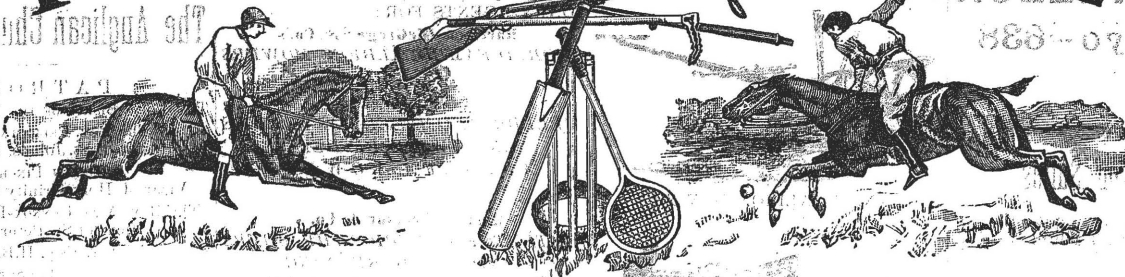


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# RIVER & PLATE



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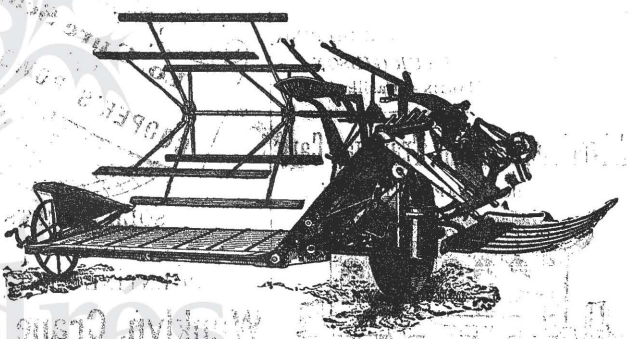
Vol. III, No. 70. **Buenos Aires, Wednesday, November 2, 1892.** Price: 30 cents.

FOR SALE  
**PRIZE CARRIER PIGEONS**  
 Breed of the Duke of Portland  
 Gained 1st Prizes Crystal Palace Show, 1889  
 BLACKS, REDS, DUNS, BLUES,  
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**Rosbach Mineral Water**  
 In Cases of 50 Bottles  
 Good for Rheumatism  
 Best with Whisky  
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 Sole Importers:  
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 NOTE: SEE BACK PAGE



Caña Habana  
**Special Scotch Whiskey**  
 Old Tom Gin  
**RICARDO HALL y Co.**  
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 Old Tom Gin  
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 See other Advertisement on page 4

**THE CASINO**  
 American Bar  
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 All kinds of  
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 served in true  
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 Speciality in - CHOCOLATE, TEA, SAND WICHES, &c.

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 Try Robertson's  
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 Best Summer Protection for Sheep  
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A new and varied stock of High class English Furniture on show.

Inspection invited.

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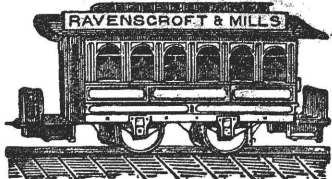
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CURE EFFECTED BY ONCE DIPPING  
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An Extraordinary Invention!

**TITAN SAVES TIME!**  
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**TITAN SOFTENS HARD WATER!**  
**TITAN DELIGHTFUL TO THE SKIN!**  
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**SOAP NO RUBBING OR LABOUR!**  
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**SOAP LINEN IRONS GLOSSY!**

Curtains, Laces and delicate articles washed without tearing!

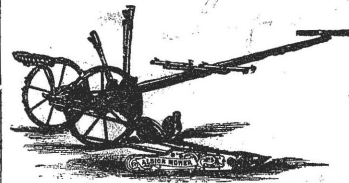
When used for Flannels and Woollens they retain the Soft Fleeceiness and Colour of New Goods!

Mr Norman Tate, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c., reports — "After careful analysis and practical trial of TITAN SOAP, I am pleased to say that it is thoroughly well made, possesses very remarkable cleansing and whitening powers, and is quite free from anything that can injure the skin of washable fabrics."

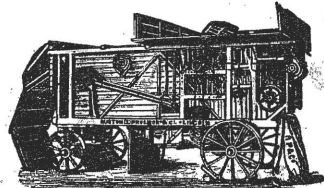
## AGAR, CROSS & Co.

124 and 136 DEFENSA 124 and 136

Importers of all Classes of Agricultural and Industrial Machinery



No. 5—ALBION MOWER



PATENT ECCENTRIC THRASHER

Sample Machines on view. Catalogues and Prices on application.

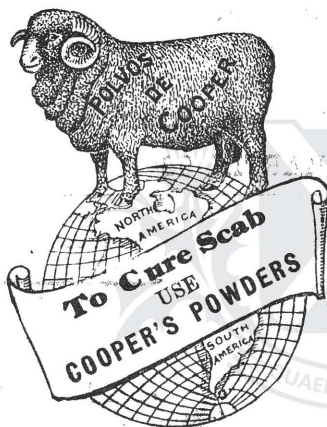
ONLY AGENTS FOR:  
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WORLD-FAMED ALBION MOWERS

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CELEBRATED STEEL HARVESTERS  
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IMPROVED  
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## Wanklyn, Crane & Co. Suits!

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## G. Kelsey & Ca.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais

Se reciben consignaciones en los Mercados del Once, Sud, Central, Jeto. y se encargan de Comisiones en general  
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PURE BARBERA WINE  
FROM FRATELLI BORIO

MORGAN'S  
CORNED BEEF

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S  
CLUB SODA AND GINGER BEER

OFFICE—PIEDAD 559.

DEPOSITS—VENEZUELA—1962.

Suits!  
Suits!  
Suits!!!

Superior make & finish.

HENRY ASH,

(From Poole's, London)

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BUENOS AIRES

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An endowment policy is a better investment than savings-bank deposits. There is far greater security and far higher returns. Savings-banks are liable to "runs," which are impossible in life assurance institutions; while an endowment policy may return ten, twenty or thirty times the amount of the premiums paid.

Send the date of your birth to The Equitable, Florida, 377 and receive in return explanation of Tontine Assurance and an ILLUSTRATION giving figures at your own age.

## Grand Garden Fête AND BAZAAR

IN AID OF  
The Anglican Church, Quilmes

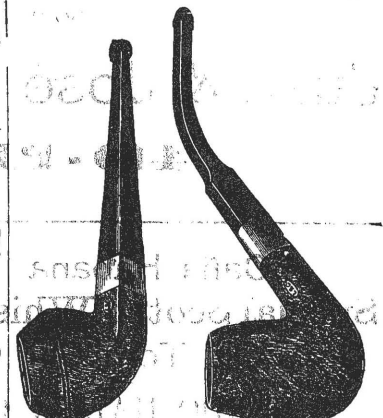
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- THE LORD BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS  
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Rector of St. John's, Buenos Aires  
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| " Boadle          | " Bagley         |
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| " Maeregore       | " Crowthor       |

A Fête and Bazaar will be held on the 8th and 9th of December in the Picturesque Quinta of A. W. Rooke, Esq., overlooking the River Plate, in aid of the Building Fund of the Anglican Church. Special Fares will be arranged with the Railway Company, and all kinds of attractions provided.

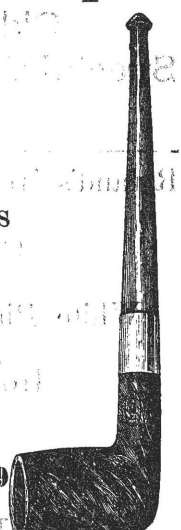


## Loewe's Pipes

THE NEW  
CONSIGNMENT  
OF  
Loewe's Pipes  
HAS ARRIVED

ON SALE AT THE  
CALEDONIAN  
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"THE PASTIME"

The Photographic Warehouse.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTH AMERICA

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMERAS AND LENSES, KODAKS AND OTHER HAND CAMERAS, DRY PLATES, PAPERS AND FILMS, DEVELOPERS.

And all the usual Sundries.

AMATEURS' Work done cheaply and well.

Views Taken in Town and Country by a good professional Artist, at very moderate prices.

Views OF THE COUNTRY and all South America on sale (over 500 to choose from).

PICTURE FRAMING in all its branches.

Sole Agent for the "GLACIER" Window Decoration.

Samuel Boote

216—FLORIDA—216 BUENOS AIRES

AND AT THE

"GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE," 230 FLORIDA

HOME NEWS

RACING

NEWMARKET (by Telegraph)—Oct. 26.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each with 300 added, 1 mile 240 yds. Baron de Hirsch's La Fleche by St. Simon—Quiver, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb. Gen. O. Williams' Pensioner by Royal Hampton—Legacy, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb. Sir J. Miller's Jodel by Reberveration—dam by Petarch, 5 yrs, 6st 4lb.

LATEST BETTING, OCT. 1—CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Table with columns for race name, odds, and horse names. Includes La Fleche, Pensioner, Breach, Windgall, Coromandel, Comedy, Mina, Lower Boy, Hatfield, Watercross.

October 27.

The Dewhurst Plate, of 300 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Mr Abington's b c Meddler by St. Gatien—Busybody, 8st 9lb. Duke of Portland's Raeburn by St. Simon—Mowerina, 8st 9lb. Lord Calthorpe's Buckingham by Galopin—Lady Yardley; 8st 9lb.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING—September 27th. Fourteenth Great Foal Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 700 added; for three-year-olds; 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Duke of Westminster's b c Orme, by Ormonde—Angelica, 9st 8lb. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Versailles, 8st 12lb. Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Dunure, 8st 12lb. Mr H. Milner's Certosa, 8st 12lb. Lord Gerard's Boyne Water, 7st 13lb. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Orme, 8 to 1 agst Dunure and Certosa, and 20 to 1 each agst Versailles and Boyne Water. Won in a canter by a length and a half, a neck separating second and third.

September 28th.

Great Eastern Railway Handicap of 635 sovs, second received 50; 6 furlongs. Mr F. Gooden's b Red Enamel, by Arbitrator—Lentley, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb. Prince Soltykoff's Woolsthorpe, 4 years, 7st 10lb. Col. North's High Commissioner, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb. Mr J. Gubbins's John Morgan, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb. Sir R. Jardine's Lady Primrose, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb. Gen. O. Williams' Conifer, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb. Sir F. Johnston's Polyglot, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb. Mr D. Cooper's Hildebert, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb. Mr H. McCalmont's Belmont, 6 yrs, 7st 4lb. Mr A. M. Singer's Arise, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb. Mr F. W. Cox's First Flight, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb. Mr T. Jennings' Aboult, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb. Lord Lechester's Fibre, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb. Mr D. de Rothschild's Braggadocio, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb.

Col. Hayward's Kentigern, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb. Duke of Beaufort's Simonetta, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb. Lord Kesteven's Iona, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb. Major Wickham's Mock Orange, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb. Mr F. Keene's Katherine II, 3 yrs, 6st. Betting: 5 to 1 agst Iona, 7 to 1 agst Belmont, 10 to 12 agst High Commissioner, 10 to 1 agst Acrobot, 100 to 8 each agst Lady Primrose and Red Enamel, 100 to 7 agst Florrie, 100 to 6 agst John Morgan, Hildebert, and Simonetta, 20 to 1 agst Polyglot, 25 to 1 each agst Arise and Mock Orange, 35 to 1 each agst Woolsthorpe, Conifer, Braggadocio, First Consul, Kentigern, and First Flight, and 50 to 1 agst Katherine II. Won by a length and a half, half a length between second and third.

Sept. 29th.

Newmarket October Handicap of 1000 sovs, second received 100; R.M. (1 mile 17 yards). Baron de Hirsch's b c Windgall, by Galliard—Windsor, 3 yrs, 8 st. Mr J. N. B. Hay's His Honour, 3 yrs, 6 st. Lord Penrhyn's Thessalian, 3 yrs, 8 st 3 lb. Mr J. W. Smith's Miss Dollar, 6 yrs, 9 st. Mr W. Cooper's The Lover, 3 yrs, 8 st 8 lb. Sir J. Miller's Lord George, 6 yrs, 8 st 8 lb. Mr J. N. Astley's Mark Price, 5 yrs, 8 st. Mr H. McCalmont's Whisperer, 3 yrs, 8 st. Lord Ellesmere's Lower Boy, 3 yrs, 8 st. Mr J. Gubbins' John Morgan, 4 yrs, 7 st. Baron de Rothschild's Wilfred, 3 yrs, 7 st. Col. Hayward's Kentigern, 4 yrs, 7 st. Mr D. Baird's Golconda, 3 yrs, 6 st 13 lb. Mr F. Keene's Mavourneen, 4 yrs, 6 st 11 lb. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Windgall, 100 to 15 agst His Honour, 7 to 1 agst Thessalian, 10 to 1 each agst Middleham and Whisperer, and 20 to 1 agst any other. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 200 added; for three-year-olds; 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Baron de Hirsch's b c La Fleche, by St. Simon—Quiver, 9st 7 lb. Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Dunure, 9st 11 lb. Betting: 40 to 1 on La Fleche, won by a couple of lengths.

ATHLETICS

At the London Athletics Club's meeting on September 25 E. C. Bredin lowered the English record by half a second in the 600 yards Challenge Cup, completing the distance in 1 min. 11 1/2 secs. The remaining events at the meeting were well contested and some fast times were recorded.

At the meeting of the Essex Beagles on the same day the chief feature was a five miles race between Sid Thomas, the ten miles champion of England and C. E. Wallers, the mile and ten miles champion of Essex. The Essex man retired in the fourth mile, Thomas completing the distance in 24 min. 53 1/2 secs. beating George's record of 25 min. 7 1/2 secs. by 14 1/2 secs., and this on a course measuring a yard over the quarter mile which meant that Thomas ran twenty yards over the five miles.

FOOTBALL.

There is little football of interest to record for the week ending October 1st, though some progress was made in the various competitions. One of those which attracted most attention was the Association match between Nottinghamshire Forest and Preston North End in the League series, over 12,000 people witnessing it at Nottingham. At the interval the score was one goal each, but the second half was generally in favour of Preston, who eventually won by two goals to one. The result of the League competition matches decided on September 24th were as follows:

In the first division League matches Accrington beat Sheffield Wednesday by four goals to one; Burnley beat Stoke by three goals to two; Bolton Wanderers beat Aston Villa by five goals to nil; Everton beat Newton Heath by three goals to nil; Preston North End beat Notts Forest by two goals to one; Sunderland beat Blackburn Rovers by five goals to nil; West Bromwich Albion and Derby County drew; Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Notts County by three goals to nil.

In second division matches, Ardwick and Northwich Victoria drew; Burton Swifts beat Bootle by two goals to one; Burslem Port Vale beat Crewe Alexandra by four goals to one; Darwen beat Walsall Town Swifts by five goals to nil; Small Heath beat Lincoln City by four goals to one.

In Midland League matches, Doncaster Rovers beat Mansfield by four goals to two; Gainsborough Trinity beat Burton Wanderers by a goal to nil; Wednesbury Old Athletic beat Kettering by four goals to two; Long Eaton Rangers and Loughborough drew.

On September 29, in the first division of the League matches, Newton Heath and Everton drew with one goal each, and in the second division, Sheffield United beat Grimsby Town by two goals to one.

In the Midland League Rotherham Town beat Leicestershire Town by a goal to one.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

We cordially invite and will be very pleased to receive communications for this column.

At the end of last week several thousand tons of wheat were sold for exportation to Brazil at prices varying from \$9 to 9.10 the hundred kilos, one parcel from Chubut selling at 9.20.

From October 1891 to date ten million kilos of wool have been shipped from Bahia Blanca, or an increase of two million kilos over the year previous; and no less than fourteen million kilos of wheat more than during last year have already been shipped this year from the same port.

The additional rain, though very welcome to most estancieros, have done considerable damage to shorn flocks in the extreme Southern camps where the early cold weather has in some cases killed twenty per cent of the sheep.

One of the surest signs of the progress being made by the country is the opening up of the Southern camps which is now going on fast owing to the National Land Office at last giving the owners of lands their title deeds after many years of waiting. This has naturally caused many small sheep farmers to have been turned out of their "puestos" in one place as many as a hundred having had to quit, the owner of the land on which they had settled having established his titles and demanded possession. We shall next hear of a railway from Bahia Blanca across to Rio Negro.

The office of the Custom Houses of France has laid the following data respecting the production of wool before the Government.

The civilized world consumed in 1890 nine hundred million kilos of wool. In 1879 the production of wool was seven hundred millions, or an increase of thirty per cent in ten years. This tremendous increase is owing to the immense regions of the River Plate, the colonies of Australia and the Cape, and the United States, becoming wool growing countries.

In Australia the increase between the years 1860 and 1890 has been three hundred million kilos. France, in 1890, consumed nearly sixty four million kilos of Australian wool and a considerable quantity of that shipped from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Estimating the total production of wool in the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics at a hundred and thirty million kilos, France has of this amount bought eighty five million kilos, or sixty five per cent of the total; the remainder has been sent to Belgium and Germany.

To this figure of eighty five millions should be added twenty million kilos of wool obtained from the skins exported from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, so that it may be estimated that France, in 1890, imported a hundred million kilos of River Plate wool, a quantity corresponding to an amount of 260 million francs.

A Mexican has successfully experimented with a little known method of increasing a new variety of potato in a pot, well filled with suitable manure. The first shoots thrown up by the tuber be cut off close to the surface and also all others which came up till the end of June. The fourteen shoots thus obtained from the potatoe were sown at the end of June. The "mother" tuber produced eleven potatoes, and the shoots from one to nine, altogether sixty one potatoes. The total was therefore eighty two potatoes obtained from the one tuber, all of them for the most part as large as the original.

The following prices for which stock were sold the other day on the estancia of Mr T. E. Acosta, Tandil, will be found interesting:—Eight different flocks at \$3, 3.75, 2.70, 2.80, 3.50, 3.00, 3.50, and 3.10 per head; 714 cows at corte with a very few novillos at \$12 each; 242 mares with several colts at \$12 each; 107 horses at \$23 each and 559 sheepskins at barrier at \$1.05 each.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Pastoral Argentina-Belga Company was held on Friday last, when the report of the year was read. It is calculated that the locusts destroyed considerably more than eighty per cent of the wheat crop, and instead of getting a yield of one and a half million kilos the crop only gave little over two hundred thousand. It is estimated that locusts ate 1,600,000 kilos of maize. This season, however, the harvest promises well, and the shareholders look forward to a good year to recoup the losses of last. At present the estancia has in the way of stock: 21,130 cows, 4,294 horses, 28,464 sheep and 164 pigs, all of approved breed. The sheep gave the capital increase of sixty-three per cent. The profits of the year were carried to the reserve fund, and about \$24,000 gold written off for wear and tear of machinery and agricultural implements.

The fall in gold has again made a difference in the prices of wool and business has been difficult, only about half of the amount sent to market having been sold. Cross Lincoln is quoted at from \$7.50 to 8.50.

(Continued on page 5)

**LIBRERIA INGLESA**  
— DE —  
**GALLI HERMANOS**  
PIEDAD Y SAN MARTIN  
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS  
Complete Assortment of Cricket and Lawn Tennis Sets.

**A. S. WITCOMB'S**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO**  
334-FLORIDA-334  
Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

All kinds of photography undertaken. Paintings in Oil, Water Colours, etc. Views of houses, Quintas, Animals, etc.  
The only house which possesses the PLATINOTYPE process of photography for which it obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

**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

**Hospital Veterinario**  
AND  
DOG INFIRMARY  
**WHIGHAM HERMANOS**  
150 Avenida de la Republica.

**Bristow & Trench**  
English Cabinet-Makers and Upholsterers  
SHOW ROOMS: MAIPU 642  
FACTORY: 165 PENA 171 (RECOLETA)  
Union Telephone 5691  
Bed-room Suites, Dining-room Suites, Library and Hall Furniture, always on show. Inspection invited.  
NOTE.—This is the only English Cabinet Factory in Buenos Aires where the principals are practical and experienced Cabinet Makers.

**W. LACEY**  
**Hurlingham, F. C. Pacifico**  
Has received a large Consignment of  
**Polo Sticks**  
WITH HEADS - - - \$5.00  
WITHOUT HEADS - - - 3.50  
TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER

**BLACK & Co.**  
Members of British Horological Institute, London.  
Watchmakers, Clockmakers and Jewellers  
Medals, Badges and Seals made to order  
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(Al lado del Banco de la Provincia)  
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**Public Accountant and Camp Agent**  
Accounts of Estancieros and others audited, if desired on the estancias.  
All business undertaken on stated terms.  
Cañada de Gomez, Santa Fé

**BLACK ANTS**  
The "ANT-KILLER" (HORMIGUICIDA) is a sure destroyer of black ants, one bottle being sufficient to destroy six ants'-nests in half an hour. Sold at the  
**English Drug-Store**  
OF E. E. CRANWELL.  
647--CALLE VICTORIA--647

**Pacific Steam Navigation Company**  
The Steamers of this Company will sail from MONTEVIDEO in the following order:  
**FOR EUROPE**  
FROM MONTEVIDEO  
**Sorata** Nov. 3  
Captain Adey  
For Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.  
Passengers booked through to  
**New York, U.S.A.,**  
in connection with the magnificent steamers of the  
**Cunard Line, sailing from Liverpool**  
The Steamers are fitted with all the recent improvements for comfort and safety of Passengers, are illuminated with Electric Light, and carry a French chef-de-cuisine.  
**PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL**  
First class, Single ..... £28 0/- and £35 0/-  
Return ..... 42 0/- and 52 10/-  
Second class, Single ..... £15  
Third class, Single ..... £9  
In the event of detention at Montevideo through bad weather, &c., the Company will pay the ordinary hotel expenses of passengers of all classes, during such detention.  
Table wine granted to all classes.  
For further particulars apply to the Agents  
**WILSON SONS & Co., LIMITED**  
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**LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK**  
(LIMITED)  
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PAYсандÚ—RIO DE JANEIRO  
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,500,000 Ster.  
Laid-up Capital ..... 900,000 "  
Reserve Fund ..... 750,000 "

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CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA  
Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.  
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, etc. for collection—subject to a conventional commission.  
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of the money. The Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.  
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc. the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.  
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.  
No. 52 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
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PARIS BRANCH, 16 RUE HALEVY.  
**BILLS OF EXCHANGE**  
Issued and purchased on the following places  
LONDON  
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND SCOTLAND & IRELAND.  
PARIS  
And all the principal Towns of FRANCE and of  
GERMANY, SPAIN, BELGIUM, ITALY  
also on  
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 October 1891 until further notice will be as follows:  
ALLOWED  
Mon. nac.  
On accounts current and deposits at sight up to \$200,000. 2 0/0  
Do. do. on sums in excess of \$200,000 1 " "  
On deposits at 30 days' notice 4 " "  
On deposits at 90 days' fixed 5 " "  
On deposits at 6 months conventional " "  
On deposits at 12 months " "  
Oro sellado  
On accounts current nil  
On deposits at 7 days' notice 2 0/0  
Do. 80 do. do. 3 " "  
Do. 90 do. fixed 4 " "  
CHARGED  
On debit balances in account current 12 " "  
R. A. THURBURN, Manager.  
Buenos Aires, June 20, 1892.

**Eugenio Mattaldi**  
**Saddler & Harness Maker**  
Florida esq. Cangallo  
Largest and Best Assortment of English Goods in Buenos Aires.  
Sole Maker of the PATENT E. M. SADDLE, the best for wear and the cheapest for Camp use; always a large stock on hand, as also of TRAVELLING GOODS.  
**Elliman's Embrocation**

**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**  
**Drawing-Rooms**  
**Bed-Rooms**  
**Libraries**  
**Offices**

**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.**  
Calle Artes 380  
Calle Corrientes 1024  
**BUENOS AIRES**  
Importers and Manufacturers

**New English Bank of the River Plate**  
(LIMITED)  
139 - Reconquista - 149  
Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Paid up Capital ..... 750,000  
HEAD OFFICES:  
15 St. Swithins Lane, London  
DEPOSITS received on the following terms, per annum:  
Gold CURRENCY  
Current Account .. 1% .. 2%  
Fixed, 60 days .. 3% .. 4%  
" 90 " .. 4% .. 5%  
Longer terms .. by arrangement  
T. H. JONES, Manager.  
Buenos Aires, Sept. 1, 1892.

**La Plata Coal Depot.**  
GRAND DOCK LA PLATA  
This Deposit has always a large Stock of Best Welsh Steam Coal, Newcastle Nuts, Gas Coal and House Coal, which can be delivered on the Company's Waggon for all stations in the Republic.  
OFFICES:  
429 - CUYO - 429  
H. C. CRUSOE, Manager.  
Post Office Box 945.

We will receive from the Custom-House  
**English Saddlery**  
and a consignment of  
**Special Whiskey**  
and  
**"Old Tom"**  
next Week.  
See our Advertisement on Front Page  
**RICHARD HALL AND CO.**  
276 - BALCARCE - 286

**LIST OF SAILINGS**  
of  
**Lampart & Holt's Steamers**  
**Antwerp and Liverpool**  
GARRICK NOV. 4  
Captain Edlin  
Loading in the Darsena  
**Antwerp**  
DRYDEN NOV. 15  
Captain Graham  
Loading in the Darsena  
**Antwerp and London**  
Via Rio, Bahia and Southampton  
HEVELIUS NOV. 22  
Captain Stapleton  
Loading in the Dock  
**Liverpool**  
HANDEL (Eng.) NOV. 25  
Captain Shurlock  
Loading in the River Paraná  
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  
Reserve Fund ..... 300,000  
£800,000

LONDON—2A MOORGATE STREET.  
BRANCHES:  
BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO.  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
SANTOS AND SAO PAULO  
Current Accounts opened.  
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.  
Commercial Bills discounted.  
Loans given against Bonds of the National Internal Loan and National Cédulas.  
Advances made in gold against Warrants of the Central Produce Market.  
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.  
PAYS  
On deposits in Current Account m/n. oro  
and at Sight up to \$200,000. 2% 1%  
On the excess above \$200,000. 1% 1%  
For deposits at 7 days notice. 3 1/2% 2%  
" 30 " " 4 1/2% 2 1/2%  
" 3 months fixed. 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
" 6 " " ) by arrange-  
" 12 " " ) ment.  
CHARGES  
For advance in account current . . 12 %  
F. M. HERIOT, MANAGER.  
Buenos Aires, August 1, 1892.

**La Compania de**  
**Fabricantes Ingleses**  
(LIMITADA)  
Engineers and Importers  
**London and Buenos Aires**  
Having acquired the old established business of  
**Samuel York & Co.**  
beg respectfully to inform the Public, and especially those interested in Machinery, that they have in their establishment  
**302 Calle Balcarce 302**  
(ESQUINA MORENO)  
a very large and varied stock of  
**Steam Engines, Boilers,**  
**Agricultural, Industrial,**  
AND  
**GENERAL MACHINERY**  
which they will sell at  
**Most Reasonable Prices.**  
Plans and Estimates given, and WORK undertaken for the erection of machinery for  
**Flour Mills, Industrial Establishments**  
and General Engineering.  
ARTHUR GEO. PRUDEN, Manager

Shearers in the North are being paid the exceptionally high wage of five dollars the hundred, and in spite of this are hard to find. A large number of new hands however, have arrived from Europe during the last few days and will doubtless find plenty of work in camp.

\*\*

It is estimated by a correspondent of the "Standard" that a total of 820,000 tons of wheat were grown in the Republic last year and are accounted for as follows:—480,000 tons exported, 80,000 tons as stock carried over into the next year, and 80,000 tons consumed.

\*\*

The Jewish colony in Entre Rios is perhaps making a more determined fight against the locusts than has yet been waged against the peste. Every man, woman and child on the colony is employed, armed with a kind of cat and nine tails, the tails in this case being made of fine wire and number nearer ninety than nine. The locusts are driven into pens surrounded with canvas or zinc and whipped with these instruments which cut them in half by hundreds. To avoid being taken unawares, sentries are posted at various points in the colony to give the alarm in case of approaching mangas when the whole three thousand inhabitants turn out, no matter what may be the hour, take up the post previously allotted to each person, and use their whips till not a living locust is left.

\*\*

We hope sincerely that this carefully organised plan of campaign will meet with success, repay the administration of the society for their energy, and set an example to other colonies. Of course this particular colonising scheme is better backed up with money than any other in the country and can afford to supply their colonists with better and more effective implements of war, but so much has been said regarding the impossibility of saving a crop the locusts have made up their minds to eat that we should like to see it finally proved that this is so. If the scheme about to be tried by the Jews results in failure we must come to the conclusion that the locusts can beat all efforts of man and the only thing remains, as we suggested some time ago, is to encourage their natural enemies as for instance the little black fly which is now destroying the eggs by its maggots in Santa Fé.

\*\*

Some interesting observations have lately been made by the Minnesota Experiment Station with regard to the yield of milk from cows which had been dishorned compared with those left in a natural condition. The experiments were made to ascertain the immediate effects produced by dishorning and a comparison was made of the daily yield of milk and percentage of fat before and after dishorning. In the table below the first period has reference to the time covered by the three milkings immediately before the dishorning, and the second period to the three periods after the dishorning.

\*\*

	Nine cows dishorned	Six cows not dishorned
Milk yield, first period	316.3	196.4
Milk yield, second period	294.1	190.2
Shrinkage of milk during second period	22.2	6.2
Percentage of shrinkage in milk	7	3
Yield of fat in lbs., first period	12.753	9.6
Yield of fat in lbs., second period	12.289	8.6
Shrinkage in lbs., fat	.464	1
Percentage of shrinkage in fat	3	11

\*\*

By comparing the yield of milk of the cows dishorned with that of the cows not dishorned it will be observed that the former gave 22.2 pounds less during the three milkings after being dishorned, the latter losing 6.2 pounds, the dishorned cattle shrinking 7 per cent., while the others lost 3 per cent. Comparing the total fat products of these two groups of cows for the same periods, we find a much greater discrepancy, the dishorned cattle showing a shrinkage of only 3 per cent. while the six cows not dishorned lost 11 per cent. It would appear from these observations that, while the operation of dishorning might cause a slight temporary variation in the yield of milk and fat contents, the normal flow and percentage of fat is quickly recovered, and that cows only seeing the operation and smelling the blood show a greater shrinkage in fat than do those actually dishorned.

\*\*

Scab is said to be very prevalent in some of the flocks at Navarro and shearing in some cases will be almost unnecessary as the wool is in a more fit state to pull out. Great numbers of sheep have been lost and the percentage of lambs very small.

\*\*

We are glad to see that the epidemic amongst the maras here is about to be discussed in the "Live Stock Journal," so we may now have the opinion of some of the best men at home through the columns of that journal; no one here seems to be able to locate the cause of the disease with anything like certainty, and we do not hear of any preventative measures being taken on any estancia meeting with success.

\*\*

Messrs Drabble and Co. have bought from Sr. A. Lambert 15,000 mestizo Lincoln capones of forty-six kilos and upwards, with wool, placed at Sanchez at a price of \$7 each.

From Pergamino we hear that the chaceros in the district are in luck this season, as the crops look well, especially wheat. The late rains have done them great service, and a splendid harvest is being looked forward to. The locusts have not visited this district as yet, and should they come even now it is believed they would do but little damage.

\*\*

In Rosario wheat of the new harvest is being offered at seven dollars without buyers coming forward. This system of anticipated sales, in which the colonist is advanced a certain sum at the time the business is arranged, has great drawbacks, as was fully proved last season.

\*\*

The colonies of Santa Fé are suffering from a worse evil even than the locust in the shape of brigands or highway robbers, something in the administration of the authorities of the province making life easy for these blackguards, as they are certainly not found in such numbers elsewhere. In San Cristobal there is a gang of thirty robbers with their chiefs, and the estancias attacked have been those of Saavedra, Santa Cruz, Pando and four others. If the authorities refuse to act against these marauders, we advise colonists and estancieros to take matters into their own hands, search for and exterminate them in the easiest way possible.

\*\*

Sensational prices were the order of the day at the Lincoln ram fair in September. The highest priced animal was a grand two-shear with a massive frame which, after keen competition, was knocked down to Mr Taylor Sharp of Barumber for ninety-two guineas. One ram fetched seventy, and three made over fifty guineas. The highest prices were obtained for Mr F. Dudding's lot, which averaged £38 2s. 7d., the highest given being the ninety-two guineas referred to and the lowest fifteen guineas.

\*\*

At the great Kelso sales last month £150 was given for Lord Polwarth's best Leicester ram, the average for a lot of thirty being £36 1s. 4d. Prices for rams were big all round, the hundred being reached more than once.

\*\*

In spite of the heavy export of frozen meat from New Zealand the number of live stock in that country has increased by 1,721,748 during the past year, and now stands at 18,475,500.

\*\*

From the "Live Stock Journal" we learn that the following valuable consignment of twenty head of Shorthorn cows, heifers, and bull-calves have been shipped from Liverpool to Mr Julio Carrié, of Estancia Maipú, Buenos Aires—viz., the roan cow Japonica 3rd by Marcus 51,709 and a very good bull-calf of April 20th by the Village Rose bull Royal Duke 61,677, and her two heifers, Red Japonica, a two-year-old, by the prize bull Hercules 54,424, and own sister to Mr Handley's bull, shown so successfully this season, and the yearling heifer Roan Japonica by the Village Rose bull British Star 55,419. A very fine young Cressida cow, her roan bull-calf by Beau Bridgegroom 55,360 (own brother to the Windsor champion gold medal Belle Madeline), and her very good red heifer by Master Hopeful 57,745. Another fine cow is Chloris 5th, tracing back to Mr Wood's well-known line of cattle, and a bull-calf. The roan five-year-old Fern Fround, a very square, well-made young cow, by the celebrated Warlaby bull Royal Riby 52,056; also two very nice four-year-old young cows, Bright Beauty and Clara Diana, of the prize-winning Georgie strain. Three two-year-old in-calf heifers—namely, Red Rosette, Rare Rose, and Rosedale Cherry—and eight yearling heifers, mostly by the Eden Grove stock bull Master Hopeful, including Lady Wenlock 11th, red; Ruby Gwynne, red; Pearl 8th, roan; Clara Jacintha, red-and-little-white; Dame Hopeful, roan; Princess Irene, red, a heifer of the well-known Angus blood; and the daughters of Japonica 3rd and Countess Cressida, mentioned before.

\*\*

This collection was purchased early in August by Mr H. J. Thompson, who is in England acting on behalf of M Carrié, and forms a very typical lot of good Shorthorn cattle in ordinary stock condition, Mr Thompson wisely preferring not to take out stock that had been specially made up for show purposes, as he considers the risk run in exporting fat animals so much greater. As two bulls exported from the Eden Grove herd some few years ago—namely, Baron Bolton 9th, and Baron Bolton 11th—to Mr Julio Carrié had done very good service in the herds on his large estancias, Mr Thompson, early after his arrival in England, visited Eden Grove, and, after seeing many other herds, returned, as mentioned, in August, and made this substantial purchase. In addition, Mr Thompson last week purchased three useful stock yearling bulls from Mr Graham, and is also sending out with the same consignment a remarkably well-bred and true-built bull from the West Dereham herd of Mr H. Aylmer; besides a number of Lincoln sheep for the important breeding establishments of Sr. Julio Carrié.

Little drops of water, little grains of sand,  
Make the Milkman happy, and the Grocer bland;  
Purchase at "The English" all the goods you can,  
Then you'll be contented, and a happy man!  
594—CANGALLO—594.

## BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

A few days ago a letter appeared in the "Standard" from a "business man" asking where he could take his family for a short stay in the country at a moderate charge of \$2 per day. A camp man in the "Southern Cross" of Friday last very churlishly says that nowhere on any estancia could such accommodation be obtained, as a mere glance of the eye over his camp on the part of a camp man is worth \$100, and no camp man would permit his house to be used by any one for such a paltry sum as \$2 per day. Fortunately there is a place where a business man may take himself and his family to recruit at the price named, or even less. In the Convalescent Home near Llallavol any one can have a good home, first rate food, kind attention, and all the advantages of bathroom, large quinta with fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, and other benefits too numerous to mention, for from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per head per day.

From experience we can honestly recommend the home to any one in want of rest and fresh air. To get up in the morning and hear the birds sing from the bedroom windows is worth even the \$100 described by the camp man referred to. Some people, we hear, have been afraid to go on account of its proximity to Santa Catalina, but we may assure all such that the disturbances, etc., referred to in the "Standard" only existed in the fertile imagination of the writer.

\*\*

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr Popper was accused before the Criminal Judge by the Governor of Tierra del Fuego. The Governor charged Mr Popper with slander and calumny for having accused him of converting to his own use national funds, presenting false reports to the Minister, protecting criminals, and obtaining gold by unlawful means.

The Judge, Dr Varela, in face of the proof adduced by Mr Popper, has declared him entirely free from the crime of slander. It now remains to be seen what the Government will do with Governor Cornero.

\*\*

At the Annual Meeting of the English Literary Society, held on Wednesday, 26th inst., the following appointments were made: Vice-President, Mr A. Stuart Pennington; Committee, Messrs Bailey, C. Mackern, Raymond, Morris, and Rev W. Lyall Wilson (new members), and Messrs J. Monteith Drysdale, M.A., and Webster Atherton re-elected.

\*\*

The new Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires is Dr Miguel Cané. The appointment is regarded with general satisfaction, as is the retention by the new Mayor of Mr Williams as his secretary.

\*\*

Considerable excitement has been caused during the last few days owing to the overtly expressed belligerent intentions of Chile and Brazil. It may be that there is not much real foundation at present for fear, but there would seem to be no doubt that a war between this country and Chile is one of the things of the future, and Brazil is trying to put her finger into the pie. A Brazilian Minister said the other day that he would be delighted to see the Brazilian and Chilean fleets in the waters of the Plate. So far as the Chilean fleet is concerned the Argentine navy will have to settle with them, but so far as the Brazilian fleet is concerned they might be safely left to the Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

\*\*

The old Roman Patriarch who retired from the excitement of public life to his peaceful chacra is now not in it, and must for ever take a back seat. Dr ex-President Pellegrini will be the future Cincinnatus, as he has left the seat of government for the rostrum of the auctioneer and exchanged the wand of office for the "martillo."

\*\*

Dr Eduardo Costa has arrived at Santiago as Interventor, and not before it was time. The Santiaguenses have been indulging in some skirmishes which have evidently partaken of all the barbarities of old times. When the leader of the revolutionary party was lying wounded, the leader of the government party is said to have called out to his followers to despatch that "gringo," and although, according to one version, the corpse presented no more marks than a shot wound in the thigh, another version says that there were half-a-dozen shots and signs of strangulation. It is sincerely to be hoped that these sanguinary encounters will soon end.

Edwin and Angelina in the police courts, or stay, we are getting mixed, it was Angelina without Edwin. A lady and gentleman were talking in the street quietly when a stranger came up and assaulted the gentleman, for which the aforesaid stranger was requested to interview the comisario. The stranger's face remained hidden behind a pocket-handkerchief, but from beneath the masculine hat peeped a very feminine curl. The poor comisario gazed in astonishment.

Surprised to see new beauties rise . . .  
The lovely stranger stood confessed  
A maid in all her charms.

\* \*

The comisario's heart melted at this, and on finding that the young lady had assumed male attire in order to follow a recreant lover, he accompanied her home, saw her safe to the door, and retired to muse upon the strange events of a comisario's life.

\* \*

The new timetable of the Great Southern Railway is as near perfection as it can be hoped for in this changeable world. The greatest novelty, and no doubt a great convenience for the public, is the Wednesday evening train which leaves on Thursday morning. We hear that a special Board meeting was held to decide how to describe the 12.15 a.m. train.

\* \*

Vitriol throwing has always been considered a purely Parisian method of settling breach of promise cases, but a "joven" called Josefa Jarra made use of this means of revenging herself on a lover who had ceased to love. Unfortunately vitriol is no respecter of persons, and a quantity of the vengeful fluid fell on the face of another young man who happened to be seated near the faithless swain. As the Spanish paper says Josefa is at the disposition of the Criminal Judge and the two wounded men are in a very dangerous state.

\* \*

The Commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to decide the delicate question as to whether Judge Pizarro has insulted that highly respectable body or not, has decided that the Judge has insulted them. He is to be ordered to attend at the bar and recant, if not we shall know what is the Argentine equivalent of the Clock Tower.

\* \*

Count Hugo Salvatori Baschieri has been let loose without a stain on his character. This nobleman, it will be remembered, was accused of bewitching (or its modern equivalent) the family of Berisso by persuading them that their deceased mother had come to visit them.

\* \*

The false prophet of Chacomus has arrived at Quilmes and is at present prophesying in the Comisaria. This is a bad generation for prophets, wizards, and that ilk.

\* \*

The prize for advertising is due to the Royal Fire Insurance Company, which has had a fire on its own premises. It was a very cautious fire however, being soon extinguished by a Comisario.

\* \*

The New Government is as inexorable as the old. It declines to let General Mansilla retire into private life.

\* \*

As General Victorico, the New Minister of War, has a son implicated in the Rosales enquiry, Dr. Amborena will have the responsibility of dealing with the matter. Would it not have been better to have kept it out of the family altogether and referred it to one of the Judges.

## ATHLETIC TRAINING

(Continued.)

A sprain, if attended to at once, need never cause any serious disquietude or permanent injury. In any case a *complete cessation* of work should at once be made. Never continue a run after feeling that something of this sort has occurred. The following treatment will be found most effective:

Immediately go home and rest the joint and apply fomentations in the manner here shown. Procure a couple of pieces of rough flannel, large enough to wrap two or three times round the injured part, a large basin and a plentiful supply of hot water. Soak one of the pieces of flannel

in the hot water, wring it and apply it as hot as possible, covering it with a piece of waterproof or thick cloth. Keep the limb rested on a chair. Meanwhile let the other piece of flannel soak and apply it in the place of the first as soon as the latter begins to cool. In this manner keep up a continuous application of moist heat to the part sprained for three or four hours; after which a wet bandage, lightly applied, should be used, being kept slightly moist by being dabbed with a sponge and lukewarm water.

The following day, if the sprain has not been severe, a dry bandage may be wrapped round it and the limb moderately used. After the inflammation has quite subsided, should stiffness remain, rubbing the part day and night with Elluman's embrocation will be found useful, and until stiffness has quite disappeared no violent exertions should be made, though moderate exercise will promote cure.

Blisters are very common and are best cured by running a needle through them with a piece of worsted attached, and leave this in for a few hours. Care should be taken not to remove the dead skin until the new one has formed.

Stiffness of joints is easily lessened by a frequent use of Elluman's, well rubbed into the skin with the hand. Hand rubbing is most beneficial to the muscles, and I would impress on everyone that whenever the opportunity offers itself, either in the morning or in the evening, to cause the whole body to glow by its practice. The waist, back, chest and abdomen should all receive due attention.

Light dumb-bell exercise prior to these rubbings is exceedingly beneficial, but the "bells" should be very light, not weighing more than from three to four pounds each. In using them avoid jerking, which tends only to strain and not to strengthen the muscles. From a couple of minutes to five is quite enough for the exercise, but it should be regular and, if possible, never omitted.

There are two matters I wish to speak upon before closing these notes.

When one athlete meets another in ordinary society, the practice of introducing into the conversation matters which concern athletes and athletes only, cannot be too strongly deprecated. A very appropriate story appeared in these columns some little back, upon two golfers who had this habit of monopolising the conversation, and I advise those of my readers who may be given to the above habit to read the story referred to.

The other subject I wish to draw attention to is one of the most important, most vital, but withal the least understood in the whole matter of training, viz, the manner of going out of training. To my mind, training should have no end and no beginning, but be in fact and deed a continual practice of and adherence to those rules regarding the laws of health and wealth which have, perhaps for the first time, been observed while in actual training. There can be no doubt that when a man alternates periods of training with periods of uncontrolled indulgence, he is burning the candle at both ends and is likely to pay the penalty.

These notes, which have been partly compiled from a treatise on training by Michael, having now come to an end, I trust that they may be the means of bringing out some new men on the path during the coming season, and also that they may have been of use to some of the older hands who are in our midst, as it was for these reasons only that they have been written.

ERNESTO DANVERS,  
Hon. Sec. A.A.A.

## ORMONDE

Ormonde is practically sold for £30,000, and his new owner with Captain England, who has brought the business to a successful issue, is on his way out to Buenos Aires to take possession of the most sensational horse of the age. The name of the owner we do not know yet, but we believe it is a San Francisco gentleman. Mr Buchanan Baird, who has been in England for some months for a holiday, arrived in the Magdalena a fortnight ago with instructions to examine Ormonde; this he did, wired a satisfactory report to England, and Mr Charles Reed, who was trying to negotiate with Sr Boucau, declining to give the £32,500 asked for the horse, the offer of £30,000 sent from England was accepted, and within six weeks from this Ormonde will probably have left South America if all goes well.

The opinion in America that Mr Reed would succeed in buying Ormonde seems to have been very decided, as when he left America, "The Spirit of the Times," an American paper, under some startling headlines, such as "Mr Charles Reed to Purchase the Famous Stallion," "The Master of Fairview now on his way to South America," "Señor Boucau to be Bearded in his Den,"

"Mr Reed will Manage the Affair if Anyone Can"—and so forth, stated that Mr Reed had gone to Buenos Aires "with the intention of purchasing the one and only Ormonde, the horse of whom the world has heard more than of any animal that ever looked through a bridle. Naturally the purchase of the illustrious exile is a weighty matter. It has already agitated the entire world, but if genius and generalship can carry the day, then Mr Reed is the right man in the right place. At the time that that unfortunate gentleman, the late Mr Hume Webster, had formed a syndicate for the purchase of the great stallion, the matter became of international importance. Now America is in the field, and it will be watched with interest how her representative, Mr Reed, succeeds in negotiating with Señor Boucau where English representatives failed. The advent of Ormonde to this country will eclipse any similar event in the history of the American turf, and will indeed make this country the envied of all nations that love the 'sport of kings.'"

Mr Reed's sensational purchase of St Blaise is described by the same journal as follows:

"Admission to the sale building could only be had on tickets, and this, as it proved, was a wise precaution. The building was crowded to its full capacity as it was. The attendance included a number of ladies, and the ejaculations of admiration provoked by the superb animals as they were led into the ring, especially, of course, St Blaise, were very genuine.

"It was close on 9 o'clock p.m. when the proceedings commenced, and by that time the building was packed to its full capacity. To say who was not there would be far easier to mention than those who were. Almost every man of note in the eastern racing world and large delegations from other points were in the building. In a few moments St Blaise, in all his glory, appeared. As he stood there the horse was as perfect a picture as the eye of a lover of the thoroughbred could wish to look upon. His rich colour lent itself to the occasion, and as he glanced hither and thither over the mass of strange faces he seemed fully alive to the situation.

"As a bid was asked for, a response came with a rapidity which was positively electrifying. 'Twenty-five thousand,' 'Fifty thousand,' and then, almost in the same second, Mr Charles Reed had half risen from his chair, and with one hand extended called out, 'One hundred thousand' (20,000gs).

"There was a moment's gasp, and everyone in the place began to applaud and cheer, so that it was some seconds before silence could be restored. Then for a few moments the auctioneer looked for the bid that did not come. Then the gavel fell, and pluck had won the day, and secured the most successful stallion of the time for the Fairview Stud."

With regard to Orme's defeat in the St Leger and the many opinions expressed in the English Press and elsewhere that Ormonde was not now worth more than £10,000 seems to be utterly absurd, considering that this has as yet been his only failure, if the Lancashire Plate, which has as yet never been won by a two-year-old be not counted. There are dozens of horses at the stud, serving at fees of £300 or thereabouts, which have never got horses of half the value of Orme or Goldfinch, and yet their subscription lists are always full. Orme is perfectly sound in his wind as are also Llanthony, Orontes, and Sorcerer, which are four out of the six three-year-olds sired by Ormonde. Goldfinch was only slightly affected, and was smart enough, before his fore leg gave way, to "make the fortune of any stud horse," as Vigilant remarks in an article in the "Sportsman," the same writer going on to say "that it may suit people in England to run down Ormonde now that the grapes are sour, as he is beyond their reach, but if only they had the chance of breeding some more Ormes and Goldfinches what a stampede there would be to book subscriptions."

And now, by the latest mail, we see that Orme has to a certain extent returned to his old form as in the Great Foal Stakes, when he had Dunure, Versailles, Certosa, and Boyne Water against him, he is said to have "caught hold of his bit in his old style, and going away without an effort, won in a canter by a length and a half." Of course his opponents were of not much account, Dunure and Certosa were the only two backed besides Orme, and they finished almost last in the St Leger, still Orme apparently excited immense admiration for the style in which he won, his superb action, so like his sire's, never being seen to greater perfection. What happened in the second October meeting when Orme and La Fleche were both entered for the Champion Stakes, and Orme for the Lowther Stakes, we do not know here yet, but if Ormonde's best son was successful in either, all doubts about him should for ever be removed, as both races are over a mile, and in either he would be certain to meet first-class company.

To return to Ormonde's value as a sire and Orme's running in the St Leger, Captain Russell England, in a letter to the "Sportsman," dated September 13th, and in reply to the article part of which we have just quoted, states that—

"On August 7, 1891, an offer of £30,000 net, which I hold in writing, was made in Buenos Aires on account of the now well-known Sir J. Blundell Maple—no mean judge of the value of a racehorse as an investment. This offer was refused by Señor Boucau after learning of the victory of Orme at Goodwood as a two-year-old, the price being set at £35,000, which, with the prospect of Orme carrying all before him in his three-year-old season, was possibly justified. That bright prospect has been dimmed and a gallant animal overtaxed has given way in constitution or temper, or both, and brought about his defeat. Malpractice or misfortune has prevented his natural improvement from two-year-old to three-year-old form, and the colt that we saw at Sandown, muscular, wiry, every inch a racehorse, but pal-

pably light in condition, struggle up the hill to an Eclipse victory that brought down the gallery with such cheers as are rarely heard, suffered in the St Leger defeat so signal as to defy all comparison with his former running. I elect therefore to ignore the three-year-old season or Orme, and advise Señor Boucan to estimate Ormonde's value as the sire of a colt on whom the public were content to lay odds of 2 to 1 for the Two Thousand Guineas for weeks before the race. A sire who, in these days when delicate constitutions render training so difficult and seven out of ten racehorses are unreliable or cowards, gives to his stock the hardy frame and courage which enabled Orme to battle against all ills, and, only half fit for the struggle, win a race against a specially prepared horse, Orvietto, that will always remain an historical Eclipse in the memories of the racing public."

When Ormonde has gone he will leave behind him a worthy representative in Orville, who is now the property of Mr Kemmis of Las Rosas. Though Orville has no turf career to recommend him he makes up for this in breeding, and is a splendidly proportioned horse with some of the best qualities of his sire strongly reproduced in himself. Orville only ran twice as a two-year-old, his first appearance in backward condition in the Buckenham Stakes being much more successful than was expected, as he ran third to Shining Star and Adoration, who only won by a neck, Orville being a head behind the second. His second appearance was in the Criterion Stakes in a field of seven, when he had Mortgage, St Angelo, and Curio in front of him, whilst amongst those he beat figured that smart colt Middleham.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

I have at present no chance of proving my claims to title of dramatic critic, for there has not been a single production nor even a revival that calls for notice during the week. When things are at their worst, however, they may be expected to mend, and there are indications that the tide is about to turn.

Wagnerian choruses! I wonder if the individual who wrote about some of the choruses in "Il Leone de Venezia" ever heard any of Wagner's choruses, if so, they certainly fell on barren ground. He, I believe that it is a *he*, may be angry at the difference between his verdict and that of the writer of these notes, but it is a somewhat significant fact that the empresario's opinion of this work was so low that he required a guarantee of some \$6,000 from the joint authors before putting the opera in rehearsal.

Carmen is, I hear in rehearsal at the San Martin, and will shortly be given.

Those particularly smart amateurs who gave such a very good performance of Caste some few weeks since have been asked to repeat same at Rosario in aid of the Anglo-German Hospital and have kindly promised to do so on Saturday, 5th inst. The Caste will be the same as at the previous performance with the exception of "The Marquis." Mrs Showler having kindly undertaken the part at the last moment owing to the absence of Mrs. Tebbutt.

I am asked to remind the public in general and my readers in particular of the Buenos Aires Choral Union's performance of Cowen's "Rose Maiden" which comes off at the Salon Operai Italiani on Wednesday next. I attended a rehearsal of this work on Sunday last, and it promises very well, at least some of it, the solos in particular.

The following Recipe is not from Mrs. Beeton's cookery book, but from a comic paper and contains without doubt a very good idea of the building up of a comic opera.

### RECIPE FOR A COMIC OPERA.

Get a jingling, jangling tune, a danseuse and a buffon, and an orchestra that murders all it plays, And a chorus of a glory that is all antique and hoary, and you'll soon set up a show that really pays. Get a heroine that's pretty, and steal what you think's witty from every blessed opera that's known— You need not feel compunctions, for in getting up these functions a conscience is a thing one shouldn't own. Let there be a pretty Sally of a sprightly corps de ballet, that used to win applause in ancient Rome. Get some puns that are too fearful; they'll make people weak and fearful, till they have to be removed and taken home. Then get a man half-witted, who is really to be pitied, and style him "a comedian" on the bill; And write some love-songs stupid, dragging in poor luckless Cupid, and buy a lot of costumes "fit to kill." When the structure is completed, and the audience is seated, you'll sit back and count the shekels at the door. You'll know in your inmost spirit, many folk will come to hear it, and after every number ask for more.

There was sound of revelry at night (commencing at half-past eight to be exact) at the San Martin on Monday, when a performance was given in aid of the German Hospital. The first and second acts of Satanello, Los dos Canarios, and the Cavalleria Rusticana, formed a very powerful programme and drew a crowded house. There was nothing which demands special notice with the exception of the rendering of the duet in the Cavalleria Rusticana, in which the unhappy heroine Santuzza appeals alternately with pathos and passion to the scoundrel who has abandoned her and who now throws her violently to the ground. There was a consciousness of dramatic power in Bonazzio's singing which fairly brought down the house.

The American Church are giving a concert in aid of the church funds on Friday 4th. The programme looks all right, and as the cause is good there will no doubt be a large audience.

Possibly a notice of a skating rink should not appear under the heading of these notes, but for a good band commend me to the one which was playing at the New Skating Rink on Saturday last; as a rule the bands of this country are not a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, but in this instance it is worth while to pay a visit to the rink for the sake of the band alone.

It was a matter of considerable disappointment that the Concert and Tableaux Vivants which were advertised to come off at the Odeon on Thursday last were unavoidably postponed. Owing to the postponement having occurred at the last moment it was impossible to advise all the newspapers, and it is feared that many who had purchased tickets went expecting a performance but were, alas, turned empty away. All tickets which were bought will hold good for the performance which will probably come off about the 12th or 14th.

The Tomba Co. are ever to the fore when a charitable object is in question, and always ready to give a benefit—though I do think that the management loses much by these special performances, for 50 per cent. of the profits of a crowded house is better than the whole of the profits of a nearly empty one. Their latest move in this direction is a mixed show in aid of that no doubt useful, but always hard-up, British and American Benevolent Society.

### THE MAN IN THE STALLS.

## THE FACTS ABOUT RAIN-MAKING.

George E. Curtis, Meteorologist to the recent Government Rain-Making Expedition, discusses in the New York "Engineering Magazine" the recent experiments to produce rain by means of aerial explosions:—

"Examined in detail, with all the attendant circumstances, it is evident that the experiments have utterly failed to demonstrate that explosions can develop a storm, or can produce a measurable rain, and they have been not only unsuccessful in result, but meagre and trivial in themselves. After the conclusion of these experiments, two members of the party continued operations at El Paso, and at a point near San Diego, Texas. The explosions are said to have been on a more extended scale. But a careful study of the report of these operations and the attendant weather fails, however, to assure me that the results were any more conclusive. But while, for all practical results, the explosions at Midland were a failure, they afforded one fact of scientific interest. In several instances, when a dense, threatening cloud was overhead, a sharp, detonating explosion was followed, after an interval of twenty or thirty seconds, by a spatter of rain, or, if it was already sprinkling, the blast was followed by a noticeable momentary increase of the drops. This result occurred a sufficient number of times to indicate that the phenomenon was a real result of the explosions. But this is not what the experiments were designed to accomplish. It was supposed that rain might be produced in measurable quantity whenever and wherever needed. The Government appropriation has been expended, and we are no nearer the desired result than before. The mere waste of the 9,000 dol. is a trifle, but the misconceptions to which the reported successes have given rise render the matter very serious. Charlatans and sharpers have not been slow to seize the opportunity. Artificial-rain companies have sprung up, and are now busily engaged in defrauding the farmers of the semi-arid States by contracting to produce rain, and by selling 'rights' to use their various methods. In South Dakota the subject has become one of the vital questions-of the day. This aftermath of the rain-making experiments serves as an excellent warning. For the honour and good name of the Government and of science, it would be well if we had seen the last appropriation to produce rain by bombarding the heavens, and the last expedition which should mislead the people by sending out premature and sensational reports."

## THE BEST MUTTON SHEEP

By JOHN GRIGG, Longbeach, Canterbury, N.Z.

I would say that there is no cross of two pure breeds "that would produce the most suitable wether for freezing." I would prefer a cross-bred ewe either a second or third cross from Merinos with Leicester rams, on these rams to use the Shropshire Down ram. I use nothing but Shropshire Down rams on my cross-bred ewes, and I have frozen as lambs at least 110 per cent. of the increase. Never use the merino ram as a sire; always the pure-bred Longwool or Down breeds.

A wether should be frozen at no particular age, but as soon as he can be made to weigh 64 lb. in the carcase, provided the quality of the mutton is first-class. There are breeds, such as the Lincoln or Romney Marsh, that may become that weight as a lean carcase, therefore a most unprofitable class of sheep for freezing. To ewes having a strong dash of Lincoln in them, I should use the Shropshire Down ram. If Merinos or any first-cross Merinos, then I prefer the English Leicester. I find my Shropshire wool, or a strong dash of that blood, gives about 1½d. per lb. more than any coarse cross-bred.

The relative weight of fleeces from the different breeds may be placed roughly as follows:

Lincoln cross.....	10 lb.
Romney cross.....	9 lb.
Leicester cross.....	7 lb.
Shropshire Down.....	6 lb.

These relative figures will only hold good starting with a mean average of the cross-bred sheep in New Zealand. I maintain that there would be no loss of weight from a first crop of either Leicester or Shropshire Down on a heavy-wooled cross-bred Lincoln ewe. Practically, no experienced sheep-farmer should ever see any wethers in his flock beyond four-tooth, or not more than 20 per cent. of them, unless he holds a very inferior farm or high hill country. There is no reason why every wether should not be frozen before he is twenty months old. This should apply to all.

I reply to this question without hesitation: There is no sheep equal to the Shropshire Down for producing lambs for freezing. My average lambing for three years has been 125, 124, 127 per cent., and I have frozen fully 110 per cent. The largest salesman of frozen meat was asked this question, and he replied as I have done. The average weight of my lambs, ages from three to four months, was about 39lb. each carcase.

Lambs should come as soon as you can supply them with sufficient grass and run no risk of any check for want of food. Lambs once checked never fully recover as lambs. It will not pay generally to provide food for cross-bred ewes with their lambs. No lamb should weigh more than 40lb.

For hill farms the Merino for all in all is still the best sheep. The foundation for all crosses throughout New Zealand is the Merino ewe. I have tried a cross of Shropshire ram on both Leicester and Lincoln ewes, and the result has been magnificent, but practically it is useless, inasmuch as such ewes are unattainable in any numbers, and, if they were, would not be so profitable as cross-bred ewes. The Merino cross is very valuable, as it tends to give a larger proportion of lean meat in the carcase. The tendency of crossing two pure British breeds of sheep as above is to produce a carcase over-large for freezing, and extremely fat. There have been two or three attempts to maintain the cross bred between the Lincoln, and also Leicester and Merino, by intercrossing the products, but with doubtful results. I do not think it can ever succeed, as biological science so clearly shows the strong tendency to reversion to the most primitive race.

In answer to the question, when any pure breed of sheep is for several generations bred to males of a distinct or different breed of the one strain, will not the offspring become undistinguishable in character from the pure race from which the sires originate? If so, are not the progeny arising from such breeding over large and fat for freezing? Most certainly such is the result. This is the main reason why Wellington and Hawke's Bay mutton sells at such a low price in London. To obviate this, use Shropshire rams. I believe that the greatest mistake made by the sheep farmers of New Zealand, and especially those of the North Island, has been to attempt to grow Lincolns and Romneys on land that an English farmer would not dream of attempting to do. No doubt they have reasoned in this way: "If the Lincoln cross will give me an average of 10lb. of wool and the Leicester cross only 7lb., it must be better to use the Lincolns," forgetting the much more important question:

How much wool and mutton can I get off an acre of land? They omit altogether to consider the earlier maturity of the Leicester and Down cross, and also they do not appear to see that the 60 lb. two-tooth of ripe quality is worth 1½d. per lb. in London more than the 75 lb. Lincoln cross-bred which has also to be kept four months longer to be fattened. They appear also not to realise the fact that the young sheep of the Lincoln cross carrying so much wool has such a drain on his constitution that a large percentage die of lung-worm, etc. The farmers of Canterbury discarded the Lincoln cross almost to a man. They have been wavering for the past five or six years between the Border and the English Leicester. The Border Leicester started first favourite, but the English Leicester at the last ram fairs, in some districts, sold at about 25 per cent. higher on the average than the Border Leicesters. The best sheep, in my opinion of the longwools, is the English Leicester of a large and strong-wooled type, and the best Down is the Shropshire.

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**River Plate Sport and Pastime.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

**SPORTING NOTES**

A telegram received here on Thursday morn-  
ing stated that La Fleche won the Cambridge-  
shire the day before, with Pensioner second and  
Jodel third.

\*.\*

In anticipation of an exceptionally large crowd  
at Belgrano yesterday the executive of the  
Hipodromo Nacional issued tickets for the course  
only at one dollar each, thus preventing a too  
great crush on the stands.

\*.\*

The programme of the Montevideo Athletic  
Association's sports, to be held on December 8th,  
will be found in another column. Entry forms  
can be obtained at this office.

\*.\*

The Yacht Club Argentino have decided to  
hold a regatta to take place in the river in front  
of the city on a date in the latter part of the  
month.

\*.\*

The Rowing Club Committee is to meet this  
afternoon to finally arrange the programme for  
their regatta on the 11th. I have tried several  
times to get an official list of the crews taking  
part in the different events, but without success.

\*.\*

I am asked to intimate for the benefit of the  
members of the Flores Athletic Club that the  
ground is open from 8 o'clock a.m. until dark for  
those wishing to practice Cricket, Tennis and  
Polo. Practice games of polo will be played  
every Thursday morning at 6.30 a.m. and on  
Sundays and Feastdays at 3 o'clock in the after-  
noon except on occasions when matches are  
played.

\*.\*

The inauguration of the Columbia Skating  
Rink took place on Friday evening. The rink  
is situated in Calle Charcas and measures eighty  
metres by fifty, the floor being made of hard  
wood well laid down and polished, and the build-  
ing has seating accommodation for two thousand  
people. The rink will be open in the morning  
free to ladies, when instruction in skating will be  
given, in the afternoon from 2.30 to 5, and in the  
evening from 8 to 11, when the band will be pre-  
sent. The new venture should meet with all the  
success it so thoroughly deserves.

\*.\*

The Skating Rink has evidently caught on in  
a very decided way and on Saturday evening the  
building was quite full, many ladies being notice-  
able amongst the skaters some of whom showed  
themselves very skilful performers.

With regard to catching the ball at polo  
Captain Walter Smyth, the polo manager at  
Hurlingham, in a letter to "Land and Water"  
says that he does not think the Hurlingham  
committee would consider it necessary to frame a  
rule to meet such a case. The "unwritten law  
and custom" can always meet such "beat-the-  
record-achievements."

\*.\*

I must say I do not agree with Capt. Smyth as  
catching the ball, in this part of the world at any  
rate, happens too frequently to be called a "beat-  
the-record-achievement." The grounds here are  
so hard and bumpy and the ball rises so often  
that a rule to meet a case of it being caught is  
absolutely necessary.

\*.\*

The total collections for the testimonial to the  
jockey John Osborne amounted to 3,600 guineas,  
and this amount together with an illuminated  
address and an album containing the names of  
subscribers was presented to him at Newmarket  
on September 28.

\*.\*

The cricket team which is expected here from  
Rio de Janeiro will play a match against the  
Montevideo Cricket Club on Monday and Tues-  
day, the 15th and 16th November, before coming  
up to Buenos Aires. The team, which arrives  
in the Thames on the 13th, will consist of the  
following gentlemen:—Messrs A. Webb, G. Cox,  
W. Wadbrook, V. Lopez, E. Youle, P. Morrissy,  
R. Morrissy, E. Jones, J. Needham, and two  
players from Santos.

\*.\*

Orville arrived safely in the Highland Mary  
last week and has been on view at Messrs. Bull-  
rich's for several days. The horse arrived in  
splendid condition and looked none the worse  
for his long voyage. Orville is a whole chestnut,  
a son of Ormonde and Shotover, both winners of  
the Derby as I need not remind my readers; he  
has all Ormonde's tremendous power and leverage  
behind, and is very like his grandsire  
Bend'Or about the head and neck, he is a grand  
looking horse and Mr Kemmis is to be congratu-  
lated on having secured such a valuable stallion  
for his stud.

\*.\*

"El Campo y el Sport" publishes in one of its  
recent numbers a table comparing the times in  
which the St. Leger, Internacional, Gran Premio,  
America, and Premio Nacional, have been run,  
and which shows that La Fleche travelled a good  
deal slower in the Leger than did the winners  
of the three South American classic races. No  
doubt she did, but Doncaster is a very different  
course to either Palermo or Rio so comparing  
times made on them is quite useless. Probably  
La Fleche could give the best horse of her age in  
South America ten kilos and never let him see  
the way she went.

\*.\*

The new time table of the Pacific Railway  
which comes in force on November 7th has  
one or two additional trains to and from Hurling-  
ham which will be welcomed by the members.  
The train on Sunday will leave the Central  
at 9.45 instead of 10.10 as formerly, and there is  
a new train at 11.30. The morning train from  
Hurlingham will reach town at 9.35 instead of  
ten o'clock as formerly and the return trains in  
the afternoon leave at 4.44, 5.30, and 6.30  
o'clock.

\*.\*

Seeing the announcement of the all round com-  
petition, which was partly decided yesterday at  
Hurlingham between two sporting members of  
the club, I have received a letter from a Rosario  
subscriber who, if it can be arranged, is willing  
to back a man from the provinces to tackle the  
winner in all the events mentioned last week, and  
would add to them single handed sailing, rowing,  
and polo—either taking the ball down the field or  
a single handed match. As the Hurlingham  
match was the outcome of a private bet between  
the parties and not of a public challenge, I do  
not think the winner will be likely to take up  
this challenge.

\*.\*

Mr Kingsland, who is well-known here as a  
successful importer into England of Argentine  
horses, has shown me a letter he has received  
from the superintendent of the South London  
Tramway Co. saying how well some horses now  
at work in the London trams are turning out.  
The result is only natural, a big order for more  
of the same sort. What a pity all exporters do  
not send home really good animals instead of  
sporting rubbish and establishing prices for  
Argentine horses which do not pay for their  
hides.

Ormonde is sold at last and for thirty thousand  
pounds, as nearly a possible double what he cost  
Señor Boucau. Had the horse been only decently  
managed during his stay here, he would have  
even been a far better investment for Sr. Boucau  
but as it is, with the exception of the two colts  
out of Philosophy, one of which is now in training  
at home, and some half dozen others at Luis  
Chico, he has not a fifth of the number he should  
have been able to count on. Of course so many  
mares having slipped their foals has been an  
incalculable loss and one which perhaps could  
not have been prevented, but at the same time it  
is impossible to get over the fact that no horse  
has been done so little justice to as has Ormonde  
during his sojourn in South America.

\*.\*

With two buyers in the field at the same time,  
and one of them no other than the owner of Fair-  
field, Mr. Charles Reed, it is to be wondered that  
Sr. Boucau did not succeed in obtaining the  
thirty five thousand he asked for the horse last  
year. I believe that Mrs. Reed, who accompanied  
her husband to Buenos Aires, influenced Mr.  
Reed greatly in not taking Ormonde at Sr. Bou-  
cau's price, otherwise the great horse might  
have by this time been on the high seas on his  
way to a new home. The negotiations for Or-  
monde's purchase were finally concluded through  
Mr. Buchanan Baird, on his return here, tele-  
graphing to the interested parties in England, a  
favourable opinion of the horse and of his pro-  
duce.

\*.\*

Nancy Hawks has again beaten her own re-  
cord and has trotted a mile on the track at  
Terre Haute, Indiana, in 2 min. 4 secs., her last  
record being one of 2 min. 5.1-4 secs.; this per-  
formance quite dwarfs those of any previous  
trotters, J. I. C., Suñol, or Maud S., who kept  
the record with 2 min. 8.3-4 secs. for six years.  
If the record is lowered much more we shall  
soon have horses which can trot as fast as thor-  
oughbreds can gallop. It has taken thirty years  
to reduce the record time for the mile from 2  
min. 19 secs. to 2 min. 4 secs., so in another  
thirty years we may safely predict that the  
trotting record will be 1 min. 51 secs., or the  
average time in which a fast mile race is run.

\*.\*

The betting shops are doomed at last, no one  
I am sure will regret their abolition, and the  
Municipality have indeed done well in prohib-  
iting them within the Municipal boundaries. The  
amount of harm these places do in the way of  
teaching boys, many of them hardly old enough  
to be out of the nursery, the art of gambling, and  
infecting them with the fever from which not one  
in a hundred ever recovers, is incalculable. Most, if  
not all, of the cases of young clerks absconding with  
their employer's money which have been only  
too frequent lately in Buenos Aires can be traced  
to those gambling dens, and many is the lad who  
has been ruined by them. A very sure proof of  
the immense amount of money they make is their  
capability of paying the enormous tax hitherto  
levied on houses of this kind.

\*.\*

There are a great many youths present at the  
races on Sundays in smart clothes which must  
cost them at least two months salary, and these  
boys who earn from a hundred to a hundred and  
fifty dollars a month cannot afford to bet to the  
extent they must do to win fifty or a hundred  
dollars at a meeting as many of them tell me  
they do. They do not go to the races to see the  
racing, most of them do not know a thoroughbred  
from a criollo, they simply go to win, or try to  
win, dollars; if they are lucky all goes well, if  
they lose their incomes cannot pay their debts  
and the money to do so must come from some-  
where.

\*.\*

At the meeting of the Municipal Council a  
report was read in connection with the immense  
amount of gambling which exists in Buenos  
Aires in which the word "sport" is described as  
"a foreign word introduced to disguise its repug-  
nant equivalent in our (the Spanish) rich lan-  
guage." How little does the writer of this know  
about the true meaning of sport as understood by  
Englishmen, how can an Argentine, who nev-  
er played a real manly game in his life, and whose  
only idea of sport is betting on a horse race,  
appreciate the word as we apply it? Never was  
a word so badly chosen as "sport" when it was  
taken from our language to fill the place vacant  
for want of a word meaning "to bet" in nearly  
every language other than English under the  
sun.



It would take a better man than I to define "Sport" in so many words, in fact I doubt very much if it can be so defined.

Table with columns for Bowler, Captain's XI, and Vice-Captain's XI, listing runs, wickets, and maidens.

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

The above match was played at Tolosa on Sunday, Oct. 23, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 31 runs.

For the home team Moffatt and Dore showed good form, while for the visitors Ellison, McCulloch and Syer played well.

CRICKET

FIXTURES.

NOVEMBER

- Tues. 1, B. A. C. C. v. United Railways, at Palermo. Sun. 6, B. A. C. C. v. London Bank, at Palermo.

DECEMBER

- Sun. 4, Lomas v. London Bank, at Hurlingham. Sun. 4, Lanus v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.

JANUARY

- Sun. 1, B. A. C. C. v. South of Riachuelo, at Palermo. Sun. 1, Lanus v. Hurlingham, at Lanus.

FEBRUARY

- Thurs. 2, London Bank v. Lomas, at Lomas. Sun. 5, B. A. C. C. v. Lomas, at Lomas.

MARCH

- Sun. 5, Lomas v. Western Ry., at Lomas. Sun. 12, B. A. C. C. v. Western Ry., at Tolosa.

CORDOBA.

Quite an interesting match was played at Cordoba on October 23 between the Captain and Vice-Captains.

For the winners Constable, Mayd Williams, Wilkinson and Besserer batted well and the bowling of Atkinson, Constable and Lynch was steady and effective.

For the losers Coombs played a capital innings for his 29 not out, as also did Winter for his 16.

Coombs, Willis, Rowe and Mayne undertook the bowling which was not up to their usual standard.

Difficult catches were held by Willis, Bowden, E. L. Jones, Mayd and Lynch.

Table of scores for the Cordoba match, listing players, runs, wickets, and maidens.

Table of bowling analysis for the Western Ry. v. B.A. and R.Ry. A.C. match.

Table of scores for London Bank and Hurlingham matches.

Table of bowling analysis for London Bank and Hurlingham matches.

Table of bowling analysis for Hurlingham Club and Ground v. London Bank match.

Table of bowling analysis for Western Railway C.C. v. Lomas A.A.C. match.

HURLINGHAM CLUB AND GROUND v. LONDON BANK.

The above match was played at Hurlingham on the 30th inst. and resulted in a draw. Owing to a thunder-storm which broke over the ground just as the teams arrived, play did not begin until after luncheon.

The last wicket had increased the score by 10 runs when the innings was declared closed with nine wickets down for 135 runs.

With an hour and twenty minutes left for play Hurlingham sent E. R. Gifford and H. Anderson to the wickets. Three runs came from Thomson's first ball.

WESTERN RAILWAY C.C. v. LOMAS A.A.C.

This match was played at Tolosa on Sunday, October 30, and resulted in an easy win for the Lomas eleven by 109 runs and six wickets.

Although the visitors turned up at an early hour, the rain made play impossible until two o'clock.

Lomas on going in knocked up 149 for four wickets before time was called. Rath played a splendid innings for 54, while Bridger and Tabor also played well.

Considering that there were only three hours for play, the visitors are to be congratulated on having wasted so little time in getting to work.

Table of scores and bowling analysis for Western Ry. v. Lomas A.C. match.

LANUS C.C. v. B.A.R.Y.C.C.

The above match took place at Lanus on Sunday, Oct. 30th, and resulted in a win for the home eleven by 48 runs. The wicket had been spoiled by the rain in the forenoon, but played fairly well.

Scores:

B. A. and R. Ry. A. C. 1st inn	Lanus C.C. 1st inn
Mc Culloch, b Cornwall 18	E. Robson, b Norman 20
Lloyd, b Tupholme 2	D. Dunoon, run out 8
Pettinger, c and b Tupholme 3	C. Tupholme, c Lloyd, b Norman 25
Syer, c Brown, b Tupholme 7	H. Cornwall, c Lloyd, b McKinnell 0
Edmondson, b Tupholme 0	F. Fothergill, b Norman 11
Bond, b Brown 15	W. Ellison, c McKinnell, b Norman 0
Niel, b Tupholme 0	W. Brown, b Normann 6
Webbe, not out 5	T. Howe, c Niel, b Norman 11
McKinnell, c Brown, b Tupholme 3	G. Bingham, not out 13
Norman, b Tupholme 0	E. C. Morgan, b Pettinger 6
Fraser, c Tupholme, b Brown 1	F. Baker, b Pettinger 0
Extras 5	Extras 7
Total 59	Total 107

BOWLING ANALYSIS  
B. A. and R. Ry. A. C.

C. Tupholme	14	2	26	7
H. Cornwall	9	1	17	1
W. Brown	4.4	1	11	2
Lanus C.C.				
Niel	13	3	30	0
Webbe	10	2	21	0
Norman	13	2	27	6
McKinnell	7	2	12	1
Pettinger	6.3	0	11	2

Norman and McKinnell each bowled a wide.

LANUS C.C. v. CONTADURIA F.C.S.

The above match took place at Lanus on Saturday, October 29th, and resulted in a win for the Club by 24 runs. The good batting of Robson and Brown, and Brayshaw's bowling (six wickets for 18 runs) were the best performances. For the losers Cornwall batted well for 22 not out, but could get no one to stay with him, and Tupholme bowled well, securing five wickets for 27 runs. Scores:

Lanus C.C. 1st inn	Contaduria F.C.S. 1st inn
E. Robson, c Howe, b Tupholme 13	E. P. Rowland, b Brayshaw 0
C. Rogers, c Cornwall, b Tupholme 1	C. Tupholme, c Duncan, b Brayshaw 4
P. L. Bridger, c and b Tupholme 0	R. C. Osborne, c Brown, b Brayshaw 0
C. Tabor, c Cornwall, b Tupholme 0	F. Fothergill, b Brown 0
D. Duncan, c Brooking, b Osborne 1	H. Cornwall, not out 22
J. Brayshaw, b Osborne 0	F. Dawson, c Bridger, b Osborne 2
W. Brown, c Howe, b Tupholme 36	T. Brooking, run out 0
E. F. Moroney, b Howe 0	L. Huxtable, b Brown 1
E. C. Morgan, c and b Tupholme 1	F. Cobby, c Duncan, b Brayshaw 1
T. Bridge, c Osborne, b Howe 2	L. Bentham, b Brayshaw 1
A. Perkin, not out 0	Extras 2
Extras 4	Extras 2
Total 58	Total 34

BOWLING ANALYSIS  
Lanus C.C.

C. Tupholme	13	3	27	5
R. C. Osborne	10	2	16	2
T. Howe	2.1	0	9	1
Condaduria F.C.S.				
W. Brown	8	2	15	3
J. Brayshaw	7.1	0	18	6

UNITED RAILWAYS v. BUENOS AIRES C.C.

This match was played on Tuesday, the 1st, at Palermo. Although the captain of the United Railway eleven was disappointed at the last moment in two or three of his men, a defeat of such a decided character as that which they received at the hands of the club was certainly not expected. It will be noticed that the Central Argentine, which can boast of one or two good players, was not represented on the Railway eleven.

The Railway won the toss, and Masters elected to bat first, sending in Garrod and Scott against the bowling of Williamson and Thomson; but before twenty runs had been scored J. Gifford took the ball from the former and in his second over got Garrod caught, the score being at 23. Masters followed, but was run out after hitting up six runs, and made way for Griffin. This batsman scored twenty before he was caught by Stokes; Cornwall, after being missed when he had scored four, was given out leg-before for a total of nine, and the remaining batsmen adding little to the score the innings closed for a total of 74 runs.

The home club commenced badly in losing one wicket for one run, but thirty was up on the board before the next wicket fell, and when the third went down the club was only ten behind their opponents' total. The score quickly mounted up, and when Coudbrough, the last wicket, hit out and missed a straight one of Garrod's, the board showed a total of 130 runs for Buenos Aires, who therefore won the match by 56 runs. Dillon's innings was a fine display of patient cricket, and E. R. Gifford and Williamson played well for their 20 and 16 not out respectively. Thomson's 15 was lucky, as he was missed several times.

The fielding of the Railway team was good all round, Griffin especially was very smart both with his bat and in the field.

As will be seen from the analyses, J. Gifford bowled most successfully for the club, and Tupholme and Garrod captured most wickets for the Railways. The wicket was slow to commence with, but improved as the match progressed. Scores:

United Railways 1st inn	B. A. C. C. 1st inn
J. R. Garrod, c sub, b J. Gifford 17	D. J. Stokes, c Keyworth, b Tupholme 0
W. A. Scott, c Thomson, b J. Gifford 6	B. J. Dillon, c Masters, b Tupholme 31
W. H. Masters, run out 6	G. A. Thomson, c Moffatt, b Griffin 15
E. P. Griffin, c Stokes, b J. Gifford 20	J. Gifford, b Tupholme 16
H. Cornwall l-b-w, b J. Gifford 9	A. Boyd, b Tupholme 2
R. Sutherland, c Thomson, b J. Gifford 7	E. R. Gifford, c Keyworth, b Tupholme 20
T. E. Keyworth, c Stokes, b E. R. Gifford 0	W. C. Parry, b Garrod 7
V. Ker Seymer, b J. Gifford 3	A. Lace, b Garrod 4
C. D. Moffatt, not out 3	A. Williamson, not out 16
C. Hill, c Ricketts, b E. R. Gifford 0	H. Ricketts, c Moffatt, b Garrod 7
C. Tupholme, b J. Gifford 0	W. E. Coudbrough, b Garrod 4
Extras 3	Extras 8
Total 74	Total 130

BOWLING ANALYSIS  
United Railways

A. Williamson	7	12	—
G. A. Thomson	13	2	28
J. Gifford	17.1	6	23
E. R. Gifford	6	3	8
J. Gifford bowled 1 no-ball.			
B. A. C. C.			
C. Tupholme	36	15	41
J. R. Garrod	23	4	47
E. P. Griffin	10	5	13
H. Cornwall	6	2	12
R. Sutherland	4	2	5
T. E. Keyworth	5	2	4
Tupholme bowled 1 no-ball, and Sutherland 1 wide.			

RACING

BELGRANO—Nov. 1.

A considerable amount of disappointment was felt on Sunday when it was known that the races had been postponed, as owing to the late hour at which the intimation was made public, a great many people had journeyed down to Belgrano only to find the gates closed, though the weather at the time was lovely. A heavy storm had broken at about twelve o'clock and continued for nearly an hour, but as the sun came out strong immediately it was over, the course soon dried and, as a matter of fact, was in much better going order than on Tuesday, when the International was run.

Eight races, including the International and Handicap Argentino were on Tuesday's programme, a rather large order for one afternoon, but they were run well up to time, and the meeting was over punctually at the hour fixed on the programme.

Needless to say the crowd was enormous and one of the largest we have seen. The arrangements made by the club, however, were most excellent in anticipation of a crush, and though Palermo may be the more convenient course for business there is little doubt Belgrano is the better one for pleasure. A special lunch, to which admission was only allowed by ticket, was not one of the least important of these extra arrangements.

The Gran Premio Internacional, though on this occasion not strictly an international race, quite eclipsed all the other seven events on the card, and betting on it was very brisk. Athos was immediately made favourite, his running in the Premio de Honor being rightly judged as all wrong; and in the race he fully proved this, as he won from San Martin by about the same distance as San Martin had beaten him for the Gold Cup. Niobe and Thalia came next but a long way behind the Entre Rios crack. The race itself was, up to a certain point, a good one, but at the finish Athos won too easily to make it exciting. The way Araucano came up in the last hundred metres and almost snatched second honours from San Martin was a capital performance; from the stand he appeared to have just got up, but the judges gave the verdict against him.

The Premio Handicap Argentino produced a better race than the International, Federal scoring the second victory for the Entre Rios stable by a short half length from Farandol.

An unpleasant incident occurred after the Premio Londres which marred the meeting to a considerable extent. Sr. Quintana, the starter, let his field away to a wretched start, leaving Chilliarch and Termination, who were greatly

fancied, at the post. On his return to the paddock, Sr. Quintana was met by a very hostile demonstration, and jumping out of his carriage commenced an excited argument with the crowd. This naturally made matters worse, and had it not been for two or three friends, who carried him from the field of battle, the amateur starter might have found himself in a most unpleasant predicament.

Altogether, the meeting was a brilliant one; the weather cleared up well in the afternoon and became very pleasant, and more ladies than usual graced the stands and enclosures with their presence. As a warning to others we may say that what little money we possessed was abstracted out of our waistcoat pocket by a light-fingered gentleman either on the way down in the train, which was crowded, or on the course, an even less satisfactory way of losing it than backing seconds.

Details:

PREMIO MONTEVIDEO, a handicap for four-year-olds or upwards which have not won a race in 1892, \$1800 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd, 1600 metres.

Stud San Jorge's Blackfriar by Edward the Contessor—Narbonne 6 yrs 50 k.....G. Palacios 1
Ecurie Bolivar's Patria, 5 yrs 44 k.....P. Carabajal 2
General Paz' Breton, 5 yrs 43 k.....L. Gonzales 3
Mr C. Mathiason's Carpintero, 6 yrs 57 k.....A. Bridges 0
Sr J. Rus' Santa Fé, 5 yrs 55 k.....J. Aguirre 0
Ecurie Prisinero's Erato, 5 yrs 47 k.....P. Orona 0
Stud Termination's High Life, 5 yrs 46 k.....Rodriguez 0
Sr J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, 4 yrs 46 k.....G. Ales 0
Stud Luis Chico's Escoces, 10 yrs 46 k.....L. Gonzalez 0
Stud Forester's Liniers, 4 yrs 42 k.....R. Bastiani 0
Stud San Juan's Nahuel, 6 yrs 40 k.....A. Saavedra 0
Stud La Tablada's La Capital, 4 yrs 38 k.....Brascesco 0

Patria held the lead to the last turn where Blackfriar rushed to the front and maintained his position to the finish winning by a length, half a length between second and third.

Tickets—Blackfriar with 1007 win and 993 place, Patria 262 and 394, Breton 24 and 77, Carpintero 86 and 169, Santa Fé 13 and 33, Erato 312 and 700, High Life 80 and 20, Cautivo 244 and 380, Escoces 18 and 41, Liniers 437 and 508, Nahuel 269 and 401, La Capital 106 and 174.

Dividends—Blackfriar \$5.09 win and 3.47 place, Patria 3.75 place, Breton 21.04 place.

PREMIO RIO JANEIRO, for three-year-olds which have not won more than \$5000, \$1800 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd, 1400 metres.

Ecurie Bolivar's Sucre by Earl Clifden—Rosa 55 k.....A. Sanchez 1
Stud Phoenix' Phoebus by Earl Clifden—Noble 42 k.....L. Gonzalez 1
Stud Niño Dorado's Ocoela 54½ k.....N. Sosa 3

Sucre made the running for a third of the distance when he was collared by Phoebus and the two racing together the whole way home ran a dead heat, Ocoela four lengths behind.

Tickets—Sucre with 3971. Phoebus 1943, Ocoela 493, Dividends—Sucre \$2, Phoebus \$2.

PREMIO PARIS, a handicap for winners, \$2200 to the 1st, 300 to the 2nd, 2100 metres.

Mr W. Kemmis' b h The McGowan, by Uncas—Ellangowan, 7 yrs, 46 k.....T. Lopez 1
Stud Norte's Almirante, 7 yrs, 43 k.....G. Ales 2
Ecurie Chantilly's Email, 5 yrs, 40 k.....L. Gonzalez 3
Mr Manton's Golondrina, 5 yrs, 59 k.....A. Bridges 0
Cap. Lopez' Don Carlos, 3 yrs, 53 k.....P. Torres 0
Cap. Lopez' Robert le Diable, 4 yrs, 47 k.....P. Aguilera 0
Ecurie Titan's Demos, 4 yrs, 47 k.....P. Orona 0
Ecurie Montevideo's Nelly, 8 yrs, 45 k.....R. Bastiani 0
Ecurie Bolivar's Sombra, 5 yrs, 42 k.....R. Silva 0

As soon as the flag fell Demos went to the front and led the field, which was running well together close behind him, till fairly in the bottom straight where The McGowan joined him and after racing for a couple of hundred metres deprived him of the lead. The McGowan kept his position in front to the finish winning for a length and a half in fairly easy fashion from Almirante who was half a length in front of Email.

Tickets—The McGowan with 1956 win and 1866 place, Almirante 268 and 395, Email 336 and 653, Golondrina 1440 and 1923, Don Carlos and Robert le Diable 2661 and 3158, Demos 1764 and 1727, Nelly 879 and 1021, Sombra 1941 and 2109.

Dividends—The McGowan \$10.25 win and 6.69 place, Almirante 24.19 place.

GRAN PREMIO INTERNACIONAL, for three-year-olds and upwards, three-year-olds carried 50 kilos, four 59 kilos, five and over 61 kilos, mares all close up owed 2 kilos; \$2000 to the 1st, 2000 to the 2nd, 1000 to the 3rd; 3000 metres.

Stud Entre Rios' ch h Athos, by Zut—Athalie, 8 yrs, 61 k.....J. Garri 1
Stud La Prensa's San Martin, 5 yrs, 61 k.....D. Ruiz 2
Stud Paine's Araucano, 3 yrs, 50 k.....L. Gonzalez 3
Stud Buenos Aires' Niobe, 3 yrs, 48 k.....Olmos 4
Stud Buenos Aires' Eridan, 5 yrs, 61 k.....P. Torres 0
La Petite Ecurie's Thalia, 4 yrs, 57 k.....J. Cruz 0

After one false start the lot were despatched well together; Eridan at once took the lead and cut out the work at a rare pace from Niobe, San Martin, and Thalia with Athos lying last. Passing the stand the order was Eridan, Niobe and San Martin, Thalia and Athos, with Araucano whipping in; this order was maintained till



## Lomas Academy Athletic Club

The half-yearly general meeting of the L. A. A. C. was held in Lomas on the evening of Saturday, 29th ult. The president, Mr F. L. Jacobs, in opening the meeting gave a short account of the difficulties encountered by the committee appointed in April last in finding a new ground, all of which had now been happily surmounted. He then congratulated the club on the satisfactory number of members remaining in it, notwithstanding the delay which had occurred in acquiring a lease of the new ground, and the increase of the subscription from ten dollars to twenty dollars; and he also gave a short estimate of the finances up to April next, which was found satisfactory.

A motion was made for suppressing the word "Academy" in the name of the club, and after a good deal of discussion the following resolution was carried:

That a special general meeting of the members be called by the committee at the earliest opportunity, to consider the following resolutions:

1. That the words "voting by proxy" be added to Rules Nos. 9 and 31, and that the word "present" in the latter rule be suppressed.

2. The elimination of the word "Academy" in Rule No. 1.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## BEARING REINS

San Martin, Vicente Casares,  
October 30.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

In your "Notes" of last week's issue of "Sport and Pastime" I was glad to see a protest against the ignorant and cruel use of the "bearing rein" in Buenos Aires.

If not encroaching too much on your space I should like to make a few remarks on the subject.

I must say that for my part I consider the "bearing rein" a perfectly unnecessary and useless addition to harness, that is to say if horses are properly "mouthed" and "broken." It is, however, in the case of badly-mouthed horses, of considerable assistance to the coachman. Still, I think even in such cases, in the cause of humanity, its extreme use should not be tolerated, and I cannot understand how any man who takes the slightest interest in animals can allow his unfortunate four-footed servants to be "gagged" in the barbarous manner which we see every day in the streets.

That the bearing rein, when tightly adjusted, is intensely injurious to the horse, I think there can be no doubt. Let anyone with common sense take into consideration the terrible strain on the muscles of the neck, and consequently the spine, caused by a tight "bearing rein," then add perhaps a scorching sun and a burning pavement, to say nothing of the additional annoyance to the poor brute, when so tied up, of the flies, that he is often kept standing in the same position in the full glare of day for hours at a stretch, and I think it must be admitted that a more cruel torture could hardly be inflicted. Watch, for instance, the piteous way in which horses, when so "gagged," will turn their heads in the endeavour to ease themselves by any change of position, however slight!

I have known horses with beautifully light mouths and perfect "carriage," by a few months' use of the "bearing rein" turned into "hard mouthed" "headlong" going brutes when driven without it.

With a "well made" and "properly balanced" horse, if he be properly broken, nature cannot be imposed upon, and the effect of a tight "bearing rein" on a "heavy-shouldered," "short necked," "thick headed" brute, in my opinion, is to make him uglier than before. In Buenos Aires, too, nine out of ten of the coachmen—if you can call them by that name—do not even know how to put one on, it being generally attached to the top of the "driving-bit" instead of a proper "bridoon;" thus, I believe, rendering the suffering still greater to the unfortunate animal. As a breaker of horses I am obliged to finish my horses with bearing reins, and often I anathematise them, as from the time I put them on my trouble really begins.

If anything will make a horse a "bad starter" a bearing rein will, and small wonder. The coachman says "Go on," the bearing rein says "Stop," what is the poor brute to understand? For my own part I should be delighted to see the use of what I consider a barbarous instrument of torture abolished.—Yours truly,

DONALD HUSSEY.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Rosario de Santa Fé, Oct. 31, 1892.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

As a member of the Rosario Athletic Club, and taking a keen interest in all branches of sport, I would like to protest through the medium of your paper against the very unsportsmanlike manner in which this club manages, or rather mismanages, its matches.

There are many members who, like myself, though they may not be in the first flight of athletes, practice regularly with the club both at cricket and football, and who might naturally expect, when better men are not available, to play, if not in the more important fixtures at least in the local matches. This however does not seem to be the opinion of the Committee (presuming that the arrangements are in the hands of the Committee), their idea apparently being that unless all the best players are available for a match the match must be

postponed, without any consideration either for their opponents or for their own members, who would be not only willing but eager to play were the opportunity offered them. Such was the case on Sunday last in the match arranged against Roldan, a small local club in this neighbourhood. In spite of the fact that full sides turned out on Saturday afternoon for a practice match, almost immediately after the game a telegram was despatched to Roldan putting off the fixture for the following day as Rosario was "unable to raise a team." It is, of course, within the bounds of possibility, that out of the twenty-two players on Saturday eleven could not be found who were willing to travel to Roldan on the Sunday, but this would imply a lack of enthusiasm which, at so early a stage of the season, bodes ill for a successful conclusion, and, as a well wisher and ardent supporter of the Club, I prefer to look elsewhere for the true cause of the postponement, and can only find it in the exclusive policy of the Committee mentioned above, and I am the more inclined to this opinion as older members of the Club than myself inform me that, in spite of the large number of active members it possesses, both football and cricket matches have been put off in past years for a similar reason.

Under these circumstances it is to be wondered at that it is so difficult to get members of the Rosario Club to practice? New arrivals soon come to the conclusion that teams are chosen from a select few, and abandon the hope of ever attaining the degree of excellence that will entitle them to play in matches.

Apologising for encroaching at such length on your valuable space, I am, yours truly,

AN ASPIRANT TO CRICKET HONOURS.

## WHEAT SEED

By PROFESSOR HENRY STEWART, N. Y.

If a grain of wheat is examined by means of a cheap microscope, which every farmer will find handy to have in the house, it will be found to have at the upper end of it, that opposite the germ, a number of fine hairs, and entangled among these will be seen a number of very small dark grains, which are the spores of the rust or smut fungus. These are inert as long as the grain is dry, but when it is sown and becomes moist they germinate and produce fine silky threads which enter the young plant and infect its whole substance. The fungus grows with the wheat, and becomes a parasite upon it, in time appearing in its mature state as the red dust on the stems and leaves, or the black powder which fills the chaff and takes the place of the expected grain. These appearances are the well-known rust and the smut that are so injurious to the wheat. To prevent this growth it is necessary to destroy the seeds of it, and this is done by steeping the seed grain in any caustic liquid, with care not to injure the germ of the seed. The spores of these two species of fungi are easily destroyed by a solution of common salt, or by caustic lime applied when the grain is wet, or by a solution of bluestone, the common sulphate of copper. These solutions are made strong enough to kill the spores, but not so as to injure the grain. For instance, a brine strong enough to float an egg, or four ounces of the bluestone to a gallon of water, will be strong enough for use. A good way to apply these solutions is to put the grain into a bushel basket, and set it over a tub on any suitable frame for support. The liquid is poured over the grain slowly so that all of it is wetted, and the grain is emptied into a heap on the floor, or into some receptacle in which it will soak up the liquid; or the basket is filled with grain and dipped into the liquid, but the other plan is the most convenient and quickest. As wet grain cannot be sown easily, the seed is dried by adding fresh or slaked lime to it and shovelling it over, when it will run through the drill or it may be sown broadcast. Opportunity should be taken at this preparation of the seed to take out all the shrunken grains that will never make a good or vigorous plant. It is a mistake to suppose that any kind of seed that will germinate will do for sowing. It may be supposed that the mere start in life is all that is necessary to make a strong plant, and that any plant, however weak it may be, will be able to make good progress as soon as the roots get to work. This is all wrong. A weak plant has not roots enough to supply the needed food to make a strong growth, and a weak sprout from a defective seed is always the first victim to the early frosts or the first dry weather, or the prey of the fly which lies in wait for it, or a victim of rust or smut. A strong plant can resist these attacks, but a weak one cannot, and for this reason it is a waste of labour and time, and a disappointment to sow defective seed. The selection of variety is also to be made with good judgment. There are some kinds that suits some soils or localities better than others, and these are to be selected with regard to these points. The white varieties and the baldhead kinds succeed only upon the best soils, and the red and harder kinds do better on the lighter lands. Each one should sow that kind which is known to do well in his locality, and try no experiments with the main crop. If any experimenting is done it should be with a small quantity on a small plot. Some farmers believe that different kinds of wheat will mix in the field. This is a mistake. This grain is fertilized by its own pollen before the glumes, or covering of the flowers, open; and thus no foreign pollen can gain access to the pistils. This makes it impossible for wheat to mix varieties in the field, and two kinds may be grown together without danger of mixing, and equally two kinds of wheat cannot be crossed without a delicate operation skilfully performed. A cross bred wheat is a product of the highest scientific agriculture, and not an accidental occurrence.

## THE SNAKE TREE

THE LATEST TRAVELLER'S LIE.

The "Horticultural Times" is indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the so-called snake tree, which is said to exert such a terrifying influence upon the natives of the Mexican wilds:

"A late traveller was in Mexico on a botanical expedition. One day he saw a dark object on one of the outlying spurs of the Sierra Madre Mountains, which so excited his curiosity he examined it carefully through his field-glass. He saw it was a tree of such an unusual appearance that he decided to visit the spot. He rode on horseback to within a few rods of the summit, when he came to an abrupt rise he could not climb. On the top stood the tree. He saw it had long, slender limbs drooping like a weeping willow. They had a slimy, snaky appearance, and at times the whole tree seemed to writhe.

"This curiosity led him again and again to visit the spot to learn more, if possible, about this horrible tree. One day he saw a bird circle about it for some time, and then alight on the top. Then the branches began to move and curl upward. They turned around the bird, which began to cry, and drew it down until he lost sight of it. The botanist tried, as he had several times before, to climb the steep. The rock on which he stepped loosened and fell, himself with it. He was not injured, and he found that the rock had left quite a cavity. He looked in and saw quite a cavern, and felt a current of fresh air blowing on his face. With his trowel he enlarged the hole so as to admit of his ascent. He saw the flattened body of the bird fall to the ground, which was covered with bones and feathers.

He approached the tree as closely as he dared. It was not above twenty feet in height, but covered a great area. Its trunk was of prodigious thickness, knotted and scaly. From the top of this trunk, a few feet from the ground, its slimy branches curved upward and downward, nearly touching the ground with their tips. On his venturing to touch lightly one of the limbs, it closed upon his hand with such force that he tore the skin when he wrenched it away. The next day he visited the tree carrying several chickens with which to feed it. The moment he tossed the fowls into the branches the latter began to sway to and fro with a snaky motion. After they had become gorged they were perfectly quiet, and he ventured to approach and examine them closely. They were covered with suckers similar to those of the octopus. The blood of the fowls had been absorbed, leaving crimson stains on their surface. There was no foliage on the tree."

## FIXTURES

### RACING

Sunday, Nov. 6—Hipódromo Argentino, Palermo.

### CRICKET

Sunday, Nov. 6—B. A. C. v. London Bank, at Palermo  
Sunday, Nov. 6—Lomas v. B. A. y. R. Ry., at Belgrano.  
Sunday, Nov. 6—Western Railway v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.

### ATHLETICS

Thursday, Dec. 8—Montevideo Athletic Club's Meeting.

### POLO

Nov. 11 and following days—Belgrano Polo Club's Tournament.

### ROWING

Friday, Nov. 11—Buenos Aires Rowing Club's Regatta at the Tigre.

## PRICES

Closing prices of Sovereigns and Ounces on the Bolsa from Oct. 26 to 31, inclusive:

	SOVS.	ONZS.
Wednesday	\$15.92	\$51.00
Thursday	15.73	50.70
Friday	15.70	50.40
Saturday	—	50.60
Monday	15.72	50.60
Tuesday	—	—

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

Novillos (mestizo)	\$40.00—70.00
" (ordinary)	21.00—36.00
Cows (mestizo)	36.00—47.00
Cows (ordinary)	16.00—26.50
Calves (regular)	12.00—16.00
" (small)	3.50—12.00
Sheep	6.20—7.50
Hay, 1000 kilos	28.00—46.00
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos	5.70—5.80
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	5.80—6.00
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	7.50—8.40
" (French), 100 kilos	7.50—9.00
" (Saldomé)	8.00—9.20
Novillo Hides	8.70—11.50
Cow Hides	6.00—7.00
Sheepskins	0.60—0.90
Wool	7.50—8.50

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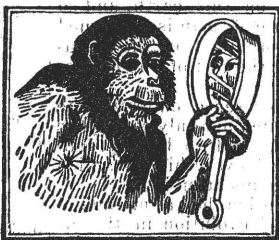
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WHICH HAVE APPEARED  
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**- River Plate Sport and Pastime -**  
1891  
No. 1—August 5:  
Mr. M. G. FORTUNE, Hon. Sec. Hurlingham Club.  
No. 2—September 9:  
ORMONDE.  
No. 3—September 30:  
PHENIX.  
No. 4—November 18:  
THE SANTA FÉ 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.  
The back numbers of the River Plate Sport and Pastime containing the above Photographs, price 50 cents each (other back numbers 30 cents), may be obtained from the Publishers,  
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**Montevideo Athletic Association**

**AN ATHLETIC MEETING**

(Under Amateur Athletic Association Rules)

WILL BE HELD

**On Thursday, December 8, 1892**

On the Grounds of the M. V. C. C., Calle Larrañaga, Camino de La Union.

**COMMITTEE:**

E. M. SAROW, Esq., C.M.G., President.

W. GALWEY, Esq., Chairman.

Messrs M. Adam, J. H. Clark, A. D. Dunbar,

H. P. Gamon, J. Harvey, H. D. McMaster, E. M. Stanham.

**PROGRAMME:**

1. 100 Yards Flat Race.
2. Putting the Shot, 16 lbs. Handicap.
3. 100 Yards Flat Race, Handicap.
4. Throwing the Hammer, Handicap.
5. Half Mile Flat Race, Handicap.
6. Long Jump, Handicap.
7. High Jump, Handicap.
8. 250 Yards Flat Race (Boys under 12), Handicap.
9. 250 Yards Flat Race (Boys over 12), Handicap.
10. Pole Jump, Handicap.
11. One Mile Flat Race, Handicap.
12. Throwing the Cricket Ball, Handicap.
13. 120 Yards Hurdle Race, Handicap.
14. 100 Yards Flat Race (Married Men), Handicap.
15. Steeplechase 1000 Yards, Handicap.
16. Tug of War, Eight Men a side.
17. Quarter Mile Flat Race (Open to Members only), Handicap.
18. 120 Yards Flat Race, Handicap.
19. 800 Yards Flat Race, Handicap.
20. Consolation Flat Race for unsuccessful starters in any of the above competitions, one lap.

Prizes will be given according to the number of starters. One prize for not less than three starters, two prizes for not less than five, and three prizes for not less than eight.

Handicappers—Amateur Athletic Association. Entrance Fee \$1 gold each event. General entry \$7. To save unnecessary trouble to the Handicappers, those making a general entry are particularly requested to notify the events in which they intend to take part. Entry forms can be obtained from the Secretary, or at the office of the "Sport and Pastime," 569 Piedad, Buenos Aires, and must be properly filled in and sent on or before the 15th of November to

H. D. McMASTER, Hon. Sec.,  
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Calle Zabala, Montevideo.

**NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.**

By A. STUART PENNINGTON  
(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

**EVOLUTION AND DARWINISM**

Nearly two months ago I delivered a lecture on this subject to the English Literary Society, which gave rise to an adjourned debate, which was not closed until everyone present had repeatedly been asked if they had anything more to say. When no one responded to the chairman's call, I replied; and so far as that lecture and debate were concerned the matter ended. But it appears that there are still a great number of people in Buenos Aires whose libraries are not more recent than the middle of last century, but who think themselves competent to settle the latest questions of science and everything else, and who try to cover their ignorance of the subject by adopting a religious—or what they think religious—tone, and after making a little noise and kicking up a fair amount of dust, shelter themselves either by a convenient *nom-de-plume* or, as in the "Times" of Friday last, declining to take part in a serious debate on the subject, and at the same time refusing to reply to criticisms on themselves. "I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak let no dog bark." I have neither time nor patience to reply to newspaper correspondents, but have repeatedly offered to meet any opponent in fair debate on the subject. I am not now going to answer any of the correspondents who have tried to draw me out into newspaper letters. One of my opponents, Mr. Hoskold, has been quite sufficiently answered by Mr. Edgar Ely, who cannot be shaken off by being called a would-be critic by the first named writer. I want to call attention to the very grave misunderstanding that exists as to the meaning and scope of the two words Evolution and Darwinism. Before doing so, however, as I like to make my articles as amusing as possible, let me set out in full the following opinion of myself found in

what is headed "an interesting letter" in the "Southern Cross" of Friday 21st ult.:

Scientific researches and their results are deserving of great applause, I admit, but when a human being is possessed of a will, memory and understanding, and when he has attained to such a high degree of literary acquirements, degenerates so exceedingly from Christian principles as to attend a meeting the only object of which was to deliver a lecture on "Darwinism" to his audience, a part of which was in opposition to the laws of God and man, and truly revolting to morality, who will deny that the youth of former times was not far happier in his ignorance (I mean in his ignorance of such foul and demoralising literature) as is bequeathed to posterity by the immortal Darwin, as he is termed by his admirers than the youth of to-day is in our so-called enlightened times. Really my opinion is that the past generation, in their original innocence and less fervent greed in seeking after scientific knowledge, were far in advance in moral and religious principles.

The poor "Shepherd" who signed this letter evidently did not think that it would be published on the same page with an account of the "Fight between John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett," or he would have expressed still more his disgust at the "good morals of our youthful progeny being corrupted in the columns of a paper."

However interesting and amusing this class of newspaper correspondence may be, it is not science; and although the idiosyncracies of human beings may be properly considered under Natural History Notes, I do not wish to treat of them just now further.

Many people seem very much upset in their minds because they have somehow or other got it into their heads that the whole of Evolution and Darwinism is comprised in one sentence "Man is descended from a Monkey."

It is no good repeating *ad nauseam* to such people that no Darwinian holds or ever did hold such a view. That statement has been made repeatedly but to no effect. People like "A Shepherd" go on reiterating: "I won't be descended from a monkey." Well, no one asked them to be and no one ever suggested that they were. It is strange, however, that people should be quite willing to claim an affinity with a Deeming or a cannibal islander, but yet object to being descended even distinctly from a monkey. For my part I would prefer to reckon my descent from some decent vegetarian monkey of the time of Adam than from some cannibal who has just licked his lips over the tasty bones of his grandfather.

An old Lancashire poet says:

Some men we know are donkeys,  
And some monkeys, too I've seen,  
And the fact that what man may be  
Points to what man may have been.  
But the question as to whether  
Man was monkey in the past  
Matters little, if he's growing  
Into angel at the last.

However, as I said before, Darwinism and, still less, Evolution have nothing in common with any such view of man's descent.

The question resolves itself into the following doctrine (not theory, and not hypothesis): "That the present forms of life on this earth are not the result of special creations but are the outcome of pre-existing forms of life which have come into existence in the same way from other pre-existing forms." Such is the doctrine of Evolution as applied to organic life on this earth, and so far as the physical nature of man is concerned there is no reason to except him from the operation of the laws governing the rest of the animal creation.

Evolution, in a still wider sense, embraces the whole universe, and is applied not only to organic but also to inorganic matter and to history, religion, language, morals, and everything to which the mind of man can direct his attention.

Darwinism is not Evolution, but a method of explaining the operation of evolution in the organic world by referring the production of species to a constant struggle for existence between the successive inhabitants of the world, such struggle being due to many causes and resulting in manifold variations.

According to Darwinism, men and monkeys have had, so far as their physical nature is concerned, a common ancestor, that is to say, both have originated from one stock and, therefore, their common ancestor was neither man nor monkey. This plainly answers the objection often made: "Where do we not see monkeys turning into men now?" First, because they never did, and secondly, because each line will develop in its own direction; monkeys developing and evolving new forms of monkeys, and men developing and evolving new forms of men. It is a mistake to suppose that when Julius Caesar landed in Britain the

inhabitants were savages who stained themselves with woad and clothed themselves with skins, and we read the same descriptions of the German tribes of the period. The English of to-day are not descended from the Romans, but from the savage Britons and Germans of Julius Caesar's day. Has there been no development here? In language, has there been no evolution? How many words now in the English dictionary would have been understood by Caractacus, or Hengist and Horsa? Has there been no development in morals in the history of the human race? Would David, and Solomon, and even Abraham, grand types as they were of the days in which they lived, be held as such in civilised and religious society to-day? Certainly not. They were grand men in the days in which they lived and their faults were those of their age; but morals are different to-day, in theory altogether, and in practice every day more.

The fact of man's development, even at the present day, is indisputable.

In religion also there has been development, and there is evolution in religious thought to-day. In sundry times and in divers manners has the divine message come to mankind. St Paul himself, no mean authority on theology, repeatedly refers to the growth of religion and religious knowledge in the human race, which he describes as feeling after God if haply they might find him.

But enough: my object is not to lecture on Darwinism but to clear the air a little and show what Darwinism really is. It is a mode of accounting for the manifold forms of life on the earth by tracing their origin to variations in pre-existing forms, until in the end we come to the primitive life form or forms. Spontaneous generation is a hypothesis invented to do away with the necessity for the intervention of a Creator at the commencement of life on the earth, but even if proved it would not oust the Creator. It would simply put his interference a little further back; but of spontaneous generation there is not a tittle of evidence in existence, and so far as English science is concerned it is altogether discredited as a hypothesis.

The "odium theologium" is always dragged into this question by ignorant or thoughtless arguers who have gone to sleep themselves while the world has been "evolving" and who are unable to understand that Evolution is now accepted by the Christian church. Amongst the Church of England let me mention the authors of "Lux Mundi," and refer all those who say that Evolution is not believed by Christians to the chapter on Development in that book. The names of prominent church ministers who hold Evolution are legion. Amongst the dissenters let me name one, the Rev W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S., a prominent Wesleyan Minister, the principal of Wesley College, Sheffield, and one of the most staunch Evolutionists and Darwinists of the day. In science, no scientific man of note would venture to deny Evolution, although on the extent of the application of Darwin's laws there is room for, and is, much difference of opinion, and I may fearlessly say that there is no science school or university of any importance where Evolution is not accepted as the basis of teaching. I trust these remarks may enable some of my readers to emancipate themselves from any idea that Evolution and Darwinism are necessarily irreligious, and may make more clear what is the scope of the Doctrine of Development.

**A SINGLE HAIR**

There is a man in town whose life is made a burden by hairs on his coat. He is a man who never thought twice of any other woman than his wife. He is blind in one eye, has a long red nose, his teeth are worn and decayed, he is bald, with a fringe of curly hair down by his ears, and altogether a man most unlikely to awake a responsive echo in the bosom of woman. But his wife has an idea that he is a terror, and faintly believes that every moment he is out of her sight he is in the society of other women, and he never comes home but she searches him for strange hairs. The boys in the shop where he works know about his wife's jealousy, and it is a cold day when they don't put a female hair or two on his coat to wear home. The man has had so much trouble that he has begun to look on his persecution as a joke, and as his wife will not listen to explanation, he encourages her in her hair-hunting, and believes it is the only enjoyment she has. Her neighbours all know her peculiarity, and when she goes to church the congregation glance at the poor man to see if he has been picked. She will occasionally look at her husband in church, see a speck of lint or a whisker on his coat and reach up to it and remove it, as though she were doing a great service; and he will meekly look away at the minister, as though it were a part of the service. Recently there was a party of sisters exhibited at a museum in town who had the longest hair that ever

was seen. One of the girls had hair seven feet long. She stood on a chair and the hair reached to the floor, and it was greatly admired. The husband of the hair searching woman decided to secure one of these hairs, and after shodowing the museum for a week, on Saturday night he got one out of a comb the girl had been using, and he rolled it up and put it in his pocket book.

The next day he went to church with his wife, after concealing the hair in his vest, leaving about two inches of the end of it sticking out of his collar. He felt a sublime assurance that his wife would see that hair, and she did.

The minister was praying and the hair man was looking solemn, with his eyes closed, and the wife was looking round for the latest styles of bonnets and stray hairs. Suddenly her eye fell on the two inch hair sticking out of her husband's collar and laying lovingly on his black vest. Mentally she resolved that it should not recline on her husband's vest—being of a different colour from her own—and she reached up and took hold of it with her thumb and finger and pulled on it, pulling out about a foot.

The husband remained unconscious, with his eyes half closed, but there could have been seen a twinkle in his eyes and wrinkles all around them that resembled a coming laugh. The wife looked thunderstruck, and a lady in an adjoining pew saw her and punched another lady and called her attention to the panorama.

The wife pulled another foot of the hair out of the vest, and yet there was no end to it, and she turned red in the face, and some more people began to look. The wife thought she might as well end it, as the hair was all over the man's coat sleeve and down in her lap, so she pulled again and got another foot or eighteen inches of the hair; and yet there was no end!

The thing was getting serious, and the woman looked as though she would have given largely to the heathen if she had not touched that hair; and there were a dozen people looking, and the perspiration started out on her face.

The minister had got through praying and the people raised their heads, and the wife, thinking there must be an end to all things, pulled at the hair again and got another foot of it, but no end!

She had four feet of one hair in her lap and she looked up in a helpless sort of manner as though she had got her foot in it. Her lap was full of that hair, and as she knew she would have to get up with the congregation to sing, she pulled again and got another foot of the hair, and then her heart sunk within her. She had five feet of it, and yet there was more.

She thought her husband had been fooling her by putting a spool of black silk thread in his vest for her to pull on; but on examining it she found that it was an unmistakable hair, and she pulled again and got another foot still no end, and she nearly fainted away.

She looked as though she was afraid if she kept on pulling she would pull out a full grown woman or a hair store. She looked around and nearly every eye in the congregation was on her, and as the minister read the hymn he looked at her to see what all the people were looking at.

Just as they were about to rise and sing, she gave one last, long, lingering impassioned jerk and got the end of the hair, and she rolled it up in her handkerchief, and got up to sing, but her face was red and her voice trembled.

Before they got out of the church her husband had stolen the handkerchief out of the pocket of her cloak, taken out the hair and replaced the handkerchief, and when she asked him where on earth he had been to get hair on his clothes as long as a clothesline, he told her she was crazy on the subject of female hairs; she told him she would show him when she got home, but on arriving there the hair was gone, and the husband was so solicitous after her health, telling her he was going to have a council of doctors examine her to see if she was insane, that she actually believed she had imagined all that she had experienced in church with the long hair, and she believed she was becoming a monomaniac on the subject of long hairs, and from that day she has never mentioned hairs to her husband. He might come home with a whole head of female hair on his coat and the wife—who had such a narrow escape from hopeless insanity—would never notice the hair. But those who saw her pull in that hair, as though she were troling for bass will always remember how they thought her husband was ravelling out inside.

## CYCLING AND VITALITY

FROM THE LANCET

It was recently announced in the daily papers that a rider had, on an "ordinary bicycle," covered 413 miles in twenty-four hours. The feat seems incredible; and it would be interesting to know what the philosopher who predicted some thirty years ago that a cyclist could never travel faster on two wheels than he could on his two feet would think of this achievement. Anyway the thing has been done, and, what is more, there are many cyclists, men of experience in the art, who look upon it quite calmly, and predict boldly that good as this "record" is, it has been made to be beaten as certainly as it has been beaten those which have gone before it. Where is pace in cycling to end? we exclaim. Well, that is impossible to say. We know a cyclist—a member of our own profession—who declares that if he could be protected from the impeding influence of the wind and could be put on a line of railway—properly laid for the purpose—he could, if placed behind an engine tearing away at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, keep up with the engine for one hour at least. At one of the meetings of the Society of Cyclists, over which Dr. B. W. Richardson presided, he gave a new reading to these feats. He saw in them the first true efforts leading to

the practical accomplishment of aerial flight. These are subjects for the future. What we have now to do is to accept what is achieved, and estimate the cost at which the present rapid movements on wheels have been secured; the cost of vitality in the efforts of the rider, less the risk of accidents to which he is subjected.

In the month of May in this present year the value of despatch cycle riding was put to the test, in order to show that military messages can be carried by the relay bicycle more rapidly than by horse riding. A despatch was sent by a bicyclist from General Miles in Chicago to General Howard in New York, over a distance of 1,000 miles, with the expectation that the work could be done in 100 hours. It was done in 108 hours, a success that could not have been approached by the best mounted rider on horseback. But again comes the question, At what cost? The cost to the rider is, we say at once, altogether unwarrantable, for during the twenty-four hours in which a rider is occupied in covering 400 miles his heart knows no rest from full activity, and the elastic coat of every artery in his body in his body is in full tension. In some instances such is the tension that the man literally propels himself in what may be called blindness. His legs work automatically, and his course is directed in a manner very little different. When a bicyclist was unfortunately killed from an accident caused by fast riding, a witness said, on oath, that the rider was going so fast and was so intent on the race he did not hear witness until it was too late, that is to say, until he got within two yards of a cart into which he ran, when he altered his whole position, called out "Oh!" and coming into collision received the fatal injury. In another instance, where one of the long and sleepless rides was carried out, the rider was seized with vomiting, which never ceased during the whole of the effort. He, too, lost the guiding power of his senses, and for some miles tugged on as if he were blind, tearing away, in fact, in a kind of trance, his higher nervous centres paralysed and his body retaining its life and mere animal power, held living by the respiratory centre and the heart, they also being taxed to the very extremity of danger.

When we, in these columns, tell plain and unvarnished facts of this character, we are sometimes accused of being alarmists. We care nothing for that hare-brained stigma. We have our duty to perform, and it is our duty to declare, from a knowledge of the bodily powers and function, that the risk implied, even when there is escape from immediate accident, is dangerous up to the verge of insanity. We do not deny that every now and then a young man in the bloom of health and full of vital energy is able, during his short physical prime, to complete these remarkable feats and stand out for the moment the model of physical power in this one direction of it. Watching him in the plenitude of his strength, his companions will jeer at us, and will ask us to tell them whether we can detect in him any demonstrable change for the worse. We are prepared to say "perhaps no," for we have not yet at our command the knowledge and means for detecting the first and minor indications of organic injury from physical strain. We admit, further, in all fairness, that a man may one or more times pass through the strain and not be so much injured as to be left bearing, necessarily, a life so shortened that the period of the shortening will admit of correct measurement. But with so candid an admission we must claim to hold with equal candour the facts that, although we may be unable to determine the infliction of injury by our present refined methods of diagnosis, we have the best and most common-sense reasons, derived from experience, for assuming that the body at any age and in the finest condition cannot be exposed to the strains to which we refer without being oppressed beyond the bounds of safety; whilst we are absolutely certain that the oppression often repeated is of necessity a serious cause of organic degeneration. On this last head experience of the clearest kind is our guide and monitor. We have watched the fate of those who, in the brief period of the history of these violent exercises of strength, have excelled and have run through their short day and generation, and we regret to record that no experience is more painful or more instructive for purposes of warning. Man is not an engine of iron and steel, but an organism of flesh and bone and blood that has to be renewed from day to day and from hour to hour, and his energy is not roughly chemical but vital in its nature; he is constructed for other and nobler purposes than mere engine labour; and if he throws himself into mere engine work he will soon become an engine so disabled that his better self will fall into death, before he has reached what in others better trained would be the prime period of vital strength and activity.

## CAT v. RABBIT IN AUSTRALIA

An advertisement in an Australian local paper—which runs as follows: "Wanted, 1,000 young cats, delivered at Wirralpa Station"—indicates that a sphere of a genuine usefulness is opened to ambitious young cats in Australia. It appears that, while it is comparatively easy to cope with the rabbits by netting in the open plains where the water is protected, it is next to impossible to keep them in check by ordinary means in the gullies, where wire-netting cannot be used. Cats have been tried upon the Wirralpa run, and have done such execution among the rabbits that the proprietors have determined to enrol the above regiment for the same purpose. Under the circumstances it is only natural that the market value of healthy and active young cats should go up. Already the offer of two-and-sixpence per head fails to bring cats in the numbers required. We may look for largely increased use of the cat as a rabbit destroyer. Past experience has shown that they do no damage on the runs, and confine themselves conscientiously to the destruction of rabbits.

## Why do Dogs Wag their Tails?

That dogs wag their tails when they experience pleasurable emotion is known to everybody; but exactly why their satisfaction manifests itself in that particular way the resources of science have, so far, been inadequate to discover. Nor, in an interesting paper in the *Contemporary* on "Canine Morals and Manners," does Dr. Louis Robinson attempt to solve the problem. He does, however, suggest some reasons why the tail should have become the most dependable index to a dog's state of mind.

### THE USE OF THE TAIL IN HUNTING.

There are many reasons (Dr Robinson says) for the tail being the chief organ of expression among dogs. They have but little facial expression beyond the lifting of the lip to show the teeth and the dilation of the pupil of the eye when angry. The jaws and contiguous parts are too much specialized for the serious business of seizing prey to be fitted for such purposes as they are in man. With dogs which hunt by scent the head is necessarily carried low, and is, therefore, not plainly visible except to those close by. But in the case of all hunting dogs, such as foxhounds, or wolves which pack together, the tail is carried aloft, and is very free in movement. It is also frequently rendered more conspicuous by the tip being white, and this is almost invariably the case when the hounds are of mixed colour. When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected suggestive of the presence of a fox, but scarcely sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the finder is at once set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others seeing the signal instantly join the first, and there is an assemblage of waving tails before ever the least whimper is heard. Should the dog prove a doubtful one the hounds separate again and the waving ceases; but if it grows stronger when followed up, the wagging becomes more and more emphatic, until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue, and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent.

### THE "INTERLOCKING OF COGNATE IDEAS."

The whole question of tail-wagging is a very interesting one. All dogs wag their tails when pleased, and the movement is generally understood by their human associates as an intimation that they are happy. But when we attempt to discover the reason why pleasure should be expressed in this way the explanation appears at first a very difficult one. All physical attributes of living beings are, upon the evolutionary hypothesis, traceable to some actual need, past or present. The old and delightfully conclusive dictum that things are as they are because they were made so at the beginning, no longer can be put forward seriously outside the pulpit or the nursery. No doubt in many cases, as for instance the origin of human laughter, the mystery seems unfathomable. But this only results from our defective knowledge of data upon which to build the bridge of deductive argument. The reason is there all the time could we but reach it; and almost daily we are able to account for mysterious and apparently anomalous phenomena which utterly baffled our predecessors. Probably the manner in which domestic dogs express pleasure is owing to some interlocking of the machinery of cognate ideas. In order to understand this better it may be helpful to consider some analogous instances with regard to habits of our own species.

### PLEASURE AND TAIL-WAGGING.

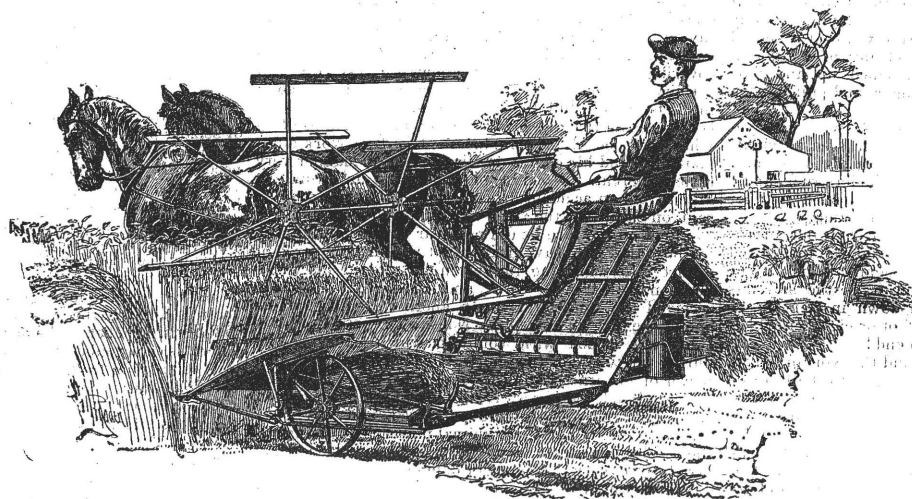
There can be no question that the chief delight of wild dogs, as with modern hounds and sporting dogs, is in the chase and its accompanying excitement and consequences. One of the most thrilling moments to the human hunter (and doubtless to the canine), and one big with that most poignant of all delights, anticipation of pleasurable excitement combined with muscular activity, is when the presence of game is first detected. As we have seen in watching the behaviour of a pack of foxhounds, this is invariably the time when tails are wagged for the common good. The wagging is an almost invariable accompaniment of this form of pleasure, which is one of the chiefest among the agreeable emotions when in the wild state. Owing to some insculcation of the nervous mechanism, which at present we cannot unravel, the association of pleasure and wagging has become so inseparable that the movement of the tail follows the emotion whatever may call it forth.

### TAIL DEPRESSION AND ITS MEANING.

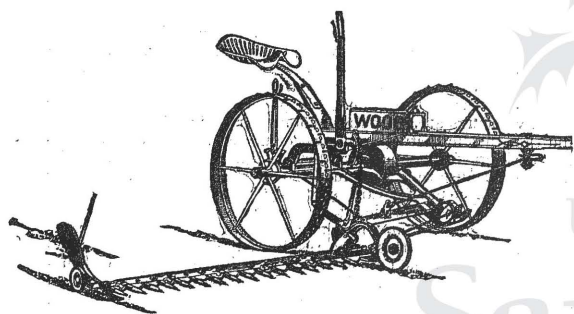
An explanation of a similar kind can be found for the fact that dogs depress their tails when threatened or scolded. When running away the tail would be the part nearest the pursuer, and therefore most likely to be seized. It was therefore securely tucked away between the hind legs. The act of running away is naturally closely associated with the emotion of fear, and therefore this gesture of putting the tail between the legs becomes an invariable concomitant of retreat or submission in the presence of superior force. When a puppy taken out for an airing curves its tail downwards, and scuds in circles and half circles at fullest speed around its master, it is apparently trying to provoke its pseudo-cynic playfellow to pursue it in mock combat. It may be observed that this running in sharp curves, with frequent changes of direction, is a common ruse of animals which are pursued by larger enemies. The reason of it is that the centrifugal impulse acts more powerfully on the animal of larger bulk, and so gives the smaller an advantage.

# WALTER A. WOODS

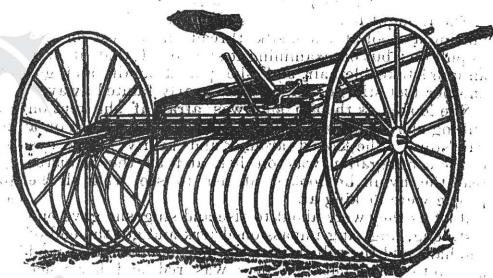
## BINDERS AND BINDER TWINE



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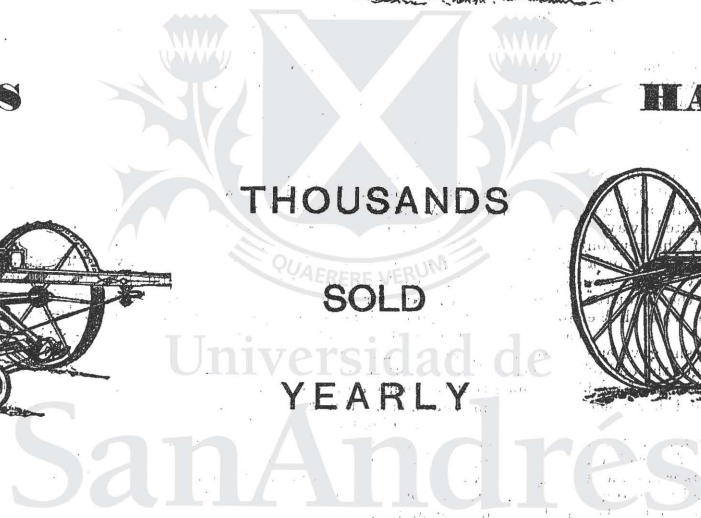
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