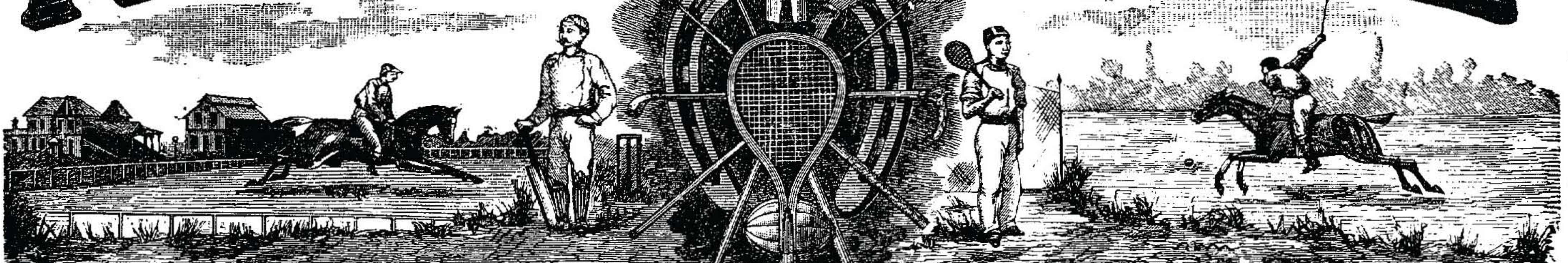


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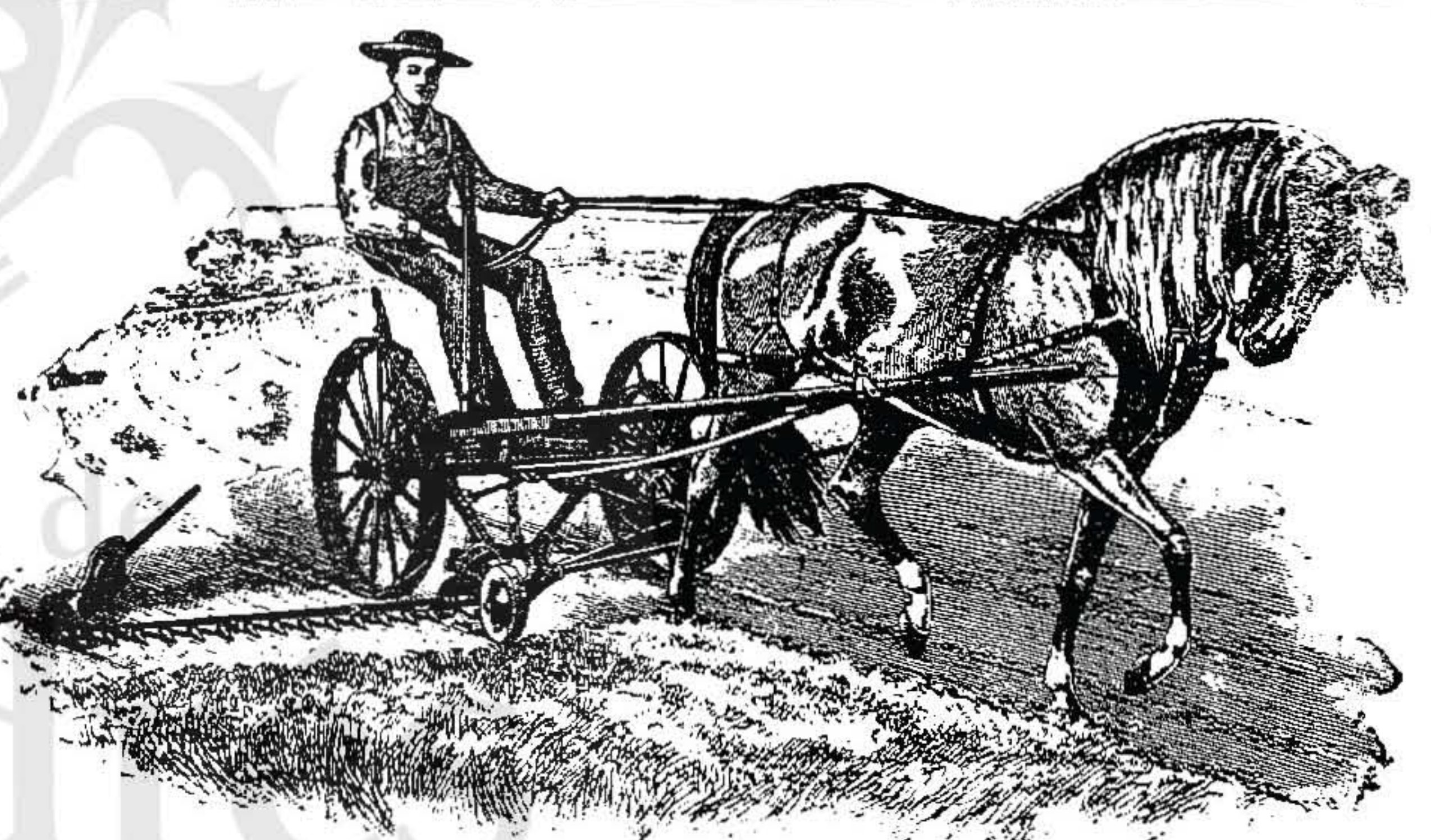
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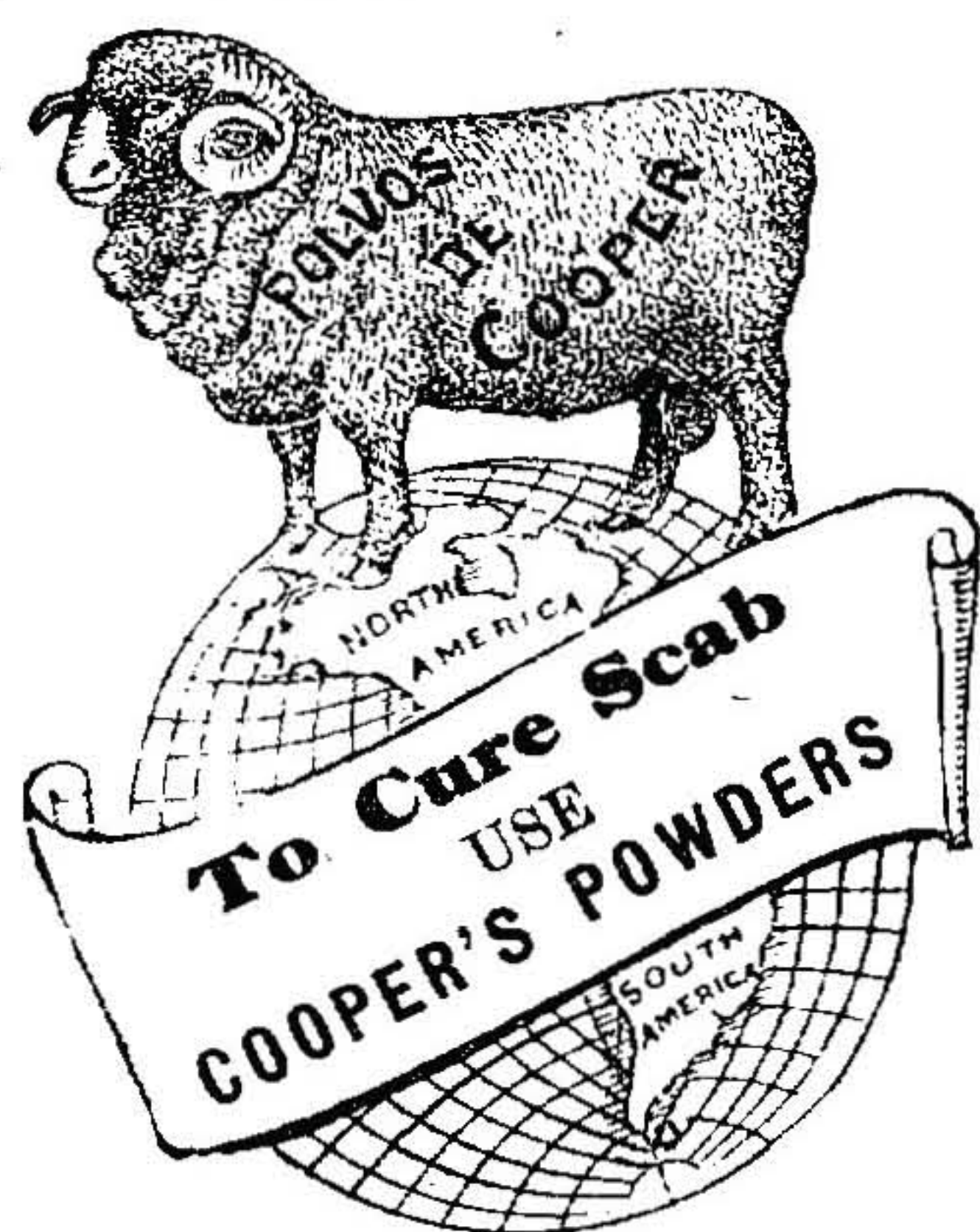
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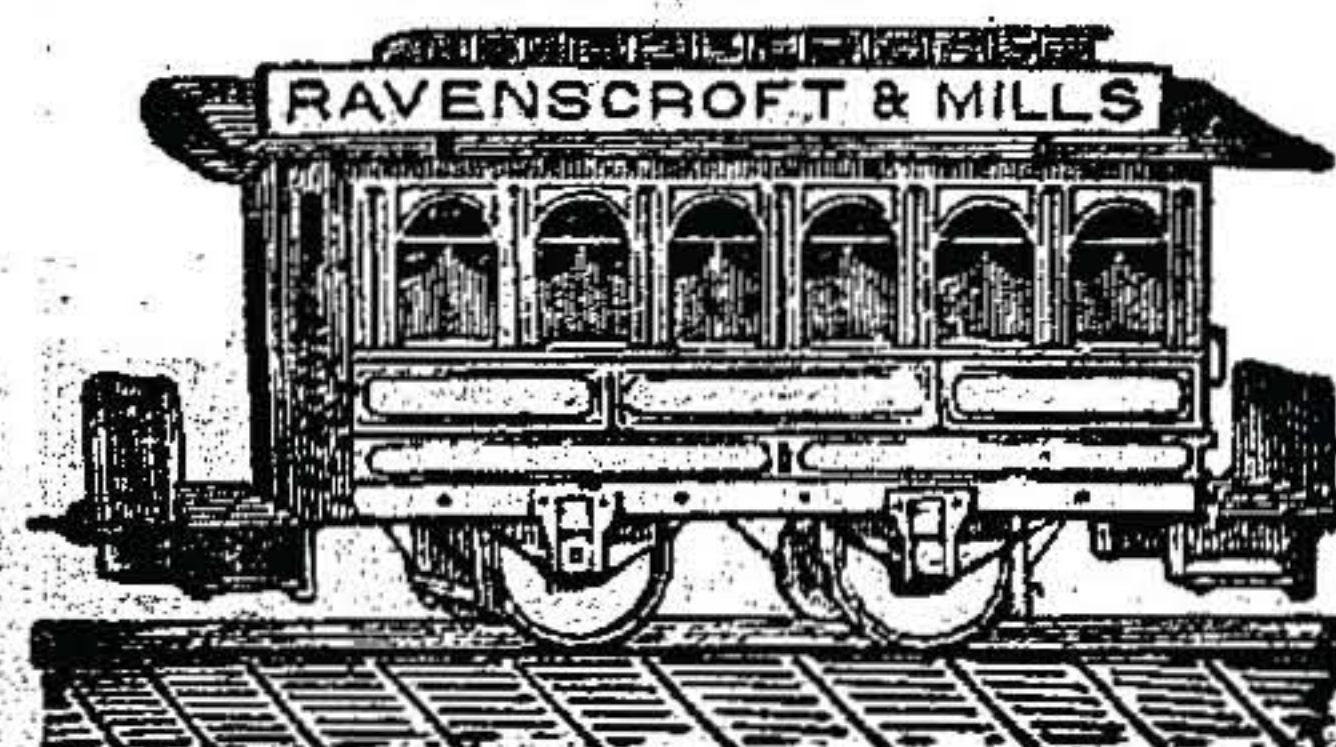
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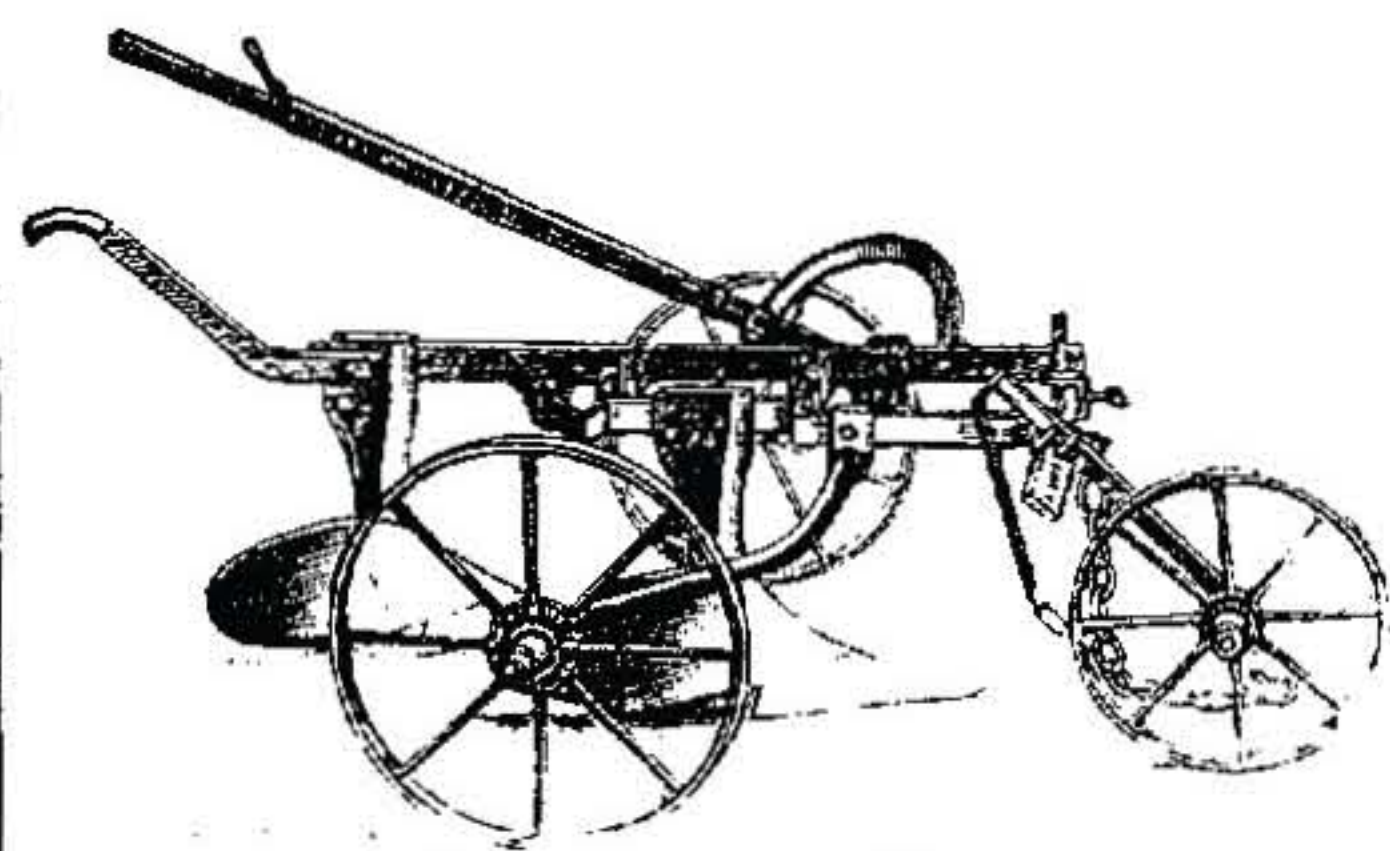
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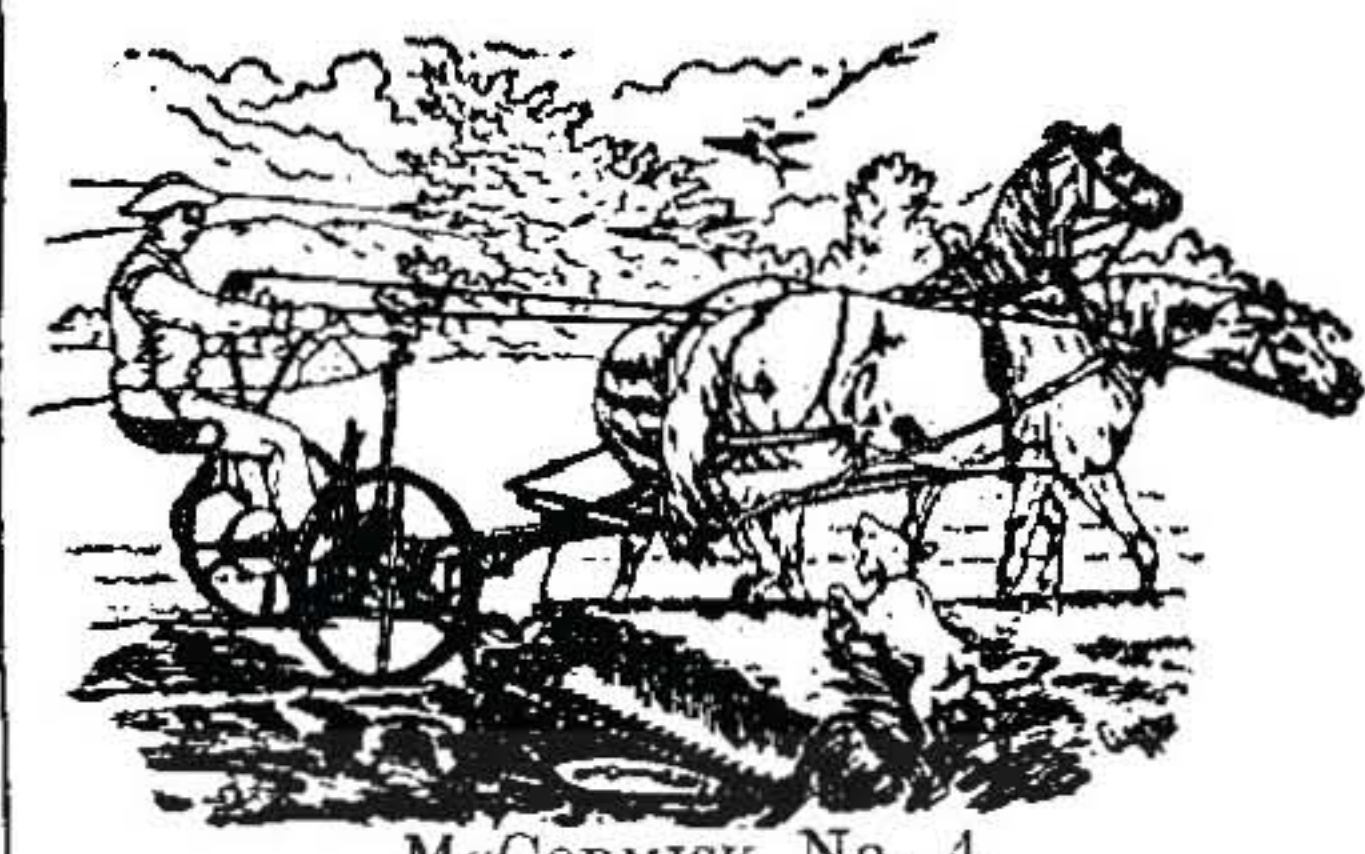
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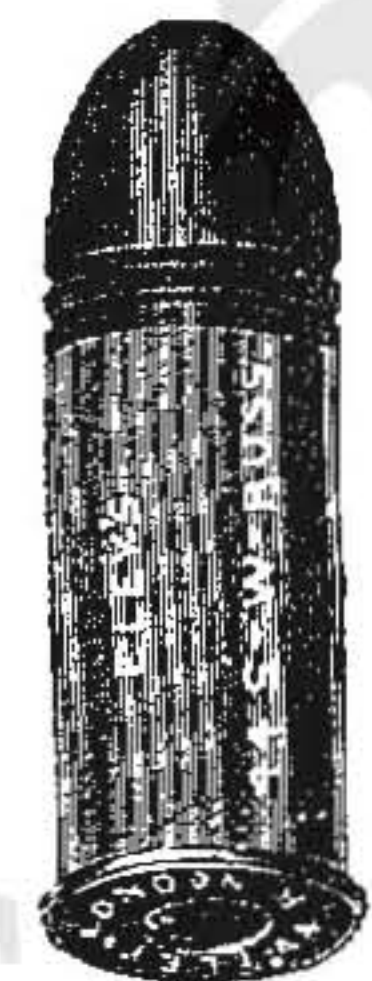


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No. 2—September 9:
ORMONDE.
No. 3—September 30:
PHENIX.
No. 4—November 18:
THE SANTA FE AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO POLO TEAMS.
No. 5*—December 9:
THE NORTHERN CRICKET XI.
No. 6—December 23:
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.
* Only a few numbers left.

1892

- No. 7—January 27:
WINNING CREW IN THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE (Buenos Aires Rowing Club), Tigre Regatta, 1891.
No. 8—March 23:
WHIPPER-IN.

- No. 9—April 13:
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 1
No. 10—May 11:
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 2

- No. 11—June 1:
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 3

- No. 12—June 22:
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 4

- No. 13—July 6:
HURLINGHAM CRICKET XI.

- No. 14—July 20:
UNITED RAILWAYS CRICKET XI.

- No. 15—August 10:
ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

- No. 16—August 31:
THE BUENOS AIRES RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.

- No. 17—September 14:
HURLINGHAM POLO TEAM.

- No. 18—October 5:
PRIZE CARICATURE.

- No. 19—October 19:
ROSARIO LAWN TENNIS TEAM.

- No. 20—November 30:
TIGRE REGATTA.

- No. 21—December 21:
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET TEAM.

1893

- No. 22—January 18:
THE NORTHERN CRICKET TEAM.

- No. 23—February 1:
CRICKET GROUNDS—PALERMO

- No. 24—February 15:
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- No. 26—April 26:
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- No. 27—June 20:
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAMS.

- No. 28—August 23:
THE BUENOS AIRES FRONTON.

- No. 29—November 1:
ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS, 1893.

- No. 30—December 6:
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THE VALPARAISO AND BUENOS AIRES CRICKET TEAMS.

- No. 32—December 27:
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1894

- No. 33—January 10:
THE NORTH & SOUTH CRICKET TEAMS OF 1893.

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HOME NEWS

RACING

We take the following interesting tables and comments from a most excellent article from the pen of Verax in the "Referee" of January 1:

Rather more than a couple of years ago I compiled for the edification of Referees several tables of figures showing how the high-priced yearlings of certain seasons had got on and the amount of money that they had won in stakes. I showed that as a rule the animals costing four figures did not prove remunerative bargains. The time being propitious, I have taken up the thread of my tale where I left off, and present below tables showing what has been done during the past few years by yearlings that cost a thousand pounds or more. I have not been in a hurry to confirm my former remarks—to which certain interested persons took exception—but I waited to see what the youngsters sold since the above time did on the turf. In three seasons, as two-year-olds, as three-year-olds, and as four-year-olds, the fifty-eight yearlings sold in the season of 1890 have had every opportunity to prove their worth and remunerate their purchasers. This is a fair trial, for it is safe to say that if a horse has not won a race before his just becoming a five-year-old he is scarcely likely to do so afterwards. Naturally I am only drawing attention to what these thoroughbreds have done in orthodox flat races, but I am well aware that some of them are worth something for breeding, even if they are not capable of catching the judge's eye. Still, most people buy yearlings with the intention of winning a race, and their value for breeding purposes is in reality an after-consideration. Here is my tabulated statement, the compilation of which has cost me considerable time and trouble:

	Prices	Won
	£	£
La Flèche, St. Simon, Baron Hirsch	5500	31153
Priestess, Hermit, Sir B. Maple	4000	2537
Sanctissima, St. Simon, Mr J. Wallace	3900	1084½
Miss Simon, St. Simon, Colonel North	3100	75
Bay colt, Springfield, Mr Daly	3100	exptd.
Brown filly, Hermit, Mr H. Bass	3000	nil
Pitlochry, Barcaldine, Lord Dudley	3000	nil

Brown filly, Hermit, Lord Dudley	3000	never ran
Rentpayer, Esterling, Sir R. Jardine	2500	100
Sorcerer, Ormonde, Mr Lea	2900	229
Oxymoron, Paradox, Lord Dudley	2100	nil
Canobie, Barcaldine, Lord Dudley	2100	963
Endurance, Sterling, Mr D. Baird	2000	never ran
Rawzan, St. Honorat, Mr J. B. Leigh	1950	nil
Middleham, Rosebery, Sir R. Jardine	1900	190
Haymaker, Springfield, Lord Dunraven	1750	1132
Thunderstruck, Bendigo, Lord Dudley	1750	nil
Llanthony, Ormonde, Sir R. Jardine	1700	1300
Rouge Dragon, Bend Or, Sir R. Jardine	1700	1041
Cerisette, Galopin, Lord Dudley	1650	never ran
De Retz, St. Simon, Mr D. Cooper	1600	nil
Quidnunc, St. Simon, Mr Mumford	1600	nil
Iona, Charibert, Lord Penrhyn	1600	nil
Bay filly, Hampton, Baron Hirsch	1600	exptd.
St. Ethelreda, St. Simon, Mr J. Merry	1550	never ran
Shade, Bruar, Baron Hirsch	1550	exptd.
Ace of Trumps, King of Trumps, Mr C. Cooper	1500	never ran
Ruwenzori, Barcaldine or St. Simon, Lord Calthorpe	1500	275
Buckthorn, Galopin, Sir R. Jardine	1500	never ran
Boyne Water, Galopin, Lord Gerard	1500	nil
Bithynian, Barcaldine, Lord Durham	1400	nil
Delight, Hampton, Duke of Westminster	1360	nil
Gay Friar, Galopin, Mr D. Gregory	1350	exptd.
Calvados, Galopin, Mr A. Singer	1350	exptd.
Bonnie Gal, Galopin, Colonel North	1300	nil
Beaupaire, Prism, Mr W. Cooper	1300	nil
Bonavista, Bend Or, Mr C. D. Rose	1250	5835
Court Dame, Hampton, Mr Fairie	1200	500
Lady Hermit, Hermit or Galopin, Colonel North	1200	7801
The Lover, Charibert, Mr W. Cooper	1200	3069½
Primrose Way, Rosebery, Colonel North	1150	100
St. Cicely, Hermit, Mr Fairie	1150	nil
Arise, Muncaster, Mr Singer	1150	488
Gloss, Hagioscope, Mr Abington	1100	295
Cambushinnie, Hapton, Mr J. Wallace	1100	1384
St. Odille, Hermit, Lord Dudley	1100	175
Lunelle, Muncaster, Lord Durham	1100	nil
Mohican, Uncas, Mr Sneyd	1070	nil
El Diablo, Robert the Devil, Col. North	1050	3850
Bombshell, Barcaldine, Sir B. Maple	1050	nil
Glamis, Barcaldine, Lord Dudley	1050	nil
The Islander, St. Honorat, Lt. Calthorpe	1050	460
Gyges, Hermit, Sir G. Chetwynd	1010	nil
Sierra, Springfield, Prince of Wales	1000	never ran
Strathfidsaye, Springfield, Mr C. D. Rose	1000	100
Rebate, Wisdom, Lord Gerard	1000	nil
Bay filly, Hampton, Lt. Lehndorff	1000	exptd.

It is pitiable to contemplate the disappointments and blighted hopes which the above record indicates. Here we have fifty-eight yearlings, six of whom were exported and therefore I do not consider them, and only half-a-dozen of them have won in stakes the amount of their purchase money. La Flèche is of course the one exception who has really proved remunerative. Baron Hirsch's lucky purchase on that wet afternoon at the Bushey Park sale three years ago last June is the bait that has lured many a purchaser to make bad speculations. Originally costing 5,500 gs. La Flèche has won her owner 31,153 gs in stakes. Lady Hermit comes next with £7,801, but there is yet the question whether she has proved very remunerative to her owner. On various occasions when Colonel North has backed her heavily she has disappointed him, and besides he has had a very large number of forfeits to pay. Bonavista is third on the list in the amount won, but for this position he has to thank his Two Thousand victory. He was not a sound horse, for he could not be trained after the spring of his three-year-old career. A great deal more might be written about the above lot if space permitted. But I have the prices and results of other years to consider. Here is another table, showing how the expensive yearlings of 1891 have got on, and what they have accomplished towards their purchase money:

	Prices	Won
	£	£
Childwick, St. Simon, Sir B. Maple	6000	1210
Buckingham, Galopin, Capt. Machell	3000	2580½
Minor Canon, Hermit, Mr D. Cooper	2500	never ran
Encounter, Sterling, Mr Fairie	2500	nil
Ch. colt, St. Simon, Mr James	2400	never ran
Dame President, Barcaldine, Sir B. Maple	2100	1108
Travesty, Trappist, Lord Ellesmere	2000	nil
Soult, St. Simon, Col. Montague	1750	656
Royal Standard, Bend Or, Sir J. Miller	1750	215
Diamond Agnes, Hampton, Duke of Westminster	1750	never ran
Minera, Hermit or Galopin, Duke of Westminster	1550	224½
Sea Air, Isonomy, Capt. Machell	1500	never ran
Barbarian, Barcaldine, Mr D. Cooper	1400	nil
Villette, Hermit, Mr N. Fenwick	1400	100
Senaputty, Robert the Devil, Lord Dunraven	1300	1545
Armorer, Florentine, Mr W. Cooper	1300	1037
Enticer, Sterling, Mr D. Baird	1300	nil
Wolf's Crag, Barcaldine, Mr A. James	1300	2223
Royalist, Royal Hampton, Duke of Devonshire	1300	nil
Royal Scot, Rosebery, Baron Hirsch	1300	141
Golden Slipper, Bend Or, Mr W. Johnstone	1250	never ran
Stadley Royal, Hampton, Mr Abington	1250	205
St. Mildred, St. Simon, Lord Gerald	1200	never ran
St. Reine, St. Simon, Mr Younger	1200	619
Lady Honor, St. Honorat, Mr J. B. Leigh	1100	never ran
Andromeda, Minting, Mr W. Johnstone	1050	nil
Charente, Charibert, Lord Gerard	1050	never ran
Schubert, Saraband, Mr Deacon	1050	nil
Barcalwehy, Barcaldine, Capt. Whitaker	1020	nil

Sterling Belle, Sterling, Mr R. Evans	1020	nil
Dartaway, Galopin, Mr N. Fenwick	1000	100
Royal Mask, Mask, Mr W. Johnstone	1000	nil
Chestnut colt, Exile II., Mr H. Bass	1000	nil
Queen Rose, Rosebery, Mr D. Cooper	1000	never ran
Siffleuse, Saraband, Sir B. Maple	1000	4555
Qu'n's Pardon, Hampton, Sir R. Jardine	1000	727½
Rock Pigeon, Isonomy, Lord Dunraven	1000	nil
Ethel Agnes, Bend Or, Mr Fairie	1000	nil

Without doubt the result in the main is quite as unsatisfactory to their owners as those of the season previous. Childwick has got back some of the 6,000 gs given for him, and so has Buckingham. Wolf's Crag has even won more than he cost, but he was a very bad bargain to the original purchaser, who ultimately let him go in a selling race. When Wolf's Crag won the Lincolnshire Handicap he belonged to Mr J. W. Smith. Senaputty and Armorer have paid their way fairly well, and Siffleuse has certainly proved remunerative, but about the remainder the less said the better. So as to complete my list, I have also compiled a third table of the doings during last racing season of the two-year-olds whose purchase money was one thousand pounds or more in 1892. Perhaps this is scarcely a fair test under the circumstances, as last spring and summer was very dry, and trainers generally did not care about putting very promising young horses in strong work owing to the hard ground. We may see some of those mentioned below yet prove remunerative. Many have never run, and amongst these I hear that good hopes are entertained for Grand Hampton and Mintlaw, amongst others, will yet prove good investments. On the other hand, Stali has been shot, as he was so infirm on his forelegs, and there are several more whose owners are not gratified when any inquiry is made concerning their welfare.

	Price	Won
	£	£
Mintlaw, Minting, Sir B. Maple	4500	never ran
Brown colt, Hampton, Mr M. Daly	4100	exptd.
La Rosiere, Rosebery, Lord Rosslyn	3500	never ran
Stali, St. Simon, Mr L. Rothschild	3300	never ran
Grand Hampton, Merry Hampton, Sir B. Maple	2200	never ran
Son and Heir, Ayrshire, Mr A. Cox	2100	never ran
Navarino, Galopin, Capt. Machell	2000	nil
The Love, Royal Hampton, Sir B. Maple	1800	nil
Normannia, St. Simon, Mr W. Johnstone	1650	nil
Marin, Hermit, Baron Hirsch	1550	never ran
El Guacho, Hermit, Gn. O. Williams	1600	445
Corea, Hermit, Capt. Machell	1350	nil
Benuithorpe, Isonomy, Capt. Cookson	1300	nil
Scotch Mint, Minting, Mr W. Johnstone	1250	never ran
Go Lightly, Galopin, Mr Abington	1250	1267
Solar Ray, Prism, Mr J. Cannon	1100	nil
Bay filly, Minting, Mr W. Cooper	1100	never ran
Cellini, Florentine, Mr W. Johnstone	1100	106
Barriere, Bend Or, Lord Gerard	1100	nil
Ch. filly, Galliard, Mr J. Guthrie	1050	exptd.
Wedding Bell, Hampton, Sir W. Griffith	1050	1808
Spaniard, Saraband, Mr P. Peck	1000	never ran
La Gloria, Minting, Sir B. Maple	1000	never ran
Ch. filly, Hermit, Mr H. Bass	1000	nil

The foregoing tables will not form pleasant reading for those sportsmen who have had to pay the piper. Here are a hundred and twenty yearlings, costing many thousands of pounds. Some of them never even ran, and a greater number started but never were able to catch the judge's eye. When one thinks of the training bills at fifty shillings or three pounds a week for each horse, and of the considerable sums paid for forfeits, travelling, and incidental expenses, one is irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the purchase of these high-priced, fashionably-bred impostors is a bad game to play. There are very few prizes amongst whole shoals of blanks, and it is no wonder that buyers will not give the money that they once did.

(The names of the horses come first, their sires next, and the names of their purchasers third.)

A Christmas Night's Adventure

(Concluded).

It was a strange old place, full of fine handsome stone-built houses and palaces, many of them three and four stories high, with overhanging balconies screened with beautifully carved and perforated stone slabs, the delicate and intricate fretwork of which looked like lace at a distance. Of inhabitants there were hardly any. In olden days, and indeed up to the time of the mutiny, Chandeyne was celebrated for its wondrously fine muslins, so prized in the Zenanas of the Courts at Delhi, Lukhnow and the Deccan—muslins costing a thousand rupees a piece, and of which it was said a cow would drink up with the water in a pail, but the city had been sacked several times, the weavers killed or driven away, their stores looted and hardly a loom to be found.

The palace doors stood open, trees grew in the courtyards and out of the interstices of the masonry, and troops of black-faced grey-whiskered lungoor monkeys leaped from balcony to balcony or sat on the house top feeding on the custard apples which formed a perfect jungle. Having placed a soobadar guard in the post I halted the rest of my command in the courtyard of an ancient Jain temple, and chose as my own abode a part of a great deserted palace overlooking it. In a large marble-paved room in the upper story with an overhanging balcony looking down into the Court where the men were bivouacked my servant had spread my

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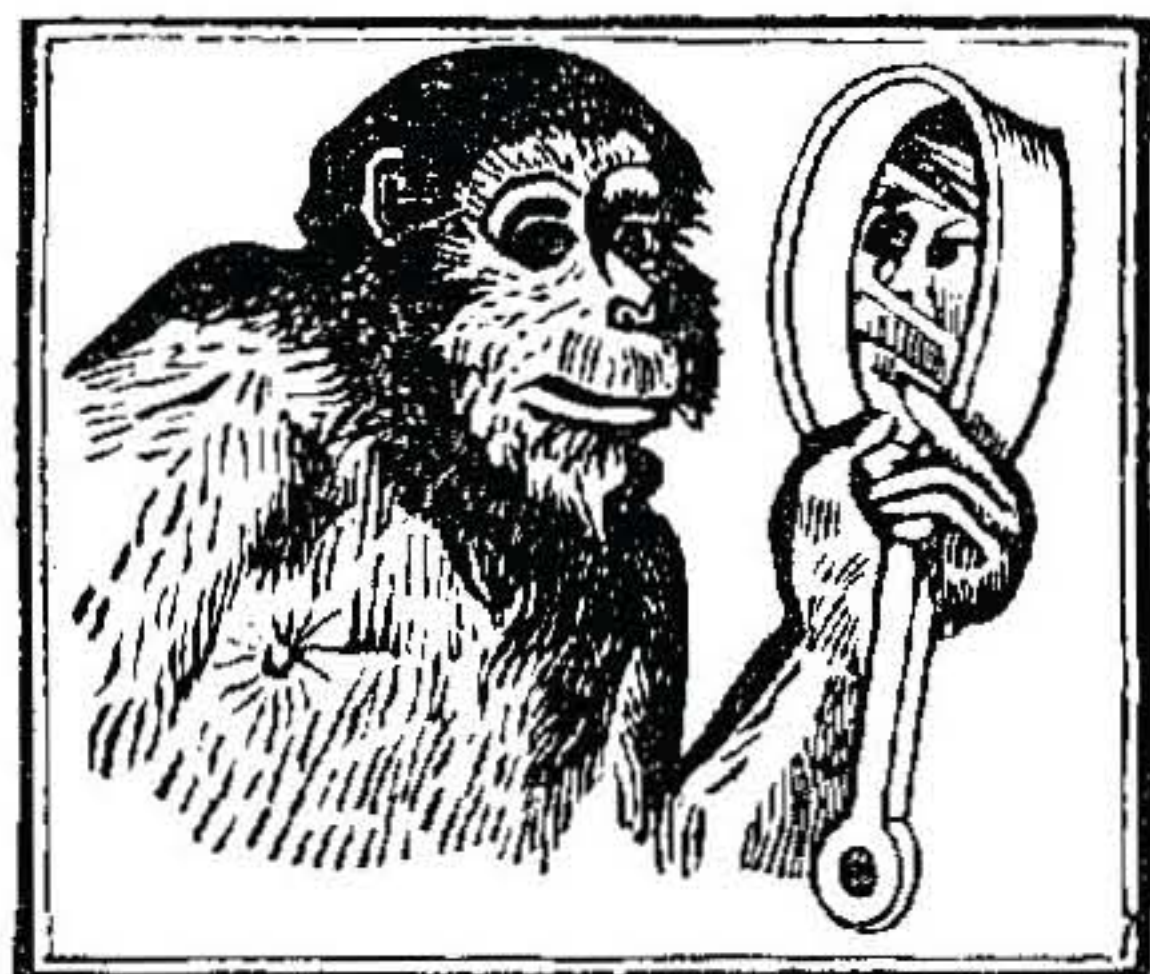
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AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, Rep. ORIENTAL.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank, from and including 1st November 1892 until further notice will be as follows:

ALLOWED	Mon. nac.
On accounts current and deposits at sight	1 %
On deposits at 30 days' notice	2 "
On deposits at 90 days' fixed	4 "
On deposits a months	4 "
On deposits at 12 months	conventional
On accounts current	Oro sellado nil
On deposits at 7 days' notice	2 %
Do. 30 do. do.	2 "
Do. 90 do. fixed	4 "
CHARGED	M/N oro
On debit balances in account current	9% 9%

R. A. THURBURN, Manager.
Buenos Aires, Dec. 5, 1893.

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On deposits in account current and at sight	1 %	without interest
On deposits at 7 days' notice up to \$50,000	2 %	2 %
On deposits at 30 days' notice up to \$50,000	4 %	3 %
On deposits at 3 months fixed	4 %	4 %
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For advance in current account 10% 10%
Buenos Aires, Nov. 10, 1893.
M. B. BROOKS,
ACTING MANAGER.



THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society

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UNITED STATES

JANUARY 1st, 1894.

	Dollars
Assets	169,056,396.00
Surplus	32,366,750.00
Total Income	42,022,605.00
New Business	205,280,227.00
Outstanding Assurance	932,532,577.00
Total Paid Policyholders in 1893	17,650,315.00
Total Paid Policyholders since the Organization of the Society	192,572,734.00

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durrios and camp furnishings and my solitary Christmas dinner was soon placed before me. Still my cook Chand had not forgotten that it was his master's *Burra din*, and a plump well roasted young peafowl made no bad substitute for the Christmas turkey, nor was a plum pudding forgotten. I had had a long march and had a healthy young man's appetite, and I did full justice to my dinner and washed it down with a tumbler of hot punch, for the cold was intense, and so regardless of the marble floor I ordered my man to bring some wood and make a fire. There was nothing to catch fire, for, like all the Chandeyne houses, it was even to the beams of the roof, the door and window frames all solid hard stone. While my servant was bringing wood, preparing the fire and making up my bed for the night, I put on my cloak, buckled on my sword and went out to visit my guard and sentries before turning in. It was a glorious moonlight night, the moon near the full, shining down upon cupolas, dome, and minaret, tipping everything with silver, while a light white haze was spreading itself over the town giving it a weird wintry look.

After visiting my guards I was tempted to stroll on down the silent street musing on the departed glories of this strange and beautiful old city—a city which the great Akbar is said to have spent twelve years in besieging, when my attention was attracted to a figure sitting along as silently as a ghost in the shadow of the tall buildings, yet silently as it moved I could now and then detect the faint metallic tinkling of a pair of anklets. Hullo! thought I, here is an adventure! A woman and a young one too, judging from the lightness of the movements. What can she be doing out in this deserted town and at this hour? This must be looked to. I followed with as little noise as possible, and as the object of my pursuit, after hesitating a moment, ran across the moonlit street to the basement of the very building in which I had made my quarters I darted forward, and before she could elude me I had seized her arm. With a half stifled cry of terror she fell against the wall, and her *saree* falling from her head she looked up in my face with a glance of fear and astonishment, but made no further effort to escape. As I put my arm round her slim waist to make sure she should not elude me I could feel her trembling. "Be not afraid, little one," said I. "I will do you no harm. I am here to protect your people, not to injure them." I spoke in colloquial Hindostanee, which I had learnt to speak well and fluently in the good old-fashioned way. "Who are you, and what are you doing alone in these deserted streets at night?" She looked up at me with her large dark eyes swimming with fear, and said: "Aye Sahib, be pitiful to me, I am in your power, and I have no other protector. I could not help coming out, for we had no water. Your troopers are camped in the garden of the temple where is the well from which we get our water, and father is crying for a cool drink and his wounds and the fever have made him delirious. My mother could not leave him and grandfather is too old, so I tried to bring water from the well in yonder garden, but when I neared the tank I heard voices of men among the bushes and I left any water vessel and fled home." "But where is your home?" I asked, "all these streets and houses seem deserted." "They do," she answered, "yet they are not altogether so; a few of the people are living concealed in the *Pyekhanas* (cellars) since the last *dowra*." "And you?" I asked. "We live in the cellars of this very house, Sahib. Grandfather is a muslin weaver and father was a soldier in the Maharajah's Paigah, but he was badly wounded in a skirmish, and so we are in great trouble, and to our misfortune, Sahib, you taken up your quarters in this very house, and your men are encamped in the adjoining garden, and so we must keep close and can neither cook nor fetch water from the well." "Nay, nay, little maid," said I, "let not that trouble you. None shall molest you while I am here, and my men are the servants of the Maharani, and not Nawab's *loochers*. You and your people are safe from them, and now show me where your people live that I may assure them of protection and safety, though they should not let a little flower like you wander out at night unprotected."

As I spoke my arm tightened round the little waist and I lifted up the little dimpled chin with my other hand. It was a very sweet little face, a perfect oval with a straight nose, unspoiled by ring or jewel, lips like Cupid's bow, teeth like pearls, and skin of a delicate wheat color. You will not wonder therefore, reader, that (remember I was young and impressionable, and though I say it not at all a bad looking young fellow) as her eyes looked into mine with a half trustful, half doubtful gaze that my lips dropped on to hers. "Come, then, Sahib, I will trust you, you are good and kind, and I have no more fear, take my hand and I will lead you, for it is dark." She led me along the wall to where a sort of buttress jutted out from the building, in the angle of which was a small open doorway. Entering this we went along a narrow passage, apparently in the thickness of the wall, and then turned at right angles. "Take care, Sahib," she cried. "Here are steps, count them as you come, there are fifteen."

A few paces from the bottom of the steps our passage was stopped by a door, which was opened at a knock from my guide, and we entered a spacious low-ceiled vaulted cellar, but dimly lighted by an oil lamp on a raised stand. On a low bed facing the door covered by a quilt lay a man who had been apparently a model of strength, but whose head was bound up in blood-stained bandages, and whose face had almost the pallor of death; the head rolled wearily from side to side while the hand fidgeted and pecked recklessly. At the coverlet beside him sat a handsome but weary looking woman who ever and anon moistened the bandages with water squeezed from a cloth. At the other side of the cellar sat a very old man busily engaged at a loom of very

primitive construction weaving some delicate fabric with a heavy gold edging which glittered in the light of two small lamps that were affixed over the frame so as to throw their light down on the work. Two younger children were sitting by a dull charcoal fire, over which an old woman was cooking some mess of pulse or herbs. In the corner of the wall near the wounded man's bed stood a long matchlock, while a round shield, studded with silver knobs and a silver-hilted tulwar, hung from a nail on the wall over his head.

My entrance did not at first attract attention till my guide called out to the woman who was attending the sick man. "Mother, mother! do not be afraid; here is a *sahib*." The woman turned round with a cry of alarm and the sick man opening his eyes made a vain effort to rise and reach up to his sword; the old weaver clasped his hands and came forward trembling as if to interpose his feeble frame between the intruder and the helpless invalid. "Do not disturb yourselves, good people," I said. "I am a friend and an officer of the Sircar Bahadur." "Oh Lutchemee, miserable girl," cried the mother, "you have betrayed your father into the hands of his enemies." "Nay, nay," exclaimed the man feebly. "What matters it, an hour or two sooner or later my lease of life is run. I am even now as a dead man. Call in your men, Sahib, if you will, and let them take the body from which the spirit will soon depart of Bhugwan Singh!"

"Bhugwan Singh!" I exclaimed in astonishment, "and are you indeed the noted rebel leader whom we have sought for so long?" "Even so," replied he. "Your purse will be the heavier by the three thousand rupees when my head stands on the spikes before the Kotwallee." The woman sank down with a moan, and hid her face in her hands; the girl Lutchemee fell down at my feet and clasped them, weeping bitterly, evidently realising that in her innocent confidence she had betrayed her dying father to his enemy. My duty surely was plain, but my heart pleaded for these unfortunates in their distress. "Bhugwan Thakur, if you indeed be," I said, "be not afraid of aught at my hands. Your innocent child confiding in me brought me here, without which I should never have stumbled upon your hiding place. I am no seeker of blood money. Live or die you are safe from me. To-morrow if you still live I will remove my men from here into the fort. If your hour has come, as you say, and indeed I fear you speak truth, your body shall be burnt by your own people and the Hindus of my command with all your rites. None other shall lay hand upon it. Keep your own counsel all of you." I continued, addressing the females and the old man. "He is known to none of my men, and they need know but that a wounded soldier, a Thakur, has died in the night. They will ask no questions, but will willingly lend their assistance."

Bhugwan Singh's face lit up with thankfulness. "Sahib," he said, "Heaven in its own time will reward you for this. You have made a dying man's passage to the other world easy, and my wife and child and my old helpless father's blessings will follow you, and you have no cause to doubt that you have done a good deed; Bhugwan Thakur fought his enemies fairly in the field, but these now feeble hands were never stained with blood of defenceless man, woman or child. Now I must depart, my sight and speech are failing. Wife, reach down my *tubwar* and shield; they are no use to women, and the old man cannot use them either. Take them, sahib, in memory of Bhugwan Singh. The blade is a good one, and served me well." He fell back on his pillow and began to mutter feebly the names of his gods Ram-Ram, Seeta-Ram, and died.

The women hung over him wailing and wringing their hands till I interposed, and once more assuring them that they had nothing to fear, and warning them to be careful not to reveal the identity of the dead man, I left the vault and returned to my quarters, where I found my servant and old Gunda Singh, the Soubadar of my Command, somewhat uneasy at my long absence.

Telling the latter what had happened without, however, informing him of the fact that the man who had died was a noted leader, on whose head a price was fixed, I arranged with him to detail some of his Hindu sepoys to help the old man and women to dispose of the body according to the rites of their religion, and desired him to expedite matters, as I was anxious that no one should have an opportunity of recognising the deceased. I then went to bed and slept a somewhat disturbed sleep till daylight, when I arose and found that the funeral obsequies had been duly performed, and that Bhugwan Singh Thakur's soul and body were equally beyond man's vengeance.—*AYRSHIRE* in the "Asian."

EN PASSANT.

Last week the telephone companies had notice to lift their lines to a height of fifteen metres in certain avenues, so that the trees for the Plaza Mayo might pass under. The first palm that was taken up from the Plaza while on its way to a new home in Palermo Park, came across the national telegraph wires, through which it walked with ease, leaving four down, and a confiding public trusting to messages, sent and paid for, being delivered.

I have often wondered if the tramways pay any attention to the different edicts sent them by the Municipality. At present they are under orders to run more coaches, and to keep them running until 1 a.m., instead of midnight as at present. The theatres are compelled by law to

close at 12 o'clock, therefore I see very little reason why the tired inhabitants of the tramway streets should be condemned to suffer another hour of the screeching horn when they are trying to sleep. It might be useful for some municipal inspector, or tired reporter on the prowl for late news, but the general public, I think, if a ballot were taken, would rather the trams ceased running at 11 o'clock, and commenced an hour later, at 6 a.m. instead of 5 a.m. Of all the bad offenders the early driver is the worst. Proud of being one of the first men about in the city, refreshed and fortified by sleep, and feeling full of vigour, he tries with piercing and awful sound to separate the union of the souls and bodies of his fellow townsmen, and I should think he often succeeds.

In the January "Fortnightly" Professor Buchner goes one beyond Darwin by tracing our origin to something a good deal lower than that of an ape. M. Hovelacque, who has been investigating the manners and customs of primitive man in the thorough Darwinian fashion, has satisfied himself that primitive man stands far below the animals in state and social organisation, in marriage and family ties, as well as in moral characteristics. M. Hovelacque has systematically studied the tribes known as "primitive" in all quarters of the globe, has collated their common characteristics, and has discovered a startling resemblance between extinct and living "primitive man." The original man, he assures us, is a Godless, mindless, lawless, and fireless creature, probably a vegetarian in his earlier and a cannibal in his later stages, but still with the possibility of higher things in him, and even of rising in time to our own level.

It is cheerful to think that there is a chance of this primitive class improving, it is not nice as it is to think of our ancestors as mindless; the fireless part is understandable if they inhabited South America in times of drought.

Very many are the uses an egg can be put to before it reaches the stage required for election purposes. I have seen a small book giving two hundred receipts for cooking eggs, but a Paddington confectioner has been mulcted in a fine of four sovereigns, with the option of spending seven days in a national building at the expense of a grateful people, for his discovery of a new use for eggs after they had got beyond the state known as cooking eggs. There are four stages through which an egg may pass, the different ages being classed as "new laid eggs," "fresh eggs," "eggs," and "cooking eggs." After this they are a drug, now that elections are carried on in a quiet uneventful way, but the good baker loathed waste, so he sought for a suitable outlet for his merchandise, and found it in sponge cakes and Bath buns, and that is why he had to pay four pounds.

The "Graphic" seems to have hit upon a very happy idea in what it calls its "Thrift fund."

Every one who is employed on the "Graphic" or the "Daily Graphic" at a weekly wage contributes either two and a half or five per cent. At the end of each year his employers add fifty per cent. to his contribution, to which is also added compound interest at the rate of three per cent., the total sum thus accruing being paid to the contributor in the event of his being incapacitated from further work by illness or age, or to his representative in the case of his death.

At an entertainment given to celebrate the second anniversary Mr Thomas, in a most amusing speech, said that the fund amounted already to £4370, and the number of members to 375.

Messrs W. H. Smith and Sons have started a fund more or less of the same class. The notion is an excellent one, and thoroughly deserves flattery by imitation.

So much has been heard about Ada Rehan as an actress, and said about Mr Agustin Daly as a theatrical empresario, that the following lines by Mr Clement Scott in the "Illustrated" will prove of interest to those who follow the stars of the stage:—

"Mr Agustin Daly has given us the rich result of another labour of love. I can conceive his profound disappointment when all the care bestowed recently on 'The Foresters' of the late Lord Tenyson was comparatively wasted. To an ideal Maid Marian he added the music of Sir Arthur Sullivan, scenes worthy of any 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and a wealth of imagination and fancy that we are not accustomed to find nowa

days except at Mr Henry Irving's Lyceum. But Mr Daly was not to be daunted. He had the earnestness of his own convictions, and so he has given us a stage version of Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night,' which I am certain is the best I have ever seen in my time. When Adelaide Neilson was starring at the old Haymarket there was no attempt made to give any very special adornment to the old comedy poem. It was strongly but roughly bound, little more. The days of John Baldwin Buckstone were not the days of any special decoration, and it never occurred to the good old fellow to do more for 'Twelfth Night' than had been done times out of number. If the acting was not good enough to attract the public, then the play might conveniently be placed on the shelf again. Adelaide Neilson's Viola was, all the same, a very delightful personation, and it made its mark without special scenery or familiar songs. The revival of 'Twelfth Night' at the Lyceum is a more modern recollection. It was not the most successful of Henry Irving's Shaksperian revivals, although the Viola of Ellen Terry and the Sebastian of her brother, Fred Terry, will not readily be forgotten. The attempt to star out Malvolio, and give him a special importance and prominence, was not a happy one; and the scene of poor Malvolio's incarceration, long drawn out, provoked the irritation and anger of a not very sympathetic audience.

"Mr Agustin Daly has, however, discovered the golden mean, and so we have a performance as complete, admirable and harmonious as anyone can desire. Romance and idealism come in their full flower, thanks to Miss Ada Rehan, whose Viola is among the best things she has ever given to the English stage, and she has a charming handmaid in the same art, thanks to the gentleness, the persuasiveness, and the poetry of Miss Violet Vanbrugh. The great difficulty with Shakspeare's 'Twelfth Night' is, of course, the comic business. Indeed, it is the comic element that frightens every reviver of Shakspeare's plays. Modern humour and Shaksperian wit are not in accord, and, unless the greatest care is taken, the fancifulness and the grace of Viola and Olivia, the charm of the Duke and Sebastian, the network of love that is cast over them and enmeshes them all, are hunted out of court by an exaggerated Malvolio, a noisy Sir Toby Belch, a pantomimic Sir Andrew Aguecheek, or a burlesqued Maria. Mr Agustin Daly has kept down this excess with a master hand. None of the comic characters may come up to our expectations, but of a certainty they never offend. There may have been better Malvolios, better Sir Tobys, better Sir Andrews, and better Marias; but I will stake my word that never have they all so thoroughly subordinated themselves to the harmonious symmetry of the play. They worked not for themselves but for the general credit and welfare of the composition. But if I were asked what was the *cachet* of Mr Daly's success after Miss Ada Rehan's Viola, I should say the music. The old familiar Shaksperian tunes are exquisitely rendered. I can conceive no more beautiful and fanciful pictures than that of the love-sick Duke surrounded by lutes and minstrels obeying his command—'If music be the food of love, play on,' or the still more enchanting one of Viola, dressed as the page Cesario, dreaming in the moonlight, while the choir of retainers sing 'Who is Sylvia?' and the passionate Countess leans over the bed of roses to print a kiss upon the boy's fair brow. Nor are the bacchanalian ditties neglected. The old catches and tavern songs are given with infinite spirit, and the whole concludes with the enchanting clown's song—

When that I was and a little tiny boy,
With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
A foolish thing was but a toy,
For the rain it raineth every day.

"This epilogue is as graceful and appropriate as Mr Irving's climax to 'Much Ado About Nothing'—to my mind one of the most beautiful and complete Shaksperian revivals that he ever gave to us.

"Miss Ada Rehan has the art of comedy at her fingers' ends. Her Viola is an enchantment, so well does she understand the grace of fantasy. As in *Rosalind*, so here, she can play a boy without once losing her feminine attributes. Swagger as she will, there is no trace of vulgarity or excess in any movement or gesture. The charm of womanhood is above everything. Her love for the Duke is 'too deep for tears.' Feminine curiosity leads Viola to the very portals of Olivia's boudoir, but it is only curiosity after all. 'She never told her love,' but the story of it is an enchanting study. Of all the Violas of our time, Ada Rehan is the most consistent, womanly, and spiritual. She is not assuming a character; she is its life and breath."

The "Petit Journal" of this city reports a case of a manufacturer of "licores" having been ordered to close his establishment because his concoctions were poisonous and dangerous to the public health. In most countries anyone offering poisonous drinks to the public would have had more said to him than an order simply to shut up his establishment. Mild as it is, it is a pity the same order is not given to all the establishments that follow the same line; we might then see the wine of this country on our tables in its pure state, a very rare occurrence nowadays, and a great misfortune for those who are fond of good wines.

The news in theatrical circles is the announcement that a German troupe is coming out this season to take up its quarters in the Onrubia. The subscription list is filling well, and big houses are looked for.

Last week, speaking of the state of siege, we said it would probably be raised in Buenos Aires and the province, but we spoke too soon, the decree has gone forth giving the Capital, the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé another sixty days. Affairs generally seem to be somewhat upset, though no one seems to know quite why, in the meantime the Bolsa balls are bellowing with joy at the advance in the price of gold, for whose sake, said Blair, one is starved in this world and damned in the next.

As for the women, though we scorn and flout them, we may live with, but cannot live without them, is Candelario's song at present, he has made up his mind to try life in double harness. This eccentric character has long been known in Calle Piedad, where he rushes about with a big stick under his arm, and a top hat on his head, distributing advertising matter and talking at the top of his voice; it is generally thought he is not very level in the head, but it would not surprise one to learn he was able to offer his wife a share of a very comfortable balance when they begin housekeeping. The man's profession is a peculiar one, he will let a space on his hat or waistcoat or collar or anything he has, and walk about dealing circulars to passers by and by so doing earns a very good living. He does most of J. Brown's work, and has been immortalised by having his likeness set up for public view in many different ways.

Commenting on the new fashionable freak of tattooing at home, the "Diario" gives us a literal translation of the time honored sobriquet Jack Tar. Speaking of Prince George it says: "The husband of the Princess May is tattooed like the last of *los Jean Goudron* of the English navy." To have kept to Spanish our salts ought to have been called *Juan Alquitrans*, to whom is due no doubt the up to date fancy of decorating oneself by having pictures tattooed on the body. The operation is somewhat painful and done by a good man big fees have to be paid. Whatever has been written and said heretofore about the fickleness and change of fashions, tattooing once done will remain for all time.

It is satisfactory to see from Mr Hutton's report of his English High School that the place is going on well and numbers close on two hundred pupils. There is talk of the school getting a good ground for athletic purposes, which will be an advantage and tend to improve the schooling of the boys who will have to fill up our cricket elevens and football teams as time goes on. No doubt a great deal of Mr Hutton's success in the schoolroom is due to his energy in the playground; healthy boys who take exercise are always better at work than boys who spend their time loafing and eating sweets.

The Rio passengers going home by the Magdalena seem to have had bad luck from the account given in a Bahia paper, which says they lost everything through the sinking of the launch, which was in want of repairs, and went down alongside the ship after striking her. They put down the losses as something very big, one passenger alone losing £1200. It is hardly like the Royal Mail to let the passengers' luggage go off in anything but a safe launch, so we shall wait for further particulars which will come when Rio settles down. Notice has been sent here by shipping agents from Rio saying cargo can be loaded and discharged there now, this is good news for the inhabitants as they must be getting hungry.

Food at any time is not particularly good in Rio, being besieged, even by its own citizens, would make a good meal an impossibility as they rely entirely on foreign countries for anything good in meat and their potatoes come from New Zealand and here.

For the benefit of those who are following up the case of Jabez Balfour, we give his defence as it appeared in the "Times of Argentina."

It is not generally known that although Balfour is only detained pending the receipt of the necessary documents claiming his extradition, he is not allowed to receive visitors unless a special order for the purpose is obtained from the Governor of Salta. Together with Balfour, and occupying the same room in the Penitentiary, there is an Italian engineer named Alagua, who is under the orders of the Criminal Judge. Alagua has naturally had several opportunities to speak with Balfour, and by the permission of the Criminal Judge he has been allowed to make a statement of Balfour's own explanation regarding the persecution he is subjected to. According to Balfour, his bankruptcy and subsequent events are solely due to political causes in England. He states that the overthrow of the Salisbury Cabinet was essentially due to his untiring exertion and activity in favour of the Liberal cause for a period extending over four years previous to the collapse of the late Tory administration. He describes minutely the popular meetings he attended with that object, and the effective and telling speeches he delivered against the Conservatives, and which ultimately brought about the defeat of the Tory party. The failure of the Liberator Society, coinciding with his temporary absence from England, the Conservatives availed themselves of the opportunity of his previous official connection with that Society in order to persecute him and thereby punish him for having been the main cause of the Tory defeat. The Liberator's connections with other societies in which Balfour was involved, induced him not to return to England, and the occasion was immediately taken advantage of by the Conservatives to create an unfavourable atmosphere around his name. Judicial proceedings were taken, and in his absence he was finally declared a fraudulent bankrupt. According to Balfour, the Conservatives have carried their iniquitous tactics beyond the limits of prudence, and have taunted Mr Gladstone with owing his victory and his present position to the efforts of a fraudulent bankrupt; and Mr Gladstone, in order to prove that such is not the case, has at last consented to claim his extradition, otherwise, the present British Government would have taken no steps in the matter. Thus far, is the explanation given by Balfour to his companion.

The Governor of Salta does not, as a rule, refuse permission to visit Balfour, and he further states that it is with Balfour's own consent that he is treated as a prisoner instead of "detained" in order that it may not be said that leniency is shown for mercenary reasons, the only exception in his favour being the supply of his meals from the best hotel in Salta. Public opinion in that city is very favourable to Balfour. Lawyers and even the Judges consider that his arrest is illegal and derogatory to the Argentine laws and Government. He is not known to possess any means beyond the \$3500 taken by Consul Bridgett from his person. The Governor of Salta further states that Balfour would now be in England instead of in that city had the Consul been able to carry out his plans and intentions when Balfour was arrested.

Balfour is loth to be interviewed any further, and states he is too unwell to undergo the exertion of an examination by reporters, especially as most of the class who have been to see him know absolutely nothing about his case and worry him with frivolous and ridiculous questions. He, however, makes exceptions, and we expect to be in a position to publish the defence of all Balfour's acts, as stated by himself; meanwhile, and by the recommendation of his legal adviser, he has instituted proceedings against Consul Bridgett for violation of his property and its illegal possession. The Consul has claimed exceptions and diplomatic immunities. The judge, however, does not appear to consider the Consul's defence sufficiently weighty and will probably exact sufficient sureties to cover the whole issue of the suit before he is allowed to leave Salta, where it is generally considered that the documents recently arrived from England and others on the way proving Balfour's case as within the clauses of the extradition treaty will be useless, inasmuch as their legality will be challenged, in so far as their applicability attaches to his case. It is further contended that as soon as the thirty days' arrest imposed by the National Executive expires, Balfour will be liberated.

In proof that he does not possess any means at hand, two reasons are given: his inability to employ a first-class barrister in Buenos Aires to undertake his defence, and the modest manner in which he lived. The latter statement is vouched by the fact that although the Mrs. Butler who lived with him was passionately fond of music, he was unable to buy a piano for her, and she used to visit daily the Borthwick family in order to practise. All this does not coincide with the fact that the Mrs. Butler and her sister drew several hundred pounds sterling from two British banks in this city prior to their departure for England last month, but his lack of resources is firmly believed in at Salta.

Balfour is stated to have said that he has lost very large amounts of money in Monaco in trying to retrieve the bad results of his business in England, and asserts that the London police knew perfectly well when he was leaving England for the River Plate, and that in obedience to superior orders he was not molested, and was allowed to leave in peace.

LINCOLN SHEEP.

By T. K. in "The Live Stock Journal Almanac" for 1894.

The ram-breeders of Lincolnshire have been amongst the most fortunate of pedigree stock owners this season; they have never had a better foreign demand, and some exceptionally high prices have been realised. Lincolnshire did not suffer so much from the great drought as the southern and midland counties did, nor was the weather in February so bad there as in most other parts; consequently flocks have done well, and the sheep have been brought out in excellent form. Foreign agents have been active throughout the season, and a large number of both rams and ewes have been taken for South America and New Zealand especially, where the heavy lustrous fleece of the Lincoln sheep, when crossed on the Merino, gives the class of wool now so much in demand in the English and Continental markets. Messrs Calthrop and Briggs, of Brigg, state that the average price of all the rams sold by them this season has been £11 13s 10d, as against £10 11s 8d in 1892, £9 6s 8d for 1891, and £9 7s 8d for 1890, the numbers sold at home being much smaller this year owing to large purchases made by foreign buyers, all the leading breeders having sold heavily for exportation without, they think, a single exception. The second ram fair held at Lincoln under the auspices of the Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association proved a great success; there were 400 sheep entered from twenty-five registered flocks, and there was a large attendance of breeders, with a number of foreign and colonial buyers or their agents. Mr Hy. Dudding again secured the highest average, £37 6s 6d, against £38 3s 7d last year, but Mr John Pears made the highest price of the day (and of the year), 200 gs. for a shearing by a sheep bred by Mr Dudding. All the best sheep were keenly competed for, and it is a good sign that the 200 guineas' ram remains in the country, having been purchased by Messrs Dean and Son, of Dowsby Hall, Folkingham, and it was stated that the animal became the joint property of Messrs Dean and Messrs Casswell.

The Riby Grove flock has done well throughout the season, and Mr Dudding says that, on the whole, he never had a greater demand for his sheep for all parts of the world where Lincolns are used. He sold largely in the spring to Mr D. Maclellan for several foreign breeders, these purchases including the prize sheep at the Nottingham County Show, which were shipped to Buenos Aires; and Messrs Torromé, Sons and Co., have, during the year, made several purchases from the Riby Grove flock. At Lincoln Ram Fair the lot sent by Mr Dudding, sold by Messrs Calthrop and Briggs, made the highest average, as already stated, £37 6s 6d, and the highest price realised was 100 guineas, paid by Messrs Torromé for M. R. Peña of Buenos Aires, the same purchasers paying 46 guineas for another; Mr Hesseltine, of Beaumontcote, paid 70 guineas; Mr John Pears, of Mere, 75 guineas; Mr Yeomans 56 guineas (for exportation); whilst 50 guineas were paid for Mr Wiseman, of Australia. During the season Mr Dudding also sold stock to Messrs Ewart Miller, M. Raggio Carneiro, and M. Campon Hudson, all for South America; also, more recently, he has shipped some specially selected rams for Mr Wiseman, of Australia, and ewes for Mr Hart, of Tasmania. Messrs Gibson and Walker, of Denfield, Ontario, secured some very leading prize rams and ewes for their flock in Canada, with which they won the two champion prizes at the Chicago World's Fair; the champion ram was Partney Champion 780, winner of first prize as a two-shear at the Chester Royal, and the ewe was Warwick Queen, out of the first prize pen at the Warwick Royal. Beside the two champion prizes, Messrs Gibson and Walker won ten first and eight second prizes, all of them, it is stated, having been bred by Mr Hy. Dudding, or were descended from his stock. The first prize pen of three shearing ewes, and the first prize pen of three ram lambs at the Chester Royal, both from the Riby Grove flock, were greatly admired, the latter being, in Mr Dudding's estimation, one of the best pens he ever turned out. In the Technological Museum at Sydney, New South Wales, a specimen of Lincoln ram's wool, from a sheep bred by Mr Dudding, is described by Mr Alfred Hawkesworth in the official catalogue as follows:—"As a specimen of deep-grown lustre wool of twelve months' growth, it takes the premier position; it measures seventeen inches with very thick, heavy, bold, and beautifully formed staples, in the ends of which is not a vestige of anything faulty . . . fibres are even, fine, and very strong . . . particularly soft, and of a silky nature. . . ."

The Biscathorpe flock, bred by Messrs J. R. and R. K. Kirkham, has been largely drawn upon for exportation this season. Out of 200 rams reared in 1892, there had been 128 purchased by foreign and colonial buyers, chiefly for South America, New South Wales, and New Zealand, down to the end of October; in November a second shipment of shearing rams was made to Mr T. Tanner, of New Zealand. Early in the year three valuable rams were sent to Mr F. Sutton, one of the most successful breeders of Lincoln sheep in that country, and fifty young ewes were sold to go to Buenos Aires. The Messrs Kirkham do not exhibit their sheep, but their stock has been very successfully shown in New Zealand and elsewhere. A ram from Biscathorpe was exhibited by Mr J. N. Williams at the Hawkes Bay Agricultural Society, held at Napier, New Zealand, which took the champion prize, and was pronounced by the judges to be the best Lincoln sheep ever exhibited in that country. Another champion prize was secured by Mr J. Rayner at the Nasterton Show. At the Royal Dublin Show, Mr Robert Carden, of Templemore, took a first prize with a ram sired by Ashby, a

noted stud sheep at Biscathorpe. At the Lincoln Ram Fair their highest price was 20 guineas, paid by Mr Tom Casswell, of Pointon, but they had then not much to offer, and their turn came rather late in the day.

The Nocton Heath flock, the property of Mr Robert Wright, is another which has been very largely drawn upon for exportation this season. The trade really began in December, 1892, when an old customer came from South America and purchased forty-five ram lambs; he returned again in June and bought thirty shearing rams. In January one ram lamb and four ewe lambs were sold to go to Spain. Other rams and ewes were sold in February for South America. In June Mr Gibbins, of Buenos Aires, took three shearing rams; two shearing rams were sold for Montevideo; and three ram lambs of 1893, together with twenty shearing ewes, were sold to go to Canada. In July Messrs Sherman and Wilson, of Buenos Aires, took twenty-three rams; Mr Skene, of Australia, purchased the shearing ram which won second prize at the Chester Royal (5th Lincoln, afterwards champion at the Lincolnshire Show, at Stamford), together with two ewes; and Mr Carden purchased one shearing ram to go to a flock in Ireland. During the month of August eighteen rams were sold to go to Buenos Aires. At the Lincoln Ram Fair, held September 1st, Mr R. Wright's highest priced ram made 60 guineas to Mr Hesseltine, of Beaumontcote; 51 guineas having been paid by Mr Smith, jr., Cropwell Butler; 45 guineas by Mr Hack, of Buckminster; whilst other prices ranged from 31 guineas down to 19 guineas, the average on fifteen shearlings being £30 14s 8d., which was the second best of the fair. Altogether Mr Robert Wright has sold about 160 rams this season. In the showyard he has been very successful, having won first prizes for shearing rams at the Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Norfolk Shows, together with first for two-shearling rams at the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Shows, with fifth Lincoln (second at the Royal) which also took the champion prize as best ram in the Lincolnshire Show, making the third year in succession in which this prize has been won by Mr R. Wright.

The twenty-one rams sent to Lincoln Fair by Mr John Pears, of Mere, averaged £29 2s each, the highest price being 200 guineas, as already noted, paid by Messrs Dean and Son, of Dowsby Hall, after a keen competition with Mr Henry Dudding, and the Messrs Casswell, of Limber and Laughton. This sheep, Riby A 358, bred at Riby Grove, is a grandson of Old Constitution 308, which was one of the most successful stock getters Mr Henry Dudding ever had. Other good prices were 65 guineas, paid by Mr Charles Clarke, of Ashby, 38 guineas, by Mr Rudkin, of West Willoughby, and 36 guineas by Mr Langdale, of Leconfield.

Mr Tom Casswell, of Pointon, has met with an exceedingly good foreign trade this season, having sold all his rams to go abroad with the exception of thirteen, twelve of which realized an average of £15 11s., at Lincoln Fair, where the lot was amongst the six selected by the Stewards to be sold first; the highest price at the fair was twenty-nine guineas, paid by Mr G. T. Melbourne, of Nocton, and the average must be considered satisfactory for the remainder of the year's trade. Mr Tom Casswell has not, as a rule, been an exhibitor, but having one of the oldest flocks in existence, and thinking it was time a few more breeders came into the field, he has this year taken a place amongst the comparatively few who make showing part of their business, and with very little preparation has been very successful. At the Lincolnshire Show he took third and fifth prizes, and a high commendation for shearing rams, in a strong class of thirty-four entries; at the Northamptonshire Show, first and second prizes were won for shearlings; and at the Yorkshire Show the sheep Donald, winner of third prize at the Lincolnshire Show, was placed second. This sheep had been purchased by Mr Maclellan before being shown, and that gentleman has kindly lent him to Mr Tom Casswell for the season, notwithstanding that several purchasers desired to get a price put on him. The other prize sheep were purchased by Mr Maclellan.

Mr Henry Smith, jun., of Cropwell Butler, exhibited only three of his shearing rams this year, winning first and third prizes at the Chester Royal, and second at the Nottinghamshire Show; these prize sheep with ten others he sold to Mr Arthur B. Gibbins, of Las Fania Ranches(?), Buenos Aires. This limited his consignment to Lincoln Fair, where nine rams sold at an average of twelve guineas, the highest price being thirty-one guineas, paid by Mr J. B. Swallow, of Horkstow. During the season Mr Smith has sold thirty shearlings at an average of £14 10s. 6d., including the winner of first prize at the Chester Royal for £100. Both the Royal winners were by Abbot 1st, bred by the late Mr. J. H. Casswell, of Laughton, which has proved a most successful sire; nine shearing rams by him have made an average of £23 1s. 1d., and he is also sire of Mr Smith's best gimmers, nearly all of which are entered in the Flock-book. The fifty-one guineas' ram purchased this year from Mr Robert Wright is by Laughton Choice, and the other stud rams are Abbot 1st, County Councillor 612, purchased for fifty-two guineas from Mr Henry Dudding, and Rainmaker 354, the sire of the highest priced shearing in the consignment to Lincoln Fair. The Cropwell Butler flock has won prizes to the value of £2123 during the last eighteen years, including fifteen first prizes at the Royal.

Mr Charles Clarke, of Ashby-de-la-Launde, has made some good sales of both rams and ewes to foreign buyers, and his average of £15 4s. 6d. on the consignment of twenty-six sent to Lincoln Fair, was a good one considering that his sheep came last but one to the ring in the afternoon when the business was getting slack. The best prices on this occasion were, twenty-eight guineas paid by Mr Henry Dudding, twenty-seven guineas by Mr C. Clarke of Scopwick, and twenty-six

guineas by Mr Marris. The Ashby sheep this year have come out big, with exceptionally good scrags and heavy fleeces, particularly those by the sires George 1st 165, and George 2nd 166, both bred in the Dunston flock. The remainder of the shearing rams have been sold at fair market prices, and altogether Mr Clarke has no reason to complain of his year's trade.

Mr Henry Goodyear, of the Austerby, Bourne, has sold rams for Buenos Aires, and a two-shear-ram at a very high price to Mr F. Sutton to go to New Zealand, whilst of the twenty sold at Lincoln Fair some were sold for exportation. Considering the depression in agriculture Mr Goodyear considers his sales to have been fairly remunerative. The flock has been remarkably healthy all through the season, the hoggets being well grown, forward, and good in their fleeces, there being plenty of keep for them.

Mr C. B. Swallow, of Horkstow, has again had numerous private sales from his old-established flock to foreign customers, both old and new, who bought for South America and the colonies; and so many rams were sold in this way that Mr Swallow did not make any consignment to Lincoln Ram Fair, reserving for home customers the remainder, of which some were sold at Caistor, and others at Hull, making very satisfactory prices.

Mr J. E. Casswell, who has succeeded his late father, Mr John Henry Casswell, at Laughton, Folkingham, has sold seventy ram hoggets for exportation to Buenos Aires; forty were despatched in January, and thirty in July and August; and altogether he has had a good season. It has already been noted that Mr Hy. Smith's two prize-winning shearing rams at the Chester Royal were by Abbot 1st, a sheep bred in the old Laughton flock.

At Mr Robert Fisher's annual sale from his Leconfield flock, Captain Simmons purchased fourteen rams for exportation, and Mr John Church paid 38 guineas, the highest price of the day, for Buenos Aires. Mr T. C. Dixon, of Brandesburton, Barff, sold seventy shearing rams from his registered flock, at his annual sale, at an average of just over £12 a head.

The Peterborough Ram Fair has now been almost deserted by Lincoln breeders. The chief consignments this year were from the Messrs. Casswell, of Laughton and Little Limber.

At Partney Fair the forty rams sold by Messrs. Mason and Sons for the executors of the late Mr J. L. Needham, realised an average of £15 12s. 4½d., which was the highest average made in the fair, and represented an advance of 5s. 7½d. per head as compared with the average of last year's rams from the same flock. Mr Harwood Mackinder's average of £11 16s. on forty rams was the next biggest in the fair. A number of other breeders sent consignments, and the number penned, 160, was about the same as that of last year, the trade being good throughout.

A large shipment of Lincoln sheep was made in the spring to Canada, and several lots have since been bought for that destination; important consignments were also made last year, and the breeding of Lincoln sheep appears likely to become an important industry in the Dominion.

The lambing season was a particularly good one, and flocks have been thriving throughout the year with a fair plenty of keep even during the drought, but white-faced sheep have sold badly as mutton from first to last. At Lincoln Spring Fair, working sheep were about 5s. per head lower than at the corresponding fair of last year; prices, however, have somewhat improved, and in the autumn they were about 5s. a head better than those of 1892.

CORRESPONDENCE

F. C. N. O. A., Tucuman, Feb. 13.

To the Editor of *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

Will you be good enough to give me your valuable opinion on the following matters connected with yachting:

- 1.—Which can carry most sail before a wind, a flat-bottomed boat or one with a keel?
- 2.—Is the relative speed of the boats affected according to the force of the wind?
- 3.—In what way, if any, does a keel affect the seaworthiness of a boat in sailing?

Apologising for troubling you, yours truly,

W. O. SCOTT.

[We can answer none of the above questions satisfactorily, but perhaps some of our readers may be able to. These same questions have been the subjects of endless discussions in "The Field" and yachting papers at home. —Ed. "R. P. S. and P."]

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

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Town (12 months)	\$15 m/n
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Camp, post free (12 months)	16 m/n
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River Plate Sport and Pastime

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

SPORTING NOTES

Just now there seems to be a lack of sporting news of all descriptions, and the same will probably be the case till the series of holidays commencing on the 22nd of March come round. There are three cricket matches on the list of fixtures for next Sunday: one at Hurlingham, one at Quilmes, and another at Belgrano.

Of home sporting news there is none, as the Tamar's mails will not be delivered till to-day, as she arrived too late in Montevideo on Monday night to be boarded by the doctor. The football season, with so many cup ties in their final round, is just now at a most interesting stage.

A committee meeting of the Polo Association of the River Plate will be held on Saturday the 24th inst. at Piedad 559, when there will be some important business to transact. A general meeting of the Association will in all probability be held during the Championship Tournament at Hurlingham.

I am glad to learn from Mr Kinchant that there is a likelihood of his bringing down the Las Petacas native team to the Tournament after all. The Buenos Aires ponies will not, I am glad to hear, have it all their own way this year in the Polo Association Cup, as several entries will come from Venado Tuerto, the North of Santa Fé and other parts.

Regarding the new Rugby rules of the English Rugby Union Committee which we quoted in a late issue, a correspondent to "Pastime" writes that by it the game is rendered well nigh impossible. The whole of the forward players being forbidden to raise their feet when the ball has been put in the scrum, nothing can be done, and the game is at a deadlock until someone is bold or kind enough to give his opponents a free kick. What happens if two or more men on opposite sides raise their feet simultaneously?

In racing circles Dr Miguel Cané is spoken of as the candidate for the presidency of the Jockey Club, in place of Dr C. Pellegrini, whose term of office expires next month. The election of Dr Cané would, I am told, be very popular with members of the Club, in which he has always shown a great interest.

In another column will be found the programme of the race meeting to be held at Hurlingham on March the 22nd. As this day is the first arranged for the polo tournament, and as a large number of polo ponies will be at Hurlingham then, there are two races, besides the Polo Association Cup, specially for polo ponies.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Hipodromo Nacional Club was held on last week, when the report of the committee was read and approved, as was also the proposal to pay the shareholders a dividend of six per cent. on the capital of the club. The following new committee was elected: Emilio N. Casares, Carlos Tomkinson, Santiago Canale, Adolfo E. Casal, Prospero E. Greffier, Felix Storni, José B. Zubiaurre, Ernesto Garcia, Hernan Cibils, Emiliano Gagliardo, Juan Repetto, and Rafael Pons sindico.

The club, during the past year, shows a profit of \$68,147, and this amount added to the profit of 1892, viz. \$17,353, which was passed on to 1893, makes a total of \$85,501. This result will in all probability be beaten by this year's working, as the coming season promises to be the busiest on record.

I see that they have a Derby in Persia. A number of men enter their horses and deposit the entrance fees with the Shah. The race is then run, after which the Shah takes possession of the winner, and sticks to all the entrance money. There is a business-like simplicity about sport in Persia which speaks for itself.

The report for 1893 of the Buenos Aires English High School shows that Mr Hutton recognises fully that a sound mind cannot be in an unsound body, and that there was not one case of serious illness in his whole household of sixty persons proves how thoroughly he succeeds. Of the ten football matches played during the season three were won, four lost and three drawn, those lost being all League fixtures against such clubs as Lomas, Flores and Quilmes, whose players were, of course, far heavier, and older players.

The cricket match list shows a result of five matches won out of a total of seven. The accounts of the sports, taken from this paper, occupy a large space in the report, and show that the boys are as good athletes as scholars, whilst the three amateur dramatic performances given during the season brought out considerable talent, and gave a great deal of pleasure.

Mr Acebal's stable on the Palermo racecourse has been taken by Mr Biaus, who intends to train and run some colts of his own breeding, with Nautilus as schoolmaster. Etoile and Apolo, who have by this lost their old quarters, are being got ready by young Leandro Alvarez. From Montevideo comes the news that Reverie, by Whipper In, out of Lotus, the winner of the Montevidean International, will be taken out of training after this season.

The suggestion that women should ride on alternate sides of their horse is, however, a really good one, though it would necessitate every horsewoman having two saddles. According to the opinion of doctors, no woman who rides a great deal should always keep to the same side, but should change over whenever possible. The idea seems a good one both for the horse and his fair rider.

Someone in the "Diario" says that it is now the right thing in London to be tattooed, and now I see that "El Campo y El Sport" states that Englishwomen are now riding astride, and have taken the lead from the daughters of the Princess of Wales. This information, in which of course there is a certain amount of truth, comes from North America, where all kinds of eccentricities are constantly being attributed to our aristocracy.

The new rules for the Polo Association of the River Plate have been published and may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, at Piedad 559. So much pressure is being put on the Hurlingham Club at home from all parts of the world regarding the amplification of their rules of the game that it is probable these will be extended considerably at the next meeting of the committee of the club.

The Hurlingham Rules of Polo are certainly rather skimpy and there are a great many points

which might well be legislated for as, at present too much is left to the discretion of the umpire. In my opinion the sooner a Polo Association is formed at home the better, as the Hurlingham committee do not seem to have the energy to keep at the head of affairs, a position in which they have really only been placed by precedent.

And as every Englishman abroad is guided by the rules of cricket, football and polo in force at home, no club or association cares to make rules other than those specially required to meet certain circumstances which may arise from difference in country or climate. Cricket, football and athletics are almost perfectly legislated for by their governing bodies, so why not polo, which has now become so popular a game, and for playing which there must now be some hundreds of clubs in the United Kingdom, at any rate enough to form a very strong association.

I should like to have the opinion of any one who has tried breeding hounds in this country as to whether the puppies are difficult to rear or not. The Buenos Aires Hunt Club have hitherto only used one old brood bitch, and all except one puppy out of three litters have died from distemper or its after effects. Lately, however, some new blood has been tried, and, so far, with success, though none of the puppies now in the kennels have yet had distemper.

In India, I believe, hounds cannot be bred, and the packs which hunt in the country have to rely on drafts from home. It may be the same here, though every other class of dog seems to breed and multiply to a wonderful extent, and, if anything distemper seems to give our puppies less trouble than in England. The disease attacked the Buenos Aires Hunt Club's puppies very severely, and on examining those that died it was found that their internal arrangements were like so much pulp. The club has now lost or has had to destroy some six or seven couples of young hounds.

A California paper tells of a wonderful performance which made one of the incidents of the fair at Chico last summer. It was the driving of a bay trotting mare, Nellie Richmond, to beat her record of 2:54. The mare is by Echo, dam by Muldoon, and had a suckling colt that had to be tied in the stall while the mare was driven. She had never been hitched to a bicycle buggy before, and the man who drove her, never sat behind her until that day. She made the mile in 2:32. As Nelly Richmond has had a colt every year for three years, and no training to speak of, having been used as a buggy mare, her mile in 2:32 was a wonderful performance.

We see from an Irish newspaper that cycling polo is an established fact. Last month the College Park was the scene of a match between the University Bicycle Club and a team captained by J. H. Naylor. We read that the play was first class, and the game will be a great success--if no one is killed. The pace is sometimes more like the finish of a half-mile than anything else. Naylor's team, thanks to his brilliant hitting, and Thompson's mount going wrong in the last quarter, won an exciting match by 13 goals to 11. The teams were: D.U.B.C., A. J. Lane, C. J. Thompson, and W. E. Thrift. Mr Taylor's team: J. H. Naylor, B. Piggott, and W. Grinshaw.

A curious incident took place at a cricket match which was recently played at Bonbury, Western Australia, between a Victorian team and a scratch eleven from the neighbourhood, and by which the contest was decided by a single hit. The Victorians went in first, and the first ball bowled was skied into a three-pronged branch of a tall jarrah tree. The home team cried "lost ball," but the umpire ruled that as it was in sight it could not be lost. The Victorians started running, while the West Australians sent for an axe to cut down the tree. No axe being obtainable, somebody brought out a rifle, and the ball, after numerous misses, was shot down. The score on the one hit was 286, and the Victorians "stood" on that, and put the other side in. The Victorians won. Boots.

CRICKET

CRICKET FIXTURES.

FEBRUARY

Sun. 25—London Bank v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
Sun. 25—Lanus v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
Sun. 25—Western Ry. v. Rosario Ry., at Belgrano.

MARCH

Sun. 4—London Bank v. Flores, at Flores.
Sun. 4—B. A. C. C. v. Lanus, at Lanus.
Sun. 4—Lomas v. Western Ry., at Tolosa.
Sun. 11—B. A. C. C. v. Rosario Ry., at Palermo.
Sun. 11—Quilmes v. Hurlingham, at Quilmes.
Sun. 18—London Bank v. Rosario Ry., at Palermo.
Sun. 18—Lomas v. Flores, at Flores.
Thurs. 22 (Holy Week)—B. A. C. C. v. Montevideo, at Montevideo.
Fri. 23, Sat. 24 (Holy Week)—Rosario v. Lomas, at Rosario
Sun. 25—Flores v. Lanus, at Lanus.

APRIL

Sun. 1—Flores v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
Sun. 1—London Bank v. Lanus, at Palermo.

MONTEVIDEO CRICKET CLUB—FIXTURES

Sunday, Feb. 25—Peñarol v. C. C.
Sunday, March 4—Over 26 v. Under 26.
Sunday, March 18—Eleven v. Twenty-two.
Sunday, April 1—North (U. K.) v. South (U. K.)
Sunday, April 15—Secretary's v. Captain's Team.

BATTING AVERAGES OF THE BUENOS AIRES CRICKET CLUBS February 20, 1894.

Table with 6 columns: Name, Innings, Runs, Not Out, Highest, Average. Lists players like James Gifford, P. M. Rath, J. R. Garrod, etc.

* Signifies not out.

BUENOS AIRES C. C. v. LOMAS A. C.

This match was played at Lomas on Sunday before a fair number of spectators, and resulted in a win for Lomas by 92 runs and two wickets, though at one time the game was in a very equal and interesting state.

Lomas won the toss, and sent Buenos Aires to the wickets, Boyd and Garrod facing the deliveries of Rath and Bridger. Garrod at once set to work hitting the bowling to all parts of the field till Tabor, who had relieved Bridger at 28, disposed of Boyd by bringing off a remarkable catch off his own bowling. E. R. Gifford came in, and a long stand was made, the bowling being frequently changed, and 73 was up on the board before Garrod's fine innings was brought to an end. The outgoing batsman had contributed 51 in his very best style. J. D. Gifford followed, but only to have his leg stump knocked down in the next over. R. Anderson now came in and played steadily while Gifford made the runs, and with 90 runs up Gardom and Goodfellow took up the attack, and so well did they bowl that six overs only produced two runs. With 100 up Gardom bowled Anderson, and Lace joined Gifford. Rath bowled again, but it was from the other end the separation came. Goodfellow bowling Gifford with a beauty. Gifford had played a fine patient innings of 31. Knox was beaten by the next ball, and it was not till Lace and Webster got together that any difference was made to the score, and in spite of runs from the last three men the total only amounted to 132.

The Lomas fielding was good, but hardly up to their usual form, doubtless the sun being a trifle too much for the fielders. Rath and A. Anderson started the batting for Lomas, J. Gifford and Knox bowling. Runs came quickly, so E. R. Gifford took the ball from Knox. Rath who had made 23 out of 31 made a tame stroke to leg and was caught, letting in Tabor, who made 12 out of the next 21 runs, and was then bowled by Garrod, who had relieved J. Gifford. Gardom followed, but soon lost

Anderson, who was run out after playing very steadily for 14. Brooking soon left, and Halstead joined Gardom; these two made a good stand, and took the score to 97 before Gardom was caught at the wicket for a useful 18, and with five wickets down for 97 the match looked very open. Reynolds was next in, and to him and Halstead, in a great measure, is due the result of the match. Reynolds stayed while Halstead hit, and soon placed the result beyond doubt. With 153 up Reynolds was bowled for 13, an invaluable innings to his side, and Bridger succumbed next ball. Walker helped Halstead to take the score to 203, and Tupholme also did well by keeping up his wicket till time was called; eight wickets thus being down for 224 runs, Halstead not out 86, a fine exhibition of clean hard hitting, and it was certainly hard lines that he could not have made his century.

Buenos Aires tried eight bowlers. Their fielding up to a certain point was good, but after the match was won a great falling off took place, at one time two fielders were standing still looking at the ball going to leg, whilst overthrows were very numerous. Barton must be exempted; he fielded all through in first-class style, though he had more to do than anybody else.

The scores are as follows:—

Scorecard for Buenos Aires C.C. vs Lomas A.C. 1st inn. Lists players like J. R. Garrod, A. B. P. Boyd, E. R. Gifford, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowling analysis for Buenos Aires C.C. listing bowlers like R. Rath, P. L. Bridger, C. Tabor, etc.

Lomas A. C.

Bowling analysis for Lomas A.C. listing bowlers like J. Gifford, E. Gifford, J. Garrod, etc.

FLORES A. C. v. BUENOS AIRES & R. RY. A. C.

The above match was played at Flores on Sunday the 18th, and resulted in a win for the home club by 124 runs. As will be seen from the scores Messrs B. B. Syer and J. Murphy were the principal run getters for Flores, and Messrs Brown and Elliot divided the Railway's wickets between them.

Scorecard for Flores A.C. vs Buenos Aires & R. Ry. A.C. 1st inn. Lists players like B. B. Syer, A. Palmer, S. Elliot, etc.

LANUS C.C. v. PORT WORKS C.C.

The above match was played on Saturday at the Retiro, on the ground of the Port Works Club. The home eleven were not very successful against the bowling of Messrs Brooking and Moroney and were all out for 31 runs. This total the Lanus Club passed by 99 runs, Mr T. Bridge scoring 76 out of their total of 130, none of the others of his side, however, scored more than 8 runs.

The scores are as follow:

Scorecard for Lanus C.C. vs Port Works C.C. 1st inn. Lists players like J. A. Smith, R. A. Brooking, T. Bridge, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowling analysis for Lanus C.C. listing bowlers like W. Brown, F. Reeves, E. Smith, etc.

Port Works C.C.

Bowling analysis for Port Works C.C. listing bowlers like R. A. Brooking, F. Moroney, etc.

ROL DAN A.C. v. CENTRAL ARGENTINE RY. C.C.

The following are the scores of a cricket match played at Roldan, F.C.C.A., on Sunday, February 11, between the Roldan A.C. and the Central Argentine Railway C.C., which resulted in a win for Roldan, on the first innings, by 30 runs.

Scorecard for Roldan A.C. vs Central Argentine Ry. C.C. 1st inn. Lists players like Wilkinson, Simms, Ellery, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowling analysis for Roldan A.C. listing bowlers like Lamb, Simms, Patterson, etc.

Central Railway C. C.

Scorecard for Central Railway C.C. 1st inn. Lists players like Lamb, Tilley, Mulhall, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowling analysis for Central Railway C.C. listing bowlers like Wilkinson, Dornning, etc.

P O L O.

HURLINGHAM

At Hurlingham polo is once more in full swing, and ten or a dozen men are playing there regularly. On Sunday we noticed the following: Messrs J. Ravenscroft, F. Furber, H. G. Poore, F. J. Balfour, E. Robson, F. W. Clunie, J. K. Cassels, R. J. Curtis, N. G. Wells, and Lacey.

The Hurlingham ground just now is very dusty, and this somewhat spoils the game, as at times it was impossible to tell what was going on, though at times there was plenty of galloping. As sides were continually changed we cannot give a result of the game.

Several new ponies were playing and from what we could see it is safe to say that the Hurlingham team will be better mounted than usual in the tournament. The new players show great promise, Mr Poore, who has played a little in now famous Salta, and who was mounted on borrowed ponies, played a very useful game,

and for a beginner Mr Curtis is wonderfully good. Mr J. K. Cassels, we were almost going to say was "welcomed on 'change,'" he returned from England last week, and has already put new life into the Belgrano Polo Club, which sadly wanted reviving.

From the camp we have no Polo news of any kind to report the wheat harvest at present is occupying everyone's attention and leaving little time for play. There seems, however, no reason to suppose that a less number of teams than usual will enter for the tournament, as if Quilmes, Belgrano and Hurlingham each enter two teams as they at present intend to do we have six at once to start with, who, with The Casuals, Santa Fé, Las Petacas and we hope North Santa Fé, will make ten, and some other part of the world than Santa Fé will also most likely supply a team or two.

On Wednesday morning last a practice game at Hurlingham was played by the following:—Messrs Poore, Ravenscroft, Furber, Newman Smith, Clunie, Balfour, E. Robson, Waring Smyth, Curtis and Lacey. After a good game most of those who had been playing drove over to Moron, a rather pleasant drive of not more than half an hour, and were in town within almost the same time as by the usual route. Hurlingham now does certainly not deserve all that is said about its being a difficult place to get to and from.

QUILMES.

The Quilmes Club have commenced practice in earnest, and three of their team for the championship tournament, Messrs. T. Murray, F. Bennett and J. Bennett, with Mr F. Rooke, played a match against a side consisting of Messrs. A. M. Hudson, W. D. Bailey, C. Hope, and F. Houlder, on Sunday afternoon. The game was very prolific of goals, not so much on account of any looseness in the players as owing to the small size of the ground.

The first named team won by seven goals to four. The Quilmes Club have always turned their polo teams out so well mounted that it is a matter of surprise that just at present several of the players chosen to represent the club in the tournament are not too well off in the matter of horse, or rather pony flesh. We always contend that a team should be chosen first by its ponies, that is to say that the ponies should be chosen first and the players afterwards. This always works well here. A bad player or rider, and a bad rider can never be a good player, never or seldom owns a good pony, and, as a moderate player on a good pony is a more useful man any day than a good player on a useless pony, it is not a bad plan to commence choosing a team by picking the ponies first, unless, of course, all the members of a club are willing to put their ponies at the disposal of the team chosen to represent them.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

Camps in Uruguay are to be picked up bargains just now. The other day the camp known as Rincon de Albano was sold at \$20.20 the square. This camp consists of 1287 squares, and is situated in the department of San José. The estancia Mariscala, belonging to Sr. Souza, was also sold a short time ago, Colonel J. J. Martinez securing it for \$8 the square. On the place is a good house with eight rooms, and the camp is reported to be one of the best in Uruguay, and well supplied with water and permanent lagunas.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. announce for to-day a sale of two thousand "mestizo" novillos of special quality from the estancia Polvaredas, Saladillo, which belongs to Sr. Victor del Carril. The cattle will be sold in lots of five hundred.

Alfalfa is selling at Bahia Blanca at \$60 the ton, on account of the continued drought there. The port and railway at Bahia Blanca are very busy just now, and an enormous quantity of produce is arriving every day from the interior.

The Azul Rural Fair will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of March. This will be the seventeenth fair held at Azul. Applications for accommodation should be made to Sr. R. Dhers, Calle Alsina 164, Azul, who will also give all particulars required.

Messrs. Bullrich's sales of Lincoln rams were well attended last week, and considering the times prices were decidedly good. The highest prices were obtained by Messrs Ezcurra Bros. and Font, and Peña Bros., who each sold a ram at \$600, and these estancieros also were credited with the highest averages. A list of sales will be interesting to our readers, so we give them below.

From Mr Thomas Bell's estancia, El Rincon:—
1 ram at \$400 to Mr Wilson.
1 ram at \$500 to Th. Anchorena.
2 rams at \$400 each to Mr Dodds.
1 ram at \$360 and another at \$410 to Mr F. Ortiz.
1 ram at \$410 to Mr T. Anchorena.
1 ram at \$370 and another at \$380 to Mr Romero.
1 ram at \$400 to Mr Peterson.

From El Pino, Messrs. Ezcurra Bros. and Font, one ram at \$600 to Messrs. Ganduglia and Parravicini, and another at \$480 to Messrs. Fernandez.

From the Estancia Siempre Amigos, Messrs. Peña Bros.:—
1 ram at \$600 to Sr. R. Urquiza.
1 ram at \$500, another at 400, and a third at 450 to Sr. A. Bengolea.
1 ram at \$450 to Sr. Uriarte.
1 ram at \$440 and another at 350 to Peterson.
1 ram at \$370 to Sr. F. Ortiz.
1 ram at \$350 to Sres. Lozano Bros.

From the Estancia Negrete, Mr D. A. Shennan's:—
1 ram to Messrs. Lozano Bros. at \$300.
1 ram to Mr Smith at \$280.
1 ram to Mr Dodds at \$280 and another at 240.
1 ram to Mr F. Ortiz at \$270, and another at 260.
4 rams to Mr Peterson at \$200, 220, 240 and 240 respectively.

From San Gregorio Sr. G. Villafane's:—
1 ram at \$310 and another at 300 to Sres. Lozano Bros.
2 rams, one at \$250 and the other at 270 to Sr. Barreto.

From San Fermin, Sr. B. Irigoyen's:—
1 ram at \$210 to Sr. J. Ortiz, and another at 280 to Sr. F. Ortiz.

1 ram to Mr Lawrie at \$160 and another at 200.
1 ram to Sres. Magnini and Co. at \$130.
1 ram to Messrs. Ganduglia and Parravicini at \$160, and another at 200.

From Messrs. Vivot and Macdonald:—
1 ram to Sr. A. Duran at \$460, and another at 430.
1 ram to Sr. J. Daguerret at \$400, another at 280, and a third at 300.
1 ram to Messrs. Gibson Brothers at \$400.

From San Ramon, Mr R. F. Perez:—
1 ram to Sr. Ginocchio at \$160, three at 190, two others at 180, one at 310, and two to Mr Lawrie at 180.

From La Campana Mr Brown sold one ram at \$220, and 15 borregos at 100 each to Mr M. Cobo.

Messrs. Gibson Bros. sold 15 rams from Los Ingleses at \$90 each, and five from La Tomasa at 120 each.

Mr J. Fernandez, San Juan, sold one ram at \$280 to Mr Lawrie, another to Mr Reekes at 260, and fifteen ewes at 50 each to Mr M. Caminos.

From the estancia Diez y Nueve Sr. A. M. Justo sold to Messrs. M. Acosta and Son six rams at \$110 each and nine at 115. Mr Felipe Senillosa, El Venado, sold one ram at 150 to Messrs. E. Magnini and Co, two to Messrs. Gibson Bros. at 250, and four borregos to Messrs. Ezcurra Bros. at 70 each.

As a two-horse bus was proceeding along a road in Bournemouth last month one horse suddenly fell down dead and the other commenced to quiver violently. The driver jumped off, and help arriving, those present soon felt the existence of an electric current. Two dogs passing suddenly rolled over like a ball, and yelled furiously, but got away. The presence of electricity was felt for some distance on the road, and it is supposed that a leakage occurred from the electric light wires underneath the road, and that the horse was probably killed by an electric shock.

The Provincial Government of San Juan has applied for the funds voted for irrigation works to be carried out in the province, but for the time being the works will not be commenced.

Messrs John O'Connor and Co. bought last week from Colonel Santiago Baibiene, for their saladero in Colon, Entre Rios, all the stock on his estancia in the Alvear Department in Corrientes, viz.: Cows, carne gorda, four-year-olds, at \$6 gold; novillos, carne gorda, \$8.25 gold; bullocks, \$10 gold.

Our correspondent writes that at the station at Armstrong, on the 18th inst., there were seven huge stacks of bagged wheat, and about the same number of small ones; the large galpon is full, and many wagons are loaded but not despatched, this latter from no fault of the company, but that the consignees for some reason or other hold on. Perhaps a scarcity of space in Rosario may have something to do with it. It would be much to

the advantage of the company if wagons were sent off as soon as loaded, and thus relieve a large amount of rolling-stock. Power to take in what there is is plentiful, but if the agents do not make out the concimientos it is impossible to move. A charge for demurrage would perhaps have the effect of livening matters a bit. At a low computation there must be at least 100,000 bags ready for removal, and day by day increase goes on. At most of the stations up the line the same thing is reported.

The locusts have simply denuded Mr Girling's pretty and productive garden here of everything—fruit, vegetables and flowers. It took them some time, and they seem to have stayed there en masse until a false sense of security came over the rest of the town. However, last night they struck their camps and are now in myriads all over the place.

Rain on Thursday and Friday followed the great heat lately experienced. It did much good and but little harm.

Proprietors of threshing machines ought really to be making money rapidly. One lucky possessor had arranged verbally to thresh for a certain estanciero for a certain sum. When the time came to commence the work he asked \$150 a day, everything—cost of journey from last estancia, gastos, peons, etc.—to be found by the estanciero. The business has not terminated in an agreement.

Mr Macnaughtan is still alive, yet but little hope of his ultimate recovery is held out. I have it on the best authority that a lady from Cañada de Gomez who visited the hospital yesterday, and who was permitted to see him, had it from his own lips that he attributed no blame whatever to the company's servants, that the train was proceeding so slowly as to make it possible for him to have jumped upon a flat wagon. This, as also the directly contradictory statement which I lately made, on equally good authority, must be taken for what it is worth.

Several dwellers round about Lobos have sent a letter to the Interventor calling his attention to the fact that the author of a large robbery of stock had been placed at liberty. The robbery was committed on the estancia of Mr John Moore. Such laxity of justice as this is, we need not say, the very encouragement of robbery.

Sales of cattle at Concordia have of late been most important. The saladeros have been the principal buyers, and their agents are very busy in the district. For the Colon saladero Mr J. Otaz of Chañar sold a lot of 500 novillos at \$37 paper and a lot of cows at \$27. The Gualeguay saladero offers \$36 for novillos and \$26 for cows. Santa Maria offers high prices, but their men part out only the best. For novillos, four years old and over, in good condition and size, they offer as high as \$13 Uruguayan dollars.

The following table shows the work done in the saladeros of the River Plate during the past four years, the present being calculated up to the 15th of this month:

	1894	1893	1892	1891
Buenos Aires ..	137,300	118,000	230,000	172,300
Rivers, Arg. 39,000	151,600	99,500	101,300	132,000
Ort. 112,500				
Montevideo ..	128,000	134,500	107,000	66,700
Rio Grande ..	55,000	72,000	145,000	85,000
	471,900	424,000	583,300	456,000

Messrs Mendiburu and Isthilant, it is said, will have the whole of the stock on their camps killed at the Concordia saladero. From Entre Rios come offers of \$10 gold for novillos "al barrer." Hay in Concordia is now worth as much as \$57 and 58 the thousand kilos.

During the first fortnight of this month were exported to Brazil in seven steamships and one sailing vessel, 29,421 bundles of jerked beef weighing 51,050 quintals. Four sailing vessels took to Cuba 30,009 quintals, and seven sailers are now loading 44,500 quintals. A steamer took to Spain 500 bundles weighing 580 quintals.

A complete compilation of the winnings of the get of the most prominent thoroughbred sires in the United States is arranged by the "Horseman" as follows:

Himyar ..	\$246,882	Fonso ..	\$88,480
Sir Modred ..	160,197	Longfellow ..	88,352
Iroquois ..	137,875	Onondaga ..	86,917
Mr Pickwick ..	121,141	Rayon d'Or ..	70,305
Spendthrift ..	108,960	Eolus ..	64,630
St. Blaise ..	100,375	Midlothian ..	52,240

The natural food of the horse is grass; there is nothing else upon which he will grow so large, keep so healthy or live so long. His alimentary canal can accommodate itself to the dry, seedless stalks of winter, to the green foliage of spring, or to the nutritious seed-pods of summer. On the stalks he keeps healthy; on the green foliage he grows or fattens; on the seed-pods he attains his utmost strength and vigor. No horse, however lightly worked, should be fed on hay alone; he should get either grass or roots with it when the work is not hard enough to make grain desirable. No horse that is lightly worked should be highly fed on grain. It is a common, foolish practice, which causes many good horses to go lame and be discarded and condemned to a cab.

B B B ARE THE BEST PIPES

Single Pipes and in Cases



TOBACCO POUCHES.

CIGAR CUTTERS.

New Designs

KIDD AND HUTTON, 385 BOLIVAR

When preparations were being made for holding The World's Fair, a party of Turkish capitalists conceived the idea that a Bedouin encampment, where the daring feats of horsemanship and peculiar individuality of the inhabitants of the desert might be displayed, would prove an immense drawing card in Chicago, says "The Horseman" of New York. The Sultan of Turkey, for the first time in the history of that country's government, granted a permit for the exportation of Arabian mares, and after an immense amount of preparation, a specially chartered ship landed the aggregation, consisting of eighty horses, 125 men, women and children, on American shores.

After arriving in Chicago, the Bedouins experienced all sorts of hard luck, and finally the remains of the great exhibit wound up as the "Wild East Show" on Midway Plaisance. The concern was now up to its neck in debt, and its entire property, including the horses and their trappings, fell into the hands of a receiver. In the United States, American law supersedes a Sultan's ukase, and on January 4, Colonel R. E. Edmonson sold the imported stud, comprising twenty-one stallions and seven mares, under the orders of the court. P. J. Wren, acting in the interest of Sam Dahl and John Condon, extensive ranchers in Colorado, purchased three of the stallions and one mare, which will be taken to the ranch, and used for the raising of saddle horses. H. A. Souther, who bought for a Mr Bradley, near Boston, also took a number of the best with the same end in view. The prices realized, as will be seen from the annexed summary, were considerably more than other horses of a similar character would bring at a forced sale, and this fact is to be accounted for by the probability that no such opportunity will ever again crop up in the United States to obtain pure bred Arabian horses of the breed represented by a few of the highest priced animals. The Arab is an excellent light-weight saddle horse himself, and his progeny also excel in this particular line of usefulness. It was ring-side comment that Nedjma, who brought \$1200, was taken for the account of Senator Palmer, of Detroit. The sales follow:—

- Neujma, g m, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1887, by Kehilan—Ajuz; C. E. Kindorf, Chicago, \$1200.
- Kibaby, g h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1885, by Saglawi—Sheyfi; J. S. Mount, Chicago, \$400.
- Abbeian, g h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1888, by Abeyan—Dahra; C. E. Kindorf, \$225.
- Sabuck, g h, 15 hands, foaled 1888, by Treyfi; J. S. Mounts, \$250.
- Dinyan, g h, 14 $\frac{2}{2}$ hands, foaled 1887; C. E. Kindorf, \$275.
- Abu Haley, g h, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands, foaled 1886; P. J. Wren, for Frank Dahl, of Denver, \$225.
- Obeyran, g h, 14 $\frac{2}{2}$ hands, foaled 1889, by Saglawi—Obeyran; H. A. Souther, \$325.
- Zehna, g m, 14 $\frac{2}{2}$ hands, foaled 1888, by Kehilan—Treyshi, in foal to Kibaby; P. J. Wren, \$250.
- Akhra, g h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1887, by Kehilan—Akhras; P. J. Wren, \$225.
- Sirhal, g h, 15 hands, foaled 1886; H. A. Souther, \$175.
- Shamit, g h, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands, foaled 1887, by Hadban—El Furd; P. J. Wren, \$200.
- Halool, b h, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands, foaled 1886, by Kehilan—Ras El Fadawi; H. A. Souther, \$450.
- Miggour, b h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1887; C. E. Kindorf, \$275.
- Simham, b h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1885; J. S. Mounts, \$195.
- Koukil, b h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1889; Charles S. Jones, Chicago, \$275.
- Koubishan, b h, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, foaled 1888, by Kebyshan—El Omeyr; Charles S. Jones, \$275.
- Haddad, b h, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, foaled 1887; Charles S. Jones, \$150.
- Kazov, b h, 15 hands, foaled 1887, by Kehilan—Mokhladi; Charles S. Jones, \$350.
- Houraney, b h, 15 hands, foaled 1887; Mr Potter, Chicago, \$385.
- Zariffey, b m, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, foaled 1888, by Kehilan; Charles S. Jones, \$195.
- Abjal, b h, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, foaled 1885; Charles S. Jones, \$190.
- Abhya, blk m, 15 hands, foaled 1885, by Kehilan; H. A. Souther, \$200.
- Hassna, b m, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1889, by Managhi—Hedrij; Charles S. Jones, \$210.
- Malouk, blk h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1888; Charles S. Jones, \$225.
- Gallfea, ch m, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1887, in foal to Kibaby, by Hamdari—Simri; H. A. Souther \$350.
- Hannifey, ch h, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands, foaled 1886, by Kehilan—Jasi; J. S. Mounts, \$325.
- Manakey, ch h, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands, foaled 1888, by Managhi—Slaji; H. A. Souther, \$550.
- Gray mare; Tobe Broderick, Chicago, \$800.

The German cattle census for 1892 has lately been published by the Imperial Statistical Bureau. Horses, cattle, and pigs show an increase but sheep show a large decrease of nearly twenty-five per cent. The total on January 10, 1883, was: horses, 3,522,545; cattle, 15,780,764; sheep, 19,189,715; and pigs, 9,206,195. On December 1st, 1892, the total was: horses, 3,836,346; cattle, 17,555,818; sheep, 13,589,759; pigs, 12,174,513.

An Australian correspondent of "Land and Water" sends the following particulars of a fertile mule: "I have the mule and her colt on my ranch twenty miles from Cheyenne. I could have sold them to a Chicago party for £500, but I am able to keep them myself. As far as I can find out this hybrid is the only one of the

kind living in the world except one in Paris, France. My mule's pedigree is straight. Six years ago I put a jack with some young mares I had in my pasture. The next summer those mares had eight mule foals. One of those eight mules—a mare mule—had a mare foal from one of my three-year-old stallions in July, 1889. I exhibited the mule and foal at our territorial fair last September, and got a certificate from our territorial veterinarians after they had made a thorough examination of the mule."

We read that the yield of cereals in Russia this year has been over the average, but the quality of the wheat has not been so good, owing to the great heat of July and the August rains. The following is a comparative table of the yields in 1893 and 1892, and in the period from 1883 to 1877:

	1893	1892	Average of 1883-1887
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Rye	756,952,350	628,824,075	687,167,250
Winter wheat	84,699,037	89,923,185	72,910,750
Spring wheat	251,752,751	169,661,992	172,475,875
Oats	676,740,487	464,709,992	550,155,375
Barley	231,881,100	181,848,975	151,167,500

From a recent preliminary statement of the estimated produce of the grain crops in Great Britain in 1893 issued by the Board of Agriculture, the estimate is 49,247,297 bushels, of which 46,429,407 are assigned to England, 1,205,006 to Wales, and 1,612,884 to Scotland. The acreage under this cultivation returned at 1,897,524. The latter shows a decrease upon 1892 of 322,314 acres, and the produce a falling off of 9,310,635 bushels. The estimated yield per acre has fallen since 1892 from 26.38 bushels to 25.95, all of which is due to England and Wales. In Scotland the yield has increased from 34.66 bushels to 36.58. In barley the total produce is estimated at 59,535,377 bushels, from 2,075,097 acres. The acreage has increased by about 40,000 acres since 1892, and the crop decreased from 70,484,597 bushels, which accounts for the fall in the average yield per acre from 34.61 to 28.69 bushels. The fall is largest in England, over 10,000,000 of bushels, and about 500,000 in Wales; in Scotland there is an increase of 77,000 bushels from an area which has diminished by some 1100 acres. In respect to oats a similar state of things is anticipated, the total estimated produce being 112,887,379 bushels, from 3,171,756 acres, as compared with 116,294,989 bushels from 2,997,545 acres in 1892. In this grain, as in barley, Scotland is expected to furnish a largely increased yield from a slightly increased acreage, the yield being set down at 3,250,000 more bushels than in 1892, and the acreage at about 18,000 more. The fall in the estimated yield per acre for Great Britain is from 38.80 bushels to 35.59; but Scotland increases from 35.10 to 37.65 bushels.

The P. and O. steamer Massilia has left Australia for London with the largest cargo of butter yet exported by the colonies. About eighty-five tons were loaded at Sydney, and 500 tons at Melbourne by the Agricultural Department. Twenty-five tons were added at Adelaide, so that the total shipment is 610 tons, valued at £75,640.

The huge Canadian cheese with which it was hoped to enlighten Englishmen, as the people of Chicago have been enlightened, as to Canada's fame as a dairy country, has come to grief. When tested at the World's Fair in October, it was found to be sound, "and to possess a good clean flavour," but when it reached Liverpool it was found to have succumbed to the trials of the exhibition and the voyage, and to be in course of decay. This is not surprising when it is remembered that this mammoth cheese of 22,000 lb. in weight was on exhibition at Chicago all through the summer in a temperature often exceeding ninety-five degrees. Arrangements had been made to exhibit the cheese at the Westminster Aquarium and in the principal cities of England.

A measure has been brought up this week in Congress proposing the abolition of the "guia" tax. The question was brought up last year by the Camara Comercio of the Bolsa before the provincial authorities, and now a group of saladeristas in the province have the matter in hand, who include Messrs. Luro and Sons, Repetto, Rocca and Co., Unzue and others.

JUAN LEAN
GENERAL CAMP AGENT
 AND
Salesman in Corrales
195 - RECONQUISTA - 195
 (Union Telephone 973)

TO RENT, EIGHT AND A HALF LEAGUES OF SUPERIOR CAMP, with Norias, etc., on a five years' contract, Partido General Villegas; and on the same camp 6000 head of cattle, al corte, very well bred, to be sold. Estancieros having sheep or cattle in condition for exportation would oblige by letting me have particulars of them.

On account of the little saladero work going on on the coast of the Uruguay the demand for cattle is very small just now, and on the other side thirteen and fourteen dollars is a common price for novillos. Should the saladeristas commence work there is no doubt prices would experience a very great rise.

Mr Jaime Cibils proposes to kill and cure a certain number of animals this year at his estancia, La Courron, Salto, and he is having the necessary arrangements and fittings made for the work, which he expects to begin in March.

Messrs Pon have just sold to Sres Souza and Baptista the whole of the stock, cattle and sheep, from their estancias of Queguay. The sale means a turn over of \$50,000 gold, and is one of the most important transactions known in Paysandú.

The "Standard" estimates the exported produce of the country during the past three years as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wool	138,100	154,600	123,200
Sheepskins	24,200	32,100	26,400
Meat	66,400	77,700	71,500
Wheat	405,000	495,000	1,008,000
Maize	66,000	446,000	84,500
Linseed	12,000	43,000	72,200
Hay	30,000	39,200	53,500
	741,700	1,287,600	1,439,300

The following table shows the falling off experienced in quantity and in value over 1892:—

	Decrease	
	Tons	\$ gold
Wool	31,100	19,320,000
Sheepskins	5,700	5,546,000
Meat	6,200	271,000
Maize	361,500	6,983,000
	404,800	32,120,000

Our colleague says that the wool figures may be slightly misleading, and the heavy shortage in quantity in 1893 may spring from the fact that the bulk of the 1892-93 clip was shipped in the last month of 1892, and the bulk of the 1893-94 clip has been withheld for shipment in the current year. As far as quantity is concerned the clip of last year was quite as great as the previous one, but its value, owing to the fall in the price level, is considerably lower.

We publish in another column an article on "Lincoln Sheep and their Breeders," which will be found of exceptional interest to wool growers in this country. We are indebted for the article to the "Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1894."

Mr Kemmis has lately parted from Mr A. Holland's Estancia Sta. Elena, Media Luna, a troop of three-year-old novillos, and some two hundred two-year-olds, we believe, were for same buyer. Mr Ripley, who parted the novillos, took at the same time some eight hundred animals from the partido, all in very good condition.

Most of our readers will remember the contract made between Messrs Barros, Teixeira and Co. and the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro for the supply of so many cattle per month, and which, without apparent reason, was rescinded by the Municipality, and the cattle which had been already sent by Messrs Barros and Teixeira, on account of the contract, were stopped from landing at Rio and died in consequence from hunger and thirst.

Messrs Barros and Teixeira took the matter to the law courts, and after various decisions had been given in their favour they now claim damages from the Municipality of Rio to the extent of an equivalent to nine millions of paper dollars. The present councillors, who are not the same as those which rescinded the contract and embargoed the cattle, have deemed the claim a just one, so there is some likelihood of Messrs Barros and Teixeira obtaining some of the damages they want.

The wheat and wool markets are just now quiet and few sales of importance have been transacted during the past day or two. Wheat is quoted at \$6.05 and 6.20 placed in Rosario on wagons; linseed in wagons in Buenos Aires at \$13.20; wheat in lighters here at \$6.80 and 6.90 the 100 kilos. Maize is dear, and \$7.20 in wagons at the Once is one of the last prices quoted.

H. SCOTT ROBSON
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
Camp, Live Stock, House Property
 Bolsa de Comercio No. 8

ROUND THE TOWN.

It must be a sad sight for those who are fond of the summer and its attendant recreations to see the days gradually getting shorter and so find that slowly, but surely, it is coming to an end.

There are very few of us, but are glad that the great heat of the dog days is now a thing of the past, but many of us who live in the suburbs, cannot but regret that the days are beginning to close in rapidly and that we shall shortly have to forego the cricket practice, or game of lawn tennis, or pleasant row on the river which was so welcome and health giving after a hard day's work in a sweltering office.

* *

Happily this state of things has not yet quite come to pass, but I am led to make this reflection from the fact that many families are already leaving their suburban residences and preparing for the winter campaign. This is especially noticeable in the northern suburbs, and many of my readers who travel regularly on the old Northern Railway will have noticed that since the beginning of the week the trains seem less crowded than usual, and that people arriving at the station at the last minute have now every chance of obtaining a seat, a thing that was out of the question only a few days ago.

* *

It is, however, only the Argentine families who are beginning to move into town, but anybody who has witnessed the stampede from Palermo once the signal for departure has been given, will easily understand that when one or two families give the example of the "rentée" into town the rest follow suit with all haste, as it is ultra-unfashionable to be the last to leave anywhere. I hear that the Bristol Hotel in Mar del Plata is deserted by this time, and the Tigre Hotel, that other resort of wealth and fashion, is rapidly emptying, and will be tenanted by one or two families at most by the time these lines appear in print. At both these places, and more especially Mar del Plata, the months of February and March are, perhaps, the pleasantest in the year, but that fickle dame whose name is Fashion, takes little account of that, and her ways, like those of the rest of her sex, are unscrutable.

* *

With the winter season apparently "ad portas," one's mind naturally turns to theatres, balls, and other forms of gaiety inseparable from town life, and my readers will be glad to know that the operatic season, if newspapers are to be believed, promises to be extraordinarily brilliant. Buenos Aires happens to be particularly partial to tenors, and a careful perusal of my daily paper, aided by a fairly good memory, reveals to me the fact that the 1894 crop of these gifted individuals promises to eclipse all previous records. First we learn that the once famous Chilean tenor Aramburu is already amongst us, arranging a series of concerts for next winter. (This paragraph, however, we begin to look upon in the light of an old friend, for, like the swallows, it comes round every year). Next we hear that we are to have the privilege of listening to a yet more-once-famous tenor, Roberto Stagno to wit, who came here with Adelina Patti in 1888 at the Politeama, and who has now been engaged to sing at the Onrubia. We are further delighted to hear that that promising young tenor, Cremonini, who was such a success here last year, has been definitely "contratado" for the coming season, also Mariacher, who was first tenor at the Opera House at the same time, and no sooner have we recovered from our just elation at this good news than the "Prensa" of Sunday, the 11th inst., comes along with the astounding statement that the world famous Jean de Reske, with his equally celebrated brother Edouard, will visit us during the approaching "temporada!" Hang the crisis and revolutions, dust storms and drought, politics, locusts, and all other ills this country is heir to. Give us tenors, and let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die.

* *

The palm trees in the Plaza Victoria have nearly all been rooted up by this time and, with some difficulty, carted away to Palermo. Theirs has been but a precarious existence from the first, and from the time that they were first put there by Don Torcuato de Alvear down to the present day, they have been an object of anathema and sarcasm from all. It is true they did not give much shade, but still we had got used to them and they supplied the "couleur locale" to a "plaza" that is otherwise devoid

of it since the demolition of the old Recoba. I hope the new trees that are to take their place will thrive, but I understand that amongst horticulturists opinions are divided as to whether they will or not, and possibly therefore it might have been more advisable to bear the ills we had in preference to flying to others that we know not of.

* *

Another alteration that our energetic municipality has taken upon itself lately is the new numbering of the Avenida de Mayo. It is only right and just that the numbering of the houses on the Boulevard should be the same as in the adjoining streets, but this being so, one cannot wonder why it was not done from the first, as it always takes some time to forget a number that one has got used to and learn another, and it must be especially annoyingly to people who go home with the addresses of their friends in Buenos Aires do find that the numbering has been changed, and that letters no longer find them at the address given. This is especially the case in Belgrano, where the numbers have jumped from units to several thousands.

* *

It would be better if the Municipality would devote some of their laudable energy to the removal of the horde of beggars that infest our streets or plazas. Most of these beggars are either crippled or deformed, and far from hiding their physical defects, seem to take pleasure in baring some unsightly limb, and exhibiting it to the public gaze. They are especially active when any gaiety or celebration takes place, and the sight of their condition and the exhibition of their deformity often damps your spirits for quite a length of time. I am far from saying that these poor people are not deserving objects of charity, but still there is a time and place for everything, and the meeting of them at every church and street corner is unpleasant. Apart from such people, many of the regular beggars (mostly women) that infest Calle Piedad are in fairly comfortable circumstances, owing to the charity which is such a pleasing trait in the inhabitants of this country, and one old lady who is always "en evidence" about the time the Bolsa ring opens is popularly reported to be the owner of three houses in this city. There is also another old Indian woman whose claim to public bounty seems to be based on a sickly looking baby she always carries about with her. As she appears to have regular hours of attendance at her post, and always leaves the Calle Piedad about 5 p.m., it is reasonable to suppose that she has somewhere to lay her head, and if this is so, it is little short of cruelty to take her baby about in every sort of weather, instead of leaving it at home when it rains.

* *

It is wonderful the amount that has been written about Jabez Spencer Balfour, and one cannot help wondering how many of the papers that devote so much of their space to his case will fare when everything is finished, and he is either delivered over to British justice, or allowed to remain in peace in his self chosen haven in Salta.

* *

So much has been written about the justice or otherwise of the British Consul's action in the matter, that there is nothing to add, least of all in the columns of this paper which is devoted, as its title implies, to "Sport and Pastime," and as such has most decidedly "nothing to do with the case," but one cannot help being sorry for that good sportsman, Mr Ronald Bridgett, who has to remain in Salta and bear all the obloquy which is being showered upon him by the Salteños, who appear to be "Balfouristas" to a man. Let us hope, however, that whatever be the outcome of his enterprise, he will get all the credit that is due to him for the conscientious discharge of his duty and his laudable efforts to bring his mission to a satisfactory termination. J. B. seems to have realised what great advantages are to be obtained from the "laws delays" in this country and is now profiting by them to the full, and his case threatens to be as long drawn out as the Rosales "sumario." Let us hope, however, that Mr Bridgett will not have to remain in Salta till the matter is finally settled, or he may return to his friends as changed as Rip Van Winkle.

Mails Expected during February

21—Tamar, Southampton, Royal Mail.
21—Galicia, Valparaiso, Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
22—Vittoria, Genoa, La Veloce.
24—Britannia, Liverpool, Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
25—Ohio, Bremen, North German Lloyd.

PRICES

Price of gold on the Bolsa from February 14th to 20th inclusive—
Wednesday.....353.80 % Saturday.....362.00 %
Thursday.....354.30 " Monday.....360.20 "
Friday.....358.50 " Tuesday.....358.00 "

The prices at the Corrales during the past week have been as follows:

	Special	Fat	Carne gorda	Buena carne y carnudos
Bullocks.....	\$.....
Novillos (mestizos).....	55-70	50-61	33-48	15-24
" (criollos).....	35-42	30-35	24-31	10-14
Cows (mestizas).....	50-75	36-40	24-27	7-17
" (criollas).....	26-31	20-26	12-15	4-6
Calves.....	10.50-17	5.70-10		
Hides—Bullock.....	\$11.00	13.00		
" —Novillo.....	7.00	11.50		
" —Cow.....	6.00	7.80		
Sheepskins, per kilo.....	0.45	0.80		
Lambskins, per dozen.....	2.00	3.00		
Sheep—Lincolns.....	\$9.10	10.80		
" —Lincolns of 45 to 55 k.....				
" —Mestizo-Lincolns.....	6.20	11.00		
" —Rambouillet.....	3.30	6.70		
Ewes.....	2.85	7.00		
Lambs.....	2.00	2.50		
Wheat (barleta), 100 ks (new crop).....	\$5.30	6.50		
" (French), 100 kilos.....	5.00	6.40		
" (Candeal).....	5.50	7.50		
" (Saldomé) (new crop).....	5.20	6.50		
Maize (morocho), old, 100 kilos.....	7.10	7.50		
" (amarillo), old, 100 kilos.....	6.70	7.15		
Hay, 1000 kilos.....	50.00	60.00		
Wool—Cross Lincoln.....	5.90	11.50		
" —Fine mestiza.....	4.80	9.20		

FIXTURES

CRICKET

Sunday, Feb. 25—London Bank v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
Sunday, Feb. 25—Lanus v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
Sunday, Feb. 25—Western Ry. v. Rosario Ry., at Belgrano.

POLO

Thursday, March 22, to Sunday, March 25—Championship Tournament, at Hurlingham.

RACING

Thursday, March 22—Hurlingham. (Polo Association Cup.)

PROGRAMME OF A MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

HURLINGHAM

ON

Thursday, March 22, 1894

THE TOURNAMENT STAKES, for Polo Ponies, to be played by their owners in the Championship Tournament; a Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$50 added; 600 metres; weight for inches, 75 kilos top weight.

THE POLO ASSOCIATION CUP (presented by R. R. MacIver, Esq.), added to a Sweepstakes of \$20 each for Polo Ponies the property of and to be ridden by regular playing members of an affiliated Polo Club; weight for inches, ponies of 56 in. to carry 80 kilos, ponies ridden by their owners allowed 5 kilos; 1500 metres.

The Cup to be won twice in succession by the same owner and pony, or three times in all by the same owner.

THE MARCH HURDLE RACE, for Horses the property of and to be ridden by members of the Buenos Aires Hunt Club or an affiliated Polo Club; a Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$50 added; catch weights, not under 75 kilos; 2500 metres over seven flights of hurdles.

THE MIDGET STAKES, a Handicap for Ponies of 53 in. and under; a Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$50 added; 500 metres.

In this Handicap the top weight will not exceed 67 kilos.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP, for Ponies and Galloways of 58 in. and under; a Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$50 added; 1000 metres.

OPEN HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, for all Ponies of 56 in. and under, \$20 each with \$50 added; 800 metres.

Entries close on Saturday, March 10, to the Secretary of the Hurlingham Club, Piedad 559.

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Buenos Aires, Enero 15, de 1894.
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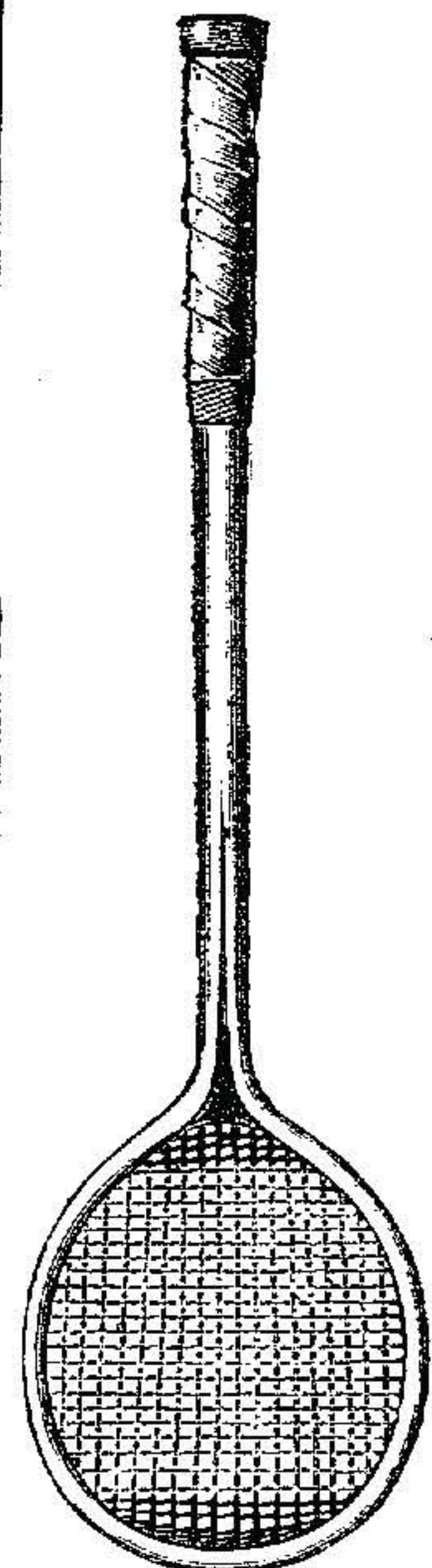


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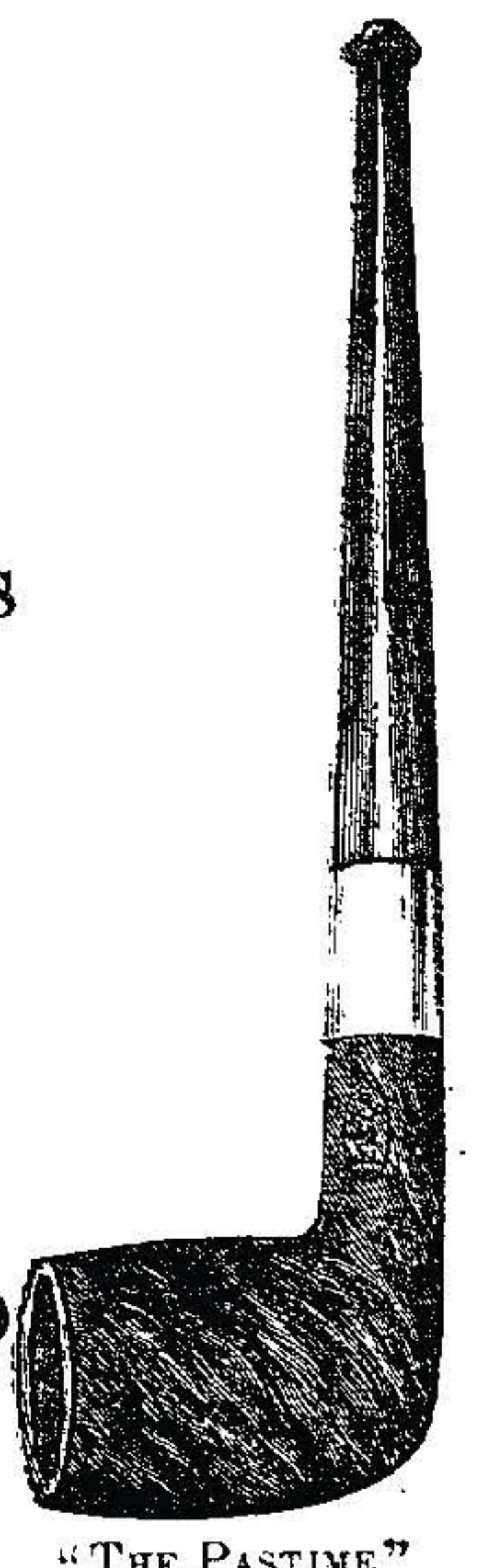


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"THE PASTIME"

room, and his servant produced tumblers and a decanter, and we all, except Jack, had a good long drink of Mendoza wine and snow water, and grand it was.

When the doctor at last made his appearance I was glad to find that he was a German who spoke English, so I told him that Jack had had a nasty tumble and hurt his head only a short time before, and asked him to examine him, which he did, and then informed us that nothing was wrong with his skull, but that he had probably got a slight touch of the sun, for it was now November, and the heat latterly had been very oppressive.

"He ought not to travel in the sun," was what he told us. "You see he is weak yet, and very likely he had a concussion of the brain, so that anything would affect his head for a time."

"Well, I am afraid we must get to Mendoza as soon as possible," said I, for I was anxious about Jack, and I knew that if I could only once get him there old Dr Knight would soon put him right.

"Caramba," cried the old comandante, "has that villain Toledo gone yet?"

"No, I saw him in the patio just now as I came through," said the doctor.

"Then, I'll tell you what. Toledo is the man who brings our stores down, and takes back hides and skins he buys from the soldiers, he has five carts here now with covers, we will have him in and make him take your compañero in one of them, with a good pile of guanaco skins in the bottom of it to lie on he will go as comfortable as anything."

So they sent for the man and presently he came in, he was a very good specimen of his class, which is saying a good deal, for the Mendocino troperos were a good looking set of fellows as a rule and fairly honest.

"Here," said the comandante, "is a little job which will put a few extra dollars in your pocket. This señor Ingles," pointing to Jack, "is sick, and these gentlemen wish him to get to Mendoza as quickly and easily as possible, and you must take him in one of your carts."

"Bueno," said the tropero, "that is easily arranged."

"How long will it take you to get him there?" I asked.

"Six days."

"Rubbish," I exclaimed, "it is only sixty leagues and the road is good the whole way."

"Do you know the road?" he asked, looking at me.

"Of course I do, I have been on it several times, you must do the journey in four days, fifteen leagues in the twenty-four hours are nothing, especially as your carts are not loaded up. I will give you twenty-five dollars to do it in four days, but you must travel all night and we can rest in the shade of the trees during the hottest time of the day and your mules can feed then."

"Make it fifty dollars and I promise to put him in Mendoza under the four days."

"All right," I said, "and we will start to-night."

"In an hour's time, if you like, Señor."

And so it was arranged, though much to the apparent chagrin of the hospitable comandante, who fain would have had us stay with him a week. But he ordered dinner to be got ready, for it wanted but an hour to sunset, and we sat and smoked under the shade of a tree.

He was much amused at the account I gave him of the fight, and laughed till I thought he would have a fit when I told him of Brandon's adventure with Menta, but said it was an uncommon good thing that Antoine had died in Paris.

"For if he had lived," said he, "he would have given us a lot of trouble. Caramba! if he had armed all his Indians with rifles and shown them how to use them, they would soon have been making war on us."

"Don't you believe it," I replied, "they only want to be let alone, and then they won't bother anybody. Besides you have no reason to grudge them the right to live in the mountains, while you have thousands of leagues of land down here lying idle. The people you have to fear are those pampa blackguards; as for the Araucanos they never come outside the mountains. Come now, I bet you ten dollars you have never seen one of them, and what is more, you know nothing about them."

"That is right enough. I never have, and, please God, I never shall."

About eight o'clock that night Toledo came to say he was ready, so we made Jack get into the cart in which he was going, for the others were coming along slower, and bidding good bye to old Don Mariano we started once more en route for Mendoza. We performed the journey as I had suggested, travelling all night, and resting in some sheltered spot during the heat of the day, and on the fourth afternoon after leaving San Rafael we rode into the patio of the Hotel de Europa once more. But Jack's condition had undergone a decided change for the worse. For the last three days we could get him to eat nothing, though he continually asked for water and complained of severe pains in his head. So that when I could get him seated in a comfortable lounge chair in the shade I set off to find Dr Knight.

He was luckily in when I got there, and delighted to see me.

"Why, Brook," he cried, "I am glad to see you again, I had almost begun to give you up. You have been gone just two months, and no news of you. But come into my room, there is no one there, and tell me how you got on. And your friend Bickersteth, how is he?"

"Well, it is about him that I came to consult you, Doctor," and I proceeded to tell him that portion of our adventures which related to Jack's mishap, reserving our experiences and discoveries for a more favourable time. When I told him that Jack didn't seem to remember what happened only shortly before he got the

knock on his head which caused the trouble, he looked grave and shook his head.

"That's bad, that's bad," said he, "come along at once, we will go and see him without delay."

When the good old man had thoroughly examined Jack, he wrote a prescription, and sent Brandon off to get it made up, and then told Jack that he must go to bed at once.

(To be continued).

WOMEN'S GOSSIP.

Dear Kate,—

You can only have a short letter this time, as the mail chooses to go out so very soon after the last one.

When one hears so much about the adulteration of all we eat and drink now-a-days, it may interest you to have a test for the purity of tea lately recommended to me.

Put a pinch of dry tea into a glass, pour on it a little cold water and shake it up well. Pure tea will colour the water very slightly, while a very dark colour is got from the painted or adulterated leaf. Or boil both sorts separately, i.e., the tea you suspect and which has coloured the cold water, and the pure sort, and the difference will be even greater; adulterated tea will become much the darker in colour, but will remain clear liquid, whereas the pure tea will look muddy. The muddiness is said to arise from tannic acid, which is a natural property of pure tea but does not exist in the artificially made varieties.

Do you ever suffer from that ignominious but most distressing affliction—corns? If you do here is a remedy for soft corns lately much recommended to me. Soak a little cotton wadding in castor oil, put it on the corn and cover it with oiled silk; it will keep the corn moist, and, I am assured, will greatly relieve the pain. For the common everyday hard corn a piece of white bread soaked in a solution of vinegar and cold water and fastened during the night over the corn with a piece of oiled skin is excellent.

Absolutely the best and simplest way of cleaning glass windows is to use plenty of clean water, into which you have dropped a little liquid ammonia, wash the glass first with a sponge thoroughly soaked with the ammonia and water, then dry with a linen cloth, and finally polish up with a chamois leather skin.

I have heard that it is a good thing to add a little common salt to baby's bottle of milk, as it prevents the milk from coagulating, but I offer this hint with diffidence, not having tried it.

Do you know, though, that brass work can be kept beautifully bright by an occasional rub with salt and vinegar? Salt and water also cleans well on furniture excellently; use a nail brush to scrub it well in, and then dry thoroughly. Another most useful thing to remember about salt is—because it is always at hand in a household, and easily obtainable—that it is one of the best and simplest emetics; quantity, one to four teaspoonfuls of strong kitchen salt to from half to a whole pint of tepid water. This is also the antidote one should use till a doctor can be got, in any case of poisoning with nitrate of silver.

Are your men folk always on horseback out in camp, or do they sometimes have wet feet and muddy boots in the rains? If so, here is a preparation for greasing leather we find most useful on wet roads, soft fields, or in melting snow. A pint of boiled neatsfoot oil, half a pound of mutton suet, six ounces of beeswax, and six ounces of resin. Melt all this together over a slow fire, and get your domestics to rub it slowly and well into the boots, till it is thoroughly soaked into the leather, but do not let the rubbing be done near a fire.

If you are doing any wood carving, you will find that pure glycerine is much better than oil to keep your tools bright and sharp. A little spirits should be mixed with the glycerine in the proportion of one part spirits to two parts glycerine, and this will be found a far more effective sharpener and polisher than common oil, which is apt to leave the tool oily and sticky. The head of the house may also find the hint useful for his own special turning lathe or tools, and for the camp carpentering shop.

After a Christmas Day in which it was possible to gather a rosebud or two in the open garden, and a New Year's Day which cleared up into just a picturesque touch of frost, with a nipping wind and a red sunset in the late afternoon; there descended upon us, on the 5th of January, a wild and windy snowstorm, which blew in heavy gusts throughout the day and night, and then departed, leaving a white world everywhere to receive what the "oldest inhabitant" in almost all parts of Great Britain, says was the hardest frost for fifty years! Certainly it was an intense frost, with intense cold while it lasted, and against it fires and furs were of little avail, and sneezing colds and burst water pipes are everywhere left as a memento of it, though some two days of good skating and curling did something to make up for these afflictions, when, "hey presto!" there sprang up a soft wind from the south-west followed by a night of rain, and snow and ice had vanished like a dream, so that to-day I saw the first violet and a white line showing through the green bod of the snow drop which in a few days will brave soot and smoke and make one dream of far-off country where shrubberies, lawns and glens will soon be whitening with these "fair harbingers of spring."

And now, really there is time for no more than your cooking receipt, which is for chicken patties. Skin and cut up a plump young chicken, take the flesh all off the bones, put the bones, well broken, the skin and giblets into a pan with cold water, a pinch of salt, some black

and red pepper corns, an onion, a piece of dry ginger and a cupful of savoury herbs, and boil till it tastes good and savoury. Meantime cut the flesh of the chicken very small, with a chopped up oyster, a minced truffle or two, and a little bit of raw chicken liver very finely minced; bake a thin paste and line some neat pattie dishes with it, place in each of these some of the mixture and a small spoonful of the gravy, cover with paste, return to the oven and bake carefully till ready, when I think you should find them good. So adieu.—
Yours ever,
MARGERY.

Cleaving the Turk's Head, Lemon Cutting, &c.

A rather novel competition took place the other day in Villa Nueva, F. C. V. M. á R., Province of Cordoba.

Three Englishmen from Villa Maria, and the one and only Englishman in Villa Nueva, challenged four Argentines to a competition of lemon cutting, tilting at the ring, and cleaving the Turk's head. The Englishmen were Messrs C. E. Baines, W. H. Emerson, and H. Girling, of the F. C. C. A., and Mr J. C. Todd (captain), of the F. C. V. M. á R., and the four Argentines who accepted the challenge were Sres. R. Prattini, José Altamira (captain), Federico Freytes and J. Seco.

The Argentines were attired in blue and white, and the Englishmen wore red and white. The weather was fine, and the plaza in Villa Nueva was crowded, with people on foot, on horseback and in coaches, during the competition.

The conditions were: To ride at full gallop, armed with a sword, and with cut known as No. 2 to slice a lemon, suspended from a string, in two halves, the lemon being on the competitor's left hand side; forty metres further on, still going at full gallop, to take with the sword, by a thrust, a 2 1/4 inch ring hanging at the height of the head of a man on horseback; and another forty metres farther on to sever, with cut No. 4, on the right hand side, a thin piece of wood representing the neck of the Turk supporting a zapallo (his head).

After an exciting contest which lasted two hours the result was given (each cut being counted one point) by the judges, Sres. Macario Casas (ex-gefe politico), and Luis Alvarez (comisario general), and the Englishmen found they had lost by a few points. After the competition the winners and judges were entertained to dinner by the losers.

This is the second time we have heard of such a competition here; the other was at the Junia Sports F. C. B. A. at P. of 1890.

The requirements for the game are few. A piece of timber standing four or five feet out of the ground, with a hole in the top, represents the body of the Turk; several pieces of thin wood, 12 inches long, represent his necks, which, as they are broken, have to be replaced; and a zapallo represents his head. For the lemon, a ten foot post with a piece nailed on as an arm, and the lemon suspended by a string till it is the height of a man's head; and for the ring—the same—a 12 foot post with an arm and an L shaped piece of iron fastened to it, so that the ring can be easily taken off; a few oranges or lemons, three or four 2 1/4 inch rings, and a light officer's sword.

We wish the Englishmen better luck at the return competition.
N. Y. Z.

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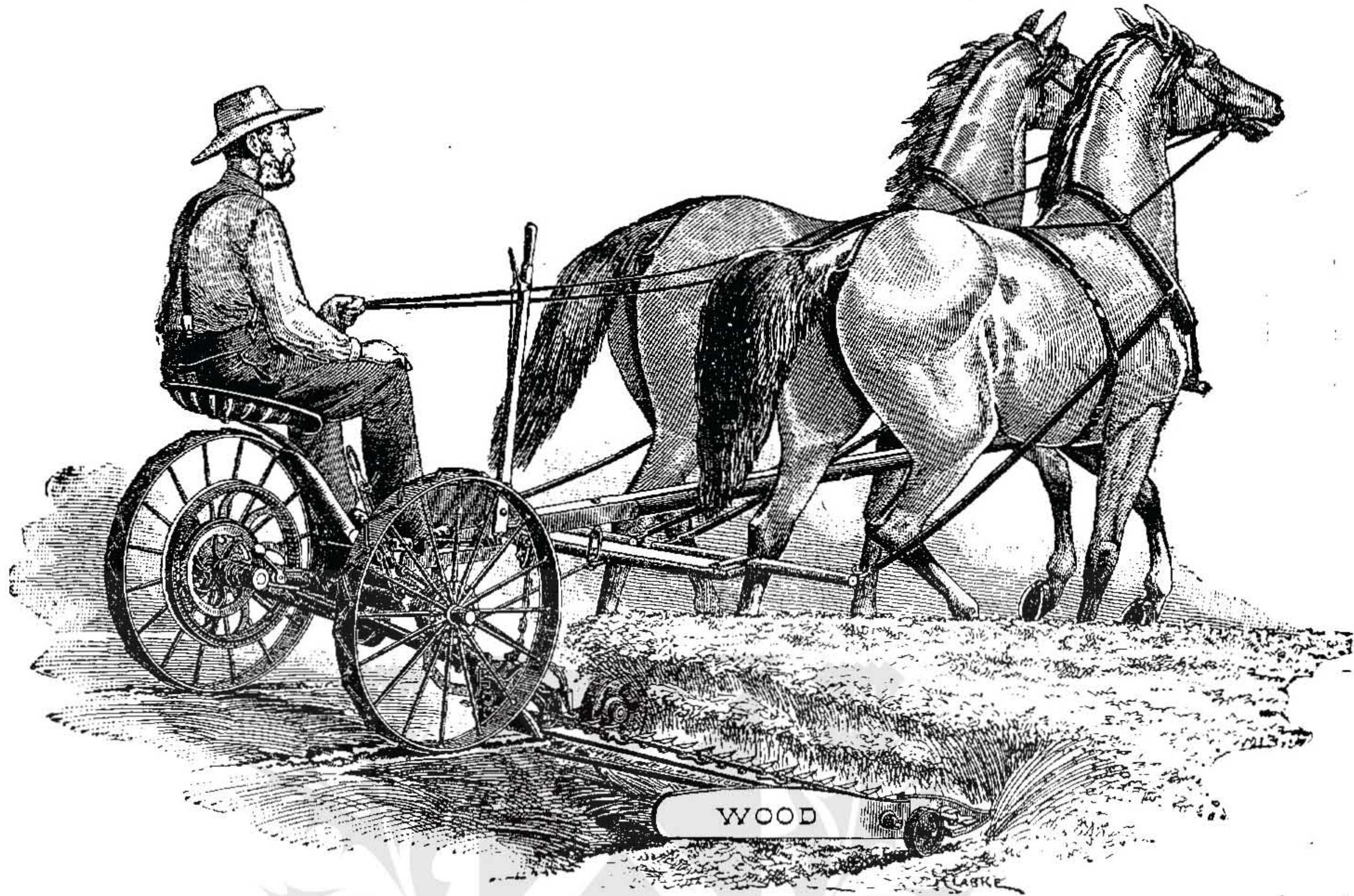
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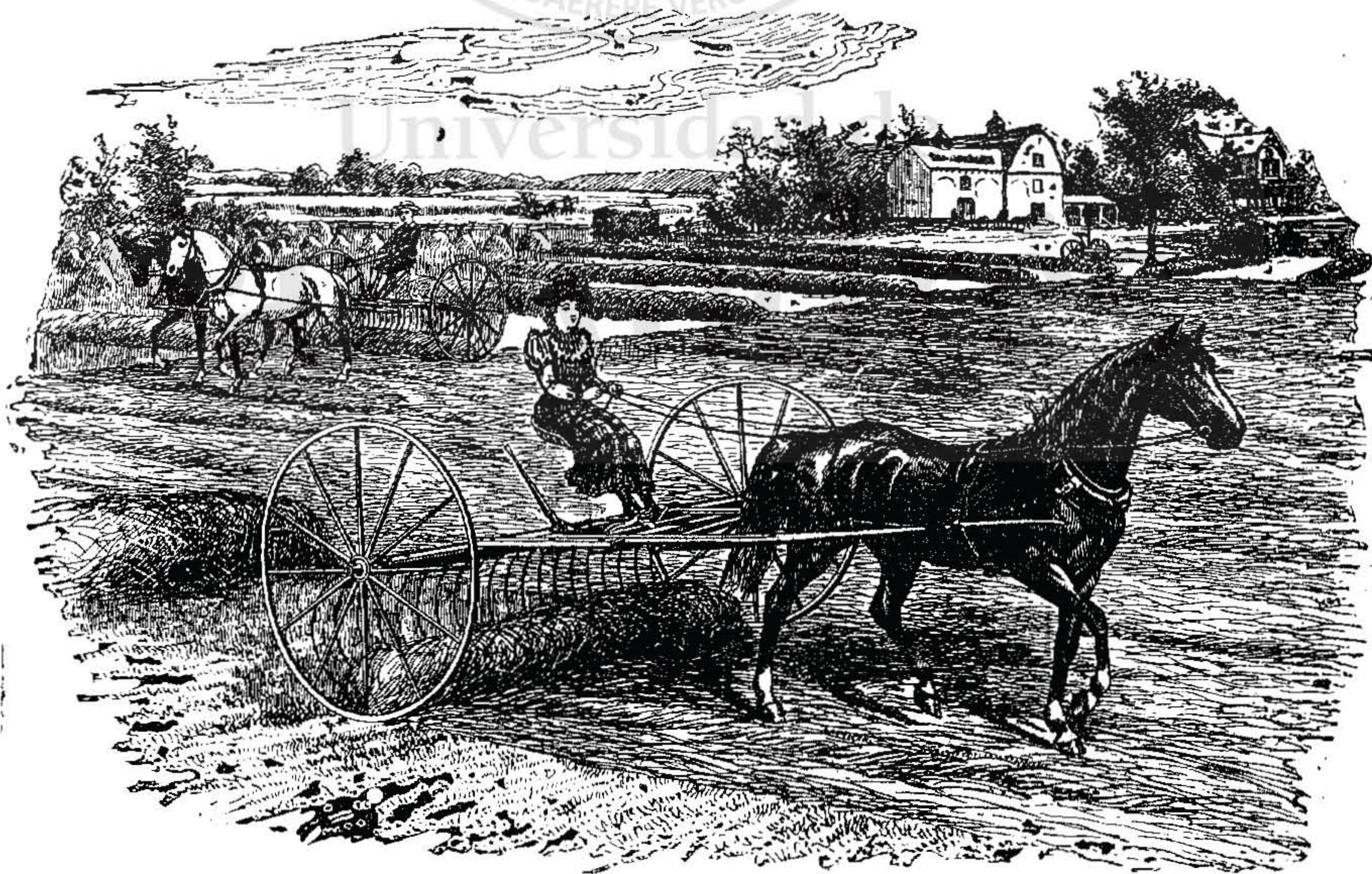
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