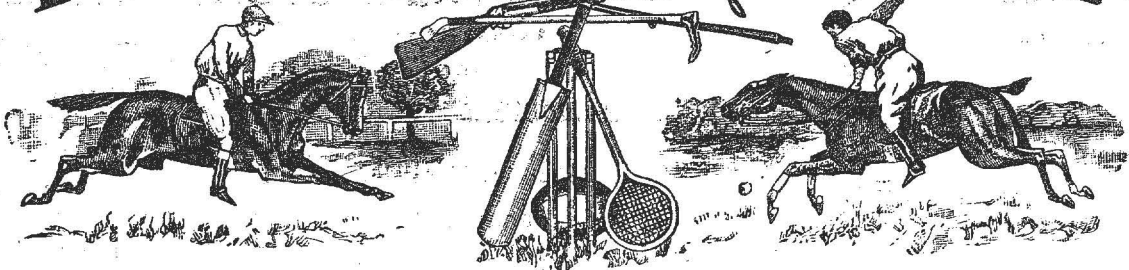


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NOTE. - SEE BACK PAGE.

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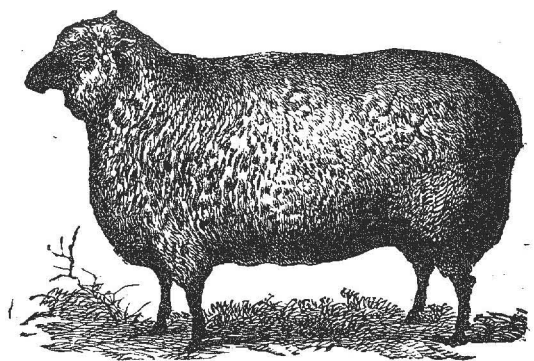
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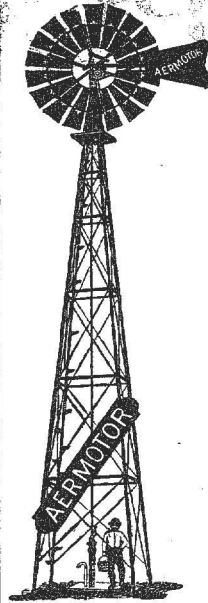
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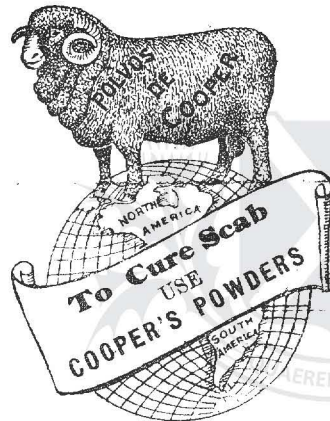
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HOME NEWS

FOOTBALL

The international match between Scotland and Wales was played under every possible bad condition at Edinburgh on March 26. Under the circumstances the play was wonderfully good, Scotland winning by six goals to one. This is the sixteenth time Wales has been defeated by Scotland. In 1888-89 they succeeded in preventing their opponents from scoring, but were unable to do so themselves.

Among the few competitions now left on the card for decision is the London Charity Cup. In the penultimate round The Crusaders, after an exciting game, beat the Old Foresters at Leyton on March 26 by three goals to two. Old Carthusians and Millwall were to have played off the other tie in the round on April 9.

The final tie in the Eastern Counties Rugby Challenge Cup produced a hard and exciting struggle between Ipswich United and Viceroy, which was won by Ipswich United by a goal and three tries to one goal and one try.

In the final for the Northamptonshire and District Rugby Union Cup, Northampton St. James' beat Olney, after a grand game, by three goals and a try to one goal.

Finedon obtained an easy victory over Wellingborough Town for possession of the Northamptonshire Association Challenge Cup, and Reading beat Wolverton L. and N. W. Ry. by two goals to none in the final for the Berks and Bucks Challenge Cup.

Few other matches of any importance have taken place during the week ending on April 2nd, and the season, during which the weather has seriously interfered with many of the most important fixtures, is almost at a close.

CRICKET

Lord Sheffield's team in Australia concluded their tour with a match against combined Australia on March 26th. In spite of the Englishmen having been beaten twice before by Australia the match caused an immense amount of excitement, and the result was rather a surprise, the Australians apparently never being able to master the bowling of Briggs, Lohman, and Attewell. As will be seen from the following scores, the Englishmen won by an innings and 230 runs:

England		Australia	
Grace, bowled	58	Briggs, bowled	89
Abel, stumped	24	Phillipson, stumped	1
Stoddart, leg before	134	G. M. Gregor, run out	31
Read, caught	57	Attewell, not out	43
Bean, caught	16	Byes, &c.	13
Peel, caught	83		
Lohmann, leg before	0		
		Total	499
Australia		England	
Bannerman, caught	12	bowled	1
Lyons, caught	23	caught	19
G. Giffen, run out	5	caught	27
Bruce, leg before wicket	5	leg before wicket	39
Turner, caught	10	caught	5
M'Leod, bowled	20	caught	90
Gregory, caught	3	caught	5
Trott, bowled	0	stumped	16
W. Giffen, bowled	3	caught	2
Donnan, caught	7	not out	11
Blackham, not out	7	bowled	9
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	5
Total	100	Total	169

From the following list it will be seen that out of the twenty-six matches played, twelve were won, twelve were drawn and two lost:

November	
20. Adelaide, v. South Australia, won (innings and 62 runs)	
27. Melbourne, v. Victoria, won (innings and 107 runs).	
December	
4. Sydney, v. New South Wales, won (4 wickets)	
9. Paramatta, v. Twenty of Cumberland, drawn	
11. Camden, v. Twenty-two of Camden, won (innings and 43 runs)	
15. Berrima, v. Twenty-four of Bowral, won (67 runs)	

18. Goulburn, v. Twenty-two of Goulburn, won (innings and 16 runs)
22. Melbourne, v. Sixteen of Melbourne Club, drawn
26. Ballarat, v. Twenty of Ballarat, won (innings and 184 runs).

January

1. Melbourne, v. Combined Australia, lost (54 runs)
7. Melbourne, v. Sixteen of East Melbourne, drawn
9. Melbourne, v. Sixteen of South Melbourne, drawn
13. Williamstown, v. Twenty-two of Williamstown, drawn (one day fixture)
15. Bairnsdale, Twenty-two of Bairnsdale, won (innings and 98 runs)
18. Malvern, v. Twenty-two of Malvern, drawn
23. Melbourne, v. Twenty Melbourne Colts, drawn
29. Sydney, v. Combined Australia, lost (72 runs).

February

4. Newcastle, v. Twenty of Newcastle, N.S.W., drawn (rain)
10. Manly, v. Twenty-two of Manly, drawn
12. Sydney, v. Twenty-two Colts of New South Wales, drawn
19. Perinth, v. Twenty-three of Perinth, N.S.W., drawn
19. Sydney, v. New South Wales (return), won (7 wickets)
25. Wollongong, v. Twenty-two of Wollongong, N.S.W., drawn (rain).

March

4. Hobart, v. Eighteen of Southern Tasmania, won (an innings and 20 runs)
10. Launceston, v. Eighteen of Northern Tasmania, drawn
17. Melbourne, v. Victoria (return), won (9 wickets)
24. Adelaide, v. Combined Australia, won (an innings and 230 runs).

ATHLETICS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SPORTS

Second Day—March 26th.

100 Yards Race.—Final Heat: C. A. White, New, 1; J. C. Miller, New, 2; C. B. Fry, Wadhams, 3; A. Ramsbotham, Exeter, 0. Time 10 1/5 sec.

Half Mile Race.—D. Crossman, Oriol, 1; C. F. Burney, St. John's, 2; W. E. Gibbons, Worcester, 0. Time, 2 min 2 3/5 sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards.—H. T. S. Gedge, Keble, 1; E. L. Collis, Keble, 0, won in 16 3/5 secs.

100 Yards Handicap.—Final Heat: H. J. Rowlands, Exeter, 4 1/2 yds, 1; A. G. Fownes, Keble, 8 yds, 2; H. Sharpley, Corpus, 3 yds, 0; M. Blood, Merton, 7 yds, 0. Time, 10 2/5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—C. A. White, New College, 38ft 7 in, 1; J. C. Miller, New, 36 ft 3 1/2 in, 2.

Long Jump.—C. B. Fry, Wadhams, 22 ft 7 1/2 in, 1; H. M. Taberor, Keble, 21 ft 3 in, 2; H. T. S. Gedge, Keble, 20 ft 6 1/2 in, 3; E. D. Swanwick, University 20 ft 6 in, 0; E. G. Hemmerde, University.

Three Miles Race.—B. C. Allen, Corpus, 1; R. M. Holland, Trinity, 2; C. Brown, Jesus, 3; E. Danks, Queen's, 0; Lord Alfred Douglas, Magdalen, 0; H. E. Finch, Keble, 0; H. G. G. MacKenzie, Magdalen, 0; L. C. H. Palareit, Oriol, 0; C. P. Robertson-Glasgow, Magdalen, 0; E. Tudor Owen, Christ Church, 0. Time 15 min 32 4/5 sec

The Ten Miles Championship was decided at Stamford Bridge on March 26th. There was the biggest entry and largest attendance at this event known. The holder of the title, W. H. Morton, elected not to compete. Out of twenty-two who started thirteen completed the journey, the times and positions of the first six men being as follows: S. Thomas, Kildare A.C. and L.A.C., 53min. 25 1/2 sec., 1; H. A. Heath, S.L.H., 54min. 27 1/2 sec., 2; H. Wade, L.H., 54min. 40 1/2 sec., 3; F. D. Randall, Finchley H., 54min. 46 1/2 sec., 4; C. Pearce, Birchfield H., 55min. 5 1/2 sec., 5; C. Rogers, Southampton H., 55min. 18 sec., 6.

It appears that the visit of Ray to the United States opened the eyes of American Athletes to the art of climbing the pole, of which they had previously known nothing. Disapproval of the method was at once expressed, and feeling on the matter has at last ended in the addition to definition of the pole jump in the athletic rules of the A.A.U. of the following words: "No competitor shall during his vault raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point of the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand."

RACING

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING—March 26.

West Derby Three-year-old Stakes, 1 mile:
Lord Ellesmere's Esmond by Lowland
Chief
Betting, 3 to 1 agst—7 ran.
Liverpool Spring Cup, 1 mile 3 furlongs:
Mr. E. Burke's Mervyn by Billy Pitt, 7st.
5lb
Betting, 7 to 1 agst—12 ran.
Champion Steeplechase, 3 miles:
Captain Peel's Flying Column by Chippendale, 11st. 9lb.
Betting, 5 to 4 agst—5 ran.

NORTHAMPTON—March 29.

Earl Spencer's Plate, 5 furlongs:
Mr. T. Jenner's Acrobat by Trapeze, 6st.
8lb.
Betting, 13 to 8 on.
Althorp Park Stakes, 5 furlongs:
Duke of Portland's Mrs. Butterwick by St.
Simon, 8st. 9lb.
Betting, 6 to 1 agst—6 ran.

March 30.

Northamptonshire Stakes, 1 1/4 miles:
Colonel North's Colorado by George Frederick, 6st. 10lb. Bradford 1
Betting, 5 to 1 agst—6 ran.

LINGFIELD—March 29.

Lingfield Grand Military Steeplechase, 2 1/2 miles:
Mr. Eustace Loder's Handley Cross by Lord Hastings, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Crawley 1
Betting, 2 to 1 agst—3 ran.

March 31.

Lingfield Grand National Steeplechase, 4 1/4 miles:
Mr. G. C. Wilson's Rosalind by Britain, 10st. 13lb. Capt. Bewicke 1
Betting, 4 to 1 agst—6 ran.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

(April 2nd).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.	
Run To-day, May 4th.	
Evens against Orme (t and o)	
6 to 1	Goldfinch (t and o)
6 to 1	Scarborough (o)
100 to 8	bar three (o)

DERBY.

(Run June 1st).	
2 to 1 against Orme (t and o)	
100 to 15	La Flèche (t and o)
100 to 9	Goldfinch (t and o)
15 to 1	Scarborough (t)
40 to 1	Polyglot (t).

CAÑADA DE GOMEZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LA CALIFORNIA.

April 22.

When Mr. Benitz, senior, with his family came to this country in 1875 from California, he found it in a very different state to what it is at present. No railway to his destination and no roads of any worth, the difficulty of moving his goods and chattels was great, but that overcoming, Mr. Benitz arrived on the ground which he had chosen and bought. Three leagues of land between what are now called Elisa and Las Rosas were retained out of the four leagues bought, and to this the "lares et penates" of the family were carted with considerable difficulty. It was decided to build a house not only suitable to the immediate wants of the family, but one in which could be entertained the numerous friends and passers by also, which all estancieros receive with a welcome known only in camp life. In addition, Mr. Benitz was of opinion that when building it would be better to build with regard to future requirements and not only for the wants of the day. The result was a house of much larger extent than most of those I have seen, "replete with every comfort" (this is the auctioneer's phrase, and I believe copyright), altos, with rooms sufficient to accommodate twenty-five visitors, and though so many may not often be seen there at one time, it is certain that they would be received, should they arrive, as though they had been expected for a week.

The number of skins disposed about the rooms is simply astonishing to one not knowing the sporting proclivities of the brothers Benitz; the astonishment when one knows them is that they have not been fallen upon and smitten by the way. Lion, jaguar, wild boar, guanaco, serpent, and indeed every class and kind of skin indigenous to this country is to be found at La California, and some of the most beautiful specimens.

To describe the park in front of the house and the trees and gardens around is difficult. The appearance of the grounds when one comes from the dining-room is most imposing, and the guardian, the giant puma, prowling from end to end of its tether, makes it more imposing still. All the trees were grown from seed brought into the country by Mr. Benitz, not one being on the place previous to his arrival, and the result is simply marvellous. The blue gums, of which very few exist in Santa Fé, are here the finest to be seen. Pepper trees, silver and golden wattle, pines from the States, and many other varieties are to be found in profusion. In the garden behind the house are pears, apples, quince, figs, cherries, peaches, raspberries, strawberries of both European and Alpine varieties, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables, Mrs. Benitz taking almost as much interest in her garden as in her dairy.

Most sadly, twelve months after the building of the house Mr. Benitz died and left his sons to carry on the estancia business in conjunction with his widow.

To arrive at La California you take train to Las Rosas and return towards Elisa, then, at an angle almost acute, turn to the left, and with your destination unmistakably in front of you, carry yourself on another half league; La California, Las Lomas, and Las Rosas are all in touch and more or less equidistant.

Mr. John Benitz, so well known to your readers that it is needless to mention the many sports in which he excels, is the actual head of the establishment, and it was he who gave me the information for these notes and who showed me all over the place. What was seen was nearly the whole estancia, but much was related, and I think it as well to combine the two in one narrative.

To commence with the horses: The breeding of horses for harness purposes is the aim of Mr. Benitz, and many were being handled and broken on my visit.

There are four manadas of mares each containing forty, and this year great luck has happily been the lot. The stallions, four in number, were selected from the stud of Mr. John Nash, of Carcaraná and El Refango, and do not retract from the reputation of that gentleman as a breeder of high class animals. They are Clydesdale, Cleveland, and one Irish hunter of great power and form, and their stock are just of the class required in this country for carriage and draught purposes. One pair of chestnuts, rising five, are almost perfection, and a great horse or foal which galloped past me, struck me as being the very animal for carrying weight and beautiful in every point. All cannot be noticed but all are good. Mention must, however, be made of a pair of pure white criollo ponies which are now being broken to harness. They are as handsome as any driven in the "Row" and should turn out as valuable. The potros, of which there are now seventy-five rising three, and some fifty or more rising two, and the fillies to the same amount, are kept in separate potreros, and they look as well as any to be seen around. The mares are mostly Suffolk Punch and are descended from that great old horse Nelson which belonged to Mr. Paul Krell.

Two thoroughbred bulls and 100 breeding cows of at least 15/16ths, are the home cattle. But this does not represent the stock. In three leagues of camp, now almost entirely laid down in alfalfa, one must expect a few more. Of late there have not been so many on account of Mr. Benitz having been ploughing and putting in this alfalfa, but in a few days (they are now on their way), he will have some 4000 head for fattening. That cattle were removed from La California was due to the fact that the pasto fuerte was found not to have the nutritive powers hoped for, and so they were sent to the Gran Chaco, where Messrs. Benitz rent some six leagues and have over 8000 head, which are of the best and fattest. Every year tropas are brought down to invernar, and other cattle are taken for the same purpose. To the markets of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Cordoba, and Santa Fé there are continual consignments both from here and the Chaco.

The sheep consist of 8000 black face, from the flocks of Mr. Kemmis and Messrs. Dickenson, with thirty imported rams. The capones and borogas are all in separate paddocks, only the breeding ewes being together. The sheep dip is some six feet deep and some fifty yards long, and built, with its approaches, on principles of the soundest.

Three hundred pigs from "famed Berkshire" complete the stock, but still there are many working bullocks employed in ploughing the last 1000 squares which are to take alfalfa in July, and for home purposes.

There are now 8500 squares of alfalfa divided into potreros and fenced to perfection. No wheat is grown, except by the colonists on the land, who this year, from 1000 squares, averaged sixteen quintals of excellent grain.

The dairy, cool and grotto-like, is a great hobby of Mrs. Benitz, who delights in superintending the making of the cheese and butter. The excellence of these is well known, not only over the province but at much greater distance. Hides and wool are sold on the place, and not exported direct. Direct exportation of horses is, however in contemplation for the early future.

The ostrich about which Mr. Benitz wrote you a week or so ago, which had, as supposed, ceased to lay, has now beaten her record; on the day of my visit, the 21st inst., she had deposited ninety-eight eggs, and still looked as if she could eat another packet of tin-tacks or a cold chisel, for which she seems to have a penchant. There are thirteen of these birds in the small paddock adjoining the house, and very charming they make the view, but this is the only domestic one.

The Gran Chaco, which I have never visited, is, I hear, though wild and rough, specially adapted for breeding cattle on a large scale and is the home of all wild game. Mr. Alfred Benitz is in charge there and has had many a brush with the Indians, for whom he generally accounts. Mr. Herman Benitz spends his time doing the hard work—he likes it—either here, at the Chaco, or on the estancia at Entre Rios, where another brother is manager and part proprietor. He was in the expedition against the Indians some three years ago which was commanded by Commandantes Agromenova and Sopera, in which 120 men took part. He was three months out and has many tales to tell of his sufferings and experience, and of the scalps that fell—I mean came off to him.

The success of Polo in this province owes much to Mr. John Benitz. He and Mr. Alfred Dickenson, enthusiasts in the game, whip up from every available spot those who can play and those who are likely to make players, and encourage the "young idea," not by swearing at him when he makes a bad stroke or breaks some rule, and so unnerving him, but by applauding any mark he makes on the field and telling him quietly of his mistakes afterwards. These are the class of men to make the game popular and to bring in new blood.

C. W. W.

GARDENING NOTES

TRANSPLANTING

(Continued from April 27th).

The ground having been prepared by trenching and manuring, according as the nature of the plan; and soil may render necessary, the first operation is to dig holes for the reception of the roots of the plants to be transplanted. The size of the holes depends on the size of the plants; but it is better to make them large than too small. The depth should permit the neck of the plant to be as near the surface as it was before, provided the soil is in good condition. If the subsoil is bad, or wet,

there is sufficient reason for planting shallow, or even on raised mounds; but it is desirable that such subsoils should be corrected, otherwise the plants, if deep rooting, cannot thrive.

We shall presume, therefore, that the ground is, as it ought to be, in good condition. The diameter of the holes must be sufficient to allow of the roots being extended at full length. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the holes should be made square or round. We much prefer the square form. In the first place larger holes can be sooner made; but there is another point, in a square hole the roots have more loose soil to travel through before encountering the hard soil. In digging the holes, the best soils should be laid on one side, the rest on the opposite one, leaving the other two clear for a line to be stretched. The hole ought to be made quite as wide at bottom as at top. It should also be deeper at the sides than at the centre; in other words, the bottom ought to be convex, not concave like a basin. In dry weather the bottom may be dug, but still formed convex as above recommended, and watered; but the water should be allowed to subside, so that the soil may be moist, but not saturated, or in a working condition at the time of planting.

The hole being ready, the plant should be examined. If the top is irregular, it is advisable to reduce it to some form before planting. Cross branches, or others that are very badly placed, should be removed; but, except in the most obvious cases, the removal of branches, and other pruning, should be deferred till after the tree is planted. Attention must next be directed to the roots; all that are bruised should be cut clean with a sharp knife. When roots are netted with fibres these should be disentangled as much as possible, or even thinned with the knife. Tufts of fibrous roots should not be buried together. If such cannot possibly be divided and spread out so as to be tolerably well separated by soil, introduced amongst them in planting, the knife may be judiciously applied.

The plant being prepared, its roots should be placed on the convex surface, to ascertain whether the hole is of the proper depth. This can be judged pretty well by the eye; but it is more sure to lay a straight rod, close to the stem, across the hole, resting it on the level ground on each side. It may then be seen whether the neck of the plant is too high or too low, and the hole should be deepened, or made more shallow, as the case may require. But whatever alteration may be necessary in this respect, the hole ought to be brought to the proper form, as above directed, before the tree is planted, that is to say, it should if possible be as wide at bottom as it is at top, and the bottom convex. This repetition will be excused if it tends to draw attention to that on which the better success, not of a single tree only, but of many thousands, may depend.

It having been ascertained that the hole is in every respect properly formed, the planting may be proceeded with. Let the stem be held in the position it ought to occupy,—erect—if for a standard, in a sheltered situation; but in one that is exposed, incline the tree a little, towards the side from which the strongest gales may be expected, or from which trees in the vicinity are observed to lean. At the same time let the tree be held tightly till the roots, or at least the lower portion of them, can be spread nicely over the convexity or mound of soil raised in the bottom of the hole. Train out the leading roots as much as possible at equal distances, then the smaller roots and fibres. When the roots are partly covered the tree may be moved or shaken a little, but very little; it should not be moved up and down, because by so doing the fibres will be drawn up, and when it is let down again they will be more or less doubled.

When the lower portion of the roots is covered those above should be put in a proper position, and soil introduced amongst them with due care; and when all are well covered, water may be given as found necessary. If the soil and weather are moist at the time watering may be dispensed with, but otherwise care should be taken that all the soil about the roots is thoroughly moistened. Where the soil is wet at the time of planting, treading should be avoided; if dry and light it may be moderately pressed.

If planting is conducted according to the above directions, success will almost invariably be the result. In particular cases some after care is necessary in respect to watering, mulching, and staking. The trees will soon give indications of want of water; but in guarding against dryness, too much moisture should be avoided.

With the exception of water-plants, most others will make better and more substantial roots in soil that is moist, but not saturated. When it is watered it should be so thoroughly, and for the time it will of course be saturated with moisture, but it should not be maintained constantly in that condition. On the one hand continued saturation of the soil is to be avoided, any deficiency of moisture approaching to dryness must be carefully guarded against on the other; for it should be recollected that newly planted trees cannot bear vicissitudes with such impunity as those that are well established.

Mulching is a good means of retaining a steady degree of moisture about the roots of trees.

Staking is necessary when the plant is weakly, top-heavy, or planted where it would be liable to be shaken too much by wind before it can root itself in the soil by fresh roots.

HORTUS.

We want all the English-speaking inhabitants of Argentina to realize the fact that they can get better value at "The English," 594 Cangallo, in Shirts, Underclothing, Socks, Pyjamas, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, etc., than in any other house in Buenos Aires. The best is cheapest.—Advt.

A LASSOING MATCH

A match at lassoing, the outcome of chaff, took place on the camp of Don José Greenwood on April 26th. The competitors were Sr. Enrique Hansen, backed by Mr. Bisco Ray, and Mr. A. Waddilove, of Rosita. The interest created was intense, and indeed surprising, although the competing parties are so well known and popular.

On the ground were some 12 carriages, and at least 150 horsemen. Mr. Paul Krell drove down, and was accompanied by Mrs. Ray and Miss Lumsdaine. Mrs. Krell was on horseback, and Mrs. Theophilus Greenwood accompanied Mrs. Waddilove, who had already, with her usual kindness, driven down your correspondent.

The natives were even more interested than the English, and backed Waddilove for all that they could get on, but the betting was even, if anything Hansen having the call. The terms were, 6 novillos each, 40 yards start. 2 throws, 3 minute's time. Points. 2 horns, first throw, 5; second throw, 4. One horn, and face or neck, first throw, 4; second throw, 3. Neck and shoulder, first throw, 3; second throw, 2. The cattle were parted al campo.

At the outset Waddilove won the toss, and sent Hansen to open the game, who secured 3 after a smart run. Waddilove followed with an excellent cast, and made it 3 all. Each then missed, excitement the probable cause. Hansen then scored 4 at his second throw, and Waddilove missed both. Next, Hansen 4 and Waddilove 5, a most scientific cast, the beast travelling and turning like a hare. Two misses followed; when Hansen, meaning business, scored his 5 points in the style for which he is so noted. Waddilove missed his cast, and knowing he was beaten did not throw again. He was most unlucky with this animal.

A most enjoyable afternoon ended as sports entered into by Englishmen should end, the beaten man took his beating, and the victor took his victory in the spirit only expected from him. Mr. Francis Bradney of Las Rosas, and Mr. John Forbes of La Independencia, were the umpires, and Mr. Alex Adamson of La Chacra Victoria, Carearaña, was referee.

C. W. W.

FOOTBALL

FIXTURES.

RUGBY

Sunday May, 8—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Lomas, at Flores.
 Sunday, May 15—Buenos Aires F.C. v. London Bank F.C., at Flores.
 Sunday, May 22—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Flores.
 Thursday, May 26—Quilmes A.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Lomas.
 Sunday, May 29—Lomas v. London Bank F.C.
 Sunday, May, 29—Quilmes A.C. v. Buenos Aires and R. Ry. A.C. at Belgrano.
 Sunday, June 5—Quilmes A.C. v. Buenos Aires F.C., at Quilmes.
 Sunday, June 12—London Bank F.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Quilmes.
 Thursday, June 16—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Rosario A.C., at Buenos Aires.
 Sunday, June 19—Buenos Aires F.C. v. London Bank F.C.
 Friday, June 24—England and Ireland v. Scotland and Wales.
 Sunday, June 26—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Hurlingham C., at Hurlingham.
 Wednesday, June 29—London Bank F.C. v. Lomas A.C.
 Sunday, July 3—Quilmes A.C. v. London Bank F.C.
 Saturday, July 9—Rosario A.C. v. Buenos Aires F.C.
 Sunday, July 10—Quilmes A.C. v. Lomas A.C.
 Sunday, July 17—London Bank F.C. v. Hurlingham C., at Hurlingham.
 Sunday, July 24—North v. South.
 Sunday, July 31—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Lomas A.C.

ASSOCIATION

Sunday, May 15—Lomas A.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Lomas
 Thursday, May 26—Lomas A.C. v. Buenos Aires F.C., at Flores.
 Sunday, May 29—Buenos Aires and R. Ry. A.C. v. Quilmes A.C. at Belgrano.
 Sunday, June 5—Lomas A.C. v. Buenos Aires and R. Ry. A.C. at Lomas.
 Thursday, June 16—Lomas A.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Quilmes.
 Sunday, June 19—Buenos Aires A.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Quilmes.
 Sunday, June 26—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Wednesday, June 29—United Railways v. Argentine Republic.
 Sunday, July 3—Lomas A.C. v. Buenos Aires F.C., at Lomas.
 Saturday, July 9—Rosario A.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Quilmes.
 Sunday, July 17—Buenos Aires and R. Ry. v. Lomas A.C., at Belgrano.

Sunday, July 31.—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Sunday, Aug. 7.—Buenos Aires and Rosario Ry. A.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Quilmes.
 Monday, Aug. 15.—Rosario F.C. v. Quilmes A.C., at Rosario.
 Sunday, Aug. 21.—Quilmes A.C. v. Buenos Aires F.C. at Flores.

ROLDAN ATHLETIC CLUB

The opening game of the season was played amongst the members on Sunday, the 1st inst., at Roldan, between nine men a side, selected by Messrs. Ellery and Lyddall. A most exciting fight resulted in a victory for Ellery's side by 3 goals and 4 tries to nothing.

The sides were: F. B. Hall, back; Wharton, Pumfret, O'Dwyer, Lyddall, Watson, Clarke, Pilkington, and B. Holloway, and Wykesmith, Pback; rye, Stuart, Wilkinson, H. Holloway, Wilson, Ellery, Cook, and another.

The game at the outset was most even, but Lyddall's men were outclassed. The tackling of Hall and the passing of Lyddall and Pumfret for the losers, showed that want of practice had not, to any extent, caused them to lose their fame. For the winners Ellery was great at every point, and Pryce proved himself one of the best all-round players in the district.

The opening game of the Buenos Aires F.C. took place on Sunday at Flores. There was not a very large attendance of players, and this combined with the warmth of the afternoon, made the play somewhat erratic.

Want of condition told its tale on several, but H. Anderson among the backs and Goodfellow and G. Anderson forward displayed capital form.

The first match will be played on Sunday next v. Lomas on the Flores ground. The following team will represent B.A.

H. Anderson (back), W. R. Baikie, W. E. Coubrough and F. E. Jones (three-quarters), W. A. Forbes and H. C. Plews (half backs), A. G. G. Goodfellow (capt.), G. Anderson, A. V. Bowman, M. F. Gilderdale, A. Lace, A. Mayne, King, F. W. Steed and C. Phillips (forwards).

Kick off at 3 p.m.

ATHLETICS

The entries for the Championship Meeting at Hurlingham on Wednesday, 25th, close on Saturday next, the 7th.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear that Rosario will not be represented at the meeting by any of the three well known performers, Mr. A. W. MacLachlan, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Walter Graham. Mr. MacLachlan has been seriously ill with influenza and is now only convalescent, Mr. Wharton is also in the doctor's hands and is not able to even attempt training, whilst Mr. Walter Graham has had one of the bones of his leg displaced. This is uncommonly bad luck for Rosario, as one or two of the championships, had these gentlemen been able to take part in the meeting, would surely have been carried off by them.

POLO

The following are the new office bearers of the Santa Fé Polo Club, elected at the general meeting of the club at Las Lomas on April 17th.

President: Mr. A. Dickinson.
 Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. J. Benitz.
 Committee: Messrs. F. Kinchant, T. Parry, J. Palmer Smythies, R. Isherwood, and M. Whish.

BELGRANO.

THE ROVERS (2nd team) v. BELGRANO (2nd team).

The second teams of these two clubs played a return match on Sunday, and after an evenly contested game, not without its good points, the Belgrano men again proved victorious by six goals to four.

The teams were:
 Belgrano. The Rovers.
 1. J. McMorran 1. C. R. Thursby
 2. E. Richards 2. J. Mullaly
 3. C. C. Day 3. C. Hope
 J. W. Hunter (back). F. Yeomans (back).

Belgrano made the running from the first and scored two goals to the Rovers' one in the first quarter. Day and McMorran made the successful strokes for the home club and Mullaly for the visitors.

Each side scored twice in the second period. Richards and Day for Belgrano, and Mullaly and Thursby for the Rovers. The goal made by Day was one of the features of the match, for after working the ball down to the Rovers' goal this player broke his stick and made his final shot, therefore, with a headless weapon.

The scoring was again equal in the third quarter, McMorran and Mullaly each hitting a goal for their respective sides. This was, perhaps, the slowest quarter in the match, and scrimmaging was much too frequent.

With the score at five to four in favour of Belgrano there was still plenty of time during the last quarter for the Rovers to make up for lost ground, but the Belgrano backs played a good defensive game, and for the first few minutes of the period kept their opponents well at bay. Half way through the quarter the Rovers hit behind, and from the hit out Hunter got on the ball and, together with Day, carried it right down the ground, where the latter scored. This was the best piece of play we saw during the match, most of the other goals having been scored more or less from short runs or the scrimmage. The Rovers looked very dangerous after the throw in and the ball was scrimmaged for in front of the Belgrano goal for some minutes before it was hit safely behind. No other point was scored during the period, and the match resulted, as above stated, in a win for Belgrano by six goals to four.

For the winners Day was most conspicuous, and played a good game throughout. Hunter made a good back, but he was left very much alone by his opponents; we did not see him once ridden out. McMorran and Richards also played well, especially the former. For the losers Mullaly and Yeomans did most of the work. The former is very good at a difficult albeit dangerous cross shot in front of his pony, which saved the Rovers' goal once or twice, had we been playing however, we should have preferred back-handers.

The ground, after the rain and a good rolling, looked remarkably well, and, the players all said, played splendidly.

Mrs. Ennor kindly presided at the teatable, no easy task on Sunday, as everyone on the ground was most hospitably entertained.

HURLINGHAM.

The match for Sunday, Estancieros v. Buenos Aires, unfortunately fell through, one or two of the chosen being unable to play, we hope, however, to see it decided at an early date. In place of the match there was a practice game, taken part in by the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Reds. | White. |
| 1. Dr. Newman Smith | 1. E. Robson |
| 2. H. de B. Stafford | 2. R. England |
| 3. H. Clark | 3. J. K. Cassels |
| J. Ravenscroft (back). | F. J. Balfour (back). |

In the first part of the game the Whites obtained a lead, but at the end of the third quarter the Reds equalised matters and the score stood at four goals all. In the last quarter the Whites had very bad luck in the way of ponies, and their opponents scored three or four goals right away and won easily.

Dr. Newman Smith played a good game as No. 1 on those capital ponies Espartillar and Old Tom, and made some splendid shots at goal. No one shone particularly brightly.

Polo and Football seem to come in together, as do winter and the wearing of the cast-off clothes of the previous spring. On Sunday, at Cañada de Gomez, Dickson, to inaugurate the season, called out his pupil Macnaughtan, and sent a whip round to all who were within reach. Unfortunately only six men were to be found, Dickson, Macnaughtan, Waddilove, Robinson, Pain and Fair, but an excellent game was had, and as all seem most enthusiastic polo should be here as it was in Misgrave's time. Mrs. Briscoe Ray, Mrs. Paul Krel, Mrs. Waddilove and other ladies were on the ground, adding not a little to the verve with which the game was carried on.

POLO STICKS

Complete \$5 each

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(See other Advertisement on second page)

HURLINGHAM CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS

First Championship Meeting
 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
 Amateur Athletic Association of the River Plate
 Wednesday, May 25, 1892

COMMITTEE:

J. Ravenscroft, W. P. Drabble, E. Danvers,
 V. Ker Seymour, M. G. Fortune.

PROGRAMME

1. Hundred Yards Flat Race (Championship)
2. Quarter Mile Flat Race (Championship)
3. Half Mile Flat Race Handicap (Championship)
4. One Mile Flat Race Handicap (Championship)
5. 120 Yards Hurdle Race (Championship)
6. High Jump Handicap (Championship)
7. Long Jump Handicap (Championship)
8. Putting the Shot Handicap (Championship)
9. 120 Yards Flat Race Handicap
10. Quarter Mile Flat Race Handicap
11. 1000 Metres Steeplechase.
12. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
13. Boys' Race, 300 yards Handicap (for Boys still at School).
14. 300 Yards Consolation Race.
15. Pole Jump (Championship).
16. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. (Championship).

Entry for each event \$3. General entry \$15. Entry for Boys' Race \$1.

In events 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, all who wish to compete for the Championship must state so on their entry forms, and they will then be placed at scratch.

The Champion will be the first scratch man. All Champions will receive a special Gold Medal.

Independent entries of \$3 each event must be made for events Nos. 15 and 16, and unless there are three or more entries they will not take place.

In event No. 15 competitors must supply their own poles.

A scratch man must complete the half mile and mile in 2 min. 15 sec. and 5 min. 10 sec. respectively or no championship medal will be given.

Any handicapped competitor may declare to start from scratch on the day of the races if he should be desirous of competing for the championships.

Entry-forms, which may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Association, or the Hon. Secretary of Hurlingham, must be sent on or before Saturday, May 7, to

The Hon. Secretary, Hurlingham Club,
 Cangallo 685, Buenos Aires.

Hurlingham Club June Meeting

(UNDER THE HURLINGHAM CLUB'S RULES OF RACING)

Thursday, June 16, 1892

1. THE POLO STAKES of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; weight for inches, ponies of 14 hands to carry 75 kilos, winners extra; 1200 metres.
2. THE MIDGET STAKES of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 13 hands 2 in. or under; weight for inches, ponies of 13 h. 2 in. to carry 75 kilos, winners extra; 500 metres.
3. THE POLO PONY STEEPLCHASE, a Sweepstake of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; weight for inches, ponies of 14 h. to carry 75 kilos, winners extra; 2500 metres.
4. THE HURLINGHAM DERBY CUP, value \$1000, added to a Sweepstake of \$50 each, for Ponies or Galloways 14 hands 2 in. or under, the property of, or nominated by, a member of the Club; weight for inches, Ponies or Galloways of 14 h. 2 in. to carry 70 kilos; 2000 metres. (The Cup must be won twice by the same nominator or member before becoming his absolute property).
5. THE LIGHTNING STAKES of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; weight for inches, 14 h. to carry 75 kilos, winners extra; 500 metres.
6. THE JUNE HURDLE RACE, a Sweepstake of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; weight for inches, ponies of 14 h. to carry 75 kilos; winners extra; 1600 metres, over 5 flights of hurdles.

Entries close on Wednesday, June 8, at 5 p.m., at the office of the Secretary, 685 Cangallo.

In races 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 members of Hurlingham or of any Registered Polo Club only can ride, and

In the Hurlingham Derby, members of the Club or Gentlemen Riders, members receiving an allowance of one kilo.

In races 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 winners once will carry 8 kilos, twice 5 kilos, and three or more times 7 kilos extra.

A pony, to fulfil the conditions of races confined to polo ponies, must be 14 hands or under, must be the bona-fide property of a member of a polo club, and must have played in at least three separate matches, or six practice games, within two months of the date of any race meeting in which he runs as a polo pony.

If through accident, or other cause, a pony has been unable to fulfil either of the above conditions regarding playing, but is well known to be a bona-fide polo pony, his entry being signed by the secretary of the club with which he has played, and this must be done in all cases, will be deemed sufficient.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, RIVER PLATE SPORT AND PASTIME, PIEDAD 559, BUENOS AIRES.

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 & MILLS, PIEDAD 559, BUENOS AIRES, and should be kept distinct from communications intended for the Editorial Department.

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All orders to be accompanied by subscriptions, which are payable in advance.

River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1892.

NOTES

The entries for the Hurlingham Athletic Sports of May 25th close on Saturday next, the 7th inst. The prize fund for the meeting is still open for contributions, which may be sent either to the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, 471 Piedad, or the Secretary of Hurlingham, 685, Cangallo.

I hear that the collectors for the Bankers', Insurance Agents', Brokers', and Railway Employers' prizes are meeting with every success, and that these prizes will be very valuable ones. All that is wanted now to make the meeting a success is a large number of entries and fine weather.

A meeting will be held at 365 Reconquista on Friday, 6th inst., at 8.30 p.m., to discuss the programme of an entertainment to be given in aid of the British Charities, at which all amateur talent able and willing to assist is invited to attend. Voices, instruments, bones, banjos, etc., will be heartily welcomed, and will, I trust, muster in force.

The Quilmes Athletic Club will hold a practice game of Football (Association) on their ground at Bernal on Sunday next, after the arrival of the 12 p.m. train from the Central. I am asked to assure any Association Football-players from other clubs, who may care to turn up, that they will be certain of being able to partake in a good game. This practice is in view of the match against Lomas A.A.C. on May 15th.

Improvements in the golf course at Hurlingham are every day more visible. On Sunday last Messrs Clunie and Fortune, followed by a mixed crowd of admirers and, I am afraid also, scoffers, played a single round the green. Mr Fortune won the match by three up and two to play, Mr Clunie winning the bye by one hole.

The fatal accident to Mr. B. W. Alexander at the recent Infantry Polo Tournament at Lucknow has again called attention to the dangers, I might almost say the supposed dangers, of polo. To my mind the whole thing lies in a nutshell. So long as polo is properly played on trained ponies it is no more dangerous than any of the other games Englishmen delight in playing, but if men will insist on playing raw, green, badly bitten ponies and using blinkers, some one is sure to get knocked over.

Thank goodness horseflesh in this country is so cheap that should a new purchase not turn out well he is at once sold at either no loss at all or else at one of only a few dollars, and I think that this fact is the reason why we hardly ever hear of a serious accident at polo, although, as in India, the ground at times is uncommonly hard.

Hitting all over the ground and crossing are, however, much too frequent in our River Plate polo clubs, and I am sorry to say that rough play is not altogether uncommon. Some men here seem quite unable to attach the least value to human heads and ponies' legs when there is the remotest chance of hitting the ball,

and I have seen a man, when being ridden off, take a hard back-hander on his rear side, literally at his opponent's pony's legs, for there was certainly no chance of his hitting the ball.

Now a man like this should be warned off the ground by the umpire, who, of course, should be allowed power to do so, for a period of the game, if not the whole match. Polo ponies get quite enough hard knocks as it is, and one could hardly blame a pony that had been hit in this way from for ever after refusing to ride off another.

Football and polo are both rough games if the players themselves choose to make them so, but not unless, for if properly and scientifically played there is not the least danger in either. A cool head, a quick eye and prompt action in both is worth all the brute force in the world, and those who excel in our English games do so more through exercising the former qualities than using the latter.

I am glad to see that the Cup for the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham will be given after all, and the competition will take place at the usual time though under altered conditions. It was hard to believe that the military authorities at home would put their feet down on a game which does as much for our soldiers as their work on the parade ground.

On May 1st, a party consisting of Messrs. Bridgett, Gifford, Still, Scott, Macready, and Dowse, enjoyed a good day's shooting near Pacheco. Leaving Mr. Dowse's quinta at the Tigre at 8.30, the sportsmen drove to Pacheco Station, and skirting the railway alighted at the laguna, about half a mile from the line, to commence operations. During the morning little sport was had, a few snipe and still fewer duck. After lunch, to assure the excellency of which it is sufficient to say it was provided by Mrs. Dowse and her daughter, the party returned to the water. The ducks now commenced coming over the laguna in flights of from five to twenty, nearly all the large "picaso" duck, and by the end of the day the bag amounted to seventy duck and twenty snipe. A large number of birds fell in the long grass and were unable to be recovered. Altogether this appears to have been a most enjoyable day's sport.

Another party shooting in the same district had good sport with partridges, not a single duck however being seen. The adventures of these sportsmen, who were to have travelled on the new line from Victoria to Capilla del Señor, and found the line, half way, washed away by the rain, are amusing now they are over. A dinner of sardines and sour wine is easy to beat, and a more comfortable and less lively place to sleep in than a hen-house is also not hard to find, however, all's well that ends well, and a good day's shooting makes up for a lot of discomfort.

"C. W. W." sends me the following interesting item from Cañada de Gomez: "On a laguna near San Marco, Mr J. S. Sheehan, a sportsman and a yachtsman of repute, declares that he saw on the 28th ult. at least 200 geese and a swarm of duck that could not possibly be counted. His regret was that he was at the time on inspection and had no gun. Birds of all sorts are in abundance in Santa Fé and Córdoba."

I have to thank the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a book entitled "A Winter Cruise in Summer Seas; or, How I Found Health." To those who have travelled from Europe to Buenos Aires in one of the Royal Mail Co's. comfortable steamers, and who among my readers has not, this book will be found most interesting. The author, Mr. Atchison, gives his experience of a voyage in the "Clyde" from Southampton to Buenos Aires and back, his visits to the different places touched at, Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and Montevideo being particularly well described. The book is well and rapidly written, and profusely illustrated with capital drawings.

The author gives a list of his expenses for the trip, including everything spent on the voyage, on shore, and during his stay in Buenos Aires, the total amounting to exactly £100. A cheap enough three month's pleasure; in fact, I don't suppose a cheaper or better can be had.

By the way, why don't the English jockeys here show a good example to the Argentines and turn out properly when they ride in a race. At present they get up little better than the native boys. As it is accepted among Englishmen that everything and everybody connected with horses should be as neat and natty as possible, why should English jockeys away from home turn out in a way they would be ashamed to do on one of our own racecourses.

I shall never forget the first race meeting I witnessed in this country, and the shock I got when the horses for the first race emerged from the paddock with their grotesquely attired jockeys. One boy, I think it was Cruz, had the strings of his cap tied under his chin! And yet I hear Teddy Martin was sent back to the paddock to put on a collar in place of the cravat he was wearing in one of the first races he rode in this country. The contrast to the last meeting I had attended at home—the Newmarket October, just before sailing, had to be felt to be realised. One gets used to it in time, and I suppose this accounts for the English jockeys not being so particular as they should be, added to the difficulty of getting a "kit" of the right make and shape. The last drawback might be easily overcome with a little trouble.

I always think that a man who gets up to ride dressed in a slovenly way, is a slovenly rider when he is up, be it on the flat between the flags, behind the hounds or in fact anywhere. I believe you can tell what sort of hands a man has by the way he ties his tie, for if he cannot manipulate nicely a simple piece of ribbon which has to be arranged in more or less the same way every day, how can he possibly manipulate his reins, which have to convey, or should convey, his wishes to horses with all sorts and conditions of mouths, without using them like mere pulling strings. I can hear many of my readers, after reading the above, exclaim "Rot." Possibly it is, but next time you meet a friend whom you know to be a first-class horseman, and who possesses hands, look at his tie!

Boots.

RACING

PALERMO—MAY 1

"Siguen los batacazos," is how *La Prensa* heads its report of Sunday's racing, and if this can be translated "more upsets" our contemporary's heading is in every way a thoroughly suitable one. The number of people present was much above the average, the attraction being the Premio Otoño, a classic weight-for-age race of sixteen hundred metres. It was always given to be understood that neither Amianto nor Camors would start, and surprise was general when the horse's numbers went up with the latter's among them. Last year's crack in the race itself never showed up, and strange to say, his jockey, on returning to the paddock after the race, was well hissed by the crowd. Esperanza, on whom many had pinned their faith, was left at the post, and took no part in the race, which was won by Satanella from Stone Cross, who, a few hundred metres from home, looked all over a winner. This is the mare's third appearance this year and her third win, as she accounted for both the races she has already run in, the Premio Competencia and the classic Premio Rio Paraná. Last year she ran fifteen times and won six races, the principal ones being the Premios Omnium, Diana, Hipodromo Nacional, and Primavera, whilst she ran a close second to her half-sister, and rival, Thalia, in the Premios Estimulo and Santa Rosa. The usual objection was lodged against Kellett in the Premio La Fama, in which he rode a dead-heat on the MacGowan with Sirince. We have now seen Kellett ride this horse several times, and have no doubt that he is not in the least in fault. The MacGowan has a habit of boring which it is almost impossible to prevent, and Kellett really sacrificed his chance of winning the race right out by doing his best to keep his horse away from Sirince. The public were also most unreasonable when the dead-heat was run off, after the last race of the day. The MacGowan, after leading by many lengths to the stand, was eventually beaten by a length and a half, and the jockey was of course.

No doubt Kellett was to blame for picking up his whip when winning easily, and it was of course owing to this that he lost the race, as hitting the MacGowan, evidently too far behind his girth, completely shut him up, and subsequent examination plainly showed why.

Details:—

PREMIO COMPENSACION, a Handicap for any horse that has not won more than \$3,000 up to time of starting; \$1,200 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1200 metres:

Stud Clavertino's ch h Le Torpilleur, by Valentin—	
Bachelette, 4 yrs, 54 k.....J. Cardoso	1
Stud 2nd Argentino's Pluton, 4 yrs, 55 k. A. Navarro	2
Stud Nacional's Canotiére, 4 yrs, 57 k. A. Molina	3
Sr. E. Casal's Junio, 3 yrs, 56 k.....R. Garrido	0
Sr. J. B. Zubiaurre's Spree, 4 yrs, 56 k.....I. Cardoso	0
Stud Forester's Liniers, 4 yrs, 56 k.....Livesey	0
Stud Norte's Almirante, 6 yrs, 55 k.....A. Ricca	0
Stud La Prensa's Curupaity, 3 yrs, 54 k.....J. Cruz	0
Ecurie Prisionero's Pirata, 3 yrs, 54 k.....J. Balla	0
Regina, 3 yrs, 52 k.....P. Oroná	0
Ecurie Indecis' Linfa, 3 yrs, 51 k.....N. Grigera	0
Stud Purí's Cotopaxi, 3 yrs, 52 k.....G. Lopez	0
Sr. E. Acebal's La Mora, 3 yrs, 49 k.....A. Galimberti	0
Stud Buenos Aires' Charlemagne, 4 yrs, 46 k. E. Lopez	0
Stud Whipper-In's Tallyho, 3 yrs, 43 k. A. Saavedra	0
Stud Republicano's Tenor, 3 yrs, 43 k.....T. Lopez	0

Le Torpilleur was let away three or four lengths in front from a wretched start, and led the others, who followed like a procession, throughout and won from Pluton by half a length; bad third.

Tickets—Le Torpilleur 289 win and 449 place, Pluton 187 and 379, Canotiére 334 and 624, Junio 746 and 1166, Spree 250 and 497, Liniers 43 and 147, Almirante 162 and 285, Curupaity 117 and 318, Pirata and Regina 384 and 435, Linfa 676 and 974, La Mora 560 and 715, Charlemagne 291 and 535, Tallyho 127 and 275, Tenor 148 and 268, Cotopaxi 335 and 511.

Dividends—Le Torpilleur \$28.95 win and \$9.97 place, Pluton \$11.44 place, Canotiére \$7.73 place.

PREMIO REVANCHA, for two-year-olds; colts 50 kilos, fillies 48, winners once 3 kilos extra, twice 5 kilos extra; \$1500 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1100 metres:

Ecurie Bolivar's b f Mondaine, by Keir—	
Cocotte, 48 k.....P. Aguilera	1
Stud Camors' Anibal, 60 k.....I. Diaz	2+
Ecurie Argentino's Veterano, 50 k.....F. Diaz	2+
Mr W. Kemmis' Clovis, 50 k.....A. Cruz	0
Stud La Noria's Jenny, 48 k.....A. Navarro	0

Mondaine took the lead from the start, and never being headed won easily by two or three lengths.

Tickets—Mondaine with 1090 win and 852 place, Anibal 1138 and 1095, Veterano 420 and 540, Clovis 2718 and 1739, Jenny 538 and 439.

Dividends—Mondaine \$9.74 win and \$4.64 place, Anibal \$4.05 place.

PREMIO OTOÑO; weight for age; \$4000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd; 1600 metres;

Stud Entre Rios' b m Satanella, by Whipper-In—	
Sweetheart, 3 yrs, 54½ k.....J. Garri	1
Stud Carupa's Stone Cross, 7 yrs, 60½ k.....J. Cruz	2
Sr. E. Casal's Huron, 5 yrs, 60½ k.....R. Garrido	3+
Stud Carpintero's Carpintero, 5 yrs, 60½ k.....A. Cruz	3+
Capitan Lopez' Finance, 5 yrs, 60½ k.....N. Grigera	0
Brandy Snap, 3 yrs, 56½ k.....J. Veloz	0
Ecurie Prisionero's Sargento, 3 yrs, 56½ k.....G. Palacios	0
Stud Camors' Camors, 6 yrs, 60½ k.....I. Diaz	0
Stud Principante's Remolacha, 5 yrs, 58½ k.....A. Navarro	0
Sr. J. B. Zubiaurre's Esperanza, 3 yrs 56½ k.....H. Valdez	0

The flag was dropped to a wretched start. Esperanza, being left at the post, returned to the paddock without taking part in the race. Huron was the first to show in front, but Carpintero took up the running round the bend; entering the straight Stone Cross held the lead and for a while looked like a winner, but at the paddock he was done for, and Satanella came away and won easily by a couple of lengths; five lengths between second and Huron and Carpintero, who ran a dead heat for third place.

Satanella 1681 tickets win 2358 place, Stone Cross 882 and 1436, Huron 490 and 612, Carpintero 342 and 583, Finance and Brandy Snap 798 and 1101, Sargento 1089 and 1785, Camors 6222 and 4411, Remolacha 368 and 583, Esperanza 1997 and 2899.

Dividends: Satanella \$15.25 win 4.13 place, Stone Cross 6.25 place, Huron 6.98 place, Carpintero 7.23 place.

PREMIO LA FAMA, a Handicap; \$1800 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 2000 metres.

Mr W. Kemmis' b h The McGowan, by Uncas—	
Ellangowan, 6 yrs, 51 k.....Kellett	+
Ecurie Talisman's ch m Sirince, by Gladiador—	
Inglesa, 4 yrs, 46 k.....A. Cruz	+
Stud Nacional's India Muerta, 3 yrs, 51 k.....P. Torres	3
Stud Nuevo's Ary, 3 yrs, 53 k.....J. Cardoso	3
Stud Pandil's Puygaveau, 5 yrs, 52 k.....I. Diaz	0
Ecurie Bolivar's Sombra, 4 yrs, 51 k.....P. Aguilera	0
Ecurie Argentino's Fergus, 4 yrs, 51 k.....N. Grigera	0
Ecurie Prisionero's Soldado, 4 yrs, 49 k.....P. Oroná	0
Stud Terminacion's Diamond, 3 yrs, 48 k.....S. Gil	0
Stud Porvenir's Jubileo, 4 yrs, 40 k.....T. Lopez	0

India Muerta made the running to the paddock, where she was beat, and gave way to Sirince, who, in turn, was collared by the McGowan, and a close finish resulted in the pair running a dead heat, India Muerta two lengths and a half behind.

The McGowan with 837 tickets win 1163 place, Sirince 733 and 1136, India Muerta 1497 and 1635, Fergus 399 and 644, Soldado 471 and 627, Diamond 426 and 838, Jubileo 236 and 156, Ary 337 and 594, Puygaveau 2112 and 1523, Sombra 578 and 639.

Dividends: The McGowan \$8.32 win 4.32 place, Sirince 9.22 and 4.37, India Muerta \$3.65.

PREMIO VELOCIDAD, a Handicap; \$1300 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1200 metres.

Stud La Prensa's ch h Maipu, by Phoenix—	
Tell Tale, 5 yrs, 61 k.....J. Cruz	1
Stud La Prensa's Falucho, 4 yrs, 46 k.....J. Bayardi	2
Sr. J. B. Zubiaurre's Spree, 4 yrs, 49 k.....J. Cardoso	3
Sr. F. C. Malbran's Carnaval, 6 yrs, 52 k.....R. Garrido	4
Sr. E. Casal's Midi, 4 yrs, 61 k.....I. Diaz	0
Sr. J. B. Zubiaurre's Guerrillero, 4 yrs, 55 k.....I. Cardoso	0
Ecurie Montevideo's Nelly, 6 yrs, 53 k.....N. Grigera	0
Stud Nuevo's Lugano, 6 yrs, 53 k.....F. Diaz	0
Sr. E. Celery's Citara, 4 yrs, 53 k.....J. Balla	0
Sr. E. Celery's Lumen, 5 yrs, 47 k.....P. Oroná	0
Ecurie Bolivar's Patria, 4 yrs, 52 k.....P. Aguilera	0
Sr. I. Churry's Barata, 4 yrs, 51 k.....H. Valdez	0

Lumen made the running for a short distance, when he was passed by Maipu and Falucho, who kept in front in the order named till the finish; Spree came up at the paddock and took third place, half a lengths behind Falucho; Maipu won by five lengths.

Maipu and Falucho 1997 tickets win 2386 place, Spree and Guerrillero 1298 and 1499, Carnaval 773 and 874, Midi 953 and 1395, Nelly 373 and 458, Lugano 432 and 614, Citara and Lumen 1316 and 1796, Patria 637 and 793, Barata 667 and 808.

Dividends: Maipu and Falucho \$7.61 win 3.34 place, Spree 4.13 place, Carnaval 5.66 place.

PREMIO CONSTANCIA, a handicap for three-year-olds; \$1500 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1300 metres.

Sr. E. Casal's b c Lumineux, by Star—Ligère,	
56 k.....R. Garrido	1
Ecurie Ceres' Terminacion, 56 k.....J. Cruz	2
La Petite Ecurie's Clairon, 53 k.....P. Torres	3
Mr W. Kemmis' Van Galen, 57½ k.....Kellett	0
Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, 55 k.....G. Palacios	0
Sr. E. Acebal's Emperor' 54 k.....J. Cardoso	0
Ecurie Indecis' Linfa, 51 k.....N. Grigera	0
Ecurie Prisionero's Tambor, 51 k.....P. Oroná	0

The flag was dropped to a capital start; Terminacion was the first to break the line, and led to the paddock, when Lumineux came away and won easily by a length, two lengths between second and third.

Lumineux with 948 tickets win 1027 place, Terminacion 1599 and 1515, Clairon 2502 and 1838, Van Galen 278 and 244, Cautivo 1925 and 1294, Emperor 1152 and 1004, Linfa 747 and 914, Tambor 474 and 304.

Dividends: Lumineux \$18.27 win and 6.65 place, Terminacion 5.15 place.

The owners of Sirince and The McGowan having agreed to divide the dead-heat was run off after the last race with the same jockeys up, half the course previously run, i. e., 1000 metres. At the fall of the flag, The McGowan shot away and was soon leading by many lengths. In front of the stands, however, Kellett unfortunately used his whip and his horse shut up as if shot, and Sirince, passing him, won by a length and a half.

Sirince started with 3241 tickets and The McGowan 1772. The winner paid \$2.78.

DERBY CLUB SPORT PORTEOÑ

	WIN	PLACE	WIN	PLACE
Premio Compensacion—				
Le Torpilleur ..	\$12.70	\$7.70	\$28.95	\$9.10
Pluton		15.45		10.95
Canotiére		5.20		6.20
Premio Revancha—				
Mondaine	38.70	5.30	17.60	4.90
Anibal		3.50		3.35
Veterano		12.65		18.00
Premio Otoño—				
Satanella	14.30	2.95	15.80	3.80
Stone Cross		6.75		7.90
Carpintero		8.45		23.35
Huron		18.60		14.00
Premio La Fama—				
The McGowan ..	7.05	4.45	7.75	6.20
Sirince	17.60	8.10	16.80	6.80
India Muerta ..		3.85		6.60

Premio Velocidad—				
Maipu	24.45	12.35	10.60	6.85
Falucho		11.25		7.40
Spree		15.45		16.15
Premio Constancia—				
Lumineu	11.00	4.90	11.75	4.15
Terminacion ..		3.50		4.90
Clairon		2.25		2.90

DR. HERMANN BURMEISTER

In taking up my pen to write about the distinguished man whose name heads these lines, I feel a sense of awe and reverence, such as is felt on approaching some sacred shrine, or as is experienced at times when in the presence of some of Nature's grandest manifestations. Before me I see a galaxy of men: all of world-wide fame, all of great age, all of undoubted honesty of purpose, all showing in their countenances that indefinable expression that comes from long residence in the "ampler, purer air" of Nature and Truth; and, amongst this galaxy of light in the intellectual firmament, amongst such men as Richard Owen, in the sphere of science; the late Cardinal Manning, in the sphere of religion; Thomas Carlyle, in the sphere of literature; and W. E. Gladstone, in the sphere of politics, is to be placed the honored name of Hermann Burmeister. This galaxy of "grand old men," whose lives have spanned the greater part of this glorious nineteenth century, with all its wealth of discovery and progress, may well call for our admiration and our regard. We may have our individual reserves in any particular instance, we may regard them as out of our sympathies, but respect, and admiration, and reverence, we must feel for them.

Many, very many, are not aware of the truly great man who has just departed from our midst, having lived his life to the full, and crowded it with work of an enduring and noble character. Few who saw that little, lame, old man, with his weight of 85 years, as he "knocked every morning at 9 o'clock at the door of the Museum in Calle Peru," would have recognised in him one of the greatest scientific men of the century, a worthy contemporary of Owen and Darwin; and yet the name of Burmeister has been known and respected ever since the year 1829, when, as a young man of 22 years, he presented in the University of Halle his thesis "De insectorum systemate naturalis," in order to obtain his degree of Doctor.

Dr. Burmeister was born on the 15th of January, 1807, at Stralsund, on the Baltic Sea. To the age of 18 years he remained in his native town, showing, even when a child, that observant character and love for Nature which has made him one of the most acute, as well as the most accurate, observers of our age. At 18 years of age he passed to the University of Grotiswold, and thence to that of Halle, where he took the double degree of M. D. and Ph. D. During the next two years he was engaged as Surgeon in the Grenadiers of the Emperor Francis, discharging in this manner the military duties of a German citizen.

From 1821 to 1837 he was successively Professor of Natural History in Berlin and Cologne, and in the last-named year he was appointed Professor of Zoology in his alma mater, Halle. In 1848 he was elected Deputy for Halle to the National Assembly of Frankfurt, and, in the succeeding year, owing to the sterling honesty and firmness which marked his political, as well as his scientific career, he was, without his own solicitation, elected to represent the city of Liepnitz in the first Prussian Chamber.

Actual politics, however, soon became distasteful to a man of his temperament, and in the next year he resigned his seat, and travelled in Brazil for a year and a half. During this journey he had the misfortune to break his leg.

He returned to his native land for a few years, and then, attracted by the fairer skies and richer fauna of the Southern World, he attained, this time with difficulty, permission to travel for four years in the La Plata States, and came to this country, which he thoroughly travelled over and described in his "Reise durch die La Plata Staaten" (Journey through the La Plata States). This work is a very valuable one indeed, and in the second volume are detailed descriptions of most of the animals of the country.

In 1860 Burmeister returned to Germany, where he was again elected Deputy, and was a fierce opponent of the policy of Bismarck. Of course, the man of iron did not hesitate to put down Burmeister. What did it matter to him, so long as his political purposes were fulfilled, the presence of one man of science more or less in Germany? He deliberately set himself to crush Burmeister; and deprived him of all his positions and distinctions. A bad thing for Germany and a good one for Argentina.

Deprived of his livelihood in his native land, he remembered the glorious country whose plains he had crossed a few months before, and, knowing that the Museum was in want of a head, he applied for the position of Director. The two illustrious Argentines Mitre and Sarmiento were then the heads, one as Governor and the other as Minister of the Province of Buenos Aires, but they not only acceded to Dr. Burmeister's request but hurried on the advent of the latter to the country. In 1862 the Doctor was appointed Director of the Museum, and since that date to the present he has served the cause of science in this country.

Of his scientific labours the Museum speaks eloquently enough, especially to those who know that what is seen by the visitor is nothing to what is concealed in cabinets and boxes for want of room to exhibit it. Look at those giant fossils, restored by the very hand of Dr

Burmeister, often from a number of broken fragments. Look at his numerous publications, written with unequalled purity of style, and illustrated with a delicacy and beauty which showed the true artist. I have before me some of his more recent publications with drawings made by his own pencil, and the accuracy and delicacy of touch is astonishing. A mere list of his works would be a good sized newspaper article. Amongst them are, "The Journey through the La Plata States," before referred to; "Treatise on Entomology," "Treatise of Natural History," the "Creation" which appeared in 1842 and made the writer famous in his native land, even amongst non-scientific men, "Voyage in Brazil," "Fauna of Brazil," "Fossil Horses of the Argentine Pampa," "Physical Description of the Argentine Republic," and many others, not by any means pamphlets, any of them, but good sized books, often of two, three, and more volumes.

To outward appearance the Doctor was uncouth and abrupt, intolerant of mere affectation, and a hater of anything like sham.

To the writer he was uniformly kind and encouraging, and he will never forget his last interview with the aged scientist, when the latter, after having explained some question upon which the writer consulted him, and having hunted up a number of authorities on the point, said, with a genial smile, "Bueno, andate á trabajar, ya tienes lo que necesitas."

Not to everyone, however, was Dr. Burmeister so genial and so accessible. Mere rank was no recommendation for him. On one occasion, no less a person than the President entered his sanctum, unfortunately without extinguishing his cigar. The Doctor's salutation was as abrupt as characteristic: "Señor, aquí no se puede fumar."

On another occasion, a distinguished general of the Argentine army was going through the Museum with him. Being in the library, the Doctor took down a copy of Aristotle, and referred to him as the greatest of the ancient writers. The conversation turned upon great men, and Burmeister said that Alexander the Great was the greatest general that the world had ever seen. "And the next?" enquired his visitor. "Napoleon," replied Burmeister. The Argentine general evidently wished to carry on the enquiry until he should find his own grade amongst the world's heroes, and therefore asked, "And after Napoleon, who?" The worthy Doctor saw his hearer's drift, and, closing the Aristotle with a snap and putting it on the shelf, disappointed his hearer, and closed the enquiry, by saying, "No habia mas." (There were no more.)

On another occasion a prominent statesman was being conducted through the Museum, and, opening a drawer, the Doctor showed him some beautiful insects and gave them their scientific name. The visitor said, "Oh, yes? we call them chucarachas." On opening another drawer, the latter asked what was their name; but Burmeister had already wasted one scientific name, and not willing to throw more pearls before swine, bluntly replied, "Oh, they're chucarachas also."

Dr. Burmeister was as careless of his future prospects as he was the contrary of his collections and his knowledge. He never sought pecuniary advancement, and it is said that on one occasion, when his friends advised him to solicit an increase of his salary as Director of the Museum, he replied "A wise man only wants a table to work at and a bed to sleep on."

And now the Doctor is at rest. He was tired of life; he looked forward to death as a release from the labours of life, and yet, so great was the vitality of the man, that to the last he would not be fed in bed, but insisted upon being raised up out of bed although the act of doing so caused him to faint. During the intervals of consciousness in his last illness, his only conversation was about his collections and his studies, and his anxieties that certain large preparations in process should be properly mounted and exhibited.

To such as Burmeister death means immortality. He, the great thinker and sage, remains with us in his work. An ardent lover of truth, he had a bitter scorn for all false science, and this scorn brought him no few enemies; especially was he bitter against "species makers," who, for the sake of the joy of "naming" a specimen, were willing to ignore all past labourers in the same field, and to monopolise all the credit of other men's research. There are one or two such men in this country to-day, whose pretensions filled Burmeister with rage and contempt; but to the true worker in the field of Nature, not for personal glorification but for truth, the grand old man was always ready to lend his time, his counsel, and his sympathy.

His recent utterance in his illness showed his true nobility. Speaking of his death and funeral, he said, "I want no fuss making of me. If the Government wish to make any display don't let them, the country just now cannot afford to waste money in that way."

And now he is at rest. He has left the scene of his labours, and has well earned the verdict passed upon him by one in daily association with him for many years' of being "Un gran sabio y un hombre recto y honrado."

A. STUART PENNINGTON.

INFLUENZA EQUINA

By W. B. WHIGHAM, Cirujano Veterinario.

For some time past a form of this disease has shown itself in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, which has, so far as I can make out, never before been witnessed in this country. The disease presented itself in the neighbourhood of Mar del Plata about the commencement of September and continued up to the end of December.

This Epizootic Pleuro Pneumonia has not been of a very extensive character, taking into consideration the

number of animals on the estancias where the disease has shown itself, although the individual cases which I have seen were of the most virulent and malignant type. Before going further, I will just mention the different forms of influenza recognised in equine pathology:

1st.—The Catarrhal Fever, common in this country at all times of the year, and principally seen in stabled animals.

2nd.—Epizootic Cellulitis, or Pink Eye as it is commonly known in England and the States. This form is, up to the present, so far as I am aware, unknown to exist in this country.

3rd.—Epizootic Pleuro Pneumonia Equina, the pulmonary or thoracic form of influenza. This 3rd division is the kind which has recently made its appearance in the partido of Mar del Plata.

The symptoms which were presented were as follows: The animal is noticed to be dull, sluggish, separates from his companions, hangs his head; when made to move he is clumsy and inclined to trip with his fore legs, and sways or suddenly drops with one of his hind legs; pulse 65 to 85, respiration from 25 to 35, temperature from 101 to 103 F. (38.2 to 39.2 C.), and when hurried or made to move quickly has a painful, hard cough, the mucous membranes of the eye and nose are injected, and there is present a rusty discharge from the nose; the tongue is furled and the breath heavy; the patient does not lie down, and presents a generally dejected and tucked up condition. As the disease continues the symptoms become more developed and pronounced, the lungs exhibiting the main seat of the disease; temperature runs up to 105 F. (40.3 C.), breathing from 60 to 70, pulse up to 110. When the horse is trotted he groans or grunts with pain, the chest walls become fixed, the elbows are turned out, and abdominal breathing becomes one of the marked symptoms. A distinct line of demarcation is noticed all along the side, showing that the thoracic walls have been fixed, due to the intense pain the animal is suffering; the horse becomes stiffened and sore to move, his nostrils are dilated, and the discharge redder but not abundant in quantity; during the latter stages oedematous and anasaric swellings are seen under the abdomen, chest, and limbs, showing that hydrothorax (water in the chest) has taken place; a sudden lowering of the temperature, a running down pulse, a foul mouth and fetid breath, showing that gangrene of the lungs is now present, and death ends the scene in from seven to fifteen days.

In other cases abdominal complications are the main symptoms, and the intestines become the seat of the disease. In these cases the symptoms which are presented are fugitive and passing abdominal pains, the animal becomes restless and paws, strikes at his belly, rolls and lies down in pain; he anxiously looks round at his flanks, the breathing becomes hurried and clammy sweats bedew the body in circumscribed patches; the mucous membrane of the eye becomes yellowish and pallid, the faeces scanty, hard, and covered with mucus tinged with blood. These symptoms continue for two or three days, then all of a sudden violent diarrhoea takes place of a very foetid character, copious evacuations, and the amount of liquid which is discharged is astonishing and in itself quite diagnostic of this particular form of the disease.

The abdominal complications sometimes are concomitant with the thoracic or pulmonary, and in several cases I have seen the disease passing, as you may say, from one form to the other, or they may be perfectly distinct and remain so, or they exist and run their course together at the one time in the same individual case, resulting in the majority of cases in a fatal termination.

The organic changes which are encountered on post-mortem examination are in accordance with the type and severity of the disease, the time occupied in the production and termination. When the disease has been rapid in its course and sudden in its termination we often find the morbid lesions understood to be most diagnostic of the disease, least prominent.

The most typical post-mortem appearances are to be found in those which have yielded steadily and gradually, after a long and determined struggle with the disease.

The external appearances of the body are those of a wasted and emaciated subject. All the fat of the body seems to have undergone rapid oxidation, the muscles have become atrophied, and nothing remains of the once robust animal but "a bag of bones." It has surprised me often to see the state some patients have arrived at in the short space of time, the debilitated and wasted condition of the whole animal body has been astonishing. In my opinion there is no disease amongst those affecting the equine race that brings about such rapid wasting as this special form of influenza, especially when complicated with abdominal symptoms.

The lungs, when laid open to view may present a variety of colours on their external surfaces—pink, yellow, yellowish green, greenish black of metallic hue (the stage of gangrene) and emphysematous.

When palpated the lung are found to present different stages of consistency. In some parts they are soft and doughy, in other parts distinctly nodulated, of a diffuse and non-circumscribed character.

When the lung is cut into it is noticed that the entire lung is not affected, as is generally the case in simple pneumonia. The lining membrane of the trachea and bronchial tubes is inflamed, the submucous tissue infiltrated and varying in colour from a dark red to a green gangrenous hue, and the bronchial cavities filled with a frothy mucus of a red, rusty colour. The lungs themselves present the different stages of inflammation, viz., congestion, consolidation, and complete disintegration of the lung tissue, with the formation of abscesses filled with pus, or they may be gangrenous throughout.

In my experience the right lung is more often affected than the left, seldom both, and if so one much

more pronounced than the other. I have seen several cases where one of the lungs has become completely disintegrated, the pleural membrane remaining solely as a capsule. In the pleural cavity a great quantity of yellow effusion is found of an aplastic and nonfibrinous character. The lymph seems to be of a lowly organised type, containing a very small quantity of fibrin. This lymph floats about in the yellow exudate, and is also attached to the sides of the pleural cavity. It is easy to distinguish this kind of lymph from that of the ordinary pleuro-pneumonia, as it is more yellow and contains spaces which are filled with clear fluid and has no power of adhesion or of thorough organisation.

The costal pleura and diaphragm may be covered with shreds of ill formed lymph. The internal covering of the heart and pericardium are often marked with blood spots (ecchymosis). Cardiac thrombi are often present, especially when the disease has been of any considerable duration.

The mucous membrane of the intestines (in the intestinal form) is much swollen and reddened in spots; there is a great amount of infiltration into the submucous tissue and often one will find denudation of the same mucous membrane and removal of the whole epithelial structure. It is when the disease has reached this stage that the patient is beyond hope of recovery.

The bladder is often found to be thickened, the lining membrane irritated and marked with red blood spots.

Many other post-mortem symptoms of the internal organs might be mentioned, but suffice with what has been written, they being sufficient by which to diagnose a case.

The treatment must be classified under two heads, that for tame and valuable animals; secondly, that for "camp" animals.

1st.—In regard to tame animals they should be housed, sheltered from both the heat and cold. Let them be placed in good, large well bedded boxes, let the loose boxes be kept thoroughly clean, feed the animals on green alfalfa, hot bran mash and linseed tea; keep the general superficial circulation active; if the body and limbs are noticed cold, rug and bandage, but do not bring about violent sweating; give the animals stimulants every three or four hours, especially the stimulants of ammonia and the essential oil of eucalyptus mixed in small doses of linseed oil; rub the sides with a mild embrocation, and give the patient lots of good gruel made of linseed and oatmeal; any easily digested food so as to keep up the strength. Symptoms of complications must be combated as they arise, and a general watch and care must be constant for the comfort of the stricken down animal.

Any constipation of the bowels, if present, will soon be rectified by enemas and the small dose of linseed oil as mentioned.

Of this I am sure, that if more attention was paid to the nursing of animals during illness, not only in this disease but in all others affecting our equine and bovine stock, we should find that the percentage of deaths would be greatly reduced, less loss would there be to the owner, and more satisfactory results would the veterinary surgeon obtain.

2nd. The Treatment for "Camp" Animals.—Separate all the diseased from the healthy, and put them in a small potrero, where, to obtain water, they will have to drink out of a trough, in which may be dissolved nitrate de potassa, sulfato de magnesia, and carbonato de ammonio in regulated doses, according to the number of patients. Stimulate the chest walls with a smart embrocation, keep the animals quiet, do not allow them to be run or knocked about, nor allow them to be choked when being caught by the lasso for the purpose of applying the embrocation; give the animals lots of newly cut green alfalfa, and attend to general comforts, shading from heat and cold as much as possible under the circumstances.

The disease cannot be cut short, as it runs a definite course. Our main object, therefore, should be to aid "Vis medicatrix naturae."

ZOOLOGICAL NOTES

By A. STUART PENNINGTON

(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

ARGENTINE BIRDS OF PREY

THIRD PAPER

The second family of the Diurnal Birds of Prey is the Accipitres or Falconidae. This family includes several groups, all possessing well-marked characteristics. Unlike the vultures all have the head and neck feathered, although in some species the cheek is bare. The beak is partly covered at the base by a cere or waxy-looking skin, and is compressed at the side. The culmen or upper surface of the beak is curved towards the top, which is sharp and hooked. The margins of the beak are either hooked or festooned. The claws are always strong and sharp, forming in some species veritable talons. The wings are long and pointed. Their manner of flight is varied, some flying rapidly with a kind of wavy motion, and others flying much lower and, as it were, sailing after their prey.

M. Huber, a French naturalist, divides the Falconidae according to their flight. "The wings of the first kind of flyers are slender, attenuated, and not very convex: the first ten quills are entire, and their barbs touch each other without discontinuity along their entire

length. The movements of such flyers are very rapid and strong. Accordingly the 'rowers' fly against the wind, and raise themselves without difficulty into the highest regions of the atmosphere, where they sport in all directions. The wing of the 'sailers' is thicker, more massive and arched, and less stretched out in the act of flying: the first five quills are of unequal length and taper from the middle to the extremity. These birds, therefore, only fly with the wind, and seldom rise to any considerable height; in other words, they hover, their wings are kept extended and motionless, and they are thus carried along by the force of the breeze."

In the Falconidae the eyebrows project, making the eyes look deeply sunk in the head. Some species feed, though not habitually, on carrion; but by far the larger number are true birds of prey, and kill for themselves the birds and small animals which serve for their food, bearing it away in their talons to their nest and there eating it at their leisure.

Prominent among the Argentine Falconidae is the Carrancho (Polyborus Brasiliensis or tharus). The Polyborinae to which this species belongs are peculiar to the warmer parts of Central and South America, and the Carrancho, although regarded here as rather disreputable, has the high distinction of figuring on the banner of Mexico as the Mexican equivalent of the American Eagle of the United States. It is called the eagle in Mexico.

The word Polyborus means voracious, and refers to the greedy habits of these birds, which rival the vulture in voracity. The food of the Carrancho, or as it is sometimes called by its Guarani name the Caracará, from its note, is carrion, worms, frogs, caterpillars, and insects generally, with occasionally a new-born lamb, a partridge or other small bird. It is said that occasionally a large number will follow an ostrich (nandu) and by their united efforts kill it. On the sea shore they eat crabs and other similar animals. Occasionally they visit the poultry yard and bear off a chicken.

They build on trees or rocks, or even among thistles. The eggs are two in number, sharp at one end and reddish-brown spotted with red in colour, and are hatched in August, September and October.

The length of the Carrancho is 21 or 22 inches, the tail being about 8 inches long. The colour of the bird is brown and white, the tail being brown at the end and the rest white striped with brown. Below, the prevailing colour is white with brown stripes.

Both the Carrancho and the Chimango frequent the slaughtering houses of the River Plate district, and there, as well as in the open camp, fill themselves with dead meat. Captain Head describes both species as delighting in picking the scabs off the backs of sore horses.

On the ground, instead of hopping, it runs at a fair speed. In Chile the Carrancho is called Thuru. Its cry is loud, harsh, and peculiar, like the sound of the Spanish guttural "g" followed by a rough, double "rr". When uttering this cry it raises its head higher and higher, until at last, with its beak wide open, the crown almost touches the lower part of the back."

The Carrancho is generally found in pairs, although, as before stated, they occasionally unite to attack larger prey.

Of the Buzzards (Buteoninae) there are several species found in Argentina. The Buzzards are heavy and slow-looking birds, although their flight is easy. They generally fly at twilight. Their food consists of insects, small birds, and quadrupeds.

Mr. Frank Withington shot in February, 1886, near Lomas, a specimen of the North American species known as Swainson's Buzzard (Buteo Swainsoni), a bird about 20 inches in length, of a blackish-brown colour above and whitish or pale yellow below, with a dark brown band on the chest. As it is hardly likely that Mr. Withington's specimen was unique in the country, the species must be reckoned, although rare, as one of the Argentine Buzzards.

Another species also found in the vicinity of the capital is the White-tailed Buzzard (Buteo albicaudatus). This species is greyish-black above with tail white; beneath, throat black and abdomen white. It is about 21 inches in length. It feeds on insects, and may be seen in the Pampas in flocks of 20 to 100 and more moving in circles over that immense area. Mr. Hudson says he has seen a flock that would not have been less than 2000.

The Red-beaked Buzzard (Buteo erythronotus or Tricolor) or Gavilan of the natives, is about 25 inches in length. The male is slaty-blue colour above, with the upper wing coverts and tail white, and the breast and underparts whitish-grey. The

female has the back chestnut and is greyish-white below. This Buzzard is found all over the Pampa and Patagonia and also in Tierra del Fuego. It is called by the Chubut colonists the White Horse. Its favourite food consists of the Cuis or wild guinea pig (C. aerea). The Common, or One-banded Buzzard (Antenor unicinctus), is black and chestnut above and black below. It is rather a cowardly species, and is much persecuted by small birds.

Of the Harriers there are two species, one the Cinereus Harrier (Circus cinereus), which is common and widely distributed, and the other the Long-winged Harrier (Circus macropterus) is rare. The former is 18 inches long. The colour of the male is, above, blue-grey with dark mottlings, tail grey with black bands and tipped with white, neck and throat like back; below, under wings white, bill black, feet yellow, nails black. The female is dark brown, with lighter spots and markings.

Contrary to the usual habits of the Falconidae this Harrier eats its prey on the spot where it finds it, and does not bear it away. Its food consists of small quadrupeds, molluscs, and insects, and Darwin saw one in the Falkland Islands feeding on a dead cow. This species is called by Azara the Brown Gavilan of the camp.

The Chimango (Milvago chimango) is another common Argentine bird of prey. It is generally, says Darwin, the last bird of its tribe to leave the skeleton, and may frequently be seen within the ribs of a cow or a horse like a bird in a cage.

It is omnivorous, and will eat anything from an animal to a crust of bread. They follow the plough and eat worms and caterpillars, but rarely if ever kill even small birds. The eggs are white, splashed with brown, and the nest is often made on a disused ant's nest. The length is 13 and a half inches, tail 6 inches, wing 32 and a half inches. The prevailing colour of the bird is brown. The tail is white at the point, then brown for about an inch, and the rest splashed and varied with bark brown over an ashy ground. Below the colour is light brown. The iris of the eye is dark brown. Beak, greenish-white.

In the east and north of the Argentine Provinces is found the Chilean Eagle (Haliaeetus melano-leucus). This bird is occasionally seen in the central Province of Cordoba near the Rio Cuarto. In length it is about 25 inches. The head, neck, shoulders, and back are of a bluish-black colour, with the tips of the feathers whitish. Below, the prevailing colour is white with transverse dark bars. The tail above and below is like the back. The beak is black at the point, the rest being olive with a greenish-yellow cere. The iris is light brown.

The Sociable Marsh Hawk (Rostramus hamatus) is found on the banks of the Paraná, especially near Corrientes, where it lives on fishes, specially those in the lagunas formed by the river when it overflows, and also on frogs, toads, etc. It is a very wary bird and difficult to shoot. Azara called it the Sociable Gavilan because it is generally found in flocks. It flies very high.

The following is a description of it:—

Length 16 inches, tail 6½ inches, expanse of wing 40 inches. Lower part of head and face white, also below breast. Neck white with black points. Head, neck, and beak blackish. Principal wing feathers lightish brown, white below. Abdomen pale white. Tail feathers black about an inch from the end, above and below which black region they are shaded lighter. Beak 1½ inches thin, black the upper half curved throughout its entire length, cere pale. Iris bright red. At a distance this bird is very like the Chimango.

Amongst the Falcons is found the universal Peregrine Falcon, known to all readers as the bird used in the old sport and pastime of hawking.

Besides, we have the F. Sparverius, the Cercualo or Halconcito which, like the daring swallow of the Psalms, makes a nest for herself in the temples. Azara says that she lays two white eggs in holes in trees or in the porticos of the temples. This bird is abundant in Paraguay, and has been found southwards as far as the Pampas. The young can be tamed, and can be kept like the Kestrel in England in captivity, being fed on raw flesh. In a wild state it lives on snakes, small reptiles, and insects, but does not attack birds. Its length is 9 to 10 inches, tail 4 to 5 inches, and extent of wings 26 inches. This bird has a cinnamon coloured crown on its head. Its back is reddish with black marks about the head. Below it is nearly white. The tail is tipped with white, above which is nearly an inch of black.

The Orange-chested Hobby (F. femoralis) is

found over the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordoba as well as in the north.

Besides the species named, there are some half dozen other birds of prey found in Argentina which do not call for special description. To make my list complete I will, however, name them. They are as follows:—

- Asturina Pucherani, Pucheran's hawk.
- Asturina rutilans, brown buzzard.
- Harpyhaliaetus coronatus, crowned harpy.
- Geranospizias caeruleus, grey crane hawk.
- Elanus leucurus, white-tailed kite.
- Spiziapteryx circumcinctus, spot-winged falcon.

FIXTURES

RACING

Sunday, May 8—Hipódromo Argentino, Palermo.
Wednesday, June 16—Hurlingham.

ATHLETICS.

Wednesday, May 25—Athletic Championship Meeting at Hurlingham.

FOOTBALL.

Sunday, May 8—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Lomas Academy A.C. at Flores, 9 p.m.

PRICES

Closing prices of Sovereigns and Ounces on the Bolsa from April 27 to May 3, inclusive:

	SOVS.	ONZS.
Wednesday	\$17.00	\$54.70
Thursday	16.90	54.50
Friday	16.93	54.70
Saturday	16.95	54.70
Monday	16.84	54.40
Tuesday	16.89	54.40

Over 15,000 head arrived at the Corrales during the past week, and prices as below have been made:

Novillos (mestizo)	\$31.—38..
" (ordinary)	20.—30..
Cows (mestizo)	33.00—
Cows (ordinary)	12.—22..
Calves (regular)	7.50—14.00
" (small)	5.50—7.50
Sheep	4.50—7.50
Bullocks	35.00—55.00

Hay, 1000 kilos	25.—36..
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos	4.20—4.60
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	3.80—4.50
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	7.50—9.50
" (French), 100 kilos	8.—9.50
" (Tusela)	9.30—9.50

Novillo Hides	8.70—10.80
Cow Hides	5.50—7.00
Sheepskins	0.65—0.85
Wool	7.00—9.00

Cargo received in Central Produce Market from April 26 to May 2:

Wool	1,110,117 kilos
Skins	180,662 "
Grain	1,888,320 "
Various	18,700 "

The wool market is in a very unsettled state, good wool selling at a \$1 less per 10 kilos than a week ago. There is no sale for inferior classes.

Little business doing in grain, but large quantities coming into deposit.

AFTER THE SPREE.



The man says: "How is it going with you now?"
The doctor says: "Oh! In a scrape. My head is a little better."
The man says: "Well, why don't you drink a little?"
The doctor says: "That would be just what I need."

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THE CRUISE OF THE "DART"

(Continued).

Mr. De Blosset and our good poet both agreed that the whirlpools were two metres deep, but in that there was nothing funny.

The skipper said the behaviour of the Dart was more that of an intoxicated goat than that of a serious member of a formal yacht club.

The men forward were also discussing the events of the day and Carlos was asked what he thought.

Making a motion with his hand towards the river, he said, "Señor, hemos salido de aquello, porque Dios es grande!" (We got out of that because God is good!) And Carlos was very right.

We painted the Dart's name and the date, on a board and nailed it to the tree where we moored.

We estimated this distance from Tucurú at nineteen leagues, which would make the distance from this to the Guayrú Falls about twelve leagues.

With the river at a lower stage of water, permitting a footing on the foreshore, it would be possible to go considerable distance further in canoes by dragging them, with long lines, through the difficult passes, but with the river in its present state there is no footing on the shore, and by paddling, a canoe could not hold its own even in the weakest current.

On the other hand, was the river low enough to make canoeing possible, the Dart could not have reached such an advanced point.

We named the place Remolinos del Timonel Oyecá (Broken Tiller Whirlpools), waved a good bye to our formidable and, unfortunately, successful opponent, and started down stream again.

The impulse of the heavy current added to the force of the engines, drove us down the river at railway speed, and soon we came to a place where, on our way up, we had noticed a rosewood tree toppled over the cliff by a storm. Here we stopped, opened a path with the machetes, climbed up to the fallen tree, and began proceedings for samples of the wood.

From below it looked a tree of ordinary size, but on closer view it proved a very large one.

It measured nine feet one inch in girth at forty-five feet from the base!

We had wished to cut a section showing the bark and the wood to the centre of the main trunk, but that was found impossible, and had to content ourselves with a smaller piece, showing bark and outside wood sawn and chopped from one of the broken limbs.

The wood is very hard to cut, and although not seasoned, takes a fine polish.

As the name implies, it is rose coloured, both the inside bark and the wood, but not so dark as the rosewood of commerce as we know it.

Further down we entered a small river for a short distance but found nothing of interest, but as we returned to the mouth we saw a large canoe drifting down the main stream. It was soon grappled and taken in tow to our moorings for the night.

On examination, it proved to be a large "dug-out" made of a huge cedar log, first burned out and then chipped into shape.

It was badly broken, bow and stern, as well as split in the length, and apparently had suffered a rough experience.

The canoe evidently escaped from one of the Brazilian outposts, a long distance above the Guayrú, on the upper branch of the river. That it was not Indian was evident from its shape and finish, as well as the iron rings and staples in the prow.

The following day we ran to Hocoy and steamed up the river to within a hundred yards of the turn in the cliff that unveils the Falls.

We landed on the edge of the bay and began preparations for taking photographs.

The day was bright and clear, but the mists hanging about the Falls prevented good photographs being taken from our landing place.

Finally, by patiently climbing over the wet and slippery boulders, we reached a projecting ledge near the foot of the Falls. From that point the wind blew, the mists away from the cameras and we hoped to get good photographs.

The falls are about 10 feet high, and 220 feet in width, one broken sheet of water from top to bottom.

We named them the Kinch Falls, in honour of Robt. H. Kinch, Esq., vice-commodore of the Argentine Yacht Club.

We enjoyed very much our visit to the Kinch Falls, despite the wetting, which was forgotten in the pleasures of the scenes around us.

The next run was to the Puerto Frances, where we were gladly welcomed and counted, to insure that none of us were missing.

Another hurried visit to the mouth of the Iguazú convinced us that an attempt to ascend that river was within the limits of reason.

Both rivers were falling almost as rapidly as they had risen, the Paraná checking the outflow of the Iguazú, as we had expected and hoped.

Even the weather favoured us, as with renewed enthusiasm we began preparations for our second attempt to reach the Grandes Saltos.

Mr. José Le Blosset was again to accompany us, and the addition to the crew was made of three very good men—Gaspar, Chivit, and Pedro.

During our absence up the Paraná, the Happy Hope (Feliz Esperanza) had arrived, and charqui, rice, and biscuits were abundant.

Something was radically wrong with the postal arrangements, and the only news we had was in some very old dated newspapers from Buenos Aires and Paris news of four months past; so in happy ignorance of fashions, politics, or the value of the paper dollar, we gave our undivided attention to the preparations for our trip up the Iguazú.

With the chalana made fast alongside and helped by the rushing current of the Paraná we were soon at the beginning of our labours at the Boca del Iguazú.

Near the mouth of the river, by keeping close to the banks, we found no current at all, but the current increased as we steamed up the river, when we reached the point of our former defeat.

The river was higher than when we made our first attempt, but without the tremendous current so well noted in our previous experience.

The existing current was, however, steadily increasing as we proceeded, but we were able to stem it and avoid the most dangerous passages and whirlpools.

Finally we came to a wider part of the river, and as the entering channel above looked serious we ran near the shore on the Argentine side and cast off the chalana, with orders to grapple and work their way up the edge of the belt of partially submerged trees, the Dart steaming on alone.

As we approached the narrower part of the river the rush of water became very severe.

We made several attempts, each time being forced to drop back, to avoid being driven against the walls of rock now on either side.

One final effort was made, and our bows came in line with a projecting cliff on our right.

We could not see beyond it from amidships; and only for a brief moment could hold our position in the fury of the rushing tide.

We were, in fact, in the lower end of the rapids, and had the Dart an eye in her bows she would have caught the first glimpse of the Great Falls; and to day she deserved it.

We dropped back again to where the river widened, ran in towards the shore on our right hand and moored, by running fore and aft lines to the trees standing in the water on the banks of the river.

Here we were free from the heaviest current, and in comparative safety.

The chalana, with her Indian crew, had made and was making headway slowly up stream, and finally, by bending together all our spare lines we made fast a life buoy and floated the end to within their reach and hauled them up to our own position, which we named Dart Harbour.

On the side of the river where the Dart was moored there was a gradually receding bank (now flooded) reaching, at low water from the foot of the cliffs to the water's edge, but on our left and on both sides of the river above us there are immense walls of solid rock, most imposing in their frowning height.

The tremendous volume of water that rushes over the wide expanse of the cataracts unites above and passes through the channel, confined between these rocky cliffs, with a force and violence beyond conception to any one who has not seen it.

A point of detail never overlooked by a good sailor is ballast,—and we had a good, solid hull.

The Dart was well secured, and Cesar, Carlos, and Owen were detailed to remain on board.

The chalana was carefully stored with provisions and accoutrements, and we were to get around the point with her as best we might.

The four oars were all rigged on the one side (port) and manned by Mr. De Blosset, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Arthur, and the Skipper.

Gaspar was in the bow with the long boathook, Pedro amidships with a forked pole, and Chivit in the stern with his long steering oar.

We shoved off, and by grappling the trees and bushes, poling, pushing, and the hardest rowing, we made our first distance.

Just before reaching the lower end of Dart Point the bow of the chalana was thrown on to the straggling branches of some scrub bushes, and by holding on, tugging, and pushing, we reached the first point of overtopping boulders, and scrambled with our bow line to the rocks on shore.

Leaving two men in the chalana, the others jumped from rock to rock under the cliff, and formed a line leading up stream as much as was possible, firmly braced for a steady strain on the long rope.

Everything and everybody ready, the word was given, and off went the chalana into the stream.

We pulled, and tugged, and pulled again, until we virtually lifted the boat over the tumbling little fall, through the edge of the rapids, and around the point.

Once having passed the point, we entered another semicircular bay on our right, where we landed amongst the trees, near the foot of an old picada, where the Brazilian Boundary Expedition reached the river from above some years since. There we pitched our camp.

Our tent was the tarpaulin, with the mast of the chalana as a ridge pole.

Our beds, four forked stakes, with sapling stretchers tied with the natural rope of the native-called Icipé. It is a long, hanging parasite, very strong and flexible.

The beds were softened by a species of palm like a fan leaf, broken in a peculiar manner, and overlaid by Gaspar.

The beds were both soft and aromatic, and safe, so long as you kept quiet and were not a heavy weight.

While the supper was being cooked, the men were sent to open up the old and overgrown trail made by the aforesaid boundary expedition.

One of the volunteer macheteros, who thought no small thing of himself with a machete, in cutting through an unruly sapling drove the point of the machete into his knee near the kneecap.

Said volunteer was the Skipper, who did not sleep much that night, but had all the more time—between the snores of the others—to invent ways and means to reach the Falls, in case he could not walk in the morning.

The deep-toned roar of the Falls increased or lessened as the breeze freshened or died away, but at no time was it the deafening thunder that we had been led to expect.

The weather changed during the night, and a slight rain came with the dawn.

The men were up before daylight, and after a hurried breakfast of charqui and mandioca, with the dawn, we started, indian file through the trail.

Pedro was detailed to look after the Skipper, in case he could not hobble any longer through the tangled picada.

Our first view of the great Falls was from the edge of the bay below our camp, and comprised but a part of the Falls at the Brazilian end of the chain; but as we could not cross the rapids, nor make a nearer approach on that side, our object then became the opposite, or Argentine, end of the chain, which was on our right hand as we faced the falls.

We followed the re-opened old trail for about a mile and a half, and then, at Mr. De B's suggestion, we bore to the left, cutting an altogether new trail.

At a distance of more or less half a mile, we came out upon the smaller river, near the twin Falls which are at the extreme end of the series on the Argentine side.

Further up this river it appeared possible, at an ordinary stage of water, to cross first to the smaller island, and then reach the larger island that divides the large Brazilian from the Argentine main cataract, and to which end we should have gone back for our light boat. But with the actual flood current it would have been foolhardy to attempt it.

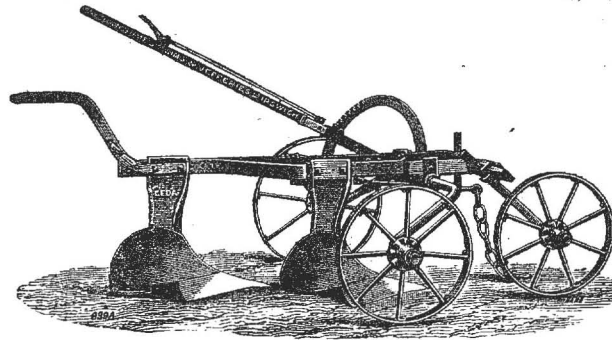
We went to the foot of the twin Falls, and made attempts to cross the stream to the lower part of the smaller island, but the rush of water was too great.

(To be continued.)

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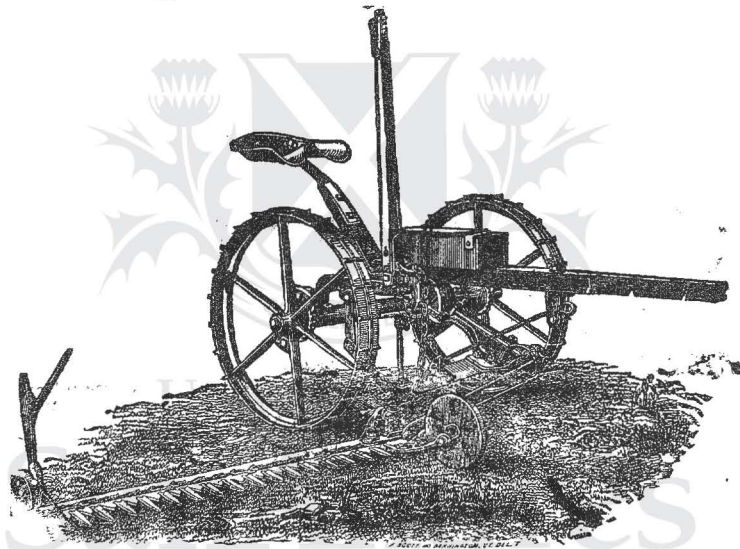
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