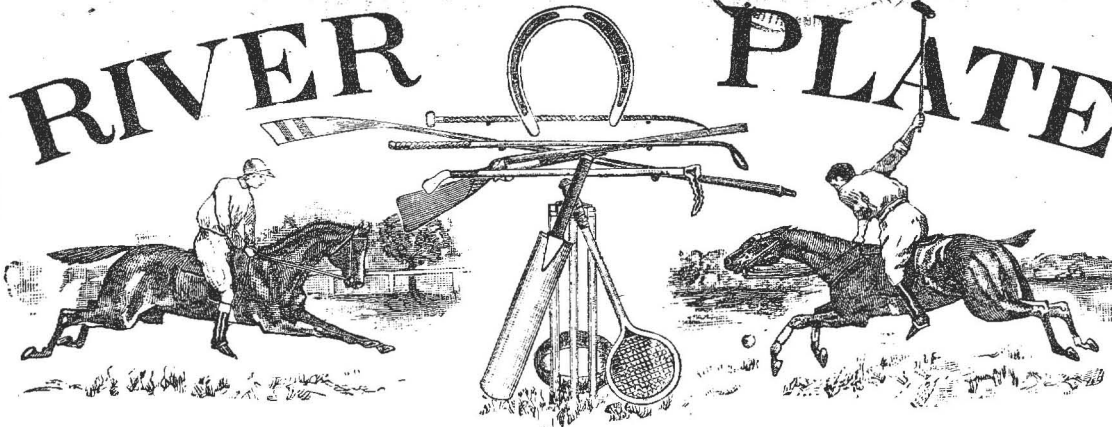


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NOTE. - SEE BACK PAGE.

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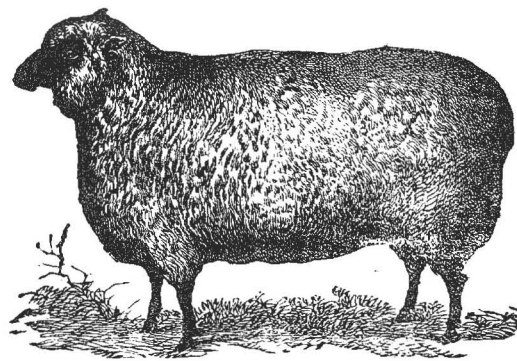
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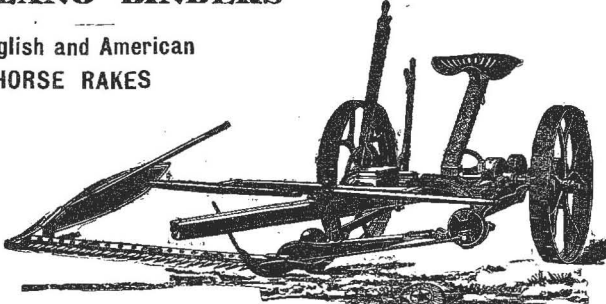
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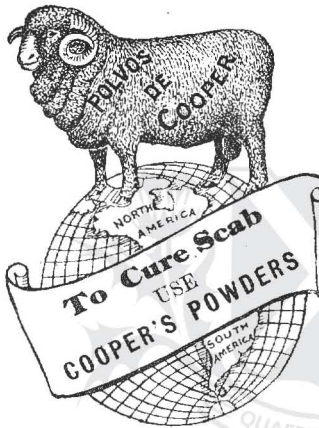
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## HOME NEWS

## FOOTBALL

## RUGBY.

Frost and snow prevented many of the fixtures for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, from taking place, and those matches which were decided were played on grounds in anything but fit state for play.

The most important Rugby match decided during the week was that between Blackheath and the London Scottish, at Blackheath. The home club employed the unusual tactics of putting two full backs on one side, an arrangement which of course necessitated there only being eight men in the scrimmage. The match on the whole was evidently better and more closely played than the one decided at Richmond earlier in the season, when Blackheath mercifully escaped defeat, and when the whistle sounded the London Scottish were left victorious by four points (a dropped goal) to nothing.

After inflicting a decisive defeat on Somersetshire on January 9, by 3 goals and 2 tries to a goal and a try, the Yorkshire team travelled down to Devon, and met the Devonshire men at Exeter on January 11. Their visit to the West caused a tremendous amount of excitement amongst the football fraternity, although the result of the match was almost a foregone conclusion, but considering that Somerset had obtained seven points against them, it was hoped that Devonshire might equal or even exceed this total. The Western men, however, failed to notch a single point, and were most hopelessly beaten by 15 points to nil after an exceedingly hard game.

Leicester was beaten by Coventry on their own ground by seven points (one goal and one try) to nil.

Bradford met with their first defeat this season at the hands of Burton-on-Trent by three goals and two tries to one try.

Nearly every Rugby fixture in Scotland for January 9 had to be abandoned.

## ASSOCIATION.

In the London Charity Cup competition Casuals played off their tie with Millwall Athletic, as also did Old Westminsters with Old Foresters, but the London Caledonians v. Old Carthusians had to be postponed on account of frost. In the first of these matches, which was played at Leyton on a mixture of snow and cocoon fibre, the Casuals were beaten by Millwall by three goals to one, a result, considering their wretched combination and condition they hardly deserved, and which was only due to their goal-keeper's excellent play. The Old Foresters kept their unbroken record, and only just beat the Old Westminsters by a goal to nothing, after an exceptionally exciting game. A much more one-sided game was the match between the Old Foresters and the Old Brightonians, in which the former won by five goals to one.

Nottinghamshire County v. Everton attracted a large company of spectators, the match being their return one in the League series. Everton eventually won a capital game by three goals to one.

Royal Arsenal v. Crusaders also attracted a great deal of attention, as both clubs are among the few representatives of the South in the Association competition. For an hour the game could not have been more even, and at the end of this time each side had scored a goal, but after this the amateurs tired, and the Arsenal eventually won by four goals to one.

The only other match of any importance was that between Clapton and Long Eaton Rangers, won by the former by four goals to two.

In Scotland, the "Inter-city" match, Glasgow v. Sheffield, was enabled to be decided, and a most excellent display of football was the result, in spite of slippery ground, Sheffield, albeit defeated by four goals to two, having really a trifle the best of the play, but the worst of the luck.

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

## A SHOOTING EXPEDITION

(Continued).

I never can resist looking at a good horse, and the one the deserter had been riding was a real beauty, but as lame as a tree. A dark bay without a white hair on him, and what caught my eye at once, no mark. He must therefore be an Indian horse, and I at once made up my mind that by some means or other he must become mine; and in imagination I already pictured myself flying over the camp after an ostrich on his back. I examined him all over, and the more I looked at him the more I liked him. As he stood holding up his lame leg I picked it up and examined it, and to my joy found a deep cut in the frog. I was delighted at this, as I was afraid there was some far more serious injury; this, however, although it incapacitated him from going any further, would, with a little care, be all right in a short time. All this time his owner did not know what I was about, as Anton and Huc had taken him inside the tent, where they were feeding him on biscuits and cold duck. He was far too busy satisfying his hunger to talk much at present, so I lit my pipe and sat down on Anton's bag of feathers to have a good look

at him. "Handsome as paint, but as wicked a little devil as ever crossed a horse," was my mental decision after a somewhat lengthened examination; a mere boy, probably not more than eighteen, and with no more moustache than I have seen many a celebrated Spanish beauty with.

I am not good at personal descriptions, so I won't attempt to describe him further than to say that his hair, eyes, and eyebrows, were jet black, his nose very thin and straight, in fact, had his eyes not been quite so shifty and his lips quite so thin, he would have made a lovely girl, but then, if he had been one, instead of busying myself thinking how I could best chizzle him out of his horse, I should have been thinking of something pretty to say, and ended up by falling over head and ears in love, and then this story would never have been written.

By and by, however, our visitor had had enough, and wiping his knife on the grass said, "Gracias, señores, that is the first I have eaten, except a little bread, since I left the frontier, three days ago." He then told us that he had been sent to the frontier six months ago for being too fond of other people's horses; that when he saw a good horse he always wanted it; that the last one he took a fancy to had belonged to a Comisario, who had him chased and taken prisoner and then sent off with a lot of others to protect their country against the invasions of the Indians.

So, after all, our good-looking visitor was only a common horse-thief. Meanwhile, his horses were standing there patiently, though no doubt as hungry as he and far more tired, so I suggested to him that he ought to let them go and feed. "Yes," he said, "I will let the old cream-coloured one go, a rest will do him good, but as for the other, he cannot go any further, he lamed himself this morning crossing the river, and I am going to cut his throat, as I want some hide to make a pair of boots and other things with." "Oh, you infernal young brute," thought I to myself, "I'll be hanged if you do any such thing!" but I didn't say so, I simply said, "If you want a pair of boots I will take the horse and give you a good pair for him." He jumped at the idea, and evidently thinking that I should draw back from my bargain unsaddled the bay at once, and handed me the reins, saying, "Take him; and now let me have a look at the boots." Huc brought out the spare pair I had brought, very good ones they were, and nearly new. He was delighted with them, though not nearly so much as I was with the exchange. The boots only cost me ten dollars, while a horse like that I could not have bought for a hundred.

I now began to ask him about the beast, whether he was as good as he looked. "Good," he replied, "I should rather think he is good; he belonged to Colonel Arredondo, who took him from a 'cacique' we killed about three months ago, and I don't suppose there is a horse to touch him on the southern frontier." He went on to tell us that he had himself run down ostriches and deer to a standstill on him, explaining at the same time that he had been Arredondo's "peon de mano," or valet, and that was how he came to have charge of his horses.

I gave him an old coat as well, and Anton gave him a pair of old breeks, sadly the worse for wear, and an old hat. Without more ado he set to work to take off his blue regimental uniform and put on all the clothes he had given him. "There," said he, when he had finished, "Now I feel like a Christian again." He next carefully tied up the clothes he had just taken off with a piece of string, and threw them into the river with the remark, "La patria is a very good thing till one has to serve, and then to the devil with 'la patria.' I would rather serve the Indians a thousand times than be a soldier."

Anton and Huc were never tired of asking our new friend questions about the Argentine army, and many a time did I hear old Anton's deep "Nom de dieu," while I was cleaning out the hoof of my new steed. When that was finished, I tied him out to feed in some lovely trefoil there was close to the river, a little further down the stream.

On my return to the tent I found all three sitting round the fire on excellent terms drinking maté. I asked our new friend what his name was, and he replied, "Señor Jose Videla, and very much at your service," and asked if he might be allowed to remain with us three days until his horse was rested. I told him that he certainly might stay three days and take his share of anything that was going—fun, food, or fighting—but added that if I found him up to any tricks I should certainly shoot him like a dog. I could not help admiring his nerve when he

looked up smiling and said, "Yes, you could do that very easily, and then if you chucked me into the river afterwards nobody would be any the wiser." Of course I had no intention of doing it but thought it just as well to frighten him a bit, and for all we knew his horse stealing tale might be all a lie, and he might have been a murderer or anything; certainly, whatever he had done he had not been sent to the frontier for good behaviour.

That evening, when Anton and I went to wait for the ducks flying home for the night, as we always did just before sunset, José came with me, and when I brought down a couple out of one batch his amazement knew no bounds. He told me that in his regiment there was an Italian who used to shoot ducks sitting sometimes, for the officers' table, and he was always considered a crack shot, but he never ventured to shoot at one on the wing, but always shot at a lot together on the water. He soon went off to watch Anton, and when he saw that he could knock them down as fast as I could, he returned to where I was and said, "Carramba, if we only had a few shots like you down on the frontier we would soon wipe out all the Indians. I asked him if he would like to try a shot, but he said he couldn't hit a cow ten yards off with a gun, but he could knock them down with his bolas.

A few minutes after, a whole batch came flying past a few feet above the water, and I told him to have a shy at them, which he did, letting fly at the ruck but knocking down two. We had plenty then with what we had already got, so I told him to go and fetch his bolas which had fallen on the other side, and after fishing out those I had shot we walked back to the tent.

Next day, while Huc was oiling the rifles, José was sitting a few yards off looking on and smoking cigarettes, when he suddenly jumped up, saying "Carramba, where did you get this rifle from, it belonged to a man in my regiment called Juan Petizo, and see, here is his mark," pointing to a hieroglyphic cut on the stock, "and this one," he continued, picking up the other we had taken from the place where the fight had been, "belonged to Rosario Freite." We asked him how that could be seeing that they were in our possession. He said, "Quien sabe, all I know is, they deserted from the fortin Italó about a fortnight ago, and I should have gone with them only I was under arrest at the time and could not get out." We then told him what had happened, and the fight that had taken place, resulting in the death of the two soldiers. We told him how we had hidden ourselves during their three days stay. He laughed, and said it was a good thing we had kept out of sight, for if they had seen us they would most certainly have shot us if possible for the sake of our clothes and horses.

He told us that a body of over a hundred Indians had crossed the frontier about three weeks before, but had not invaded yet, or else Colonel Arredondo would have had notice. We learned a good many secrets of frontier life, one of them was that the chief officers on the frontier took no pains whatever to prevent the Indians from coming in; in fact, the oftener they passed the frontier north to invade and carry off cattle the better they were pleased. When once they had news that a body of Indians had crossed the frontier line into Argentine territory, they had scouts out day and night, on the watch for their returning, as they knew they would not recross the frontier empty handed. When their approach was notified by the spies, they would go out with their men and fight them, in order to take away what they had stolen, and any animals taken from the Indians they would keep themselves. In this manner the chief officers enriched themselves at the expense of both the estancieros and Indians.

There was still another method of swindling carried on on a large scale. A man was named by the chief of the frontier, who, at that time was Arredondo, to supply all the forts along the line with animals for the maintenance of the soldiers, this man was called the "proveedor." Well, at stated times, this "proveedor" would start off with, say, 300 head of animals; when he got to Arredondo's fort, for instance, he would ask him how many he would require for that month. Well, the answer would be according to the actual number of men—thirty, forty, or fifty—and receive the number named and give a receipt in full for just double. That is to say, while perhaps only receiving forty beasts, he gave a receipt for eighty, and the proveedor and the Colonel divided the profits. This I know to be true, as I once happened to be at a frontier fort with the proveedor, who was an acquaintance of mine.

The officer in command of each fort had practically the power of life and death over his men, and many a man who was put down on the list at the end of the month as deserted had really been shot. There was no romance on the frontier in those days, the men were the scum of a half civilised race, and the officers, cut off from all civilisation, soon became, by constant contact with their subordinates, almost as brutalised as they were.

Videla was never tired of relating stories of his six months purgatory, as he called it, and Huc and Anton continually plied him with questions, and we did little or nothing during his stay except shooting a few ducks and attending to our skins, so that when the time came for Videla to resume his travels I, for my part, was not sorry to say good bye. I only met him once after that, many years afterwards, and then I saved his life, and I believe, though am not sure, that he saved mine; but that story must come in its proper turn.

Huc's hand was now getting on well. Of course he could not do much, but we used to leave him in charge of the tent when we went out after the nutrias or swans. One evening, as we were walking back from one of these excursions, old Anton said, "Carramba, if I only had my Seine net here we could catch thousands of fish in these narrow channels." "You stupid old ass," I replied, "why did you not bring it in the cart?" He answered that he had such a lot of things to bring, and besides, he had no idea there were so many fish in the river.

We set to work discussing the best means of getting it, and I proposed that we should see if Huc was game to go with a couple of led horses, and at the same time bring back some stores, as we were beginning to get rather short of several things. Huc said he would go certainly, when we asked him, and we agreed he should start in two days time.

(To be continued.)

CRICKET

FIXTURES.

- Sunday, Feb. 21, at Belgrano—Hurlingham v. B. A. y R. Ry.
Sunday, Feb. 21, at Lanús—Lanús v. Lomas.
Saturday, Feb. 27, at Lomas—Quilmes A.C. v. Lomas A.C.
Monday, Feb. 29, at Lomas—Las Flores C.C. v. Lomas A.C.
Monday, Feb. 29, at Palermo—Montevideo v. Buenos Aires (two days).
Monday, Feb. 29, at Hurlingham—Rosario v. Hurlingham (two days).
Monday, Feb. 29, at Belgrano—Lanús v. B. A. y R. Ry (two days).
Monday, Feb. 29, at Lomas—Lomas Academy v. Mr Dodds Eleven.
Monday, Feb. 29, at Lomas—Lomas Academy v. Adela.
Wednesday, March 2, at Lanús—Lomas Academy v. Lanús.
Wednesday, March 2, at Palermo—Montevideo v. Rosario (two days).
Wednesday, March 2, at Hurlingham—Buenos Aires v. Hurlingham (two days).
Sunday, March 6, at Lanús—Lanús v. Pencliff House.
Sunday, March 6, at Belgrano—B. A. y R. Ry. and ground v. Campana.
Sunday, March 6, at Tolosa—Lomas Academy v. Western Railway.
Sunday, March 13, at Belgrano—B. A. y R. Ry. v. Lomas.
Sunday, March 20, at Lomas—Lomas Academy v. London Bank.
Sunday, March 13, at Hurlingham—Western Railway v. Hurlingham.
April (Holy Week), at Montevideo—Buenos Aires v. Montevideo.
April (Holy Week), at Lanús—B. A. y R. Ry. v. Lanús.

JUNIN.

A match was played at Junin on Saturday, Feb. 26, between two teams representing the Offices and Shops respectively, and as, curiously enough, each side scored a total of 103 runs, the game resulted in a draw.

The following are the full scores:

Table with columns: Offices XI, 1st inn, Shops XI, 1st inn. Lists players and scores for both teams, totaling 103 runs each.

The return match between these two terms was played at Junin on Saturday, 13th inst., and as will be seen from the scores it below resulted in a win for the Offices' eleven by 127 runs, a result largely due to the splendid batting of Simms and Bryans, and the bowling of the former and Trueman. Shannahan bowled well for the Shops.

Scores:

Table with columns: Offices, 1st inn, Shops, 1st inn. Lists players and scores for both teams, totaling 161 runs for Offices and 34 for Shops.

B. A. AND R. RY. A.C. v. WESTERN RY. C.C.

A match between the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway A.C. and the Western Railway C.C. was played at Tolosa on Sunday, Feb. 7, and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors by 66 runs, in spite of their having had to play three men short. The batting of F. Archer and Bond was of great service to their side, as also was the bowling of the brothers Archer. Moffatt and Waits were the only two of the home team that were able to get into double figures.

Scores:

Table with columns: Western Railway, 1st inn, B. A. and R.R.A.C., 1st inn. Lists players and scores for both teams, totaling 113 runs for Western Railway and 47 for B.A. and R.R.A.C.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Table with columns: Player, O, M, R, W. Lists bowling statistics for F. Archer, S. Archer, J. Baker, G. P. Gates, G. W. Moffatt, J. P. Waits, A. J. Avery.

LOMAS A.C. v. QUILMES A.C.

This match was played on the pretty ground of the Quilmes Athletic Club at Bernal, and resulted in the defeat of the home team by 41 runs on the first innings.

Quilmes won the toss and elected to bat first, Crusoe and Pembroke Jones facing the bowling of Anderson and Barnes, who disposed of the first-named batsmen in his first over, and clean bowled Sinclair, Bocquet and Bennett in the next two following (4 for 13). When Ravenscroft and Brougham got together, matters looked much more hopeful for Quilmes, and the score rose steadily. Brougham was unfortunately run out, however, after making 14, and Palmer getting out in the same unsatisfactory way, and Duncan proving too much for Atkinson, the innings closed for a total of 83, Ravenscroft being left unbeaten for 34.

Lomas Athletic Club commenced batting with Duncan and Anderson against the bowling of Bennett and Cutler. Runs came only slowly at first, but Rowland coming in first wicket down punished the bowlers somewhat, and he and Bridges raised the score to 60 before he retired leg before bowled Bennett. Finally, after several changes of bowling, Sinclair, Crusoe, Fothergill and Pembroke Jones all having a turn with the ball, Quilmes disposed of the visitors for 124.

There still being some time left for play, Quilmes Athletic Club went in a second time, and made 33 for the loss of 4 wickets: Fothergill 2, Sinclair 6, Palmer 6, Pembroke Jones 14, and Atkinson not out 5.

A fairly large gathering of visitors witnessed the game, and Mrs Marriott Woodgate kindly supplied tea to them and the players, in a charming arbour made with willow branches, a pretty idea that might well be copied by other clubs.

The full scores were as follows:

Table with columns: Quilmes A.C., 1st inn, Lomas A.C., 1st inn. Lists players and scores for both teams, totaling 83 runs for Quilmes and 124 for Lomas.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Table with columns: Player, O, M, R, W. Lists bowling statistics for A. Anderson, J. Barnes, P. Bridger, D. Duncan, C. Reynolds, F. J. Bennett, W. Cutler, T. Sinclair, H. Crusoe, J. Fothergill, F. Pembroke Jones.

GARDENING NOTES

FLOWER GARDEN.

In my last notes on the Flower Garden, in speaking of the chrysanthemum, I am made to say, "and discontinue manure and water after the flower buds appear," instead of, as the sentence should be, "and discontinue manure-water after the flower buds appear."

The present will be a good time to set about getting up a stock of Fuschias for winter flowering. Several of the original species of Fuschias are most beautiful, and among them may be found far greater variety in the way of form and colour than amongst ordinary garden kinds, which, in many cases, so nearly resemble each other, that it is necessary to examine the plants side by side to detect the difference. The mention of such species as F. Splendens, Serratifolia, Fulgens, Gracilis, Corymbiflora, Microphylla, and Procumbens, will serve to show the variety existing among them, ranging, as they do, from the almost tree-like Corymbiflora to the little creeping Procumbens, and in the size of blossom from that of Fulgens to the tiny blossoms of Microphylla. Cuttings of young wood about two or three inches long inserted in a mixture of sandy soil and placed in a close frame for eight or ten days and shaded from bright sunshine, will quickly throw out roots. Be careful to cut the end inserted in the soil always at a point. As soon as the cuttings are well rooted, pot them off singly in three inch pots, and replace them in the frame, keeping it close for a few days, gradually exposing it to light and air until you can remove the sash altogether. About the latter end of March, plant out in beds in a slightly sheltered part where severe frosts will not hurt them.

Weigelia Rosea and its Variegated Variety.—These are two of the most attractive flowering shrubs which we have at the present time. They are extremely hardy and will grow anywhere, and they never fail to blossom profusely. Their habit of growth is exceedingly good: their long branches arch gracefully and form a bush very pleasing in outline. Many of the branches are clothed with flowers for a distance of five feet. The blooms individually are not unlike those of the Foxglove in form, but smaller. W. Rosea has green leaves and bright pinkish-white flowers. Those of its variegated variety are pale, but its foliage is highly attractive, being light in colour and beautifully variegated. It is a very ornamental shrub even when out of flower, and when in blossom it is altogether unique. As September and October flowering bushes they are grand, and should be universally grown. The smallest sized plants, too, bloom as freely as the large ones.

## ABORTION IN MARES

In a letter addressed by me to the Editor of this paper, on the 23rd Dec. ult., I stated that Sr. Even and Sr. Bernier, vet. surgeons, were writing on this subject, and that I would publish translations of their papers. As these papers, which have now appeared, and may be read in full in the annals of the Rural Society for Nov. and Dec. last, are somewhat long, I propose to summarise their contents in this issue.

Sr. Bernier publishes his observations in an informe *ad hoc*, presented by him to the Dean of the Faculty of Agronomic and Veterinary Science of the Province of Buenos Aires, in pursuance of a special mission conferred on him to study this question in the Partido of Lincoln. Sr. Bernier describes graphically the extension of the epidemic in the west of the Province of Buenos Aires, mentioning specially that on the estancia of S. Bravo 600 mares had slipped their foals. In the estancia managed by Mr. Gray in Vedia, 85 per cent of all the mares, pure, mestiza, and criollo, had aborted, and the same proportion had been observed in all parts.

Sr. Bernier names and considers in detail as possible causes of the epidemic, bad food, cold drinks, equine syphilis, the use of too young sires, bad air, imitation and contagion.

In considering the question of food, Sr. Bernier deals with that of ergot in the pasture, and after stating that he sought for it carefully but ineffectually, dismisses it as a possible cause of disease. The same result is obtained in considering other causes, until, in the end, the author decides that *there are probabilities that the disease is contagious*.

Sr. Bernier mentions the following facts which are of importance: In the estancia San Juan, of Sr. S. Hale, the disease was stopped by removing the mares to another portrero, and in the estancia of Sr. Stuyck, San Carlos, the same result had followed the removal of the mares after the first case of abortion.

The author then describes the symptoms which precede and succeed the abortion, amongst the former being weariness, colic in which the mare leaps and jumps like a potro when first mounted by a domador, followed by signs of cold, with discharge of foetid senia liquid from the vulva. Several days afterwards the mare aborts and for some time shows symptoms of pain and weariness accompanied by a further sickening discharge from the vulva, which is very swollen, and the vaginal walls show large hoemorrhagic stains. The foal is always dead.

Sr. Bernier's informe concludes with recommendations of isolation and disinfection, based upon his belief in the contagious character of the disease, which do not differ to any extent from those set forth in my first communication on this subject in the issue of this paper of November 11th last.

That doctors differ in this as on other questions is one of the first ideas that comes into our minds on reading next the article written by Sr. Even, who devotes a considerable part of his article to chaffing his colleague, Sr. Bernier, about looking for ergot at a time of the year when it was impossible to ever expect to find it. He also distinctly traverses all the preliminary symptoms noticed by Dr. Bernier, as colics, &c., and states that having been present at abortions and revised many manadas and interrogated many persons, he has never been able to verify the presence of any such symptoms.

Sr. Even notes that the epidemic has extended often to 80 and 90 per cent of the mares in a given establishment, and has never been less than 20 to 30 per cent. With respect to the preliminary symptoms, Sr. Even notices that in a manada little by little would be seen a few mares listless, with the hair hard and erect, and other symptoms of failing health. They kept behind in walking and ate little. At the end of eight or ten days they aborted, almost always without effort, sometimes walking with the manada. Soon after the abortion the mare picked up again without losing flesh. The expelled foetus is never in a state of putrefaction, as often occurs in accidental abortion. It appeared as if it had been cooked (boiled—cocido) and had a strong smell and produced an irritating action on the hands. The enveloping membranes are not destroyed by putrefaction, on the contrary both foetus and membranes appear to have undergone a special fermentation, which has had the effect of giving more resistance to the tissues. Sr. Even states that he has never seen the hoemorrhagic stains in the vagina referred to by S. Bernier.

The author points out that the affection did not proceed from ergot as, during the particular season in which the epidemic occurred, the ergot would not be found in the pasture, and as the ergot does not attack alfalfa, it would be useless to look for it in their dry food. He also argues that any fungoid cause of the disease would have been equally operative upon cattle and sheep, and that the absence of epidemic abortion in these hacienda shows at once that the cause of such abortion must not be looked for in any fungoid action.

The conclusion to which Sr. Even arrives is that the cause of the epidemic, which he unhesitatingly pronounces to be infectious or contagious, is some microbe or germ, which has probably got to be discovered, but that the plague from which the Republic has suffered of "abortion in mares" is due to the agency of microscopic germs he has no doubt. The consideration of the disease, therefore, passes to the hands of the micro-biologists.

Sr. Even alludes favourably to a thesis presented by a student on obtaining his degree as vet. doctor, Sr. Roca, which, "although it does not arrive at any positive conclusion, deserves to be read." I have not yet seen this thesis, but will do so, and if there be anything new in it will allude to it in a future issue.

A. STUART PENNINGTON.

## HORSE BREEDING

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,  
In your "Notes" of your issue of Feb. 3 you write "The question of how many mares should be served by a stallion in the season has to our mind never been satisfactorily answered," &c.

If you think the enclosed remarks on this and the following "Note" of sufficient interest would you kindly find space for them.

The sexual vigour of the horse must be the guide to the number of mares put to him. Owners of fashionable sires *must* limit the mares, or the subscribers would grumble at his being overdone, &c.; but any horse of a robust strain can manage 40 mares. Surely you are mistaken when you state that "most of our best horses have been amongst the first offspring of their sires." True, that Ormonde's sire was 5 years when he got him (his dam however was 13 years) Galliard's sire was 7 years, Isonomy's 6, Melton's 6, but amongst the still younger horses of note are Merry Hampton whose sire was 11 years, Ayrshire's 12, Donovan's 13, Sainfoin's 14, Surefoot's 13, Common's 12, whilst among the older horses are Barcaldine got when his sire was 16 years. St. Simon's sire was 9 (his dam 16), Galopin's sire was 17, Hermit's 15, Ben Battle's 20, Minting's 19, Charibert's 18, Bend Or's sire was 7 but his dam was 13, Springfield's sire was 15, Mask's 16, and a few of the still older celebrities might be quoted, as Flying Dutchman's sire 12, Voltigeur's 20, King Tom's 16, Macaroni's 17, Wild Dayrell's 16, West Australian's 15, Lord Lyon's 13, Saunterers 20, Doncaster's 20, &c., &c. which I think proves that most horses are quite as good stock-getters at from 10 to 20 years as they are at 5.

Your next "Note," in which you mention that "a thoroughbred horse by Poulet got 48 foals this season, 36 being slipped" (a heavy loss indeed to the owner). Are sheep recently dipped accessible to the mares? for there is no surer cause of abortion, which may become epidemic through sympathy, than the vile smell of sheep dip, and when they feed over the same grass where mares in foal run, it is certain to occur to some of them.

As an instance of what a thoroughbred horse can do in this beautiful climate, in the way of stock getting I venture to trouble you with a short statement of the result of our present sire's last year's covering:

Of 63 mares served to foal in August, September, October and November, 55 produced living foals, 1 slipped her foal and died two days after. One mare in foal was killed against a tree, owing to a stampede in the night, and 6 missed—total 63.

Four of the mares that missed, coming in use in March and April, were again put to Sir Richard, together with 12 other mares: of this lot one slipped her foal and one missed, and 14 are about to foal, making a total of 75 mares served; and if those about to foal go all right (though it never does to count one's chickens before they're hatched, especially in horse breeding) the result will be 72 stinted. Therefore, I think that a vigorous horse can cover 60 mares without impairing his power, and many will have their's fully taxed with 25. I may add that it is absolutely necessary, in our experience (in this country of over 20 years), to have the mares

tame, and always use covering hobbles at the time of service, to avoid injury and unnecessary excitement to the sire.

H. D. COLT.

Estancia Nueva "Las Macitas,"  
Entre Rios.

It would be an interesting inquiry to discover what type of horse in Great Britain is the most regular breeder. By Weatherby's General Stud-book one learns that, during the whole decade of the eighties, the percentage of living foals from racing mares was never less than 60 per cent., and generally averaged 62 per cent. The number of brood mares annually sent abroad averaged about sixty-four head. The oldest stallions recorded in this period is Thunderbolt by Stockwell, who lived to complete his thirty-first year: whereas Victorious by Newminster "died of old age" when only fourteen years old. These numbers have been, no doubt, on many occasions exceeded by other breeds: but we rather doubt if the percentage of foaling mares has: This points at the fact that obesity (which often is the condition of heavy cart mares) is more detrimental to fecundity than is mere feeding on highly concentrated food when this is not given so as to produce obesity. No mares are fed higher than thoroughbred mares, but either their natural disinclination to become "like a bullock" or the smaller volume of food taken into the stomach prevents the high feeding from making the mares barren. The number of foals, slipped by thoroughbred mares, is certainly large; but not larger than with other breeds. And the number of twins is very considerable. One mare produced them twice running, but we only find one case in which a twin foal was reared. There are few more remarkable records than that of Caller Ou, bred in 1858. She had her first foal—after a successful turf career—in 1867, and continued to breed until 1881—i.e., until she completed her twenty-third year.—*Live Stock Journal*.

## NOTES ON THE FORMATION OF A CAMP GARDEN

The latter end of March will be a good time to commence preparations for planting fruit trees. It is a good plan to have the holes ready a month or six weeks before hand, and planting operations will commence about the 15th of May. Make good, large holes, at least a metre and a half wide, taking out the top spit and laying it in a heap on one side, then loosen the soil in the hole well to the depth of another spade. The influence of the sun and air will greatly improve the soil. One thing I wish to impress on all planters is, *not to plant deep*. I believe there are more plants lost by deep planting than in any other way, so do not put more than two inches of soil on the topmost roots.

For the first season it will be well to keep the ground moved occasionally round the plants, and also before dry weather sets in, give a good mulching of manure or rotten material of any class.

I will now mention a few of the most suitable classes of fruit trees to plant: Cherries—Bigarreau Blanco, Bigarreau Napoleon, and Reina Hortensia; Plums—Buen Bocado, Morada Temprana, and Reina Claudia; Damsons—Damasco d'Orleans, and Damasco Real; Peaches—ripening in the order in which they are named, commencing at the latter end of December—Downing, Grosse Mignonne, Magdalena de Courson, Pavia Amarilla, Rey del Monte, Teton de Venus, and Pavia tardia; Figs—Cuello de Dama, de Portugal, Negro del Pais, Tres en Plato; Apples—Manzana Blanca and Manzana Colorado. For variety I may mention Quinces, Nispero, Walnut, Olive, Lemons, Oranges, Vines, and Pears—Belle de Orient keeps well for April, Beurre Colmar for May, Bruta y Beuna for January, Duchesse d'Angoulane for April, Moscatel for April and San Juan for December.

The above mentioned plants can be obtained from any respectable nurserymen, and it is well to order early in the season. Should the plants have made strong growth, cut them well back before planting and if necessary put stakes, but not if they can be done without.

HORTUS.

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## River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

## NOTES

Loud complaints constantly reach us of the way steam launches are driven at the Tigre, causing the occupants of rowing boats endless discomfort not to mention the danger they are continually putting them in. The chief nuisance is not caused by the small launches, but by the large ones, which in a narrow part make enough wash to swamp a small boat, or at any rate to completely wet its occupants, which if there happen to be ladies amongst them as has often been the case, makes an end to their day's enjoyment.

Mr D. Kingsland, who has had a very large experience of taking Argentine horses to England and selling them there, is now about to take over the management of a new repository in London which will be used as a depot for horses imported from this country. In connection with the yard in London, the company has acquired grass lands on which are suitable buildings, where newly arrived animals can be taken and conditioned before being brought to the hammer.

This is quite the right way to carry on what should be a splendid trade, which up to the present time has been ruined by horses, mostly bad in the first instance, being thrown on the market immediately on their arrival from the River Plate, and consequently in such wretched condition that they have only fetched the lowest of prices. The few weeks run on grass, and the handling that horses, consigned from here to the new company, will receive, will add tremendously to their value when they are brought up to be sold.

A syndicate has been formed in Sydney to open up a trade in horses between the Colonies and Great Britain, and an agent has been despatched to London to arrange for the opening up of the English market.

There are still a few clubs that have not yet replied to the letter of the secretary of the proposed Athletic Association asking them if they would be willing to affiliate themselves to the Association on its formation. As what will be the first athletic meeting held under the rules will probably be held in May, there is not much time left, so that the secretaries of these clubs that have not yet sent in their reply are requested to do so at once.

As regards the Polo Association, the various clubs have responded well to the proposal, and out of the thirteen clubs that have written to the Secretary each one has expressed its intention of joining the Association and playing under its rules. Favourable replies have been received from Tuyú, Montevideo, The Strangers Polo Club (Venado Tuerto), Santiago del Estero, Roldan, North Santa Fé, Santa Fé, Balcarce, The Rovers, Flores, Belgrano, Quilmes Athletic Club and Hurlingham. No replies have as yet been received from Colonia, Rosario, Gualeguay and Cañada de Gomez, and the Secretary will be glad to hear from them as soon as possible.

We must again remind those who intend entering their ponies for the Polo Races at Hur-

lingham on Monday, February 29, that the entries close on Saturday, 20th inst., to the Secretary, Cangallo 685.

Arrangements have now been completed for the sleeping accommodation at Hurlingham during Carnival. The coaches will be at the station from Saturday, February 27, to Thursday morning, March 3, and are exclusively for the use of members and those taking part in the races, tournament or cricket matches. Beds can be engaged up to Saturday, February 27, at 685 Cangallo, and after that date from the station-master at Hurlingham station. The cost of each bed will be \$2 50 a night. Dinner and breakfast will be served in the pavilion of the club.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear that the Santa Fé Polo Club will be unable to send a team to the polo tournament. It appears that the early date makes it impossible for the members of their team to get away, but that should another tournament be held later on, which we hope there will be, they will be able to compete.

The Cleary Opera Company opened at the Teatro Nacional on Saturday night with the Mikado, which they repeated again on Sunday, and played H.M.S. Pinafore on Monday. Both pieces, as usual, went off capitally, to rather poor houses, but this was owing no doubt to the fearful heat which on Monday especially made it almost impossible to sit in the theatre. Too much praise cannot be given to the different members of the company for the hard way they work, as acting with any spirit in this trying weather must require herculean exertion. We criticised these pieces as interpreted by the Cleary Company when they visited us last August, so that it is sufficient to say that they go better than ever. The immortal Gaiety "Pas de Quatre," which was danced each night, now goes as charmingly as—well, as charmingly as Lillian Bruce, Florence Levy, Maud Wilmot and Eva Greville could make it go themselves, higher praise we cannot give. To-night the company will play the Sorcerer, a piece that has not been given in Buenos Aires before, so doubtless there will be a good house.

We can confidently recommend the Ship, which is next door to the Tigre Boat Club, as a comfortable house of call, though we think that had Mr Smith-Cusack established his house up the river, at a nice distance for a row from the club, he would have supplied a want.

Mr J. O'Donoghue, who has practised veterinary surgery so successfully in Montevideo, and who has now come up to practise in Buenos Aires and Belgrano, is, we hear, proposing to start a large livery stable in Belgrano, and should he do so a long-felt want will be supplied, as there must be a very large number of horses standing there at livery whose owners would at once take advantage of the benefits of a well managed stable, in which their horses would be really well cared for.

The Racing season commences at Belgrano next Sunday with a short programme, not too well filled, and unless the weather gets considerably cooler, we are afraid the attendance will only be limited.

The Jockey Club have applied to the Government for the title deeds of the lands granted for racing purposes by act of 7th March 1888. The Jockey Club have carried out all the stipulations of that act; furthermore, they have spent \$800,000 in improving the grounds and building stands. The Club consider that the title deeds should be signed on the understanding that the grounds shall always form part of Palermo Park and that, in return for all the improvements the Club have made and are bound still by law to make, the lands and appurtenances will remain in the hands of the Club. We believe that these lands must remain state property and can only be sold by special law of Congress; the Jockey Club is merely entitled to the use of these lands in return for improvements made.—*The Standard*.

We have received the scores of a cricket match between Carcaraña and Canada de Gomez, but unfortunately they arrived just before going to press, so we must hold them over till next week.

A commencement was made by Lord Sheffield's team in Australia in the two-day match against, sixteen of East Melbourne on Jan. 7. The home team, who went in first, obtained 176, and two

wickets of the visitors fell for 13. On Saturday the Englishmen completed their innings for 201, Abel's share amounting to fifty, and McGregor's to forty-three. The East Melbourne men entered upon their second innings, but had not completed it when stumps and the match were drawn.

On Jan. 9 Lord Sheffield's team were opposed by sixteen of South Melbourne, and, going in first, they put together 290 for the loss of six wickets. Maurice Read (sixty), Stoddart (fifty-five), and Bean (forty-one), being the chief scorers. Continuing on Jan. 11, the Englishmen increased their score to 438, Grace's share amounting to sixty-nine, and McGregor's to sixty-one. In the time that remained South Melbourne scored 102 runs for the loss of eight wickets. The match was then drawn.

## POLO

## HURLINGHAM v. QUILMES A.C.

As a practise game for the teams to represent these two clubs in the Hurlingham tournament, the above match was played at Quilmes on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th, and after a capital game, the quality of which can in no way be judged by the score, Hurlingham retired winners by ten goals to one. The teams were:

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

The Quilmes Athletic Club team opened well, and had some very bad luck once or twice in the ball just going outside the posts, and during the first quarter, which was a fairly fast one, they perhaps had a little the best of the game, though Hurlingham drew first blood in this period. The next quarter was also well contested and, although Hurlingham, at the call of time, had notched four goals to the Quilmes team's one, had the latter hit a little straighter in front of goal the score would not have been nearly so one-sided. The visitors had matters more their own way in the last two periods, and, adding six more points to their total, when the whistle sounded they were left winners, as stated above, by ten goals to one.

For the winners Smyth was playing a splendid game, and as No. 2 was everywhere; he scored four goals for his side, the others being hit by Ravenscroft (3), Balfour (2), and Robson (1).

The losers individually all played well, and had it not been the first time they had played together, would have shown a very different result, as they all rode hard and hit hard and are well mounted. We would suggest a slight alteration in the placing of their team, viz., that Bennett should play back, as being an older player he is much more likely to do well behind than the other members of his team. Bell showed himself to be an exceedingly pretty player and a good horseman as well, and he with Bennett, who made the successful shot for Quilmes, did all he could to avoid defeat.

The ground, which shows the result of a great deal of care and attention, played very true, and the going, after the recent rains, was all that could be desired.

## LAS PETACAS.

A match between an Anglo-Argentine team representing Las Petacas and one captained by Mr. Isherwood, took place at the Las Petacas estancia on February 9th, the sides being as follows:

Las Petacas.	Mr. Isherwood's team.
1. F. Kinchant	1. J. Foster
2. Francisco Benitez	2. Isherwood
3. W. White	3. F. Robinson
José Martinez (back).	M. H. Whish (back).

Owing to the ground being new and without grass of any kind, the game throughout was a very fast one, Petacas drawing first blood by scoring two goals to love in the first quarter, both points being hit by Kinchant.

In the second quarter Petacas still had the best of the game and scored three more goals, hit respectively by White, Benitez, and Kinchant.

After a change of ponies and a little refreshment, the southern team played up with more spirit and Whish, who, up till now, had hardly been playing up to his usual form, scored a brilliant goal for his side, a point which was, however quickly revenged by White adding another goal for Petacas.

The fourth quarter was more evenly contested, and each side scored two goals, those for Mr. Isherwood's team being hit by Foster and Isherwood, and those for Petacas by Kinchant and Benitez, so that at the close of the game the Petacas team were left winners by eight goals to three.

#### HURLINGHAM v. THE ROVERS.

It is a curious fact that the only two matches the Rovers have lately won have both been against Hurlingham, which is undoubtedly the foremost polo Club of Buenos Aires, and when it is considered that the team they met on the Quilmes Athletic Ground last Sunday is supposed to be the strongest that Hurlingham can put in the field, they are to be sincerely congratulated on their victory. The teams which faced each other were as follows:

The Rovers.		Hurlingham.	
1. W. D. Bailey		1. F. J. Balfour	
1. A. M. Hudson		2. R. M. Smyth	
3. A. Yeomans		3. J. Ravenscroft	
A. Murray (back).		H. S. Robson (back).	

The first two quarters, though not particularly fast, were fairly exciting; Hurlingham obtained a free hit for a cross in the first, from which Smyth scored a goal, but Hudson soon equalised matters by notching a point for the Rovers, so that at the close of the period the score stood one goal all.

Almost immediately the ball was thrown in for the second period the Rovers got possession of it, and taking it down to the Hurlingham goal Hudson again scored for the home team. After a few minutes give and take play, Hurlingham, on recommencing, made a combined rush on the Rovers goal, and Ravenscroft put it through. The Hurlingham No. 1; when the goal was scored, was claimed to have been off-side when he rode out the Rover's back, but as neither of the umpires found themselves in a position to give an opinion, the goal was left disputed, so that the score, at the end of the period, was the Rovers two goals, Hurlingham one, and one disputed.

The third quarter was much faster than the preceding ones, and the game grew most exciting as first one side and then the other held a slight advantage. Bailey added another goal to the Rovers' total, and Smythe, scoring again for Hurlingham, the score at the end of the quarter was the Rovers three goals, Hurlingham two and one disputed.

The fourth quarter was also a capital one as regards pace, and owing to the evenness of the score each side tried their best to gain some advantage. The Rovers, however, held their own to the end, Yeomans hitting a fourth goal for them, and thus leaving them winners by four goals to two and one disputed.

The Rovers, one and all, played an exceptionally good game, and the way they have improved in the last few months reflects great credit on them, as this improvement is clearly the result of constant practice. Yeomans especially played exceedingly well, and hit very hard, whilst Murray, as usual, was very safe at back.

The play of the Hurlingham team was decidedly disappointing; their combination was not bad, but their individual play was poor and the Rovers fairly beat them all round.

The ground, on the state of which the Quilmes Athletic Club are to be congratulated, played remarkably well, and the going, as on Friday, was excellent.

#### THE MONTEVIDEO REGATTA

The Regatta given in the Bay on Sunday, the 7th inst., by the Club Nacional de Regatas was attended by a large concourse of people, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day. So far as they went the races were very successful, but we think it a pity that the Committee limited the entries to the inter-club races to only one crew from each. From a spectators point of view at least it would have been a much prettier sight to have seen half a dozen boats instead of two disputing the victory.

The absence of the men-of-war's boats was also to be regretted. Much interest was taken in some of the events, but the intervals between the races were much too long and too tedious for the ordinary spectator, many of whom did not stop to see the programme through. One very objectionable habit we noticed which, even if excusable in a rough crowd, came as a surprise from the elegantly dressed passengers of some of the lighters, tugs, and steamers that lined the

course: the losers in every race were greeted with whistling and derisive jeers. We are glad to say this did not extend to the members of the different Clubs taking part, but was simply an expression of the liberal education of the swell mob. We particularly noticed when the Montevideo Rowing Club won their first race, the four stroked by Poole, the losing crew, saluted the winners most cordially.

The following was the result of the races:

1st Race—Long oars; 1000 metres; For members of C. N. de R. who had never competed before. Prize, silver medal.

E. Ventura 1, E. V. Lavoure 2, E. M. Castel, cox.

2nd Race—Four oars; inter club race; 1600j metres; prize, steel and gold medal.

Won easily by the C. N. de R. crew. F. Trueba 1, J. Cazaux 2, E. Mondino 3, S. Bergallo 4, A. Castel, cox.

3rd Race—Men-of-war's boats; four oars; 2000 metres; prize, silver medal.

The Italian boat not showing up, the race was a row over for the National boat of the Resguardo.

4th Race—The International Fours; 2000 metres; prize, gold medal.

As the Buenos Aires Rowing Club had decided not to compete, the race was run between the following crews: Club Nacional da Regatas—C. D. Marshall 1, J. Susveilla Guarch 2, L. Vidal Saura 3, M. Cazenave, A. Castel, cox.

Montevideo Rowing Club—A. Davie 1, R. Ludeke 2, R. Fleige 3, A. J. Davie 4, H. Wille, cox.

Both crews got away to a good start and the Rowing Club led to the turn. Here the advantageous station gave the National Club the lead of a length, which they increased, winning by two lengths.

5th Race—Men-of-war's boats; twelve oars; 2000 metres; prize, silver medal.

As the French boat did not put in an appearance the race resulted in a row over for the Oriental Comandancia de Marina.

6th Race—C. N. de R.: four oars; 1500 metres; prize, silver medal.

Won by following crew: J. Lema 1, J. Legrand 2, L. Mondino 3, S. Bergallo jr. 4, E. A. Fearon, cox.

7th Race—Double sculls; 1200 metres; prize, silver medal.

Crews: C. N. de R.—J. Susveilla Guarch 1, L. Vidal Saura 2, A. Portela, cox.

M. V. R. C.—H. R. Fleige 1, R. Ludeke 2, H. Wille, cox.

Much to the surprise of their supporters, Ludeke and Fleige were outpaced the whole way and lost by more than two lengths.

8th Race—Four oars; 2nd crews; 1600 metres; prize, gold medal (presented by M. R. C.)

Crews: C. N. de R.—C. Vallvé 1, V. Borro 2, J. M. Dubra 3, C. D. Marshall stroke, A. Castel cox.

M. V. R. C.—H. Leopold 1, C. Sturzenegger 2, A. D. Dunbar 3, W. L. Poole stroke, H. Wille cox.

The advantage which the turning gives to the outside station was again very apparent for the Rowing Club gained a length thereby, and rowing steadily, drew father and farther away from their opponents, winning easily by four lengths.

9th Race—Men-of-war's boats; six oars; 2000 metres; prize, silver medal.

Only two crews showed up, the race being won after a hard tussel by the Resguardo against the Cerro.

10th Race—Long oars; 1200 metres; prize, silver medal.

Crews: C. N. R.—L. Vidal Saura 1, M. Cazenave 2, A. Portela cox.

M. R. C.—R. Fleige 1, R. Ludeke 2, H. Wille cox.

The closest and most exciting race of the day: first one and then the other of the crews leading, till at the end the Rowing Club shot in victors by a few feet.

The eight-oared race was not rowed.—*Uruguay News.*

#### ZOOLOGICAL NOTES

By A. STUART PENNINGTON

(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

#### ARMADILLOS.

Amongst the most remarkable of the Argentine Fauna are the various species of Armadillos, popularly known by the names Peludo, Matabo, Mulita, Quirquincho, Piche, Pichecigo, &c. The word "Armadillo" itself is a Spanish one, given by the early colonists to these animals on account of their being armed with armour plates.

The Armadillos belong to the order EDENTATA, which includes a number of animals differing very much one from another, but all united by the negative feature of having no front teeth. To the Edentata belong the Sloths, the Ant Eaters, and the Armadillos, all of whom have representatives in this country.

Armadillos are easily recognised by their covering, more or less complete, of a hard bony crust or armour, separated into shields and bands, for the protection of the head, back, loins and tail. Professor Huxley says that this armour may be compared to that of the crocodile. The bands

are more or less movable, and enable the animal to roll itself up, indeed, in one species the matabo, or quinquicho-bola, it can roll itself into a complete ball. The Armadillos have no front teeth, but have grinding teeth curiously placed in the jaws. Between each tooth and its neighbour is a space into which the corresponding tooth of the other jaw fits on closing the mouth.

These animals feed on vegetable matter and insects, and are powerful diggers in the ground. In this latter capacity they are aided by their powerful claws, which are long, and in some species quite out of proportion to the size of the animal.

In habits they are mostly nocturnal, but the Mulita and occasionally the Matabo may be found in the daytime.

The following species are found in the Republic:

The Giant Armadillo (*Dasypus gigas*, Cuv).—This is the largest species of the tribe, and measures over three feet in length without the tail, which member adds another 18 inches to the length.

It makes long and deep burrows in the ground, and has been said to dig up and eat carrion and even to disinter the bodies of travellers.

It has 22 to 24 small teeth on each jaw on each side, or between 88 and 96 in all. It has five claws on each foot.

The Tatu (*Dasypus Tatonay*, Desm.) is much smaller than the preceding. It has 30 to 40 teeth and five toes on each foot. The female has two pectoral teats. The tail, instead of being covered with rings, as is usually the case, is nearly naked, being only covered with brown fur near the root.

It has thirteen movable bands between the shields of its armour.

The Peludo (*Dasypus villosus* Desm.) is so-called (peludo—hairy) from the number of black hairs interspersed amongst the armour. It measures about 15 inches in length without the tail. It has six or seven movable bands between the shields. It has eight teeth on each side. This species is exceedingly common in the Pampas. The old colonists of the country, according to Azara, preferred these animals to beef or veal, and to the present day its flesh is eaten with gusto by many. It feeds on carrion, being specially partial to dead horses, which it is said to enter from below and to destroy all the interior of the carcass before an external view would reveal its presence.

The Mulita or Mule Armadillo (*D. hybridus*) is also common on the Pampas and, as before stated, is not nocturnal. The female has from eight to ten young at a birth, and the individuals of each litter are often all of the same sex. This species is often used for food, and is a standing dish amongst the *Plats du jour* in many restaurants.

The Piche or Quinquicho (*D. minutus*) is a small species a little more than a foot long, including the tail. Its armour is very pretty, and according to Darwin it can live for months without water. It is an active burrower, "hiding itself so quickly in the soft soil that its hind quarters disappear almost before one can alight from one's horse." It lives in the sandy coast of the west of Chili and in the dreary regions of Port Descado, being found in all the intervening Patagonian territory.

The Matabo or Ball Armadillo (*D. apar.*) has its three central bands free and its tail protected before and behind with shields. By this means it can roll itself up into a complete armour-plated ball, defying the efforts of dogs, monkeys, or other animals to drag it from its burrows. It is about 15 inches in length. Its colour is blackish-brown. If uses its short tail, like the kangaroo, to sit upon.

The Pichiciego (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).—This is the most curious of all the species of armadillos, being very small, about six inches in length, with its body thickly covered with fine hair and having a loose shell or armour plate extending all along its back, but only fastened or united to its back at its front and back edges and along the backbone. This shell is made up of 24 movable bands. It has a short club-shaped tail. In captivity this animal feeds upon caecopillars, enjoying those of the Bicho de Canasto.

The Pichiciego is said to resemble the mole in its habits, and like the mole and equally undeservedly has the credit of being blind (ciego—blind).

As before stated, various of these species are eaten in this country. On this subject we quote the humorous remarks of Dr. Holmberg, of the Palermo Zoological Gardens:

"What will not man eat? From Ugolino to the Indian of whom Humboldt speaks, and who feeds on earth, from the vegetarians to those who live on partridge hung for fourteen days on a hook, from the bee eaters of Missiones and the Chaco who will eat half an arrobe of honey without sickening themselves to the New Guineans who toast spiders and think they have a flavour of almonds, what does not the man wolf eat? However that may be, the opinion is unanimously in favour of the Mulita, which everybody considers a delicacy. As in the season of the chase it is always fat, it is rather heavy food, and no person with a delicate stomach should eat it without taking half an hour afterwards a glass of water with at least two grammes of bicarbonate of soda and after his coffee a copita of peppermint. With respect to the peludo opinions differ. The gastronomers say it ought to be boiled to take off its smell and bad taste. The only time I tried it, and that was boiled, I found it detestable."

**THE EFFECT OF SALT ON PIGS**

In case that it is not generally known that salt or very salt water is so injurious to pigs, we take the following letter, with its accompanying Editor's note from *The Field* of January 16:

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will let me know how much salt it would take to kill a pig of about 8 or 9 stone. We have had, on a farm in hand, several pigs die. On opening them we found that their stomachs were very much inflamed. There was no stoppage, and their lungs, hearts, and livers seemed perfectly sound. They had been fed, for the last month or more, on barley meal and lentil meal, in the proportion of six or seven barley meal to one of lentil. Last Tuesday, 15th inst., a little salt was ordered to be added to their food, and the man put in—what we have since calculated to be—a little under 2oz. of salt per diem per pig. Would this be enough to cause the damage? The smaller pigs that were attacked had a sort of convulsions, and hiccoughed a lot; but an old (or rather breeding) sow died quite quietly. Do you think there is any mineral poison that would cause these effects? Some of the pigs that have had the fit of convulsions seem to be getting over it, but others look like dying. What would you prescribe for them?  
H. B. W.

[That salt in any quantity acts upon pigs very hurtfully is well known. We have ourselves had a case of an entire litter being killed through a thrifty housewife emptying—as being too good to throw away—a pailful of brine into the swill tub. How much would be a fatal dose would depend upon the age and strength of the animal. In your case, it is quite possible that the salt was not mixed equally through the mass, and, that so, some pigs got more than others. But that the salt was the cause of the deaths we entirely believe. Still, it is just possible that if the lentil meal was from Indian lentils, that you may have got hold of a poisonous variety—there are such.—Ed.]

**GETTING UP WOOL FOR SALE**

A New Zealand pastoralist, who has been on a visit to London, offers the following information concerning the best way of getting up colonial wool for sale:—I am told that it is not advisable to attempt much in the way of classification in a small clip, but that if any wool is manifestly inferior to the rest it should be put by itself, even if there is only enough to fill one bale. Also that all matted fleeces should be put together, and the bales distinctly marked "mats" or "cobs." If this is done the mats will bring nearly, if not quite, as good a price as the rest of the fleeces; but if they are mixed with the rest they will bring down the price of the whole. 2.—All the buyers whom I consulted agreed that wool will fetch at least a half-penny more if the bellies are kept separate and the fleeces carefully skirted. Of course a careful calculation of weights is necessary to decide whether it will pay a farmer better to take, say, 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for the fleeces and 6d. for the bellies and pieces, or 9d. for the whole. 3.—I asked whether the buyers take a note of the brands, and try to get the same in successive years. I was told that this is only the case with certain large clips of well-known excellence; but that although a small grower cannot make a good name for himself, it is very easy for him to make a bad one. 4.—I was told that one great bugbear of the woollen manufacturers is getting vegetable fibre of any kind among the wool, and

that the suspicion of there being straw among it will seriously depreciate it; so when the woolshed is used, as is often the case, for storing chaff or corn, the farmer should be very careful to have the floor thoroughly swept before he puts his fleeces on it.—*The Farmer and Stock Breeder.*

**List of Clubs with their Secretaries**

CLUB	SECRETARY
Argentine Association Football League	A. Lamont, Plaza Constitucion F.C.S.
Balcarce Polo Club	F. J. Dawson, Balcarce F.C.S.
Buenos Aires Cricket Club	Denny Stokes, Victoria 536, Buenos Aires.
Buenos Aires and Rosario Ry. Athletic Club	T. Fisher, 248 Avenida de Mayo, B. Aires.
Buenos Aires Football Club (Rugby)	R. W. Anderson, 476 Piedad, B. Aires.
Buenos Aires Football Club (Association)	H. Anderson, 126 Florida, Buenos Aires.
Buenos Aires Rowing Club	J. W. Hunter, 3 de Febrero 103, Belgrano.
Belgrano Polo Club	J. W. Hunter, 3 de Febrero 103, Belgrano.
Campana Polo Club	F. J. Bardrick, B. A. and R. Ry., Campana.
Cañada de Gomez Polo Club	J. S. Robinson, Cañada de Gomez, F.C.C.A.
Colonia Polo Club	L. Edwards, Barrancas Coloradas, Colonia.
Cordoba Athletic Club	J. W. Besserer, Casilla 21, Córdoba.
Flores Polo Club	H. Scott Flores, 221 Rivadavia, Flores.
Guaqueguay Polo Club	A. Raikes, Guaqueguay, Entre Rios.
Hurlingham Club	M. G. Fortune, 635 Canello, B. Aires.
Junin Athletic Club	H. J. Whitfield, Junin F. C. B. A. al Pacifico.
Lands Cricket Club	J. Brayshaw.
Lomas Academy Athletic Club	J. Kahl, 631 Corrientes, B. Aires.
Montevideo Athletic Club	J. Harvey, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
Montevideo Cricket Club	A. Gair, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
Montevideo Polo Club	C. H. Jefferies, Club Inglés Montevideo.
North Santa Fé Polo Club	F. Kinchant, Las Petacas, San Jorge F.C.C.A.
Pacific Ry. C. C.	
Quilmes Athletic Club	T. B. Sinclair, 371 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
Roldan Polo Club	J. D. Pryce, Hotel Inglés Roldan.
Rosario Athletic Club	J. A. H. Beaumont.
Rosario Polo Club	W. F. Christie, F.C.C.A. Rosario.
Rosario Rowing Club	E. W. Newte, English Bank Rosario.
Rovers Polo Club Quilmes	A. M. Hudson, 56 San Martin, Buenos Aires.
St. Andrews Athletic Club	E. Morgan, Plaza Constitucion, F.C.S.
Santa Fé Polo Club	J. Benitz, La California, Las Rosas, F.C.C.A.
Santiago del Estero Polo Club	R. McSmyth, La Banda, Santiago del Estero.
Strangers Polo and Racing Club	A. Macdonald, Venado Tuerto.
Tigre Boat Club	W. H. Krabbé.
Tucuman Athletic Club	Stuart Shipton, F.C.N.O.A., Tucuman.
Tuyú Polo Club	H. Gibson, Los Ingleses, Ajó P.C.S.
Western Railway C.C.	W. Schoppe, F.C.O. Tolosa.

**HURLINGHAM**

**FORFEIT LIST**

1891

Stud 2nd Argentino (Sr. Joaquin A. Capmany), entry fee \$50—	
Pluton.....	Premio Ecurie, April 6.
Stud Stop (Sr. Molina), entry fee \$30—	
Pinquilla.....	Premio Expreso, April 6.
Sr. J. M. Ezcurra, entry fee \$30—	
Don Laguna.....	The Laddie Steeplechase, Sept. 8.
Sr. J. M. Ezcurra, entry fee \$30—	
Don Laguna.....	Hurdle Race, October 17.
Sr. E. Billinghurst, entry fee \$25—	
Murcielago.....	Premio Las Rosas, Nov. 25.
Stud Crisis (Sr. E. W. Fernandez), entry fee \$50—	
Crisis.....	Premio Gardonia, Nov. 25.
1892	
Mr E. Billinghurst—	
Premio Europa, Jan. 6....	Fine imposed by starter \$20
Sr. J. J. Mandia—	
Premio Europa, Jan. 6....	Fine imposed by starter \$20
Mr C. J. Klappenbach—	
Premio Europa, Jan. 6....	Fine imposed by starter \$20

**HURLINGHAM TOURNAMENT.**

The following is the programme of the Polo Pony Meeting to be held during the Polo Tournament at Hurlingham, on Monday the 29th of February:

1. FLAT RACE, 500 metres; entrance \$10.
2. BENDING RACE, 8 posts, 8 yards apart; entrance \$5.
3. FLAT RACE, 1000 metres; entrance \$10.
4. JUMPING COMPETITION; entrance \$5.
5. BAREBACK RACE, 1000 metres; entrance \$5.
6. TANDEM RACE, 1000 metres; entrance \$10.
7. HURDLE RACE, 1600 metres, over 5 flights of hurdles; entrance \$10.

All the events are open to bona fide polo ponies only, 14 hands or under, and all entries must be signed by the secretary of the club the ponies have been played with, who shall be responsible for their being properly described.

For races Nos. 1, 3 and 6 the weights will be catch weights, not under 70 kilos.

Winners at a Hurlingham Meeting cannot compete in events Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

Gentlemen jockeys or members of a polo club only allowed to ride.

Entries close on Saturday February 20th, and must be addressed to The Secretary, 685 Canello, Buenos Aires.

**PRICES**

Closing prices of Sovereigns and Ounces on the Bolsa from February 10 to February 16, inclusive:

	SOVS.	ONZS.
Wednesday	\$19.05	\$61.40
Thursday	19.10	61.20
Friday	18.85	60.90
Saturday	18.50	59.70
Monday	18.43	59.50
Tuesday	18.50	59.70

Over 16,000 head arrived at the Corrales during the past week, and prices as below have been made:

Novillos (mestizo)	\$30.00—52.00
“ (ordinary)	20.00—40.00
Cows (mestizo)	30.00—43.00
“ (ordinary)	12.00—24.00
Calves (regular)	10.50—13.00
“ (small)	4.50—8.50
Sheep	4.30—5.50
Bullocks	— 0.52
Hay, 1000 kilos.	30.00—35.00
Maize (morochio), 100 kilos	5.00—5.55
“ (amarillo), 100 kilos	5.40—5.50
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	11.30—13.15
“ (French), 100 kilos	12.80—13.05
“ (saldomé), 100 kilos	13.00—13.00
Novillo Hides	8.00—12.00
Cow Hides	5.50—8.20
Sheepskins	0.70—1.00
Wool	7.50—11.50

Cargo received in Central Produce Market from 8th to 14th February:

Wool	1,399,522 kilos
Skins	183,639 “
Grain	974,489 “
Various	23,000 “

**BUENOS AIRES CRICKET CLUB**

**Open Lawn Tennis Tournament**

It is proposed by the B. A. C. C. to hold a LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT on their GROUND AT PALERMO, under the A. E. L. T. C. Rules, open to Members of any recognised Club.

The Events will be as follows:  
GEN LEMEN'S SINGLES, Handicap (Prize presented by Mr Ronald Bridgett).

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES, Handicap (Prize presented by Mr M. G. Anderson).

There will be additional prizes to be played for. Entrance fee for each event \$3, for both events \$5.

All entries, which must be accompanied by the entrance fee, and which must be sent in before FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, will be received by the Hon. Sec. of the Sub-Committee, by the Editor of the *River Plate Sport and Pastime*, or by any of the following gentlemen, who are giving their support to the meeting:  
Messrs. Bowden Smith, Boyd, Bridges, Bridgett, Drabble, Fortuna, F. M. Hariot, C. Hill, Jacobs, Lacey, Livock, Mills, Nicolls, T. E. Preston, Ker Seymour, Still, Stokes, Verschoyle and Wallace.

F. L. WOOLLEY,  
Hon. Sec. Sub-Committee,  
345 Piedad.

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	Mon. nac.	Oro sellado
On accounts current and deposits at sight up to \$200,000.	2 0/0	1 "
Do. do. on sums in excess of \$200,000	1 "	4 "
On deposits at 30 days' notice	4 "	5 "
On deposits at 90 days' fixed	5 "	6 "
On deposits at 6 months	6 "	6 "
On deposits at 12 months	6 "	6 "
On deposits at 7 days' notice	2 0/0	3 "
Do. 30 do. do.	3 "	4 "
Do. 90 do. fixed	4 "	4 "
On debit balances in account current	12 "	

R. J. FENNESSY, Manager.  
 Buenos Ayres, October 1, 1891.

**J. HUNT & Co.**  
**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,**  
**CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS**  
 All kinds of Houses and other Buildings constructed on the most modern and sanitary systems.  
 Plans prepared and estimates given. Repairs and alterations.  
 9 - CALLE LAPRIDA - 9  
 (Facing the Station)  
**LOMAS DE ZAMORA, F. C. SUD**

**THORLEY'S**  
**FOOD**  
**FOR CATTLE**  
 Sole Agent, JOHN DE LISLE  
 ON SALE BY  
**Mackinlay & Zimmermann**  
 92 - SAN MARTIN - 92

**ENGLISH FURNITURE**  
**MUEBLERIA**  
 DE  
**LONDRES**  
 THE LARGEST MUEBLERIA IN SOUTH AMERICA  
 Always on show a varied stock of high class imported furniture for  
**Dining-Rooms**  
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**Bed-Rooms**  
**Libraries**  
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**Brass & Iron Bedsteads & Bedding**  
 Designs submitted and estimates given for Furniture, Fittings and Upholstery; executed here in our workshops, of sound workmanship, at lowest prices consistent with good quality.

**H. C. Thompson & Co.**  
**380 ARTES**  
**1024 CORRIENTES**  
**BUENOS AIRES**  
**Importers and Manufacturers**

**The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Ltd.**  
 15 Nicholas Lane, London.  
 BUENOS AIRES: 186—PIEDAD—494  
 MONTEVIDEO: 82—CALLE ZABALLA—82

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Capital subscribed	500,000
Do. paid up	250,000
Reserve Fund	10,000

Current accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.  
 Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.  
 Bills discounted, negotiated, and collected.  
 Stocks and shares received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.  
 Proceeds of Coupons and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.  
 Stocks and shares bought and sold for account of third parties.  
 Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit and Telegraphic payments effected on London, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, and the principal towns in Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain.  
 Banking business of every description transacted.  
 The following rates of interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice—

	ALLOWED	m. legal.	Oro sellado
On deposit in current account and at call	2 0/0	1 0/0	p.a.
" at one month's notice	4 "	2 "	"
" for two month's fixed	4 1/2 "	3 "	"
" for three "	5 "	4 "	"
For longer periods according to arrangement.			
Overdrafts in current account gold and paper	12 0/0		
Discount according to arrangement.			

— January 2nd, 1892.  
**CHARLES PARRY,**  
 Acting Manager.

**LIST OF SAILINGS**  
 OF  
**LAMPOR & HOLT'S STEAMERS.**

**Antwerp and London**  
 Via Rio de Janeiro and Bahia  
 Calling at Southampton  
**GALILEO (Belg.) FEB. 16**  
 Captain Stapledon

**Antwerp and Dunkirk**  
**BELLUCIA (Eng.) FEB. 20**  
 Captain Aargard

**Antwerp and London**  
**LEIBNITZ (Belg.) FEB. 29**  
 Captain Graham

**T. S. BOADLE & Co.**  
 RECONQUISTA 449

**BRITISH BANK**  
 OF  
**SOUTH AMERICA (LIMITED)**  
 FORMERLY  
**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO JANEIRO (LIMITED),**  
 ESTABLISHED 1863.  
**Calle Reconquista and Cangallo**

Capital subscribed	£1,000,000
Do. Paid up	500,000
Do. Reserve Fund	390,000
General	75,000
	£965,000

**LONDON—2A MOORGATE STREET.**  
**BRANCHES:**  
**BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO,**  
**AND RIO DE JANEIRO**  
 Current Accounts opened.  
 Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.  
 Commercial Bills discounted.  
 Letters of Credit issued.  
 Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts at sight, and up to 90 days' sight, given on its Head Office and Branches.  
 And on London Joint-Stock Bank (Lim.), London.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Joh. Berenberg Gossler & Co., Hamburg.  
 Also on Italy, Spain, Belgium, and North America.  
 Transfers of Funds to or from this country and Europe can be effected through the Bank's Chief Offices, at  
 2a Moorgate Street, London, E.C.  
 All kinds of Banking business done.

**P A Y S**

	m/s.	oro.
On deposits in Current Account and at Sight up to \$200,000	2 %	1 %
On the excess above \$200,000	1 %	1 %
For 90 days fixed	5 %	4 %
For other periods—by arrangement.		

In addition, the Bank allows 1 % on the minimum quarterly balance in account current when not less than \$5000, both in gold and paper.

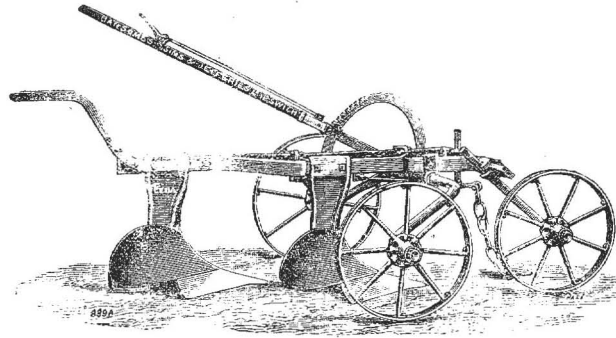
**CHARGES**  
 For advance in account current . . . 12 %  
 For discount by arrangement.  
**P. M. HERRIOT, MANAGER.**  
 Buenos Aires, Feb. 1, 1892.

**ROYAL MAIL**  
**STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
 The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:—  
**La Plata** (Captain Milnet) **March 3**  
 For Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp.  
**ACCELERATED SERVICE**  
**Thames** (Captain Hicks) **March 16**  
 For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp.  
 Special attention in drawn to the accelerated service, by which passengers are landed at Southampton within 22 days of leaving the River Plate.  
 All these steamers are provided with the best accommodation for carrying passengers, and persons wishing to bring out friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.  
 For other information apply to  
**HENRY L. GREEN,**  
 Reconquista 412  
 Agents in Rosario: BARNETT & Co

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PLOUGHS - HARROWS - HORSE RAKES

THE  
"RANSOMES"  
PLOUGH



THE  
"RANSOMES"  
PLOUGH

Made Especially for the Argentine Republic; with Adjustable Beam and all the latest improvements  
Thousands of these celebrated Double Furrow Ploughs sold yearly.

## WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWERS

ONE HORSE

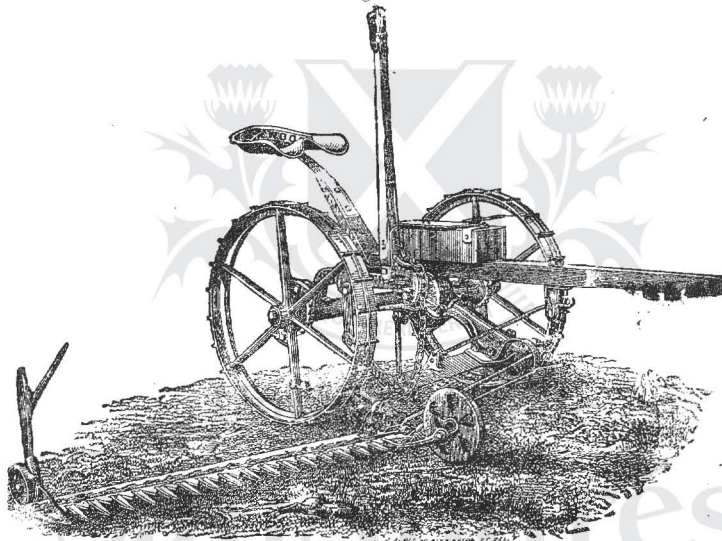
3ft. 9 in. cut

TWO HORSE

4ft. 3 in. cut

TWO HORSE

6 ft. cut



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ENGLISH

and

AMERICAN

Hundreds of letters from all parts of the Republic testifying to their  
Superiority, Lightness of Draught, Durability, Simplicity and Cheapness.  
All Extra Wearing Parts always in Stock

*Wm* Sole Importers *Wm*

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# PHENIX

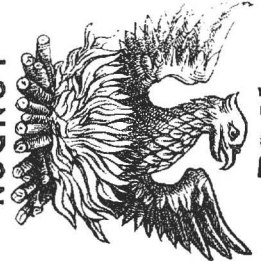
Compañía Inglesa de Seguros

AGENTE:

Juan Wallace - Piedad 559

Compañía Inglesa de Seguros

PHENIX  
LONDON



1782