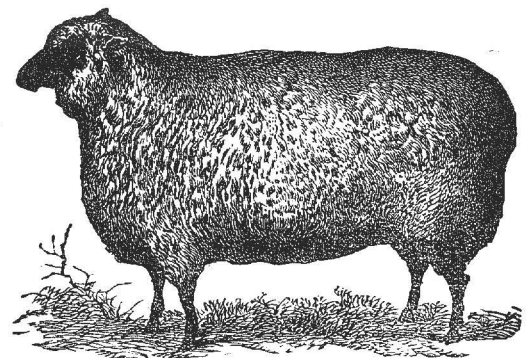
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## HOME NEWS

## SKATING.

## AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF EUROPE

This winter this contest was decided at Vienna. On Jan. 25th, under conditions of ice that were very uncomfortable, the surface being covered with water, but the executive made the best of matters instead of running the risk of having no ice at all. Without the crack amateurs of Norway and Holland, the race of course lost much of its representative character, but each country that is entitled to the honour through the ability of its skaters will no doubt in turn enjoy the advantage of having the championship contested within its jurisdiction, and in this way rough justice will be done. The race was contested over three distances, one-third of a mile, one mile, and three miles, and the championship could only be won by the skater who won a majority of the three events. The competitors were only four in number, three being local skaters whilst one was from Prague. The local competitors included Schilling, who on the 17th inst. had won the championship of Germany over 3000 metres, at Frankfurt, and on this occasion he was again successful. Galler won the third of a mile race, Schilling being second but Schilling was victorious in both the one and three miles, and so obtained the necessary qualification for championship. The condition of the ice may be judged from the fact that the time for the three miles was 12 min. 21 sec.

## THE N.S.A. AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL RACE

International Amateur Championship, one mile with three turns; prizes (1) the Prince of Orange challenge vase and gold medal, (2) silver medal.

First Round.—J. C. Aveling, March, v. W. Housden, Upwards, Camb. (amateur champion).—Housden went off with the lead, and had ten yards in hand at the quarter mile, but whilst he negotiated the turns fairly well, Aveling took them better, and had got in front before reaching the half mile point (1 min. 42 sec.), Housden being 2 sec. behind him here. Aveling gradually increased his lead, and ultimately won by about twenty-five yards. Time: Aveling, 3 min. 37 3/5 sec.; Housden, 3 min. 38 4/5 sec.

J. J. Eden, Haarlem, Holland, v. C. G. Tebbutt, St. Neots.—The Britisher went off with a slight lead, but the pair were tolerably even at the first turn; and when the half mile had been traversed by Eden in 1 min. 38 sec., the Dutchman was just in front, the watch indicating 1 sec. difference between the rivals. Tebbutt stuck manfully to his opponent, and struck along with undoubted pace, but he stumbled slightly when half-way up the final stretch, and Eden won by about fifteen yards. Times: Eden, 3 min. 24 sec.; Tebbutt, 3 min. 26 1/5 sec.

W. Loveday, Welney, Isle of Ely (ex-champion) v. Percy Woods, St. Ives, Hunts.—The Huntingdonshire man, who started by desire of the committee to make a race, was quite unequal to Loveday, who was leading by fully twenty yards at the quarter mile, and when about half-way up the next stretch Woods came to grief, being then well in the rear. Loveday completed half a mile in 1 min. 38 sec. (the same time as Eden). Woods picked himself up, and assumed the office of pacemaker. Loveday got home in 3 min. 26 4/5 sec. The order of merit was therefore as follows:

	Half mile	One mile
1. Eden	1:38	3:24
2. Tebbutt	1:38	3:26 1/5
3. Loveday	1:38	3:26 4/5
4. Aveling	1:42	3:35 3/5
5. Housden	1:44	3:38 4/5
6. Woods (fell).		

As there were only six competitors, the two who had accomplished the fastest times were called upon to contest the

Final Heat.—Eden v. Tebbutt.—The Englishman, getting well away, led at the quarter mile by three or four yards, but Eden then began to get on terms, and at the half mile (traversed in 1 min. 34 sec., or 4 sec. better than in the trial heat) was leading by two or three yards. From this point the race was never in doubt, as the Dutchman went right away, and, from being some thirty yards ahead at the third turn, he increased his advantage in the run up, and ultimately won by somewhere about four score yards, the actual difference in the times being 3 1/5 sec., but it is probable that Tebbutt did not keep himself fully extended in the last stretch upon finding a victory to be beyond his grasp. Times: Eden, 3 min. 25 sec.; Tebbutt, 3 min. 34 1/5 sec. Considering that Tebbutt has skated for many years, the merit of his performance will bear calling attention to.

The challenge vase, it may be remembered, was first skated for last winter, when it was won by J. F. Donoghue, Manhattan A.C., New York.

## FOOTBALL

## THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE CUP

On January the 23rd the seven matches in the first round of the competition proper, which had been ordered to be replayed, were all disposed of. The conditions under which they were decided differed most materially from the previous week's experiences, grounds being soft, and the weather much less severe.

Complete results of the round are as follows: West Bromwich Albion beat Old Westminsters at the Oval (3-2); Middlesbrough beat Luton Town at Luton (3-0); Accrington beat Crusaders at Essex County Ground, Leyton (4-1); Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Crewe Alexandra at 'Crove (4-1), after a drawn game at Wolverhampton (2-2); Sheffield Wednesday beat Bolton

Wanderers at Sheffield (4-1); Small Heath beat Royal Arsenal at Small Heath (5-1); Darwen beat Bootle at Bootle (2-0); Sunderland beat Notts at Sunderland (4-0); Preston North End beat Middlesbrough Ironopolis at Preston (6-0); Burnley beat Everton at Everton (3-1); Stoke beat Casuals at Stoke (3-0); Sunderland Albion beat Birmingham St. George's at Sunderland (4-0); Notts Forest beat Newcastle East End at Nottingham (2-1); Sheffield United beat Blackpool at Blackpool (3-0); Blackburn Rovers beat Derby County at Blackburn (4-1); Aston Villa beat Heanor Town at Perry Barr, Birmingham (4-1).

The draw for the second round stands as under.—Burnley v. Stoke, at Burnley; Middlesbrough v. Preston North End, at Middlesbrough; Aston Villa v. Darwen, at Birmingham; Small Heath v. Sheffield Wednesday, at Birmingham; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Sheffield United, at Wolverhampton; West Bromwich Albion v. Blackburn Rovers (holders), at West Bromwich; Accrington v. Sunderland, at Accrington; Sunderland Albion v. Notts Forest, at Sunderland.

## THE LONDON ASSOCIATION SENIOR CUP—FIRST ROUND

Clapton beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Leyton (2 to 1); Ilford beat London Welsh at Ilford (5-0); Old Westminsters beat Minerva at Kennington Oval (11-1); London Caledonians beat Kildare at Acton (3-0); Old Harrovians beat Polytechnic at Harrow (7-2); City Ramblers beat Woodville at Stratford (1-0); and Old St. Stephens beat Old St. Marks at Barnes (1-0).

## CRICKET

## THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA

Fourteenth Match v. Twenty-two of Malvern, near Melbourne.—In this match, on Jan. 22, the result was a draw, the home players scoring 191, and 23 runs for the loss of two wickets, and the Englishmen 143 on their only innings. Grace was caught and bowled before making a run.

Fifteenth Match v. Twenty Colts of Melbourne.—This match was begun on Jan. 23. The Englishmen went in first and were disposed of for 116, to which Grace contributed one only, while Stoddart made fifty-two. The home team lost eight wickets for 76 runs, and on Jan. 24 they increased their figures to 131. In their second innings the Englishmen made 155, which left the Colts 141 runs to get to win. Of this number they, on Jan. 25, secured 105 for the loss of sixteen wickets, and on Jan. 26 the match was left drawn.

## ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Seventh Match v. Eighteen of Witwatersrand.—This match, concluded on Jan. 23, resulted in a victory for the Englishmen by seven wickets. The eighteen went in first and obtained 156 runs, to which the reply was 189. Going in again the Colonials made 161, which left 129 for the visitors to get. Three wickets only were lost in obtaining the necessary number.

Eighth Match v. Fifteen of the Transvaal.—On Jan. 23 Mr W. W. Read's team concluded a match against fifteen of the Transvaal, and the result was a victory for the Englishmen by nine wickets. The home side went in first, and put together 151. Against this the visitors scored 253, of which number G. Brann, the Sussex amateur, contributed 142—a brilliant innings. Getting rid of the Transvaal a second time for 145, the Englishmen required only twenty-two runs to win, and these they obtained for the loss of one wicket.

—“The Field.”

## THREE MEN IN A BOAT, TO SAY NOTHING OF TWO DOGS

## A SHOOTING EXPEDITION

(Continued).

We neither of us had much sleep that night, I think, for I could hear Anton tossing about on his side of the tent. Well, towards morning (I had been asleep but don't know how long) I was awakened by terrible groans from old Anton, Tyke, too, who was curled up in my back, as usual, began growling; I listened for a minute or two, and the growling went on and I began to get frightened. I thought Anton must have been taken ill, so shouted to him but got no answer; I shouted again, and then in a terrified voice he asked, “Are they coming?” “Who?” I naturally inquired, “the Indians,” he answered. “No,” said I, “certainly not, but wake up man you have had the night-mare.” He did so, and then explained that he had had the most horrible dreams. He had dreamt that the Indians were prowling round the tent waiting for us to go to sleep to come and murder us.

It was clear that the old man had got such a scare the day before that it had affected his sleep at night. Darkness makes cowards of us all, and his terror was evidently so real that out of sympathy, I suppose, I must confess I felt a kind of creepy sensation myself, so I got up and lit my pipe, which I had washed well in the river the evening before and afterwards rinsed out with white rum, and went outside to shake off the unpleasant impression Anton's dreams had given me. By my watch it was a quarter to four and a lovely morning, though rather chilly, for winter was now coming on. The

moon was still high, and I could see a good way round; there was no cause for alarm, so far as I could see, and no sound beyond the sighing of the wind through the tall grass, the occasional splash of a nutria, or the munching of my horses feeding on the opposite bank. So I went back, and rolling myself well up in my rugs, was soon fast asleep. When I awoke I found the sun was already some way up, and Anton had the water boiling ready for coffee, so I hurried out to get my morning swim, which I always indulged in before breakfast. While I was splashing about in the water I heard a gentle but emphatic “Hist!” and looking up saw Anton making gestures to me to keep quiet. I did so, and looking round for the cause saw three otters coming down towards me and about fifty yards off, one on the bank and two in the water. In half a minute after, he appeared at the corner of the tent with my gun in his hand and let fly at the foremost otter in the water and then at the one on the bank, which rolled down, badly shot in the head and with one fore leg broken. Tyke, who had seen what was going on, jumped into the water and swam across, and I went to her aid as soon as possible with a paddle from the boat, and between us we soon put an end to him. The other had sunk, as they always do when shot in the water, but I knew he would come to the surface in twenty-four hours if he was dead, as I supposed he was, for Anton was a very good shot.

I carried him over, dressed, and had breakfast, and then skinned him. He was a lovely brute, more than three feet long and very fat. His dark-brown skin shone like silk, and made a welcome acquisition to our collection. We were getting considerably tired of eating nothing but geese, ducks, and fish, so I proposed that I should take a horse and my rifle and go across the river and shoot a deer or ostrich, and if possible catch a mulita or two with Tyke, who was first rate at that game, as was Tigre also, for as mulitas are inoffensive beasts and wont bite, he was quite plucky enough to catch hold of one. I told Anton that I should not go more than a league away, and would, at any rate be back by noon, but that should I fail to turn up then he must come and look for me without fail, as one never knows what misfortune might happen to one man by himself. He promised to do so, and as he was an old soldier and punctuality was a virtue with him, I knew I could rely on him.

I found a herd of deer just beyond where my horses were feeding and shot a fat doe, which I dressed and left where she was, intending to pick her up on my return, and went on to try and get some mulitas. Well, we soon had four killed, and I was returning to where I had shot the deer, when Tyke found a large peludo another species of the armadillo tribe; she could not stop it, however, nor Tigre either, and just as I was jumping off my horse to catch it myself it plumped head foremost down an old ant-hill. Now these ant hills are sometimes very large, and often, after a heavy rain, they fall in, making a cavity of sometimes four feet deep and about the same diameter. The ants always desert them before they do this, as they seem to know when they are getting dangerous. Well, the one the peludo had jumped or fallen into was quite this size, and I thought I had lost him. Tyke, however, went in at once, and I could hear her barking underground. So I got down as fast as possible and found her in a large hole and about four feet from the mouth, and could just see the peludo too, scratching away for his life. I called Tyke out and tried to reach him myself, but could not manage it, but I thought that if I dug some of the earth away from the sides and top with my knife, I could get my head and shoulders in and so reach him. So I dug a little more and found I could just touch the end of his tail. I was beginning to get excited now, so kept on digging and getting further in, but so did the peludo. Of course all this time I was lying flat on my stomach and using my toes as propellers. One more effort and I had him by the hind leg. “Now you beggar, I have you at last; come out,” said I to myself. All very well to say come out though, for when I tried to do so I found that I was firmly wedged in, driven, in fact, like a nail into the ground.

Here was a predicament; what could I do? It was impossible to budge an inch. I wriggled every way until, at last panting and exhausted, I lay still and began to think. If I stayed there much longer I should most certainly get smothered. Would Anton come and look for me? If he did, he would of course see my horse, but then a horrid thought flashed through my brain: my horse, being tired of waiting,

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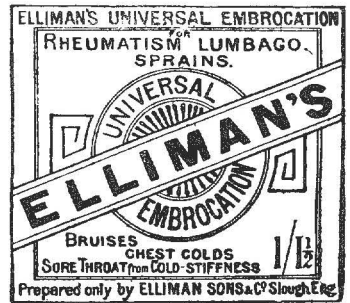
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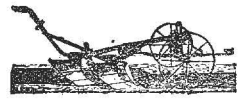
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might have gone off to join his companions who were feeding close to, and then I should probably die here, buried alive. I tried to shout, but gave that up, as I knew my voice from the position I was in, blocking up the mouth of the hole, could not be heard more than a few yards off. I spoke to Tyke, who was there all right, for she answered me with a dismal little howl. Perhaps Anton might see her. I lay there for about ten minutes more, though they seemed like so many hours, and then I heard Tyke give several delighted little barks, and felt sure Anton was coming. A few minutes after I heard his gruff "Nom de dieu, what are you doing there?" "Pull me out," I yelled, and soon felt him lugging away for bare life. I made myself as small as possible, and held my breath, though for some moments it seemed extremely doubtful whether he would succeed or not, so tightly had I jammed myself in. At last, however, after a severe struggle, I felt myself giving, and then begin to slide out. I had not let go of the peludo though; almost unconsciously I had held on, and we both came out together. I gave Anton the peludo without a word, and then set up on the edge of the hole and drew a long breath. What a relief to be able to fill my lungs with fresh, cool air after having been half stifled in that beastly hole.

I was not to be left long in peace though, for Anton soon began at me. He had the laugh on his side now with a vengeance, and made the most of it. If I had, metaphorically speaking, pulled his leg the evening before about clearing out on a hobbled horse, he seemed inclined to pay me back in full; he kept on going off into silent fits of laughter as I sat there endeavouring to get cool. Laughing is contagious; and presently, when I began to feel a bit better, I joined in. There was something ludicrous after all in my escapade, and now I was well out of it I could afford to join in the laugh which the old beggar was having at my expense.

Well, we picked up the peludos and our rifles and then went and got the deer which I had shot, and which Anton put on his back, and trudged off for the tent. The first thing I saw when we arrived was the otter hung up to one of the tent poles, his sides expanded by little bits of stick (as butchers do pigs to cool them after they are killed) and beautifully salted and peppered. I stared aghast. "Why, you dirty old swine," I said, "You surely don't mean to say you intend to eat that beast?" "Why not?" said he. "Why not!" I replied. "Whoever heard of anybody ever eating an otter? Throw it away." Not a bit of it though; he absolutely refused and said that it was just as clean as the ducks we usually eat and far cleaner than the mulitas, for while the otters eat nothing but fish, the mulitas eat ants, lizards, and small snakes. It was no use arguing with him, as he had evidently made up his mind, so I let him have his own way.

It was almost time Huc turned up again; he had been away for five days now, and as we reckoned two days to get to town and two days back and one day to be there, he might very possibly arrive that very afternoon. Anton, however, thought that he would most likely be two days in town, adding, as a reason, that he did not think he could tear himself away from the billiard table before that time. Now this was a source of endless disputes between the two, for up till the time when Huc made his appearance Anton was far and away the best billiard player in Frayle Muerto, but when Huc came he deprived him of his laurels and had beaten him easily on three successive nights. Anton did not like this, and although he was always ready to do Huc a good turn, as has been shown by his asking me to bring him down on this trip, he was always ready to have a quiet nag at him when an occasion offered.

I gave Tyke and Tigre a good feed of deer meat that day, and didn't they relish it. They had learned to eat ducks and geese through sheer hunger and because they could get nothing else, so now deer meat came as a regular treat to them.

Well, we did not go out anywhere that afternoon, but loafed about round the tent, pretending to do all kinds of odds and ends, but really doing nothing, and both of us ashamed of being idle. Huc never turned up, and that night Anton roasted his otter and I some mulitas and the peludo which had cost me so much trouble in the morning and had come so near causing me to end my days in an ant hole. The otter, when it was nicely roasted and properly brown, looked so good that at Anton's persuasion I was induced to try a mouthful; but I did not like it, it wasn't as good as it looked, and besides, the idea was nasty and I threw the piece I had cut off to Tyke,

who refused it also. Anton remarked that it was funny we had seen no pumas yet, as their tracks could be found everywhere, and we had once or twice come across a dead deer covered over with grass. A puma, when he has eaten his fill always covers up his meat in this manner, but a tiger never does. When he has finished his meal he leaves the remainder and never returns unless very much pressed by hunger and unable to catch anything else. But lions, like tigers, are hard to find; you may look for them for months and not see one, and then, when you least expect it, you stumble over one. Everything comes to him who waits, provided his patience holds out. We had had good luck so far in coming across tigers, so we had no cause to be despondent at present about not seeing lions.

(To be continued.)

## ABORTION IN MARES

"El Aborto epizootico." Tesis presentada para optar al título de Dr. en medicina veterinario, por José S. Roca.

When, at the termination of his student career, the embryo doctor, previous to emerging as a perfect "medico," presents his thesis for approbation, he has the option of either forming one of the crowd or distinguishing himself. If he elects to take the former course his thesis is nothing more than a summary of his lecture notes on some particular branch of his studies, of no permanent value whatever, but if he decide to choose some subject upon which he can throw new light, or which has not been dealt with before, then his thesis becomes of value. Such was the case with the thesis of Sr. Gonzalez Herrera on the Carhuá, reviewed in this journal a few weeks ago, and such is the thesis before us by Sr. Roca, on "Abortion in Mares." Upon this subject, which has been repeatedly urged upon the readers of *Sport and Pastime* as of paramount importance, very little literature exists in any language. It may safely be said that the epidemic abortion witnessed last year in this Republic has never been known on so extensive a scale in any part of the world. As Sr. Roca says, "When the European authors, as Bouley, D'Arboval, St. Cyr, and Violet, record or refer to epidemics of abortion in mares in Europe, they do so as rare and comparatively mild in character, that is, without either the proportions or range being so great as we have recently witnessed in this country."

This being the case, any carefully prepared record of symptoms, conditions, probable causes, or other details, whether presented in the form of a special report, as that of Sr. Bernier, an article in a journal as that of Sr. Even, or a student's thesis, as that of Sr. Roca, is of permanent value, and merits careful consideration. The disease is *entirely new*, in this country and even in Europe is to all intents and purposes unknown and unstudied. It is a serious reflection upon the authorities of this country that no properly organised study of the disease was made during its prevalence. The absence of such renders the work of Sr. Roca the more valuable and creditable.

According to Sr. Roca the modes in which abortion manifests itself are numerous having been observed to take place with or without preliminary symptoms, sometimes with attendant symptoms of gravity, at others the fact of the abortion has only been ascertainable by the diminished size of the body of the mare, and by her entering in heat, having aborted in the open camp. In defining abortion the author distinguishes between sporadic and epidemic abortion, and states that, whilst in the former case the foetus may be expelled either alive or dead, in the latter case it is always dead, and has been dead several days before issuing.

Where the abortion has been easy, without attendant grave symptoms, as has occurred in the majority of cases, there have been, occasionally, preliminary signs, such as listlessness, falling off of appetite falling of the belly, and the hair erect and lustreless, with sometimes colic. If the colic were a symptom of abortion the mare would be seen to be at first restless, walking about without any fixed course, now and again stopping as if to hear something inside, looking at her flanks, throwing herself down and getting up again, and at last, perhaps breaking off into a trot or a gallop. If the colic continued she would be seen to be covered with sweat, lashing her tail and throwing herself to the ground as if in desperation, calming herself for a moment, she would lift up her head and look at her flanks until a fresh access of pain caused a repetition of her distress.

After these symptoms have disappeared for two or three days, a somewhat gelatinous liquid mucus sanguineous and purulent of a dark-red colour, and strong and sickening smell would be seen issuing from the vulva, irritating and causing tumefaction of the parts and sticking together the hairs of the tail and thighs and legs. From four days to a week after this the mare aborts, the fetus issuing with all its envelopes. The mare soon picks up again, although the discharge may continue for a few days.

Sometimes none of these antecedent symptoms are observed, mares having been seen trotting with the manada, suddenly to stop, abort, and then continue without inconvenience. In this case also the fetus has issued with all its enveloping membranes.

But it has happened that occasionally the membranes or a portion of them, have been left in the uterus. Contrary to the usual practice in ordinary abortion the mare makes no efforts to expel these envelopes, with the result that inflammatory or putrefying action has been set up, *metritis metropéritonitis* or *septicemia* has soon terminated the life of the animal, unless she has had the good fortune to be in galpon and have skilled aid in withdrawing the foetal membranes.

But besides the modes of aborting cited, there are others which may be classed under the head of laborious abortion. In these cases we have the same preliminary symptoms but at the moment of abortion the expulsive movements give no result until, the mare being wearied with physical exhaustion, these movements cease and in the end the mare unless aided, dies. In the large majority of observed cases, the mare aborts only with symptoms of listlessness being otherwise perfectly well before during and after the act.

A post mortem examination of the foetus shews it as macerated or boiled in appearance a fact easily explicable since a gelatinous substance such as is the foetal body would be found in this state necessarily after remaining perhaps a weak dead in the belly of the mother at a temperature of at least 39° (102° Fahr.) So far no post-mortem examination either of mare or foetus has been of any assistance in determining the cause of the malady.

In considering the causes which may have produced the epidemic, Sr. Roca considers the question of food, imitation, climatic conditions equine syphilis infection or contagion. With respect to equine syphilis, the name of Dr. Werwicke has been mentioned by some as having attributed the epidemic to this cause. This statement is denied by Sr. Roca, and we ourselves would most certainly say that Dr. Werwicke "no es capaz de haber dicho tal disparate" is incapable of having said such a thing.

In treating of the question of food, Sr. Roca, whilst admitting the importance of the view that a wet season by reducing the nutritive quality of the food may do so to such an extent as to cause abortion in some cases, holds that as the epidemic has not confined itself to low and damp localities but has extended to animals under all conditions even in galpon, it cannot be put down to the insufficient nutritive character of the food.

The year 1891 was a year distinguished by sudden changes of temperature, and it has been observed that the abortion was increased after such changes and diminished during settled weather. Sr. Roca admits that meteorological conditions may have been a secondary though not a primary cause in the propagation of the malady. After all, the best mode of explaining the epidemic from the facts already known is contagion in other words the agency of an as yet undiscovered microbe or bacillus whose presence on the field of the microscope may at a no distant date be made manifest.

So far no treatment has been effectual against the abortion in particular cases, the utmost that can be advised is to take such general precautions as if the mares are in galpon keeping the hygienic conditions of the stable as good as possible, and if the mare be of a nervous disposition suppress oats as an article of food: not to give water too cold and to avoid either extreme in the matter of diet. If the mares are in the camp the mares (de vientre) should be separated from the colts and fillies so as to leave them as much undisturbed as possible.

After abortion a vaginal injection is recommended of 1/1000 of mercury with the addition of a little 1/100 of alcohol, and if the abortion take place in the stable, the bedding should be burnt and the stable floor washed with a 4/100 solution of sulphate of copper.

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The writer's name and address are required with all letters, but not for publication, unless desired. Letters and enquiries from anonymous correspondents will not receive attention.

Advertisements, orders for papers, &c., should be addressed to MESSRS RAVENSCROFT, ROWLAND & MILLS, PIRAD 559, BUENOS AIRES, and should be kept distinct from communications intended for the Editorial Department.

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## River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

## NOTES

As will be seen under "Cricket," Montevideo won their match against Buenos Aires yesterday, the result being a good deal due to the bad fielding of the home team. The two elevens dined together after the game last night at the Café Filipe. To-day the Montevideans commence their match against Hurlingham at Hurlingham.

An advertisement will be found in another column calling a general meeting of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club. This is the outcome of the Cricket v. Tennis squabble, about which we have been seeing so much correspondence in the *Standard* lately. It is to be hoped, of course, that the Buenos Aires Cricket Club's ground will always remain a cricket ground, and the club a Cricket and not a Lawn Tennis club, but we don't see why an Open Lawn Tennis Tournament should not be held at Palermo, and we also do not see what harm such a tournament would do to Cricket.

The Polo Association meeting was not able to be held last Monday at Hurlingham, so it has been postponed until Friday next, the 4th, when all those interested are invited to come to the offices of this paper at 2 o'clock.

Mr E. Danvers wishes us to say that he has sent round letters to the various Clubs in the River Plate, asking their secretaries what would be the most convenient time to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming the Athletic Association, and also requesting them to send, or name, a representative of their club when the meeting takes place.

The meeting will probably be arranged for the middle of March, and all athletes, who need not necessarily be connected with a club but who from a long experience of athletics are in a high degree qualified to give practical advice, and there are many such in the country, will it is to be hoped, attend.

All the oldest and best clubs in the country have expressed their intention of affiliating themselves to the association when it is formed so that it may now be said to be an accomplished fact, and we hope soon to see the date of the opening Athletic Meeting under its auspices advertised so as to give athletes plenty of time for preparation.

A great many seemed to be in a fog at Hurlingham last Monday as to the rules of racing regarding objections to a winner for something that had occurred during the race. Some seemed to think that the rider of the second was the only man who could make an objection, and several other original interpretations of Captain Herbert's and the Jockey Club's rules were given. For the benefit of these gentlemen we give below part of the rules relating to objections and disqualification for crossing and jostling:

## RULES 16.

Every objection must be made in writing and signed by the owner, rider, or groom of some other horse engaged in the race, in a book kept for that purpose in the weighing room.

An objection may also be made without deposit by a steward or licensed official of the meeting.

An objection to a horse on the ground of a cross, jostle or foul riding, or of not having run the proper course, or any other matter occurring in the race, must be made at time of weighing-in. Any other objection must be made before the close of the meeting.

## RULE 8.

A horse which crosses another is disqualified, unless it be proved that he was two clear lengths ahead of the other when he crossed.

The above rules appear clear enough, and we don't know why the Stewards did not settle the matter there and then, as both the Clerk of the Course and the Starter, as well as every jockey riding in the tandem race, agreed that there had been a bad cross; and the fact of its being a tandem race should make no difference, but the rules, if anything, should be more strictly kept, as a leader over which a jockey has no control (especially with blinkers on, as in the present case) might, before getting home, have half the others in the race knocked over the rails.

We are sorry to hear from Mr. W. Kemmis that he has lost his valuable young stallion Lapidist. The horse reared when at exercise and fell back, and though every effort was made to save his life, he died fifteen days after the accident. Lapidist was a remarkably good looking horse by Arbitrator; he never ran, owing to an accident, and Mr. Kemmis looks upon his death as a real loss, his foals at Las Rosas being very promising.

On Monday evening a very clever entertainment was given in the large room of the grand stand at Hurlingham, consisting of songs, banjo duets, banjo and guitar trios etc., by some gentlemen who have surely hitherto been hiding their lights under bushels, but who, we hope will not do so in future, as a more enjoyable evening, than they provided, we have never spent. Mr. J. Robinson and Mr. F. Boequet played some charming duets on their banjos, and sang some capital songs, Mr. Robinson's costume songs fairly bringing down the house. Mr. Manders sang "They've All Got'em," and one or two other songs in true professional style as also did Mr. "Tambourine" Russell. Mr. Permaine was too funny in a brandy and soda monologue, towards the end of which there was not much monologue left, but the way he sang Razzle Dazzle was the best we have ever seen off the stage, and he proved himself to be a regular Fred Leslie and Little Titch rolled into one.

We have heard somewhere that the more sober a man is the better he can imitate drunkmen, so all we can say is Mr. Permaine must be the most sober man we have ever met. One of the gems of the evening was Mr. Morgan's imitation of a lady doing her hair on getting up in the morning, and this gentleman's comic recitations were also very cleverly done. Mr. Thompson recited the progress of madness in such a realistic way that his audience felt quite creepy. Mr. Johnson made a splendid chairman, and also sang one or two good songs. We hope we shall soon have another opportunity of seeing these gentlemen perform, as the show on Monday evening was worth going a long way to witness.

The feats of Australian stockmen have frequently been described, and the marvellous sagacity of their horses. The latter get to enjoy "cutting out" cattle—and outrace, or outwit, or escape their charge—as much as do the former. The ideal stockhorse is thus described:—"Jack-in-the-box was a strong, compact, well-put-together, little, grey horse standing about 15 hands. Very strong and active, he is by no means fast; though fast enough to head any beast. But he can jump off at full speed at a moment's notice; and, when going, will wheel and turn with every movement of the beast he is after, like a swallow on the wing." A special feature of a stockman's horse is his ability to jump timber, at short notice, and in cold blood. Even so the following story—told in the *Field* of February 28th, 1885—of an incident with the V.W.H., will bear no unfavourable comparison. Hounds "crossed a road near a village. Some men, wishing, apparently, to see some diversion in riding at fences, would not open the gate. Two were seated thereon, and another, waving a big stick, was in front. The brother of a North Country M.F.H. went straight for the gate; and the good bay horse cleared it at a bound, much to the consternation of the would-be obstructionist." There must have been a very strong sympathy between horse and rider: and it would take an Australian stockrider all he knew to beat it.

## CRICKET

## FIXTURES.

Sunday, March 6, at Palermo—London Bank v. B. Aires.  
Sunday, March 6, at Lanús—Lanús v. Pencliff House.  
Sunday, March 6, at Belgrano—B. A. v. R. Ry. and ground v. Campana.  
Sunday, March 6, at Tolosa—Lomas Academy v. Western Railway.  
Sunday, March 13, at Belgrano—B. A. v. R. Ry. v. Lomas.  
Sunday, March 20, at Lomas—Lomas Academy v. London Bank.  
Sunday, March 13, at Hurlingham—Western Railway v. Hurlingham.  
Sunday, March 27, at Lomas—Quilmes A.C. v. Lomas A.C.  
April (Holy Week), at Montevideo—Buenos Aires v. Montevideo.  
April (Holy Week), at Lanús—B. A. v. R. Ry. v. Lanús

## LOMAS ACADEMY (SCHOOL XI.) v. LANUS 2nd XL.

This match was played at Lanús on Saturday, 27th February, and resulted in a win for the School, after a very close game. Lomas won the toss and sent Lanús to the wickets. Lomas having made 64 had 2 to make to win, with the last man in, the finish was therefore exciting when a A. Campbell made the winning hit. Hayward and Goodfellow both played well, and E. Morgan and Howe were very successful in bowling. The ground was in a splendid condition after the rain. Scores:

Lanús	1st inn	Lomas	1st inn
Perkins, c Goodfellow b	M. Goodfellow, b Cobby	20	
Hayward	F. Shawe, b Howe	8	
Dawson, b C. Wright	L. Jacobs (cap), run out	0	
Huxtable, c Hayward b	M. Hayward, b Morgan	17	
Hayward	C. Wright, b Howe	7	
Morgan, c Goodfellow, b	D. Gibson, b Howe	5	
E. Morgan	E. Morgan, c Howe b Morgan	7	
Duncan, b C. Wright	W. Evens, b Howe	3	
Buchanan, b E. Morgan	A. Campbell, not out	3	
Howe, run out	J. Campbell, c Sub b Howe	0	
Cobby, b E. Morgan	C. Gibson, thrown out	0	
Schaefer, c Goodfellow b	E. Morgan	7	
E. Morgan	Perkins	4	
Lamont, not out	Extras	7	
Brown, b E. Morgan		0	
Extras		1	
Total		65	
			Total... 78

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lanús	Lanús			
	o	m	r	w
Hayward	12	3	29	2
C. Wright	6	0	21	2
E. Morgan	9	3	14	5

Lomas	Lomas			
	o	m	r	w
Howe	12	1	21	5
Duncan	9	0	15	0
Perkins	2	0	9	0
Morgan	6	0	12	2
Cobby	4	0	9	1
Huxtable	2	0	3	0

## BUENOS AIRES C.C. v. MONTEVIDEO C.C.

In lovely weather and in the presence of a goodly number of spectators the first of the two matches that are annually played between the above-named clubs was commenced on the Palermo ground on Monday. Montevideo was represented by the same team as had been advertised in the papers, but certain changes had to be made in the Buenos Aires eleven, as Mr. Mills was unable to play on account of an injured knee, and Mr. Miller on account of ill-health, their places being taken by Stokes and Coubrough.

Montevideo, represented by the strongest team that they have put in the field for some years, won a well-earned victory by 53 runs, principally owing to the abominable fielding of the home team in the first innings, and the apparent utter inability of some of the men to hold catches. Playing members of the B.A.C.C. seem to imagine that they do not require practice in fielding, but so long as they remain under this erroneous impression so long will the chances of defeat be multiplied against them, as instanced by the two most important matches played this year at Palermo, viz., North v. South and the match against Montevideo.

It is not at all creditable to the B.A.C.C. that so little advantage is taken of a ground so accessible as that at Palermo; yet such is the case. The batting wickets are up every afternoon, but one can go there day after day, almost week after week, and never see them occupied; indeed, to all intents and purposes, except on match days, the Palermo cricket ground might, at the present period, just as well not exist, so far, at least, as the object for which it was originally acquired is concerned.

These remarks apply not only to the older but even more so to the younger members of the club; for unless they go out to practice it is impossible to know where to discover rising talent. There are men who are players in matches who ought to be occupying seats in the pavilion, and yet they have to be players, because younger men take so little interest in the welfare of the club that they neither go out to practice, nor do they even ever let any of the committee or secretary know that they would like to play in any particular match. But after all what is really wanted is a thoroughly ener-

getic secretary to look after the interests of the club and not delegate his duties to another. Last year, under Mr G. Denison's able guidance, the club had the most successful season ever recorded in its annals, and unless the club can find a secretary to follow in his footsteps and hunt up the younger members and induce them to practice and play, it will at no distant date have to take a back seat to the many new clubs that are springing up around.

And now for some details of the play. Montevideo having won the toss sent in Leng and Jefferies to the bowling of Garrod and Walshe, the former of whom started from the railway end. In Walshe's first over he cleaned bowled Leng (1 for 4). Chater followed, but retired at once, a bumpy ball of Garrod's hitting him on the elbow and rolling into his wicket (2 for 7). Howson was next, and then Jefferies was out, well caught in the slips (3 for 10). Moor followed, and was let off the very first ball by the wicket keeper, who apparently lost sight of the ball altogether and let it fall within a yard of him without making any effort to catch it. A couple of overs afterwards Howson left (4 for 17), and Poole, who took his place, was at once got rid of (5 for 19). So far matters looked extremely merry for the home team, but now a lamentable change came over the scene. Hyde, who followed, should have been run out easily before scoring, but having been let off laid about him in all directions. Moor and Halstead, the 6th and 7th wickets, retired at 46. Then Hunt became associated with Hyde, and together they added 98 runs before Hunt was out for a well played 16. Stanham was 10th man in, but was soon after well caught by the bowler (9 for 93).

Slater brought up the rear and at once got to work. Hyde, meantime, had been sending catches most impartially to all parts of the field, and gave as many chances as a cat is supposed to have lives, before he missed a ball that he went out of his ground to hit, and had to pay the usual penalty, Slater carrying out his bat for a well hit twenty, which included a fine drive out of the ground for 6; 36 runs were put on for the last wicket, and the innings closed for 129, made off the following bowling:

	O	R	M	W
J. C. Walshe.....	28	76	4	6
J. R. Garrod.....	18	23	7	3
G. S. Anderson.....	9.3	26	3	1

After the usual interval B.A. commenced their first innings with Walsh and E. R. Gifford, the latter of whom had a man to run for him, the bowlers being Slater and Hunt. Walsh was bowled with the score at 9. At 10 Gifford was badly run out by his substitute, and at 11 Garrod was completely beaten by a beauty from Slater. J. Gifford was caught off a lofty hit just when he had got well set. Ker Seymour, as usual, played a fine, free hitting innings, being especially down upon the leg balls, but otherwise there was nothing worth recording in the innings, which closed for 64 runs, made off the following bowling:

	O	R	M	W
W. Slater.....	18.2	26	9	5
E. L. Hunt.....	16	35	4	3
W. L. Poole.....	2	2	0	1

Slater bowled 1 no-ball.

Montevideo, with 65 runs in hand, commenced their second innings with Jefferies and Moore, to the bowling of Walsh and Garrod, and at the call of time seven wickets were down for 44 runs. Yesterday morning was another splendid day for cricket. Stanham and Halstead, the two not outs, took their place at the wickets to the bowling of Garrod and G. Anderson. Halstead's wicket fell at 51, and the innings closed for 77, the analysis being:

	O	R	M	W
J. C. Walshe.....	20	8	31	4
J. R. Garrod.....	22	11	34	3
G. L. Anderson.....	2.1	1	7	1

With 143 runs to make to win, B.A. commenced their second innings with J. Gifford and R. W. Anderson, Slater and Poole starting the bowling for Montevideo. Both played carefully and 20 runs had been made before Anderson was bowled (one for 20). Garrod followed, but soon had to retire for a beauty of Slaters (two for 25). Ker Seymour was next, and the score was taken to 47 before he was caught by the bowler off a bad stroke. E. R. Gifford joined his brother, and 16 runs were added when Leng went on in place of Poole, and with his first ball bowled E. R. Gifford (4 for 63).

Masters' wicket soon fell, and then J. Gifford had to retire (6 for 79). His 46 was one of the finest innings seen played on the Palermo ground for a long time, and baring a very hard chance at the wicket compiled in first-class form. After the captain left the others did not trouble the scorers much, and the innings closed for 89 runs, thus leaving the Montevideo team winners by 55 runs. Analysis:

	O	R	M	W
W. Slater.....	26	43	9	6
W. L. Poole.....	18	32	4	1
H. H. Leng.....	9.4	11	5	3

Scores:

Montevideo C.C.		1st inn	2nd inn
H. H. Leng, b Walsh.....	8	b Walsh.....	0
C. Jefferies, c Walsh b Garrod.....	4	b Walsh.....	8
P. D. Chater, b Garrod.....	0	run out.....	12
H. T. Howson, b Garrod.....	4	b Garrod.....	8
E. C. T. Moor, c Masters b Walshe.....	11	b Garrod.....	6
W. L. Poole, b Walsh.....	0	b Walsh.....	8
O. Hyde, st Stokes b Anderson.....	64	run out.....	3
R. L. Halstead b Walshe.....	0	b Garrod.....	13
E. R. Hunt, c E. Gifford b Walshe.....	16	c J. Gifford b Walshe.....	12
E. M. Stanham, c and b Walsh.....	13	not out.....	13
W. Slater, not out.....	20	c and b G. Anderson.....	4
Extras.....	4	Extras.....	5
	199		77

Buenos Aires C.C.		1st inn	2nd inn
E. R. Gifford, run out.....	5	b Leng.....	6
J. C. Walshe, b Hunt.....	1	not out.....	0
J. R. Garrod, b Slater.....	1	b Slater.....	5
W. E. Coubrough, c Poole b Hunt.....	4	b Slater.....	6
J. Gifford, c Poole b Hunt.....	16	b Slater.....	46
V. Ker Seymour, b Slater.....	28	b Slater.....	10
W. H. Masters, c Jefferies b Slater.....	0	c Leng b Slater.....	2
D. J. Stokes, b Slater.....	4	ht wkt b Leng.....	0
R. W. Anderson, c Stanham b Poole.....	0	b Poole.....	8
A. Lae, b Slater.....	0	b Leng.....	0
G. S. Anderson, not out.....	1	run out.....	3
Extras.....	1	Extras.....	3
	65		89

POLO

HURLINGHAM TOURNAMENT

QUILMES ATHLETIC CLUB V. THE ROVERS  
Owing to the Quilmes Athletic Club being unable to play on Sunday this tie in the Hurlingham Tournament had to be decided at Quilmes on Friday afternoon last, and contrary to expectation, and form on paper, the Rovers were beaten by four goals to one.

The afternoon was terribly hot and close though there was little sun, but as the match promised to be interesting a goodly number of the clubs' supporters lined the west side of the ground.

The teams were:—

Quilmes A.C.	The Rovers P.C.
1. H. Anderson	1. F. Yeomans
2. A. Mohr Bell	2. A. M. Hudson
3. F. Rooke	3. A. Yeomans
F. J. Bennett (back)	A. Murray (back)

The first quarter was decidedly sticky, and the game went rather in favour of The Rovers, who acted almost throughout the period on the aggressive. The Quilmes men, however, notched the first point, Bell, after taking the ball neatly down the ground, putting it through the posts. The Rovers replied to this, however, within a few minutes, Hudson scoring a good goal for them shortly before the close of the period, thus leaving the score one goal all. Twice Bennett saved his goal when the ball was within only a few inches of passing over the line, and as we have just said, The Rovers had the best of the game all through.

Quilmes played up better in the next period, and the game improved greatly in pace and became really exciting. Neither side made any addition to their score, and the ball was seldom behind, in fact this was by far the best quarter in the match. Score as before, one goal all.

A change of ponies seemed to make the game again rather slow, but now it was evident that Quilmes were able to hold their own, but as Murray was difficult to get past, and more than one shot at goal went very wide of the mark, they did not increase their score until close on time, when from a good centre by Bennett, Anderson put the ball between the posts. Score, Quilmes two goals. The Rovers one.

As now one team did their best to increase their score, and the other to prevent their doing so, the last quarter was very warmly contested; several times we noticed that the members of both teams were thinking considerably more of getting to the ball somehow than of their own or their companion's necks, and crossing and scrimmages were much too frequent. Quilmes scored two more goals, one hit by Bennett, from a long high shot, and the other by Anderson from a back hander, and so the match was left in their favour by four goals to one.

For the winners, too much praise cannot be given to the play of Bennett and Bell in the latter part of the game; we said before, of the latter, in our report of the match between Hurlingham and Quilmes Athletic Club, that he was a very pretty player, and we can now only say again that he is one of the neatest players we have seen. The alteration in the places of the team, too, went a long way towards their success.

For the losers, Murray played his usual safe, steady game behind, and F. Yeomans did most of the work forward.

HURLINGHAM V. BELGRANO

We have never seen the Hurlingham ground in such splendid condition, nor has it ever played so well as it did last Sunday afternoon, when these two clubs played off their tie. The going was splendid, not soft enough to cut up, and not in the least hard for the ponies, and we wished that those clubs that gave the early date fixed for the tournament, with probable heat, &c., as their excuse for not competing, could have been at Hurlingham during Carnival when they would have been bound to have acknowledged the difference

between the lovely weather we have just been enjoying and the cold, wet, miserable time we had last April during last year's tournament, which had to be postponed for a week, and, when eventually brought off, most of the games had to be decided on ground more like a ploughed field than a polo ground. Although this polo tie was the only match of any description on the cards for Sunday, there was a fair number of members present on that day, many of whom had taken advantage of the sleeping coaches at the railway station and were staying over Carnival.

Although the result of the meeting between Belgrano and the home club was a foregone conclusion, the beating Hurlingham had just received from The Rovers, who a short time before had been vanquished by Belgrano, on paper it was by no means a certainty; and also after Friday's game, in which Quilmes, who had just been beaten by Hurlingham, so easily defeated The Rovers, we were prepared for any result, and are now inclined to believe that polo is one of the most uncertain of games. However, these in and out runnings, or rather playings, added much more interest to the match on hand, as well as to the tournament throughout, than there otherwise would have been.

The teams were:

Belgrano	Hurlingham
1. E. Robson	1. Innes Taylor
2. H. de B. Stafford	2. R. McSmyth
3. J. K. Cassels	3. F. J. Balfour
R. England (back)	J. Ravenscroft (back)

Belgrano did not keep to the above order of playing all through the game, England going forward, and Cassels taking his place for one quarter and Stafford for another.

The game opened very slow, Hurlingham kept their opponents at bay the whole of the first quarter, and scored two goals, hit by Balfour. Cassels and Robson each relieved matters once or twice, but Ravenscroft, who we were glad to see was quite back to his old form again, always returned the ball well up to his forwards. Score, Hurlingham two goals to nil.

The second quarter was perhaps the best and fastest in the match, and play was much more even. England got away with the ball soon after recommencing the game, and taking it to the Hurlingham goal had to leave it, being ridden out by Ravenscroft, but Cassels put it neatly through. This was one of the best goals of the day, as the angle was a most difficult one, and there appeared to be only a few inches of daylight between the posts. Hurlingham gained another point before time was called for the end of the quarter; Balfour hitting an easy goal from a scrimmage and leaving the score: Hurlingham three goals, Belgrano one.

The third quarter began most disastrously for Belgrano, as Smyth hit three goals for the home team within a few minutes of each other, two of them from very long shots and the other about thirty feet above the posts, but well between them. Before the close of the period England added another goal to the Belgrano score, which at the call of time was therefore, Hurlingham six goals, Belgrano two.

Four goals to the bad, Belgrano made a good fight of it in the last quarter and play was fairly even. Balfour hit another goal for Hurlingham, which was quickly replied to by England's hitting one for Belgrano, and after some give and take play Taylor scored again for the home team, and as this was the last point scored in the match Hurlingham were left winners by eight goals to two.

The last three quarters of the game were not nearly so uninteresting as the score might lead one to suppose, and there was a lot of fast galloping all through them. The Belgrano men all played well individually, but as this was the first time they had played together as a team they lacked combination somewhat, and were not all so well mounted as their opponents.

For the winners, Smyth was in grand form and put in some fine shots at goal, and the three ponies he was riding were much above the average. Taylor did his side capital service as No. 1, and he was instrumental in getting it more than the one goal he hit himself.

HURLINGHAM V. QUILMES A.C.

Without Polo Association rules yet formed, the question as to whether a club must play the same team all through a tournament or not, must remain unanswered, and the right of Hurlingham playing a different team yesterday against Quilmes A.C. to that which opposed Belgrano on Sunday last is doubtful. In order to bring the matter up for discussion, Mr Marriot Woodgate,

the President of the Quilmes A.C., addressed a letter to the Hon. Sec. of Hurlingham before the final match to the following effect:

Dear Sir,

Being informed that you intend sending a different team against our club to-day than that which you sent against the Belgrano Club in the first tie of the tournament, by replacing Mr Innes Taylor with Mr H. Scott Robson. I beg hereby to protest, on behalf of the Quilmes Athletic Club, against such action.

Mr Taylor is here on the field, and I am informed is ready to play for you.

I maintain that you are bound as far as possible to play the same team throughout the tournament, and that only sickness, accident or other really unavoidable cause should be allowed to prevent any one member of your original team playing throughout the tournament except only with the mutual consent of all the clubs engaged in the tournament.—Yours, &c.,

G. MARRIOTT WOODGATE,  
President Quilmes A.C.

The weather yesterday was again lovely when the teams took up their position on the ground, which had hardened a little since the first tie, but was still in capital playing condition, and although Hurlingham were expected to beat the young club a good game was looked forward to.

The teams were:

Hurlingham.	Quilmes.
1. F. J. Balfour	1. H. Anderson
2. R. McSmyth	2. A. Mohr Bell
3. H. S. Robson	3. F. Rooke
J. Ravenscroft (back).	F. J. Bennett (back).

Hurlingham showed their superiority in the first quarter and scored three goals, hit respectively by Balfour, Robson, and Ravenscroft. The play was slow and uninteresting, and the ball did not travel up and down the ground in at all an exciting way.

The next quarter was like the first, and Hurlingham added four more goals to their score, three of them being hit by Smyth and the other by Robson, nothing coming of several sallies made by Quilmes, who found it difficult to pass Ravenscroft. Score: Hurlingham seven goals to nil.

Bennett now decided to change the positions of his team, and though this does not often bring success when done in the middle of a game, it made a great difference in the present case, as going up into the game himself and Bell playing back seemed to liven up things tremendously, and for the first time in the match there was some good up and down play. Bennett twice took the ball down to the Hurlingham goal and only missed the post by a few inches on one of these occasions, and two or three times the Hurlingham backs had all their work cut out to save their goal. The only point scored in the quarter was a goal hit for Hurlingham by Ravenscroft, so that the score at the call of time for the end of the period stood at: Hurlingham eight goals to nil.

In the last quarter Quilmes held their own perhaps better than they had hitherto done in the game, and besides preventing Hurlingham from increasing their score they notched a goal themselves, hit by Bell, but it was now too late in the day to make up for lost ground, and they had to retire beaten by eight goals to one, Hurlingham therefore winning the final tie and the tournament.

## HURLINGHAM POLO MEETING

February 29

Lovely weather again favoured Hurlingham on Monday at the Polo Pony Races, and the rain of the previous week had left the course in grand condition for galloping on. A very fair number of visitors were present, more ladies gracing the scene than we have seen at Hurlingham for a long time.

Proceedings commenced with the 500 metres flat race, for which Peludo was tipped as a certainty, as, although he had never before appeared on a racecourse, he had a tremendous reputation; but his backers were sadly disappointed in him, as he never showed in the race, which Moloch had no difficulty in winning from Gaucho.

Mr Mullaly, on Moonstone, easily secured the next event, though had the starting and winning post not been so far from the sticks, Master Campbell's Pobrecito, very neatly ridden by his young owner, would undoubtedly have won.

The next race, 1000 metres, lay between Peludo and Gaucho, and the issue was never in doubt, Peludo winning very easily by about three lengths.

The jumping competition did not fill so well as that in the last Gymkhana, there only being five entries, all of whom however turned up to compete. Compadrito, who was second to Rear-

guard last December, led off, and flying his fences like hurdles came in for a good share of well-merited applause. Bitters came next, and after blundering badly at the first two fences, and running out at the double, was disposed of. Ormonde showed himself to be a magnificent jumper, but was somewhat inclined to run out, and this entirely spoilt his chance of winning. Dare Devil jumped wonderfully well for his size and had he not made a mistake at the middle fence would have been near winning. Briton skimped his fences somewhat, but jumped sufficiently well to be left in with Compadrito for a deciding round, but as he failed to get over the raised jump, Mr Cassels' overo scored a highly popular win.

Moloch easily disposed of his six opponents in the bareback race, in which Master Campbell again rode his pony remarkably well, and in spite of a bad start came in a good third.

The tandem race attracted a great amount of interest, and produced a fairly good race, which was won by Peludo and Bitters. An objection was lodged against the winners for crossing and jostling soon after the start, but the Stewards, although convinced that there was a cross and a jostle, held over their decision.

The hurdle race brought all five on the card to the post, and as the two most fancied ponies, Bitters and Ormonde, both jumped over the rails out of the course, the former at the first and the latter at the last hurdle, Compadrito gave his owner a rather unexpected winning mount. Ormonde unfortunately caught his forelegs on the rails as he jumped sideways over them, and gave Mr Smyth a nasty-looking fall, which however luckily only ended in a slight shaking. Tiddledy Winks and Old Tom both saw a hurdle for the first time in this race, and are two more examples of the wonderful way Argentine horses take naturally to jumping.

Details:

500 metre Flat Race, catch weights not under 70 kilos—  
Mr H. S. Robson's Moloch ..... Mr F. J. Balfour 1  
Mr A. Yeomans' Gaucho ..... Mr F. Yeomans 2  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Espartillar ..... Mr A. Anderson 3  
Mr R. R. McIver's Peludo ..... Mr J. Stuart 0  
Mr Leigh McMorran's Popsywopsy ..... Owner 0  
Mr A. Mohr Bell's Dandy ..... Owner 0

Gaucho led to the paddock, where he was beat, and Moloch came away and won easily by two lengths; bad third.

Dividend—Moloch \$33.40 win and 2.10 place, Gaucho 13.30 place.

Bending Race, Posts 8 yards apart—

1st Heat—  
Mr Mullaly's Moonstone beat Mr W. D. Campbell jun.'s Pobrecito.  
Mr Ravenscroft's The Ghost beat A. Mohr Bell's Dandy.  
Mr F. J. Bennett's Rover, a bye.

2nd Heat—  
Moonstone beat Rover, The Ghost a bye.

Final—  
Mr Mullaly's Moonstone beat Mr Ravenscroft's The Ghost.

Flat Race, 1000 metres, catch weights not under 70 kilos—

Mr R. R. McIver's Peludo ..... Mr J. Stuart 1  
Mr A. Yeomans' Gaucho ..... Mr F. Yeomans 2  
Mr F. J. Balfour's Tiddledy Winks ..... Owner 3  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Old Tom ..... Mr H. Anderson 0

Won easily by three lengths; bad third. Tiddledy Winks was left at the post.

Jumping Competition—

Mr J. K. Cassels' Compadrito ..... Owner 1  
Mr H. de B. Stafford's Briton ..... Owner 2  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Dare Devil ..... Owner 0  
Mr R. McSmyth's Ormonde ..... Owner 0  
Mr R. R. McIver's Bitters ..... Mr J. Stuart 0

The fences consisted of a hurdle, a gorse fence that was raised each round, and a double.

Bareback Race, 800 metres—

Mr H. S. Robson's Moloch ..... Mr J. Mandia 1  
Mr R. R. McIver's Peludo ..... Mr J. Stuart 2  
Mr W. D. Campbell jun.'s El Gateado ..... Owner 3  
Mr A. Mohr Bell's Dandy ..... Owner 0  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Espartillar ..... Mr H. Anderson 0  
Mr F. J. Bennett's Rover ..... Owner 0  
Mr A. Yeomans' Gaucho ..... Mr F. Yeomans 0

Moloch led throughout and won in a canter by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

Dividend—Moloch \$3.40 win and 2.60 place, Peludo 3.65 place.

Tandem Race, 1000 metres—

Mr R. R. McIver's Bitters and Peludo ..... Mr J. Stuart 1  
Mr R. McSmyth's Illusion and Norah ..... Owner 2  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Tiddledy Winks and Espartillar ..... Mr F. J. Balfour 3  
Mr F. J. Bennett's Rover and Dandy ..... Owner 0

Mr Stuart's laader came right across the course immediately after the start, and taking the inside obtained a good lead, which the team kept throughout and won by two lengths; one length between second and third.

An objection was lodged against the winners immediately after the race, but the Stewards held over their decision.

Hurdle Race, 1600 metres, over 5 flights of hurdles—  
Mr J. K. Cassels' Compadrito ..... Owner 1  
Mr F. J. Balfour's Tiddledy Winks ..... Owner 2  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Old Tom ..... Owner 3  
Mr R. McSmyth's Ormonde ..... Owner 0  
Mr R. R. McIver's Bitter's ..... Mr Stafford 0

At the first hurdle Bitters jumped out of the course and Ormonde, followed by the others, led to the last hurdle, where he fell. Compadrito was nearly caught by Tiddledy Winks racing home down the straight, but he eventually won by half a length.

Dividend—Compadrito \$8.15.

A hurdle race sweepstakes, which had been got up the evening before, was run yesterday morning at nine o'clock, eight ponies going to the post.

A Hurdle Race Sweepstakes for Polo Ponies, 1600 metres, over five flights of hurdles, catch weights not under 70 kilos—

Mr W. D. Campbell jun.'s El Gateado ..... Mr Cassels 1  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Dare Devil ..... Owner 2  
M. J. Ravenscroft's Old Tom ..... Mr H. Anderson 3  
Mr R. McSmyth's Mrs Brown ..... Owner 4  
Mr R. England's Tilbury Nogo ..... Owner 0  
Mr J. Ravenscroft's Bantam ..... Mr Innes Taylor 0  
Mr F. Rooke's Rosillo ..... Mr H. Bennett 0  
Mr R. McSmyth's Ormonde ..... Mr Manders 0

The Gateado was in front all the way, with the other four first named and Ormonde well up; before coming to the last hurdle the latter joined the leader, but ran out at it and left El Gateado to win fairly easily.

## ZOOLOGICAL NOTES

By A. STUART PENNINGTON

(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

### MOSQUITOS.

The term "mosquito," which is the Spanish diminutive of mosca, and therefore means "a little fly," is properly applied to those insects, which belong to the Culicidae, a tribe of diptera, or two winged insects, of which the familiar gnat may be taken as the type. In some parts of the world the word mosquito is used so as to include the sand flies (Simuliidae), but when we use the term in this country it is with reference to those light winged bloodthirsty little diptera which are so like the English gnat as to be practically indistinguishable. There are some thirty species of Culicidae in the country, although the differences are in many cases exceedingly slight. There are some species which are known as tiger mosquitos. These have white flecks and white bands on the bodies and legs, and seem to be more ferocious than their more sober coloured brethren. The French call the mosquitos "cousins;" perhaps because they claim a blood relationship. Another name given to them in the Antilles is "maringouins."

In order that we may have a clear idea of the life history of the mosquito, I will describe it in detail in all its stages. My statements may be verified by looking in the nearest rain-tub. The gnat or mosquito (for their life history is the same) come from eggs laid in stagnant water. These eggs are of an ovoid shape, rather larger at the bottom than at the top, where they are finished off by a little knob. They are laid in boat-shaped clusters, rounded at one end and pointed at the other, being placed side by side with the large end downwards and glued together. In this way the upper surface of the egg mass is more concave than the lower, and the whole has the form of a little boat. From this the larvae emerge in about two days. To aid in this the bottom of each egg opens like a trap door and lets out the little larva. At first the larva is very slender, but after moulting two or three times, it becomes half an inch in length, and then even with the naked eye its main features can be observed. It has a rounded head, with strong jaws, two black heart-shaped eyes, and two rod-like appendages, each ending in a hairy tuft. These are not antennae, but are intended by their vibrations to form a whirlpool and draw towards the mouth a stream of the particles floating in the water. Behind this head, but much broader, is the thorax, and behind this again the long slender abdomen with ten segments. The whole of the body is enriched with tufts of cilia. The last two joints of the body bend away from the other segments, and are furnished at the end with tufts of fan-like cilia. To the eighth segment of the abdomen we find a long tube attached, and the larva may be seen every few minutes coming to the top of the water and then, turning head downwards, pro-



jecting this tube up to the surface, so as to draw a supply of air. This at once shows us the object of this little tube. It is to supply air to the tracheal system of the larva. The structure of this tube is very remarkable. It ends, apparently, in a point, but on arriving at the surface of the water the point opens out into five pieces, which show below the extremities of two tubes or air columns, which pump in the air and then pass it along two sets of air channels, one corresponding to each side of the insect until they reach with their branches the extremities of the body.

In the tenth, or last segment of the abdomen, may be seen under the microscope four conical organs or little tubes, also connected with the functions of respiration. After living for some two or three weeks in the larval form, the little gnat or mosquito desires a change, and passes into the pupa stage. The larva may be distinguished from the pupa easily. In the larva the insect is generally stretched out at length with the columnar breathing tube at the tail end. In the pupa there is no distinct head; the head and thorax are all mixed up together, and occupy about three fourths of the entire insect, having a short abdomen, as it were, tacked on to it. This abdomen is kept coiled round the thorax. Without the microscope, it is, however, impossible to appreciate the appearance of the pupa. With the microscope the future mosquito with its legs, wings, antennae, and mouth organs, can be seen distinctly through the transparent integument of the thorax.

The abdomen has no real functions to perform except as a swimming organ. The breathing is carried on by two little tubes projecting one on each side of the thorax, which convey air into the interior of the thorax, from which it is received and repelled in turn by the spiracles, or breathing pores of the abdomen of the enclosed mosquito. The abdomen of the pupa being, as stated, a swimming organ, is terminated with swimming plates to aid in this function. After a stay of a few days in the pupa stage, the thorax of the latter opens, and out comes the mosquito. At first its wings are shrivelled up, but after a short time, during which it uses its worn out fetters of a pupa case as a raft, it acquires strength and courage and flies away.

Now we have before us a true gnat or mosquito. We see a delicately made insect, with light graceful wings, small head, powerful thorax or chest, slender abdomen and long legs. From the head, projecting forwards and outwards, is the dreaded proboscis, which is, however very different in the two sexes. The head is very small and appears almost entirely to consist of two large compound eyes. From the forehead spring the antennae or feelers, which are shorter and not nearly so much tufted in the female, but in the male each antenna is composed of fourteen joints, the last slightly thickened, and from each joint springs a whorl of long hairs, which make the antennae like a plume. Below the antennae are the labial palpi, which in the males, are plumose, but in the female are short and blunt.

We now observe the mouth organs, and here too we must distinguish between the sexes. The male gnat or mosquito is no bloodsucker. It is only the female that bites or has the lancets for that purpose. It is strange that throughout Nature the most beautiful animals are the males and the most vicious the females. Why is it that human beings apply a different rule for their race, and attribute all the grace and virtues to the female? Can it be that if some philosopher from another sphere who could see "with equal eyes a hero perish or a sparrow fall," were to describe the natural history of man, he would find that the human race was not an exception to the rule referred to. However that may be, let us open a female mosquito's mouth and see what she has to say for herself. Looked at from the outside, we see a long dark instrument, slightly blunt at the tip. This is the labium or lower lip, which is a half tube with the concavity upwards. Lying above and fitting into this is the labrum or upper lip, which is a delicate sheath for the real mouth organs, and to which is attached in the middle a sharp piercing weapon called the epipharynx. Pressing apart the two lips under the microscope we may see the mouth organs clearly. In addition to the epipharynx referred to these organs consist of five delicate instruments, in presence of which the finest surgical case would have to shut itself up in despair. A pair of these instruments are called maxillae. They consist of long, narrow blades, like those of a knife, slightly thickened at their backs and terminated by nine saw-like teeth, pointing backwards. Another pair of

these instruments form the mandibles, corresponding to the upper jaw of larger animals. These are long, sharp, cutting jaws, but without teeth and slightly rounded at the points. The remaining organ is the tongue or lingua, which is like a hollow two edged sword, being really a long tubular lancet.

The whole of these organs enter the wound which the mosquito makes, except the labium or under lip, which, as anyone may see by watching a mosquito bite him, doubles gradually up on itself, until the whole of the insect's instrument case is imbedded in the body of its victim. The male gnat or mosquito has neither mandible's, maxillae, nor tongue, and therefore cannot inflict a wound. He is a strict vegetarian.

There are two theories as to the cause of the pain in a mosquito's bite. One is that the female sucks the blood, and before it goes distils a liquid venom into the wound. "This bite seems to have an anaesthetic effect which does not cause it to be felt for some time after. The little spot appears as if affected by chloroform." Although this is the opinion of Van Beneden and others, it does not seem nearly so correct as the theory that the insect, on biting, injects a solution for the purpose of thinning the blood and enable it to pass up the tube of the tongue. It is asserted that if the mosquito be allowed to finish its meal in peace it will suck up again all the poison injected, and the wound will be comparatively if not quite painless; but if the mosquito be disturbed and the poison be left in and not sucked up again, the wound is very irritating. The latter is the opinion of Humboldt and many other travellers, particularly in South America, and from repeated experiments I am entirely of this opinion.

Leaving the head for the present let us glance at the organs of flight. The thorax is a mass of powerful muscular fibres, so arranged as to be able to impart to the wings upwards of 3000 vibrations in a second. The wings are not naked like those of the ordinary house fly, for example, but are covered with scales, all bent towards the tip of the wing. It is only the female gnat or mosquito that makes the buzzing noise which, to some of us, is more annoying than the actual biting. Prof. Mayor proved that "the hairs on the antennae of the male vibrate in unison with the notes of a tuning fork within the range of the sounds emitted by the female." Landois asserts "that he has repeatedly drawn down a whole swarm of gnats by uttering a particular note." This shows that the buzzing of the female is a call to the mate.

The legs of the mosquito are long, and the last pair are often held up. Often during the act of biting the enjoyment of the mosquito may be observed manifesting itself by the movements of its back legs, which are alternately elevated and depressed.

After a very short life the female seeks out some stagnant water in which to lay her eggs (about 300 in number) and then dies. The males have a still shorter life. The female does not disdain vegetable food if she cannot get animal juices; in fact, for countless millions of them it must be an impossibility to get other than vegetable food.

It is not only in warm countries that the mosquitos are pests. In Davis' Straits, in lat 72 deg. N., the observations of the "Polaris" had to be suspended on their account. The object of the Lapps in covering their body with grease is said to be as much to protect them from gnats as from the cold. In the northern parts of Canada also during the summer the mosquito is a great pest.

It has often been thought, and with very great reason, that the mosquito is a conveyer of disease germs. Sucking the blood of a sick person containing some zymotic disease, the mosquito flies to the nearest water, perhaps an "algabe," to lay her eggs. There she dies. The germs pass from the body to the water, and thence are taken into the system of some new sufferers, and so the disease is spread. This cannot, as yet, be said to be more than a theory. There is, however, one very terrible disease which has been proved beyond a doubt to be spread through the medium of mosquitos. In certain warm countries, especially India and Brazil, is found in the human blood a minute nematode worm embryo, called "filaria sanguinis hominis." The perfect form of the worm is found in the lymphatic vessels. The principal symptoms of the disease are intermittent fever, corresponding to the daily discharge into the circulation of these embryos, and chyluria, in which the urine is as white as milk. I have seen one case of this disease in this Republic, and have found the filariae in the urine. In the human being no intermediate stage be-

tween the embryo and the perfect worm had been found, when Dr. Lewis in India, Myers in Formosa, Sonsino in Egypt, and Manson in China, found, by long investigations, that the mosquito, in sucking the blood of filariated sufferers, took in the embryos, which completed their development in the body of the mosquito, and on the death of the latter in the water where it went to lay its eggs, the perfect filariae escaped, to be taken into the system by any unfortunates who should drink the water.

Mosquitos and gnats sometimes appear in enormous numbers. It is recorded that once there was a flight of gnats round the steeple of Salisbury Cathedral so high and so dense as to cause an alarm of fire.

Do people get accustomed to mosquitos? or, in other words, get acclimatized, so as either not to be bitten by or not to suffer from mosquitos? and if so, what is the reason? On this point there are many opinions. There is no doubt that negroes and Indians occasionally suffer very much from mosquitos, and, as already said, the Lapps have to use protective means. I am inclined to believe that we get accustomed to them and so take less notice of them. A new comer into any country necessarily feels and notices anything new more than an older resident, especially when it is in the way of personal annoyance. There is also a great difference in individuals. One person suffers terribly where another is only slightly inconvenienced; one person will have his face very much swollen whilst another lying beside him who has been in the country exactly the same length of time will get off scot free. The saying, "One man's meat is another man's poison" is probably true of mosquitos, and probably the blood of Mr. A. may be very eagerly sought after, while the blood of Mr. B. will not "go down" with the mosquitos at any price.

Butterfly Swarms.—Referring again to Baron Von Poellnitz's note about the flight of a large species of butterfly, which I stated, in your issue of Jan. 27th, was the "Danus Archippus," I recently came across a note in one of the publications of the United States Entomological Commission that flights of this species have been frequently observed in the Mississippi Valley in the spring and autumn, but only for short distances.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 24.

To the Editor of *Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

I have read with much interest Mr. Pennington's article on Argentine Felidae, and as I think it may interest your readers generally as well as myself personally, I should feel much obliged to Mr. Pennington if he would give us some details of the "Blue Cat" of Corrientes.

Some twenty years ago I travelled a good deal in that province and saw a good many these cats. They are of a slaty-blue colour and are somewhat larger than the ordinary domestic cat. The head is round and the ears short and semi-circular; they become very tame, but perhaps their most characteristic feature is the "meau," which, instead of the shrill treble of the domestic cat is a gruff bass.

There is a "diluted" breed of these cats in the department of Paysandu, Banda Oriental, which has all the characteristics of the "Blue Cat," except that it is smaller and that its colour is of a more dingy hue.—Yours truly,

OLD ARGENTINE TRAVELLER.

[Personally I have not seen the species referred to by your correspondent. From the description I can only assume it to be a variety of the Pampas or Straw Cat (F. Pajera), which, however, is not a very tractable animal. I have asked Dr. Burmeister if he is acquainted with the "Blue Cat," and he says that the only two species in Corrientes are the Pampas Cat and Geoffrey's Cat. Could your correspondent obtain a skin of the animal referred to by him.—A. STUART PENNINGTON.]

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## BISCACHA HUNTING

In the account of the Biscacha and its habits, which appeared in *Sport and Pastime* some months ago, very little was said as to the mode of living and the sport to be obtained hunting the animal with dogs. The Biscacha is peculiar in its habits, and the biscachero, or burrow, almost unlimited in extent. Many families live in the same burrow, each having its own saloon and all the saloons connected with each other and with the numerous bolt holes. Years ago, when digging out all the biscacheros on my camp, we came across several runs, out of which we actually killed over 100 biscachos, and twenty or thirty was quite a common number. It is almost useless simply to dig up the runs and stamp them down, the theory that the animal cannot dig itself out from the inside being quite exploded in practice. We tried it, but it was a most dismal failure. The method on which we worked was to dig in all the runs down to the central saloon, except one. This we stopped for the time being, and when all the other runs were closed right down to the saloon we proceeded to dig out the last remaining one. By these means all the biscachos were forced into the one saloon, and as we neared their refuge in digging out the last run, they would make a bolt for the light, and we either killed them as they rushed past with iron spades or ran them down at once with the big camp dogs which were waiting above ground. This was the regular practice we adopted, but often we used to go out with the terriers for a day's badger hunting, and very good sport they gave.

I remember very vividly one day passing the ascos, who were digging out the biscacheros, on of with a young friend recently out from home, and my small pack of terriers following at our heels. My companion had just been describing an exciting badger hunt in which he had taken part just before leaving home, and was asking if badgers were to be found out here. I replied that I thought not, but that we had a good substitute in the biscachos we were trying to exterminate. The idea seemed to delight him, and though I was not at all sure what the result of the experiment might be, I resolved to give it a trial at once. My dogs I knew were real grit, but the biscacho is a nasty animal to tackle, inasmuch as its claws are very long and hard, and its neck so thick and short, that a dog cannot tackle it in such a way as to keep clear of its long rabbit-like teeth, which are set in a head as round as a billiard ball in such a manner as to be very difficult to keep clear of. As luck would have it, when we reached the scene of operations, the Ascos had just finished "digging in" all the runs, and only the last one remained to dig out. We explained to them how we wished to work, and they became as excited as we were, and expressed their disbelief in the capability of "estos ratones" to cope with the biscacho at bay.

However, I was very confident, and we set to work at once to open up the last hole. Almost as soon as the toska was removed from the mouth of the hole, out bolted a biscacho. All the bolt holes having been closed, the animal bolted along the "run" and dashed his head wildly into the earth, where he expected to find the hole. Foiled there, off he rushed to another with the same result. Meantime, the terriers were in hot pursuit, but, being dandies by breed, and naturally slow of foot, they took some time to come up with the biscacho, and when they did, he faced round and stood waiting for them. The old dog arrived first, and dashed in, rolling the biscacha over, and the bitch then assisting him, together they made short work of the first victim, not that they could kill him outright, that we had to do with the spade as quickly as possible, and return to the hole for the next bolter. We only had three dogs with us on that occasion, besides some young pups—the third being a pup which had never been entered, and which I was almost afraid to let loose on a biscacha for his first lesson.

Two or three more biscachos bolted, and it was most amusing to see biscachos and terriers rushing about and tumbling over each other as the quarry dodged and turned till he was ultimately rolled over and collared.

At last we had dug right down to the entrance to the saloon, and the terriers, who had been getting more and more excited, broke from our control and disappeared in the opening, even the unentered pup vanishing from our sight into the darkness of the saloon. Then there was a perfect pandemonium let loose. The dogs barked and the biscachos grunted with that peculiar half sneeze, half grunt, they make when attacked. Then there arose the sound of struggling, worry-

ing and shaking, and the barking ceased—once or twice we heard a howl of rage as one of the dogs received a bite or a severe scratch, followed by more worrying and shaking, till gradually these lessened and lessened till all was still. We did not know how many inmates the saloon might have contained and I confess that I had misgivings about ever getting the dogs out alive. After a period of suspense, which appeared hours, I heard a distinct tug, tug, followed by panting, and then a pause. Then tug, tug, again. We shouted to the dogs to encourage them, and at last a tail appeared at the mouth of the hole, making such motions as proved to us that the rest of the body was doing all it knew to drag something out to the open air. We grabbed that till we could grasp the legs, and then we pulled both tail and legs together, with the result that we dragged out the bitch fastened tight on to the throat of a biscacha as big as herself. What a sight she presented. A big piece was bitten clean out of her ear, the skin was out as if with a knife from between the ears to the top of the nose, and the cheek was bitten through and through.

With difficulty we got her loose, but she was so done that all she could do was to lie squat along side of the animal she had "drawn," and the animal itself, though apparently less injured than the dog, was too tired out to move, and we killed him on the spot.

The same scene with the same result was then enacted by the dog and his biscacha, he having got, perhaps a better hold and not being so much punished as the bitch.

But how about the pup? He was still under ground, and though we called and whistled we could not hear a sound that would lead us to think that anything still lived in the saloon. This persistent silence still continuing we decided to dig and enlarge the hole, so that we could see inside and find out what had happened. Just as we were going to begin, however, I heard a muffled sound, which reminded me of the determined tug, tug of the other two. I called again to the pup, and again heard the answering tug, tug. We encouraged him again and again, and were always answered in the same way, till at last, as in the previous cases, the tail hove in sight.

We lost no time in hauling on to it, and then gripping the legs, pulled out our pup fastened on to the biggest biscacho I ever saw. Though dead beat, we could not make the pup let go, and had to kill the biscacha while still in his grip.

The poor pup was cut to pieces, and bears the marks to this day, and though I have since seen many instances of dogged pluck and silent endurance, I have never seen a pup come out so well from so severe an ordeal the first time he faced an enemy underground.

## DEATH OF DONCASTER

From Vienna comes the intelligence that Doncaster, who, when the property of the late Mr Merry, won the Derby in 1873. Doncaster was by the "emperor of stallions," Stockwell—Mari-gold. At the close of his career he was sold for £10,000 by Mr Merry to Mr Robert Peck, who made £4000 profit by passing him on to the Duke of Westminster, who in turn sold him in 1884 to the Hungarian Government for £5000. While the property of the Duke of Westminster, Doncaster became the sire of Town Moor, Sandiway, Farewell, and other horses, the most noteworthy of them being Bend Or and Tadcaster, the heroes of the twin-like difficulty; and Bend Or was the sire of Ormonde, the subject of the late Mr Hume Webster's latest undertaking in connection with breeding. Doncaster never ran as a two-year-old, but made his debut on the turf in the Two Thousand Guineas, when he was fifth, the winner being Gang Forward, who was second to him when he won the Derby by a length and a half. Doncaster's starting price was returned at 45 to 1. In the St. Leger he was beaten a head by Marie Stuart, his stable companion. As a four-year-old Doncaster was beaten by Boiard for the Ascot Gold Cup, Mr Merry's horse running a dead heat for second place with Flageolet, the dead-heaters being three-quarters of a length behind the winner. In the Goodwood Cup he fared better, winning that race by a neck. In the next year he won the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

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## GARDENING NOTES

## FLOWER GARDEN.

The principal work in the flower garden for the present will be to keep within bounds all summer bedding plants. Do not spare the knife or shears, as plants do great damage when allowed to over-grow box or other edging.

Lawns will want attention as regards cutting the grass and rolling once or twice a week, more especially after heavy rains.

Where roses were slightly pruned as advised some time ago, they will be beginning to show innumerable flower buds, and a good mulching with well rotted manure will be of great benefit to them just now.

Pay great attention to Chrysanthemums at the present time, where the flower buds are appearing; they ought to be examined every day, as they are liable to be attacked by a small green caterpillar which utterly destroys the buds.

Double White Chinese Plum. — This pretty little plum is a most desirable low growing shrub, beautiful when planted in masses or as single specimen plants. Its habit of growth is that of a rather upright shrub, with very dense, slender branches, which before the expansion of the foliage, becomes wreathed with blossoms, each a pure white rosette an inch in diameter. There is also a variety in which the blooms are tinged with pink. It is generally grafted or budded on plum or cherry stocks, sometimes close to the ground and occasionally as standards. Grown in this latter way, it forms a dense compact head; but it is as dwarf bushes that it is seen to best advantage. It will grow in any good garden soil not too much shaded by trees.

HOBBS.

## PRICES

Closing prices of Sovereigns and Ounces on the Bolsa from February 24 to March 1, inclusive:

	SOVS.	ONZS.
Wednesday	17.65	\$56.90
Thursday	17.60	57.70
Friday	17.40	56.20
Saturday	17.65	57.00
Monday		
Tuesday		

Over 18,000 head arrived at the Corrales during the past week, and prices as below have been made:

Novillos (mestizo)	\$30.—40. . .
" (ordinary)	16.—26. . .
Cows (mestizo)	30.—33. . .
" (ordinary)	11.—17. . .
Calves (regular)	6.—10. . .
" (small)	3.20—6.00
Sheep	5.00—5.80
Bullocks	45.—50. . .

Hay, 1000 kilos	25.—35. . .
Maize (morcho), 100 kilos	5.00—5.80
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	5.00—5.15
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	10.50—11.50
" (French), 100 kilos	11.40—11.50
" (saldomé), 100 kilos	11.20—11.50

Novillo Hides	9.50—10.50
Cow Hides	5.20—7. . .
Sheepskins	0.68—0.88
Wool	7.00—9.50

## BUENOS AIRES CRICKET CLUB

A requisition having been presented to the Committee, in conformity with Rule 8, a Special General Meeting of Members will be held at the School-Room of St. John's Church, by kind permission of the Rev. Pelham Ogle, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1892, at 5 p.m., to take into consideration the following proposals, viz.:

1st. That the *Open Lawn Tennis Tournament* announced to be held on the Cricket Ground shall not take place there.

2nd. That although Ladies are permitted, by *courtesy*, to play Lawn Tennis and other games, on one day in the week, on the *Cricket Ground*, this privilege may be withdrawn by the Committee at any time.

3rd. That the Committee has acted altogether beyond its sphere in admitting (a) an *Open Tournament* to all comers, (b) *Mixed Doubles and Singles* for Ladies and/or Gentlemen.

The Meeting will at the same time be asked to elect a Captain, in the place of Mr. James Gifford, who has resigned, also to elect Suplentes.

N.B.—Rule 8 reads as follows: "A Special General Meeting may be called by the Committee, or at the request of not less than twenty members, on notice being given in writing to the Secretary. The meeting shall be called by advertisement in one English newspaper, and by notice on the board of the Club, in which shall be stated the object for which the meeting is called. This notice shall appear for at least ten days prior to the date of meeting."

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- No. 2—September 9:  
ORMONDE.
- No. 3—September 30:  
PHENIX.
- No. 4—November 18:  
THE SANTA FE AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO POLO TEAMS.
- No. 5\*—December 9:  
THE NORTHERN CRICKET XI.
- No. 6—December 23:  
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.  
\* Only a few numbers left.
- 1892
- No. 7—January 27:  
WINNING CREW IN THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE (Buenos Aires Rowing Club), Tigre Regatta, 1891.

The back numbers of the *River Plate Sport and Pastime*, containing the above Photographs, price 150 cents each (other back numbers 90 cents), may be obtained from the Publishers.

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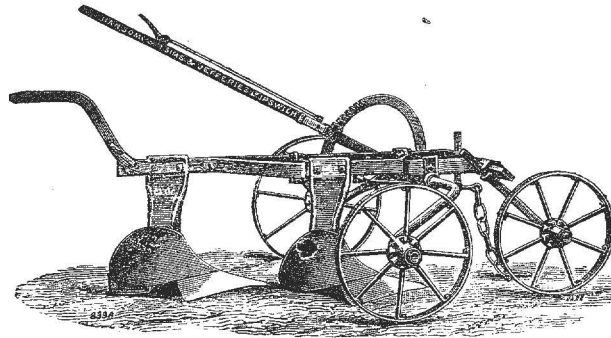
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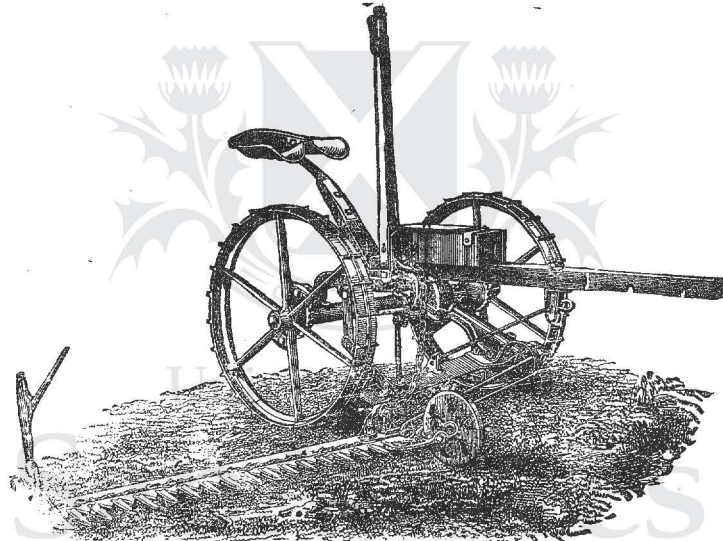
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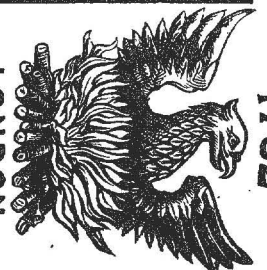
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