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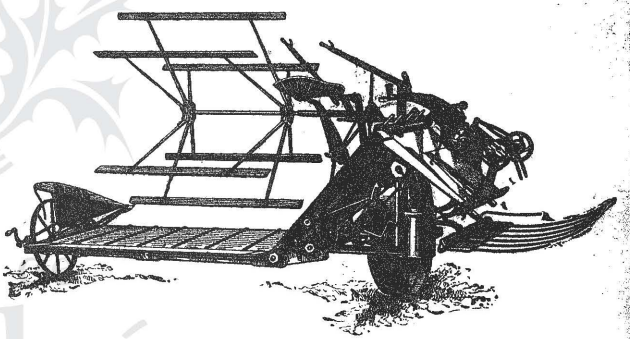
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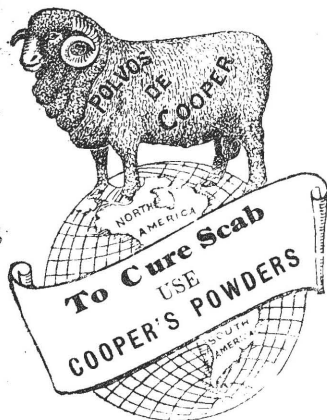
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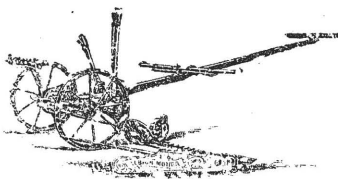
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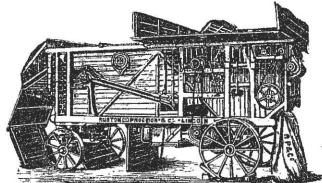
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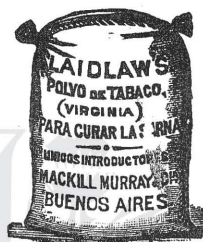
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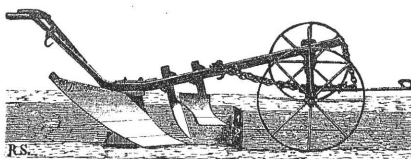
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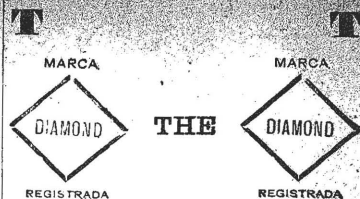
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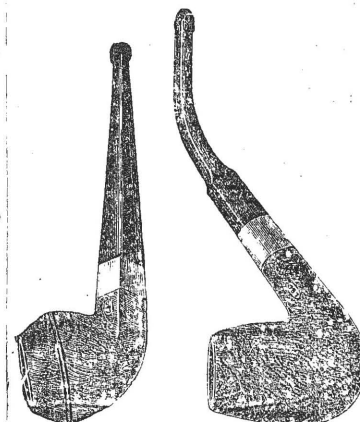
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## HOME NEWS

### RACING

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER MEETING—Nov. 24.

Lancaster Nursery Handicap of 500 sovs; 7 furlongs.  
 Col. Montagu's br c Soult, by St. Simon—Beauharnais, 6st 11lb . . . . . Fawdon 1  
 Mr H. Hall's Master Munden, 6st 10lb . . . . . S. Chandley 2  
 Mr Maelachlan's Jeanne, 6st 8lb . . . . . O. Madden 3  
 Mr R. C. Vynner's Marcion, 9st . . . . . H. Black 0  
 Col. North's Concrete, 8st 8lb . . . . . M. Cannon 0  
 Lord Calthorpe's Frank, 7st 12lb . . . . . G. Chaloner 0  
 Mr A. D. Cochrane's Egerton, 7st 9lb (car 7st 10lb) . . . . . G. Barrett 0  
 Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Cornwall, 7st 7lb . . . . . F. Pratt 0  
 Mr F. R. Jones' Spero, 6st 13lb (car 7st) . . . . . Lofthouse 0  
 Mr T. Sharpe's Ova, 6st 12lb . . . . . P. Chaloner 0  
 Mr C. J. Cunningham's Once More, 6st 11lb (car 6st 13lb) . . . . . Widdowfield 0  
 Mr W. Stevenson's Pergamos (inc. 10lb ex.) . . . . . 6st 10lb . . . . . F. Allsopp 0  
 Duke of Beaufort's Empress of Germany, 6st 10lb . . . . . Gough 0  
 Lord Rosebery's Sister Lucy, 6st 8lb (car 6st 9lb) . . . . . Wall 0  
 Major Wallerstein's Tessa, 6st 3lb . . . . . Harrison 0  
 Mr R. Riley's Beaulieu II, 6st . . . . . Huxtable jun. 0

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Pergamos, 100 to 15 agst Marcion, 8 to 1 agst Prank, 100 to 9 each agst Ova and Concrete, 100 to 7 agst Soult, 100 to 6 each agst Egerton and Beaulieu II, 20 to 1 each agst Master Munden and Jeanne, and 25 to 1 agst Cornwall. Won by three lengths, a head divided second and third.

November 25.

Lancashire Handicap of 500 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each; 1 mile.  
 Mr P. Buchanan's bl c Shancrotha, by Geologist—Pannier, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb (car 8st) . . . . . Colling 1  
 Mr A. Taylor's Hiatus, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb . . . . . G. Barrett 2  
 Mr W. Sanderson's The Pyx, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb . . . . . J. Harrison 3  
 Mr A. H. Laidlay's Horton, aged, 7st 12lb . . . . . Mullen 0  
 Mr G. Meadows's Progression, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb . . . . . Finlay 0  
 Mr D. Baird's Golconda, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb . . . . . P. Chaloner 0  
 Mr H. Holder's Toreador, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb . . . . . Allsopp 0  
 Lord Hastings's Seaton Delaval, 3 yrs, 7st . . . . . S. Chandley 0  
 Duke of Beaufort's Rigmarole, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb . . . . . Clough 0  
 Mr J. Maelachlan's Old Hoppy, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb . . . . . Huxtable 0

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Hiatus, 4 to 1 agst Horton, 6 to 1 agst Progression, 7 to 1 agst Seaton Delaval, 100 to 12 agst Toreador, 10 to 1 each agst Shancrotha and The Pyx, and 20 to 1 each agst Golconda, Rigmarole, and Old Hoppy. Won by a length, a head between second and third.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON MEETING—Nov. 21.

Warwick Nursery Handicap Plate of 200 sovs; 5 furlongs.  
 Mr Chaddelworth's ch f Lady Halle, by Lancaster—Madame Neruda, 7st 6lb . . . . . Bowes 1  
 Mr Abington's Father Mathew, 7st 3lb . . . . . G. Brown 2  
 Mr W. Marshall's Shorelark, 7st 6lb . . . . . S. Chandley 3  
 Mr C. J. F. Fawcett's Pitcher, 7st 4lb . . . . . F. Pratt 0  
 Mr A. Cooper's Deaconess, 7st 3lb . . . . . J. Wall 0  
 Mr Weston's Rosa Del Monte, 7st 1lb . . . . . H. Huxtable, jun. 0  
 Mr T. Wadlow's Spindle Leg, 7st . . . . . Allsopp 0  
 Major H. Spiller's Caterwauling, 6st 10lb. G. Madden 0  
 Mr W. Low's Royal Wedding, 6st 3lb . . . . . Bradford 0  
 Mr Townley-Parker's Zeolite, 6st (car 6st 4lb) . . . . . P. Chaloner 0  
 Lady Meux's Cleopatra I, 7st 7lb . . . . . Gough 0

Betting: 5 to 1 agst Fitcher, 4 to 1 agst Shorelark; 5 to 1 agst Father Mathew, 8 to 1 agst Spindle Leg, 10 to 1 each agst Deaconess and Rosa del Monte, and 100 to 8 each agst any other. Won by a neck.

November 22.

Midland Counties Handicap Plate of 300 sovs; 1 mile  
 Mr T. McMahon's b or br c Castleblaney, by Kendal—Belle of the Ball, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb. G. Brown 1  
 Mr J. Wallace's Cambushinnie, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb. F. Pratt 2  
 Mr Deacon's Chater, 3 yrs, 7st 11b . . . . . Bradford 3  
 Mr Abington's Mortaigne, 6 yrs, 9st . . . . . M. Cannon 0  
 Mr W. Low's Gone Coon, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb. G. Chaloner 0  
 Mr T. Worton's Algoa Bay, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb . . . . . Allsopp 0  
 Mr C. J. F. Fawcett's Pantagruel, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb . . . . . Finlay 0  
 Mr H. Milner's Oberland, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb . . . . . Mason 0  
 Mr Benjamin's Savage, 3 yrs, 7st 11b . . . . . S. Chandley 0  
 Mr E. Weever's Good Boy, 3 yrs, 7st 11b . . . . . A. Birch 0  
 Duke of Beaufort's Choralist, 4 yrs, 7st . . . . . Gough 0  
 Mr A. Taylor's Arcadius, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb . . . . . Payne 0

Betting: 4 to 1 each agst Gone Coon and Castleblaney, 9 to 2 agst Chater, 100 to 12 agst Mortaigne, 10 to 1 each agst Good Boy and Choralist, 100 to 9 agst Pantagruel, 100 to 8 each agst Oberland and Algoa Bay, and 100 to 7 agst Cambushinnie. Won by two lengths.

### FOOTBALL.

The following are the complete results of the third round in the qualifying competition of the "Football Association Challenge Cup":

Division 1: Tow Law beat Shankhouse, at Tow Law (4-3); Bishop Auckland beat Rendel, at Rendel (3-1).  
 Division 2: Darlington a bye, Hurworth scratched; Stockton a bye, Loftus scratched.  
 Division 3: Rossendale beat Bury, at Rossendale (7-1); Blackpool beat Fleetwood Rangers, at Fleetwood (3-1).  
 Division 4: Grimsby Town beat Gainsborough Trinity, at Grimsby (1-0); Lincoln City beat Rotherham Town, at Lincoln (2-0).  
 Division 5: Loughborough beat Kettering, at Kettering (2-1); Buxton beat Leicester Fosse, at Leicester (2-1).  
 Division 6: Burton Swifts beat Walsall Town Swifts, at Walsall (3-1); Burton Wanderers beat Hednesford, at Burton (3-1).  
 Division 7: Northwich Victoria beat Liverpool, at Northwich (2-1); Liverpool Caledonians beat Chester, at Liverpool (3-2).  
 Division 8: Great Marlow beat Maidenhead, at Marlow (3-0); Swindon Town beat Reading, at Swindon (2-1).  
 Division 9: Polytechnic beat Luton Town, at Wimplesley (4-2); Casuals beat Old Westminsters, at the Oval (5-2).  
 Division 10: Clapton beat Sheppy United, at Sheerness (4-3); Royal Arsenal beat Millwall Athletic, at Plumstead (3-2). The draw in the final round of the qualifying competition was practically for choice of ground. This has, so far, been gained by Grimsby Town, Buxton, Burton Swifts, Liverpool Caledonians, Marlow, Casuals, and Clapton.

The latest news of the matches played by the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby teams promised a good match for the 14th of this month.

Oxford, showing the better combination, beat Richmond by a goal to nothing on the 19th of November, play being of an even character throughout, and the University was also successful against the Middlesex Wanderers by two goals and three tries to nothing.

Cambridge won an interesting game against a Blackheath team by ten points to two on Nov. 19th, a larger margin than that gained against the club by the Dark Blues on the previous Saturday, when the scores were seven points to four.

In the Rugby Union County Championship Competition considerable progress was made on Nov. 19th.

Kent played a most exciting game at Blackheath against the Midland Counties, who were expected to win easily, but only just managing to secure victory by six points to five.

Somerset and Devonshire played a draw at Wellington, each side having scored two tries. The meeting of Yorkshire and Northumberland proved exciting, the latter being defeated by seventeen points to twelve.

Lancashire, who are displaying very poor form this season and are now completely out of the competition, drew with Cumberland, neither side having scored, though Cumberland looked like doing so after the finish.

After a long succession of reverses Gloucester gave a good account of themselves against Leicester, when they won by two goals and three tries to nothing.

Essex and Northampton played a very one sided game under Association rules, the former county winning by seven goals to one.

Kent and Surrey produced a good game from first to last, Surrey scoring the first point of the match just before the finish, and winning by a goal to nothing.

The Association Cup holders, West Bromwich Albion, visited Nottingham on November 19th to play the County, and sustained defeat by no less than eight goals to one, six of which were scored in the second half of the contest.

The eleventh annual match between Northumberland and Durham, under Association rules, was played at Newcastle on November 19th, but owing to a dense fog

it had to be abandoned before time, neither side having scored.

In the Scottish League competition Leith Athletic (thanks to a brilliant display of goal-keeping by Cox) beat Dumbarton by three goals to none; and in the Glasgow Cup competition, Celtic, for the third time, beat Partick Thistle by eight goals to none.

In Ireland the matches of Nov. 19th were decidedly poor and uninteresting, principally owing to the wretched state of the grounds. Dublin University beat Monkstown, Bective Rangers won what is described as a very rough and unscientific game by three goals and one try to nothing, and Queen's College Belfast drew with Albion.

### CURAMALAN.

To do justice to an estate such as Curamalan in a newspaper article is, I am afraid, impossible. There is so much of interest to describe, and the place is so large, extending as it does over 110 leagues, that a worthy description of it would fill a fairly large book and would require to be written by a more able pen than mine. The estate may be said to be divided into five parts, with the three colonies, Sauce Corto, Arroyo Corto and Pigue, and the estancias Curamalan and Cascada. Of the colonies Sauce Corto comprises nearly eight leagues, and is worked by Russian colonists, who are excellent men in every way and give little or no trouble. Wheat growing is their principal occupation, and though on the occasion of my visit it wanted a week or ten days from the time of cutting, it is fairly safe to predict a good harvest. The straw was short, but the ears were full and well grown. These Russians have a peculiar mode of living which, as far as I know, is different to that of any other colonists in the country. All over their colony there are dotted small villages, and in these villages live the colonists' wives and families, the men themselves occupying a small rancho on their chacras during the week and coming into the villages on Saturday evenings to spend Sunday with their families. As I have just said, these Russians make excellent colonists, they are very hard working, thrifty, and always pay up for their land when they can, a pleasing contrast to the Frenchmen of Pigue, who give a good deal of trouble, often clearing out after having been kept by the company for a year or two without paying anything on account of their chacras. By the way, the chacras on all these colonies are to be bought right out by the colonists, who are allowed five or six years for payment. On the colony of Sauce Corto there is, I should suppose, the finest flour-mill in the country. The mill is a new one and unfortunately is not working now owing to there being no wheat to grind, but when the new crop comes in it will probably be kept busy for the following twelve months, as there should be plenty of grain this season. The machinery, engine, and boiler are all of German make, are of the latest pattern with all the newest improvements, and are beautifully finished. The elevator attached to the mill is well worth seeing; there are not many of these most necessary buildings in the country, and the one at Sauce Corto must be the largest. The mill, when working, turns out at least 140 bags of flour per day.

The Arroyo Corto colony measures four leagues. It is worked, I believe, almost entirely by Italians, whose wheat appears also to be in excellent condition. The Pigue colony is the largest and, I believe, the oldest on the estate. It comprises twelve leagues and is worked by Frenchmen, who, as I said before, are very bad colonists and give a lot of trouble. However, the administration of the colony, which includes a bull dog with one of the most villainous looking countenances I ever saw, is a thoroughly reliable and energetic one which don't stand much nonsense, and sooner or later the colonists will, no doubt, be in a flourishing condition and enriching not only themselves but also the company.

Pigue also boasts a flour-mill. It has been working now for some years with most excellent results, which augurs well for the future financial success of the larger mill at Sauce Corto. The Pigue mill and elevator is considerably smaller than this, but its machinery is of the best, and a sample of flour sent home from it a short time ago was pronounced by the English experts excellently milled. The electric light is used all over the building, and at night, when the mill is working, gives a very pretty effect. I should like to write a description of these colonies and their working, but fear that it would take too long, and therefore must be content with this short notice of them and get on to the estancia and stock of Curamalan and La Cascada.

(Continued on page 5).

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PARIS BRANCH, 16 RUE HALÉVY.BILLS OF EXCHANGE  
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the Bank, from and including 1st November  
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TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

La Cascada was originally included in Mr. Casey's concession of Curumalan, but it became a separate estancia when it passed into the hands of Mr. Langworthy from whom it was bought back by the Curumalan Company some time ago. It is almost a perfect property for the breeding of fine stock, with its buildings, and offices of as convenient and substantial a pattern as I have seen in the country. At La Cascada therefore most of the thoroughbred stock, both catle and horses are kept. To begin with its home buildings, one could almost imagine oneself in England when looking over them; the house is a charming one, overgrown with creepers, and its bay windows reminding one greatly of home; a very large garden, in which every kind of fruit and vegetable appeared to be growing in abundance, stretches from the house to the banks of the river Curumalan. This river is an immense treasure to the estancia as a pump, worked by a water wheel, supplies a large tank from which water is distributed all over the house, garden, stables, outbuildings and all the paddocks near home, and is a great convenience and saving of labour. The stabling consists of a hundred boxes all of good size and well arranged. In the yards near the house are sixty boxes with good coach house room and offices; one of these yards is kept for the foaling mares a rare big box in it being occupied by the mare first expected to foal. The other two yards are like any gentleman's stables at home, square with two rows of boxes and big gateways, and in these were the principal lords of the harem.

There are plenty of fine trees round the estancia buildings one avenue of over half a mile long running the whole length of the garden is exceptionally pretty, the poplars of which it is formed having now reached a height of about thirty or forty feet.

Amongst the buildings of La Cascada I must not forget to mention the Circus, which when finished will be most useful for exercising the stallions in when the weather is bad, or for manning young horses; its diameter measures twenty-five feet, and its high roof is well arranged for ventilation and light, the walls also being provided with windows. Taking the house, stables, dairy, veterinary drug store, offices and all the remaining buildings at La Cascada I have no hesitation in saying that for their purpose they would be hard to beat in the country.

With regard to the stock, I have already said that most of the thoroughbred animals were kept at La Cascada, and of these I was first shown the horses and of the horses I naturally first inspected St. Honorat, who was recently purchased for the Curumalan Company by Mr. H. Lett at the sale of the Marden Park thoroughbreds after the death of the late Mr. Hume Webster. It is a great pity that St. Honorat was seen on his arrival in Buenos Aires last October as those who inspected him immediately after he left the ship would never recognise him now, such a picture does he look, whereas, as Mr. Lett rightly does not believe in feeding horses highly on a voyage, he then looked anything but at his best. I several times had the pleasure of seeing St. Honorat in his pretty Surrey home, but he never looked better than when he does now at Curumalan, so South America evidently agrees with him. St. Honorat is now ten years old, he was purchased as a two-year-old at one of the Duchess of Montrose's spring sales for four thousand guineas by that splendid judge Captain Machell, who was then acting for Lord Calthorpe, and it is said that his lordship was offered an enormous sum afterwards to cancel the sale which he refused. St. Honorat was tried a good horse, but unfortunately an accident in his box, through which he nearly lost his forefeet, but which has hardly left a mark, prevented his being trained.

His first yearlings averaged over seven hundred and sixty guineas at Newmarket in July 1890, and his stock have been winning races at home. St. Honorat stands I should say about 15.2 1/2 or 15.3 hands high and is a whole coloured chestnut of a lovely dark hue which in my opinion, is the best of colours, he shows great quality from the tip of the nose of his handsome head to the longest hair in his well set on tail, and he has a beautiful outline. His shoulders are of the best, muscular and oblique running into the shortest of backs, and he is ribbed up to perfection. His quarters are well turned, and of great length, and he is a rare one to stand behind, his legs are good with plenty of bone below the knees and hocks, and taking him all round St. Honorat is a grand stamp of the thoroughbred stallion. On first looking at him he appears short for a race horse, but in reality he stands over a lot of ground and his splendid shoulders and quarters

and grand shape make him a worthy son of a worthy sire. The following pedigree which I will only quote for four generations shows that St. Honorat is an own brother to Thebais, winner of the Oaks and 1000 guineas; St. Marguerite winner of the 1000 guineas and dam of Seabreeze, and other good ones.

St. HONORAT					
Devotion		Stockwell		Hermit	
Alcestis	Touchstone	Peacocks	The Baron	Isis Selton	Newminster
Sacrifice	Touchstone	Peacocks	The Baron	Isis Selton	Newminster
				Tadnor	Bessing
					Touchstone

With such blood in his veins as the above, and coming of such a running lot St. Honorat should prove a most profitable investment to the Curumalan Company. He was bought for only six hundred guineas, and his only representative now in training here, Golondrina is one of the best mares on the Argentine turf.

After inspecting St. Honorat, a couple of imported yearlings, and some young horses being handled previously to being broken for harness all of which occupied the first range of boxes, Mr. H. Lett, who manages La Cascada, took us out to a paddock close to where some of the brood mares and foals were running. These mares had mostly foals at foot by Zanoni with one or two of The General's get, and a very nice well grown lot of foals they were. One mare interested me in the paddock particularly, she is Elena by Acetic with a nice filly foal by Zanoni at foot. This mare has the front of her face knocked right in through having galloped into a post during a storm, how she did not kill herself is a mystery as her face is sunk to a depth of at least a couple of inches at the deepest part of the hollow. Another mare I liked was one by Lord Hastings out of Fosse, she is barren this year; Volunmia, the dam of Revelation, is a good sort, she is by Plum Pudding and has a filly at foot by Zanoni. Many of the mares in the paddock merit a description but I must confine myself to a mere list later on.

We now returned to the boxes to inspect the stallions, and saw The General, Secretario, and Presidente first. The General is a brown or bay horse by Earl Clifden out of Princess Bell Bell and of a rare stamp for getting hunters, combining as he does quality and substance. Presidente by Zanoni out of old Woodbine is a young stallion remarkably good looking and the image of his sire. Secretario is a neat little horse by Chivalrous out of Prima Donna, he is a whole bay, and very good looking. The General is serving fifty half and three quarter bred picked mares, Presidente has for his manada sixty half bred Cleveland mares, and with a view of getting hunters Secretario has been put to a manada of picked mestiza shire mares. Zanoni was the next stallion I saw and I found him showing signs of his great age. He was one of the first stallions employed by Mr. Edward Casey when he founded the celebrated Curumalan stud, and a rare horse he has proved since he came to this country. Zanoni is by Rosticruan out of Bathilde and was foaled in 1875 so is now nearly eighteen years old. He is still however full of vigour and is serving several of the thoroughbred mares besides nine three-quarter bred, the best of the thoroughbred mares this year of course going to St. Honorat. Zanoni still shows himself a rare stamp of race horse and possesses all the necessary points for speed. Every horse is as old as his legs and no older, could Zanoni be supplied with a new pair of hindlegs he would be of service for many years to come, but unfortunately these necessary appendages in Zanoni are very shaky. Of course just after the covering season the old horse looked his worst and he will probably pick up a great deal during the summer; he has always been a very lively customer and it is owing to his having knocked his legs about in his box that they are now in such a bad state.

Of the brood mares in the boxes, Mariana claims first attention. She is by Chivalrous out of My Mary Anne and is the dam of the far famed Amianto. She is a lovely mare, I liked her as well as any I saw, and she has a very handsome foal at foot by Zanoni which has unfortunately hurt himself in the wires of his paddock though but slightly and damaged little more than his skin. An own sister to Mariana is Molly, but this mare has no foal this season. Annette by Paul Jones out of Bell Bell is worthy of special note as she bred twin foals last year, a colt and filly by Zanoni, both of which, now yearlings, are healthy and well grown. Woodbine by Solon is now twenty six years old, she is the dam of Terminacion and the good looking two-year-old

Rienzi, and is a fine old mare with a filly foal at foot by Zanoni. Several of the mares in the stud are getting up in years, but there are always young ones being purchased and bred to take their places.

The following is a list of the thoroughbred mares and foals in the stud:

Noble by Chivalrous—Peerage with a filly foal by Zanoni or Balaklava; Rosa by Wisdom—Tears by Blair Athol with a colt foal by Zanoni and therefore an own brother to Sucre; Molly by Chivalrous—My Mary Anne, sister to Mariana; Woodbine by Solon with a filly foal by Zanoni; Pigue by Chivalrous—Volunmia whose foal by Zanoni died; Annette by Paul Jones yet to foal; Volunmia by Plum Pudding with a filly foal by Zanoni; Negretti by Keath—Rosafind yet to foal; Charity by Lord Hastings—Fosse; Volante by Parmesan—Bill o' Fare with a colt foal by Zanoni; Jenny by Sir Bevy's—Fanny a young three-year-old mare just bought; Lady Isabel by Lecturer—Gossamer with a colt foal by Zanoni; Faith by Underhand Sweet Sauce by Sweetbread, dam of George Frederick, a newly imported mare; Princess Bell Bell by The Palmer—Toggerly with a filly foal by Zanoni; Tar by Orest—La Muta a mare related to the dam of Common and Robert the Devil; Hippolite by Blandford—Little Garden with a colt foal by Zanoni; Morena by Cambuslang—Roseleaf with a filly foal by Zanoni; Wisdom by Wisdom—Heel'ap, the dam of Apolo, with a filly foal by Zanoni; Auntie by Pellegrini—Annette with a colt foal by Zanoni; Mariana by Chivalrous—My Mary Anne, the dam of Amianto, with a colt foal by Zanoni; Cereal by Earl Clifden—Ceres with a filly foal by Zanoni; Muchacha by Earl Clifden—Cruddy Girl with a colt foal by Balaklava; Pigue by Chivalrous—Volunmia whose foal by Zanoni died; Rosita by Zanoni—Rosslyn with a colt foal by Balaklava; Recluse by Zanoni—Christmas; Argent by Earl Clifden—Hippolite; Talon by Zanoni—Heeltap with a colt foal by the General; Charity by Chivalrous—Faith; Hope by Chivalrous—Faith, the dam of Federal, and yet to foal; Langosta by Chivalrous—Volante with a colt foal by Zanoni; Delicada by Chivalrous Delicacy with a colt foal by Zanoni; Vocal by Chivalrous—White Rose with a filly foal by Zanoni; Tottie by Chivalrous—Delicacy with a filly foal by Zanoni; Lauristinus by Glendale—Venus' Looking Glass a newly imported mare served by Zanoni; Plillum by the Lambkin another lately imported mare; Baby by Chivalrous—Fosse with a filly foal by Zanoni; Aurora by Zanoni—Fosse with a filly foal by Balaklava; Mundana by The Baron—Negretti with a filly foal by Zanoni; Romea by Zanoni—Miss Russell with a colt foal by The General, her first foal.

It will be seen from the above list that there is already a percentage of seventy five foals, and several mares yet to foal, a very satisfactory result. Zanoni has more than twenty living foals, and sixteen yearlings. The yearlings number altogether twenty-three but I find I have only the names of twenty-one viz. Pimpolla by Zanoni—Rosa; Norma by Zanoni—Negretti; Menu by Zanoni—Volante; Filoselle by Zanoni—Lady Isabel; Alsatia by Zanoni—Tag; Gloxamia by Zanoni—Hippolite; Principio by Zanoni—Woodbine; The Pearl by Zanoni—Rosafind; La Mentosa by Zanoni—Tears; Prudencia by Zanoni—Wisdom; Alfalfa by Zanoni—Pigue; The Baron by Zanoni—Artista; Underwriter by Zanoni—Hope; Mortelle by Zanoni—Delicada; Maria by Zanoni—Molly; and the twins Darby and Joan by Zanoni—Annette; Adventurer by The General—Rosita; Saltona by Balaklava—Langosta; and Madrugador by Balaklava—Aurora. These yearlings run in two paddocks, the fillies near the estancia, and the colts a few squares off in a paddock next to which are three pure bred yearlings a Suffolk, a Shire, and a Cleveland, which should make useful stallions in time. The yearlings are all fed twice daily with maize and bran and look remarkably well; I should imagine, however, that they would do better, as also would the mares and other stock, if more paddocks, were put down in alfalfa as after all there is nothing to beat that grass in this country for brood mares or in fact fine stock of all kinds.

The number of foals blemished through getting into the wires also make one think it would be repay the great expense necessary to fence a paddock or two with wood fencing. At this season's two year old sales there were several youngsters blemished very badly, and one or two in some studs injured to such an extent that they will never see a training stable and which fetched correspondingly low prices. Two or three thousand dollars lost per year on

account of accidents in wire fencing should make it worth while for a breeder to put up suitable wood fencing in spite of its enormous cost here. The paddock in which the largest number of brood mares were running is laid down in alfalfa and trees are planted all round it, but the others leave something to be desired for their valuable occupants in comparison with the other almost perfect arrangements on the estancia.

In the yards fronting two rows of boxes were two manadas of mares belonging to Balaklava, a thoroughbred horse by Vanderdeken out of Princess May, and a Cleveland stallion. The mares are turned into these yards with the horse every third day during the covering season.

Balaklava's manada are a very useful lot of mares by Earl Clifden, Babylon, The General, and The Baron, whilst he himself is a big good looking horse which was well known on the turf here a few years ago. The Cleveland has got some very nice foals running with his mares which are mostly half bred by the Baron.

I may here say that there has hardly been any abortion amongst the mares this season; the disease made great havoc two seasons ago, but the same mares served by the same stallions last year foaled safely. A few colts intended to make weight carrying hunters were shown me in a paddock as all that were left out of about fifty foals when the disease was at its worst. These colts are by a thoroughbred horse out of Cleveland mares and should turn out well.

With regard to the other horses and mares at La Cascada I must give no more than a passing notice. There are three pure bred Cleveland mares entered in the Cleveland stud book viz. Hazard, Cleveland Lady, and Lady Nora; the last named is the pick of the three. There are also twenty pure bred Shire mares of good pedigree.

The manadas, besides those I have mentioned include two consisting of a hundred and ten half bred trotting mares running with two imported Norfolk trotter stallions, Lord Marcus and "Jim"; eighty three-quarter Shire mares being served by Tip Top and Carlton Stout, both Shire stallions; a hundred and fifty half bred Shires with three pure bred imported stallions; sixty half bred Cleveland mares with the Cleveland stallion, Landseer, who measures no less than 16 hands 3in.; and thirty half bred mares with a three-quarter bred Cleveland sire out of Hazard. There are also two manadas running with a couple of imported Welsh ponies.

Of the cattle at La Cascada there are three hundred pure shorthorn cows and heifers, twenty pure bred bulls imported or out of imported cows, and four hundred three-quarter bred shorthorn cows, shorthorns being almost entirely used at Curamalan. There is a point of fifteen pure bred polled Angus cows, most of them imported, and a hundred and twenty three-quarter bred.

Amongst the shorthorn bulls are Golden Cygnet, Glencairn, Brunton Fame, Lord Hartington the 1st prize winner at Buenos Aires in 1890, and Fitzalbin, a grandson of Old Albion who will be remembered as one of the grandest bulls in England.

There are five imported Polled Angus bulls besides three or four others; Despot of Guisachan who won the first prize and championship as a two-year-old at the Royal Agricultural Show in 1887 being the most important. The polled Angus are said to do very well at Curamalan, but as I have just said shorthorns are the breed mostly used.

Several flocks of sheep share some of the paddocks at La Cascada with the mares and cattle, and those I saw were in capital order and all Lincolns. I spent a whole day looking over the stock at La Cascada, Mr. H. Lett kindly showing me all it was possible to see in so short a time, but if a day was insufficient to inspect La Cascada and all on its few leagues, how much more insufficient was a day to see all that is to be seen on Curamalan proper which comprises over eighty square leagues.

A day however was all that remained, and though Mr. Sewell, the general manager of the estate and Mr F. Bethell, put everything possible in my power to enable me to see all that was to be seen I am afraid a very great deal remained as may be easily imagined.

To begin with the house, it is a two story building of most unpretentious appearance and is hardly worthy of being the estancia house of such an estate. It is supplied with water pumped by a windmill, which also waters the garden. The garden is well stocked with fruit trees and firs, and other kinds of trees are planted thickly around it, but with the exception of an avenue of poplars have not yet reached any great size in the nine years during which they have been growing.

The offices and mayordomo's quarters are situated a short distance from the house, and are connected with the five principal stations on the estate by telephone. This telephone is a great convenience to the administration and saves many a long ride and much time which would otherwise be wasted in long journeys. The estancia buildings include a range of some fifty or sixty loose boxes, a yard with two long sheds in which were several nice colts in the hands of the breaker, blacksmith and carpenter shops, stores, peons' quarters and all the necessary buildings pertaining to a first-class estancia. By the way most of the native peons still prefer to sleep outside, and on winter mornings generally awake with their ponchos frozen as hard as a board.

The corral for the horses is one of the best I have seen. It is made with a high fence and has a race which is found of great convenience for a thousand and one purposes. In the narrowest part of the race are three doors which can be lowered so as to form two boxes in which a colt can be caught, have a headstall placed on him, and in which mares can be shorn of their manes and tails in a most expeditious manner and without a lasso being used on them, a great thing when valuable horses have to be handled. Another use for the race is one which might never have occurred had not necessity been the mother of invention. It was found that young horses gave a lot of trouble when being trained for town and a great deal of time wasted in putting them into their trucks at the railway station, but if they are led through the race by a tained horse and get accustomed to the rattle of their feet on the boards just before being taken to the station they give no trouble and go into the trucks quite quietly.

Another labour and time saving apparatus is the sheep dip, for which clever invention Mr Thomas Hearne, one of the head mayordomos, who has been at Curamalan since the property first came into the hands of Mr. Casey, is responsible. The apparatus consists of a platform, raised a few feet off the ground at the end of the bath, and on to which the sheep to be dipped are driven until it is full. The platform is hinged and balanced at its centre, so that it can be easily tipped up when full of sheep, and a door leading into the bath being opened the sheep drop one by one, without any assistance, down into the bath. When the platform is empty it again becomes horizontal, is again filled with more sheep in a few seconds, and so on. In this way three men with a dog can dip eight or nine thousand sheep in a day, and do more work than it would take six or seven men to get through. To realise the expeditious manner in which sheep can be dipped by Mr. Hearne's method, the apparatus must be seen at work, when its superiority over other methods is apparent at once.

Yet another labour saving apparatus is the harpoon in the large hayfield near the house. The alfalfa when cut and worked, is put up in small cocks; these cocks are placed bodily on a low trolley and drawn by a horse under the harpoon which again lifts them on to the stack or cart. In this way the alfalfa remains as green and as full of nourishment as when cut, and is stacked in just the right condition for keeping.

Curamalan lies midway between its colonies of Pigue and Sauce Corto, and is bounded on its south side by the Curamalan Mountains. These mountains are, as far as I remember, 2000ft. above the level of the plains and 3000ft. above the level of the sea. They form a pleasing break in the landscape, and form a rest for the eye, weary of gazing on the endless expanse of grassy plains. The estate includes and extends beyond this range of mountains, and in the valleys of the hills there are found the finest pasture lands on the property, the novillos being fattened therefore are all found here, and in splendid condition they all are. On the slopes of some of the hills colonists have settled and must rejoice that they chose that part of the estate on which to settle, as their wheat is always of the best. In the potreros round about the estancia are some dozen or more manadas of mares; each manada has a paddock to itself, and as the Curamalan land does not carry a very large number of animals these paddocks are of considerable size. The manadas I inspected numbered six. There was not a bad shaped or bad coloured mare in one of them, and from the number of foals, which all looked healthy and well, I should say that at least seventy per cent of the mares had bred. Two manadas were presided over by trotting stallions, one of which ruled over as nice a lot of chestnut mares as one could wish to see. The horses themselves had great bone and action. The thoroughbred Colera, and the "fifteen-sixteenth" bred Balmoral, a shire horse and a

Cleveland served the remaining four manadas. The fencing of these paddocks, like most of the fencing on the place, has two short varillas placed alternately on the bottom and top wires. The fence in this way affords a much stiffer and more easily seen one than the ordinary single varilla fence, and young animals therefore do not gallop into it as they often do into the other kind of fence. All the new fencing on the place is being constructed in this manner. By the way, whilst writing about fencing, I may say that if a little more were put up on parts of the estate there is no doubt it would carry a larger number of animals, and the stock would be much more easily worked. There is, for instance, a stretch of twelve leagues at Pigue which certainly should be divided.

Altogether on Curamalan there are some six thousand mares, and amongst them there is not one which has not a cross of good blood, a great many in fact being three-quarter and seven-eighths bred. The Curamalan breed of draught horses is eagerly sought after by the Buenos Aires cartmen, who pay good prices for potros with the well known mark, and no better proof of their worth can be given. As for the thoroughbreds the Curamalan stud has always been to the fore on the Argentine turf, and with such a stallion as St. Honorat the stud will be sure to maintain the same position in the future that it has always held in the past. The total head of horses at Curamalan, not including this year's foals, numbers about seventeen thousand. There are no less than nine hundred working horses on the place, bullocks hardly being employed at all for draught work.

Of cattle there are some fifty thousand, exclusive of this year's calves, and of this number some four hundred and fifty are pure bred. Two hundred pure-bred bulls, mostly shorthorn, and a hundred and forty mestizo bulls are used, the sale of pure-bred bulls got from the pedigree cows at La Cascada being a source of considerable profit.

Sheep breeding and wool growing are the chief industries at Curamalan, and from the sheep come most profit. The land is very suitable for bleaters and the wool of the Curamalan flocks is always eagerly sought after by buyers. There are over three thousand sheep on the place, all cross Lincolns. There are a hundred and thirty imported Lincoln ewes for breeding rams for use in the flocks, and besides those already owned by the Company fifty more imported Lincoln rams were received from England this spring, everything being done to improve the quality of the majadas. The sheep are all in first-rate condition, and there is little or no scab amongst them. One lot of a hundred and thirty Lincoln rams in a potrero near the house showed the class of rams used, which is the best obtainable. These rams appreciated thoroughly a long shelter in their paddock by which they were protected from the fierce rays of the sun. Last year, I believe, the Curamalan wool fetched the highest prices in the market, this year it has fetched between \$7 and \$8, some 650,000 kilos having left the estancia. The shearing goes on in three different stations on the estancia, the principal shearing galpon being about a league from the estancia house, and is the finest in the country. A hundred men can work in it comfortably; a few machines having been tried this year for the first time as an experiment, and having been successful they will probably be used largely next year. In the centre of the galpon await the sheep to be shorn; they are divided into a dozen or more lots by sliding gates, which are let down when the galpon is full of sheep and so prevent crowding. The sheep are conducted into the galpon in the first instance by one or two trained sheep who work splendidly and save a great deal of trouble by filling the galpon the minute it is empty and as soon as the door is opened.

Each shearer works opposite a numbered door leading into a race outside, which has a corresponding number, and in which he puts his sheep as soon as it is shorn, so that when a flock is finished all that has to be done is to count the shorn sheep in these divisions and credit each shearer with the number standing in his corresponding race. In this way the work goes on like clockwork, as indeed it would require to when the enormous number of sheep shorn in a season is considered. This year three hundred and five thousand sheep were shorn on the estancia, and, as elsewhere, the work was stopped occasionally by rain. Above the galpon is a large store for wool, which is reached by an outside staircase, which also forms, by an ingenious arrangement of its sides, a shoot for the bales of wool.

There yet remains a great deal to describe in

Curumalan, but, as I have said before, it is impossible to notice here all that is worthy of description on a place of such magnitude. Everything has been done on the estate to make it as perfect an estancia as possible, and little could be suggested in the way of improvement unless it were the laying down of more alfalfa potreros for the thoroughbreds and the erection of a little more fencing on parts of the estate, both of which will no doubt come with time.

The sportsman would find a regular paradise at Curumalan, as in some of the "baneados" there are duck, martinete, and snipe in abundance; on the mountains there are guanacos and lions, the former in plenty the latter now scarce, and on the plains there are ostriches, deer and Patagonian hares in plenty.

The Great Southern Railway runs through the estate, on which there are four stations, Sauce Corto, Curumalan, Arroyo Corto, and Pigue; the trains taking two hours to run between Sauce Corto and Pigue. The Curumalan station is quite close to the estancia house and about a league or so from La Cascada.

The camp is well watered, the valleys in the mountains where the cattle graze especially so, and a river called the Curumalan runs from the mountains right through the estate.

I cannot close this but feeble description of Curumalan without acknowledging the great kindness I received on my visit at the hands of Mr. Sewell, the manager, Messrs. Bethell, Eric Smith, T. Hearne and H. Lett, who made my stay a most enjoyable one, and did all they could to give me information and show me over the estancia.

Boots.

RACING

BELGRANO—Dec. 25

Only a small attendance assisted at the last race meeting of the season on Sunday last, when the weather was somewhat hot and close and decidedly disagreeable for race going. There is little to say about the racing except that the favourites went down one after the other in all except the big race, the Premio El Campo y El Sport, which Amazon won with great ease, Valiente and Brandy Snap following him home. The most interesting race was perhaps the Premio La Nacion, a handicap for any horse Stone Cross started a hot favourite, but had to succumb to Carpintero, who won fairly easily. A handicap for horses which had not won during the season naturally brought out a moderate lot for the first race, High Life proving the winner from Peter and Nahuel.

The old gold filly Siva won the Premio La Prensa very easily, and Sucre beat the favourite Araucano in the Premio El Jockey, and scored the second win in succession for Earl Clifden. The Premio El Nacional was a handicap for three-year-olds. Smiling Lass was most fancied but was never in it, Phoebus carrying off the prize and being followed home by Andarin and Melpomenes. Brandy Snap, running for the second time, won the last race, the Premio Tribuna from Nedgate, Carpintero who was a hot favourite only finishing third with Clairon.

After seeing the same horses run against each other on the same two courses for about nine months, it should be fairly easily to spot a winner at such a meeting as last Sunday's, but form here seems to go for nothing, and betting with one's eyes shut seems the safest plan to find the winners.

Details:

PREMIO "EL DIARIO," a handicap for horses which have not won in 1892, \$1400 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd, 1300 metres.

Stud Terminacion's br High Life, by Rugby 1  
Feb, 5 yrs, 49 k ..... J. Bayardi 1  
Mr C. Mathiason's Peter, 5 yrs, 54 k ..... R. Garrido 2  
Stud San Juan's Nahuel, 6 yrs, 44 k ..... C. Bueno 3  
Stud Nacional's Relampago, 4 yrs, 57 k ..... P. Castillo 0  
Stud 2d Esperanza's Santa Fe, 5 yrs, 52 k ..... P. Torres 0  
Ecurie Prisionero's Erato, 5 yrs, 49 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Ecurie Bolivar's Patria, 5 yrs, 45 k ..... P. Carabajal 0  
Sr J. M. Villanueva's Sardetti, 5 yrs, 45 k ..... D. Castillo 0  
Stud Red Lancer's Lancero, 4 yrs, 44 k ..... O. Peras 0  
Sr J. Cardoso's Reporter, 4 yrs, 45 k ..... J. Cardoso 0

Relampago took the lead from the start, but Patria went to the front after going the first few hundred metres and made the running till the paddock was reached. Here Peter took the head of affairs and looked like winning when High Life rushed to the front to win by nearly a length, two lengths between second and third.

Tickets—High Life with 309 win and 203 place, Peter 354 and 861, Nahuel 303 and 639, Relampago 8 and 17 Santa Fe 176 and 324, Erato 713 and 1032, Patria 84 and 449, Reporter 309 and 203, Sardetti 44 and 69, Lancero 42 and 447, Totals—2362 and 4169.

Dividends—High Life 12.07 win and 5.52 place, Peter 3.83 place, Nahuel 24.86 place.

PREMIO "LA PRENSA," a handicap for horses which have not won more than \$6000; 1600 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1600 metres.

Stud Whipper In's d m Siva, by Earl Clifden  
Rosita, 4 yrs, 41 k ..... C. Brascesco 1  
Stud Terminacion's Nedgate, 5 yrs, 52 k ..... J. Bayardi 2  
Stud Jefferson's Jefferson, 6 yrs, 45 k ..... D. Castillo 3  
Capitan Lopez' Robert le Diable, 4 yrs, 56 k ..... P. Aguilieri 0  
Ecurie Avant Garde's Sobremonte, 4 yrs, 50 k ..... L. Gonzalez 0  
Sr A. Sibourd's Salvacion, 6 yrs, 46 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Stud Niño Dorado's Pertoldi, 6 yrs, 43 k ..... J. Martinez 0

Pertoldi was in front for the first two or three hundred metres, Jefferson passing her and remaining in front till reaching the last turn. Here Siva took up the running and never being afterwards headed won easily by a length from Nedgate, who was a length in front of Jefferson.

Tickets—Siva with 521 win and 403 place, Nedgate 436 and 803, Jefferson 694 and 977, Robert le Diable 773 and 752, Sobremonte 700 and 650, Salvacion 714 and 843, Pertoldi 133 and 205, Totals—3971 and 4673.

Dividends—Siva 13.71 win and 9.82 place, Nedgate 6.85 place.

PREMIO EL JOCKEY, a handicap for three-year-olds; \$2500 to the 1st, 500 to the 2nd; 1900 metres.

Ecurie Bolivar's b c Sucre, by Earl Clifden  
—Rosa, 57 k ..... S. Sanchez 1  
Stud Paine's Araucano, 61 k ..... G. Palacios 2  
Stud La Prensa's Prometeo, 56 k ..... J. Cardoso 3  
Ecurie Ceres' Manon Lescout, 54 k ..... G. Lopez 0  
Sr J. M. Villanueva's Anacoreta, 53 k ..... R. Garrido 0  
Stud Argentino's Iva, 49 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Stud Phoenix' Phoebus, 45 k ..... L. Gonzalez 0

As soon as the flag was dropped Sucre jumped off in front and was never headed throughout. Iva looked dangerous at one time coming down the straight, but Sucre easily shook her off and won easily by a length from Araucano and Prometeo who ran a dead heat for second place.

Tickets—Sucre with 1394 win and 915 place, Araucano 1393 and 1131, Prometeo 59 and 502, Manon Lescout and Anacoreta 961 and 1383, Iva 149 and 277, Phoebus 465 and 555, Totals—4953 and 4763.

Dividends—Sucre 6.39 win and 3.90 place, Araucano 2.76 place, Prometeo 3.73 place.

PREMIO "LA NACION," a handicap; \$1600 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1100 metres.

Mr C. Mathiason's ch h Carpintero, by Castlereagh—Tapestry, 6 yrs, 57 k ..... R. Garrido 1  
Stud Carupa's Stone Cross, 7 yrs, 62 k ..... O. Baldez 2  
Capitan Lopez' Zampa, 5 yrs, 54 k ..... P. Aguilieri 3  
Capitan Lopez' Corsario, 4 yrs, 47 k ..... A. Garcia 0  
Stud Nacional's India Muerta, 4 yrs, 54 k ..... P. Castillo 0  
Stud Winchester's Holland, 3 yrs, 52 k ..... G. Gonzalez 0  
Stud Terminacion's Terminacion, 5 yrs, 52 k ..... A. Galimberti 0

Stud Argentino's Ambush, 8 yrs, 46 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Stud Niño Dorado's Monk, 5 yrs, 44 k ..... J. Martinez 0  
Stud Norte's Light, 5 yrs, 40 k ..... A. Lasarte 0

Stone Cross made the pace very warm for the first part of the distance, Terminacion taking up the running coming down the straight. At the stands however he was done with and Carpintero, Stone Cross and Zampa finished in front of him in the order named, Carpintero winning by two lengths from Zampa, a length between second and third.

Tickets—Carpintero with 574 win and 144 place, Stone Cross 2204 and 1688, Zampa and Corsario 386 and 837, India Muerta 650 and 957, Holland 257 and 513, Terminacion 330 and 475, Ambush 385 and 262, Monk 55 and 111, Light 50 and 128, Totals—4841 and 6462.

Dividends—Carpintero 15.18 win and 2.87 place, Stone Cross 2.73 place, Zampa 3.48.

PREMIO EL CAMPO Y EL SPORT, a handicap for winners \$3000 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd, 1300 metres.

Stud Las Ortigas' ch h Amazon, by Paladin—  
Ambuscade, 8 yrs, 62 k ..... J. Balla 1  
Stud Golondrina's Valiente, 5 yrs, 53 k ..... R. Garrido 2  
Capitan Lopez' Brandy Snap, 4 yrs, 51 k ..... P. Aguilieri 3  
Stud Entre Rios' Satanella, 4 yrs, 57 k ..... A. Ibarra 0  
Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Nubifer, 5 yrs, 56 k ..... O. Baldez 0  
Stud Tandil's Puycaveau, 6 yrs, 53 k ..... G. Palacios 0  
La Petite Ecurie's Clairon, 4 yrs, 52 k ..... P. Torres 0  
Capitan Lopez' Don Carlos, 5 yrs, 51 k ..... J. Cardoso 0  
Ecurie Talisman's Calandria, 5 yrs, 51 k ..... P. Bagu 0  
Mr W. Kemmis' The McGowan, 7 yrs, 47 k ..... E. Lopez 0  
Stud La Tablada Junio, 4 yrs, 45 k ..... P. Carabajal 0  
Stud Argentino's Fergus, 5 yrs, 45 k ..... C. Bueno 0  
Stud Norte's Almirante, 7 yrs, 44 k ..... T. Castillo 0  
Ecurie Prisionero's Erato, 5 yrs, 40 k ..... T. Gomez 0

Don Carlos made play from Clairon to the last turn when Valiente took up the running and remained in front to the stands, here Amazon drew up and going to the front without an effort won easily from Valiente who was a length in front of Brandy Snap.

Tickets—Amazon with 2127 win and 1835 place, Valiente 58 and 1077, Brandy Snap and Don Carlos 218 and 445, Satanella 414 and 444, Nubifer 749 and 1065, Puycaveau 732 and 866, Clairon 343 and 402, Calandria 431 and 534, The McGowan 366 and 376, Junio 29 and 102, Fergus 78 and 154, Almirante 31 and 142, Erato 166 and 357. Totals—6290 and 7789.

Dividend—Amazon \$5.32 win and 3.32 place, Valiente 4.26 place, Brandy Snap 7.42 place.

PREMIO "EL NACIONAL," a handicap for three-year-olds which have not won more than \$3000; \$1500 to the 1st; 200 to the 2nd; 1600 metres.

Stud Phoenix' ch h Phoebus, by Earl Clifden  
Noble, 3 yrs, 46 k ..... L. Gonzalez 1  
Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Andarin, 3 yrs, 45 k ..... O. Peras 2  
Capitan Lopez' Melpomenes, 3 yrs, 49 k ..... J. Cardoso 3  
Ecurie Prisionero's Remorse, 3 yrs, 53 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Ecurie Prisionero's Albor, 3 yrs, 53 k ..... P. Torres 0  
Stud Whipper-In's Smiling Lass, 3 yrs, 53 k ..... P. Bagu 0  
Sr. J. Maria's Cham, 3 yrs, 52 k ..... J. Bayardi 0  
Stud Esperanza's Muchacho, 3 yrs, 48 k ..... P. Carabajal 0  
Sr. C. G. Palacios' Satis, 3 yrs, 46 k ..... L. Gonzalez 0

Muchacho made the running to the last turn where Phoebus deprived him of the lead, the latter winning easily by half a length from Andarin who beat Melpomenes by a length for second place.

Tickets—Phoebus with 495 win and 661 place, Andarin 661 and 725, Melpomenes 65 and 138, Remorse and Albor 498 and 573, Smiling Lass 847 and 612, Cham 297 and 299, Muchacho 468 and 678, Satis 738 and 1019. Totals—4275 and 4705.

Dividends—Phoebus \$15.54 win and 6.17 place, Andarin 5.90 place.

PREMIO "TRIBUNA," a handicap, \$1600 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1300 metres.

Capitan Lopez' b h Brandy Snap, by Sweethead  
—Lass o' Gowrie, 4 yrs, 51 k ..... J. Cardoso 1  
Stud Terminacion's Nedgate, 5 yrs, 47 k ..... J. Bayardi 2  
Sr. G. Mathiason's Carpintero, 6 yrs, 59 k ..... R. Garrido 3  
La Petite Ecurie's Clairon, 4 yrs, 53 k ..... P. Torres 1  
Stud Nacional's India Muerta, 4 yrs, 57 k ..... A. Galimberti 0

Stud Boqueron's Curupayti, 4 yrs, 57 k ..... B. Livesey 0  
Stud Prisionero's Soldado, 5 yrs, 48 k ..... P. Orona 0  
Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, 4 yrs, 46 k ..... O. Peras 0  
Stud Argentino's Ambush, 8 yrs, 46 k ..... C. Bueno 0

Soldado went away with a long lead with Clairon lying second till rounding the last bend for home when the latter obtained the lead. At the stands Clairon was passed by Brandy Snap and Nedgate, who finished first and second, Brandy Snap gaining the verdict by half a length; a length between second and third.

Tickets—Brandy Snap with 390 win and 712 place, Nedgate 378 and 415, Carpintero 2831 and 2745, Clairon 631 and 754, India Muerta 948 and 1058, Curupayti 61 and 66, Soldado 1027 and 1048, Cautivo 602 and 217, Ambush 215 and 287.

Dividends—Brandy Snap \$32.69 win and 4.03 place, Nedgate 5.83 place, Carpintero 2.29 place, Clairon 3.05 place.

The following dividends were paid in town:

	SPORT PORTEÑO		S. GONZALEZ	
	WIN	PLACE	WIN	PLACE
Premio El Diario—				
High-Life.....	\$16.30	\$6.45	\$14.70	\$5.69
Peter.....		3.90		4.80
Nahuel.....		90.35		29.99
Premio La Prensa—				
Siva.....	29.90	9.90	38.20	6.70
Nedgate.....		7.90		6.50
Jefferson.....		2.00		3.35
Premio El Jockey—				
Sucre.....	5.75	2.15	6.90	3.20
Araucano.....		3.35		3.35
Prometeo.....		6.15		3.65
Premio La Nacion—				
Carpintero.....	9.50	2.40	15.60	3.80
Stone Cross.....		2.55		4.55
Zampa.....		10.10		3.10
Premio El Campo y El Sport—				
Amazon.....	5.65	3.65	5.65	3.85
Valiente.....		4.30		4.35
Brandy Snap.....		73.35		12.10
Premio El Nacional—				
Phoebus.....	21.10	5.40	22.25	5.45
Andarin.....		5.40		5.20
Melpomenes.....		8.70		4.30
Premio La Tribuna—				
Brandy Snap.....	32.55	14.10	29.35	9.45
Nedgate.....		42.25		11.05
Carpintero.....		2.90		2.90
Clairon.....		6.10		4.65

A CRICKETING STORY

A once well-known cricketer figures in the following story in Dean Rochester's new book.

George Parr's hitting, especially to leg, was, I think, the most cheerful performance I ever saw with the bat. He went to play for his village at a country match, and there was a sort of panic among the little fishes in the presence of this leviathan. George ventured on an impossible run, and was manifestly out. But when the question "How's that?" was put to the umpire, his courage failed. He hesitated, and, turning to the batsman, said, "Now, Mestur Parr, you know a great deal more about these things than I do; what should you say?" "I should say, 'Not out,'" was the reply. "And so say I, Mestur Parr," said the umpire. "Lads, get on with your game."

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## River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1892.

## SPORTING NOTES

There will be a meeting of the Hurlingham Club Racing Committee to-day to arrange a programme for a race meeting, to be held, probably, early in February.

The entries for the Tigre Boat Club's races on January the 6th may now be sent in up to Saturday the 30th. The Secretary would be glad if those intending to enter would do so as soon as possible so as to facilitate the arranging of the crews.

The South of the Riachuelo v. Buenos Aires C.C. cricket match will be played on Sunday next, January 1st, at Palermo, commencing at eleven o'clock. The South of the Riachuelo team will consist of Messrs. R. W. Anderson, H. Anderson, R. E. H. Anderson, A. Anderson, G. Anderson, H. Cornwall, P. M. Rath, C. Parry, F. Dore, C. A. Tabor and P. L. G. Bridger.

There will be a meeting of the provisional committee of the Kennel Club in these offices on Friday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock p.m. It would greatly help the committee in the work of starting the club if anyone wishing to become a member and who has not already given his name to any of the committee, would send in his name to the secretary pro. tem., Mr. O'Donoghue, Cangallo 374, on or before Friday next.

The energetic manager of the Columbia Skating Rink has struck a bright idea for an additional attraction to his popular rink. He proposes to give prizes for the best tug-of-war teams, each representing different nations, the contests to take place on a stage erected at his rink. The best team will receive prizes value twelve hundred dollars.

If an English team competes at the contest, I hope it will be a representative one, as if so I think we should hold our own against most of the nations represented in Buenos Aires. I believe the contest will commence about the 6th of January, so there is time to get together a useful squad of men.

Each team will consist of ten men of the same nationality, and the entries close on the 1st of January, and competitors have no entrance fee to pay. Altogether \$2400 will be given in prizes, \$1200 to the best team, \$600 to the second, \$400

to the third, and \$200 to the fourth, with a gold medal also for the winners.

A meeting of the Buenos Aires Rowing Club will be held next month, and it is to be hoped that the members will be present in force so as to elect the best committee possible for the benefit of the club. Last year I believe the doors remained open during the meeting, and members dodged in and out and recorded their votes in anything but an orthodox manner without having really attended the meeting, the committee should see that the doors are kept closed during the meeting in January after the proceedings have commenced.

The racing season closed on Sunday last at Belgrano, and until March there will be no races at either Palermo or Belgrano. The season may be pronounced a success, though it has been the cause of laming a terrible lot of horses, some stables hardly having a sound one in their boxes. I rode round a few the other day and every trainer had the same tale to tell, and each complained bitterly of the wretched state in which the courses are kept, and no trouble being taken by the Jockey Club to make an exercise gallop of tan or some other soft material, to use when the ground is hard.

I have made inquiries and have found that tan can be procured here fairly easily and at a moderate cost, so there is no reason why the Jockey Club should not lay down a tan gallop. I should think that the different trainers would gladly subscribe to the cost of making one in proportion to the number of horses they have under their charge.

Next year the racing promises to be very interesting as the progeny of several new stallions will be seen on the course for the first time. About one hundred and fifty two-year-olds were purchased at the spring sales for racing purposes so the training stables should all be full. Several new studs have been registered and everything promises a successful season.

With regard to the classic races for next year the Jockey Club will make a reduction in the general entries for the two and three-year-old events, and in some of the weight-for-age races. Altogether the club has made thirty-five races and will give in prizes \$160,000, exclusive of the five hundred golden argentinos for the Premio de Honor.

The conditions of some of the classic events will probably be slightly altered from those of this last season. In the Premio Nacional it is proposed that the breeder of the winner receives \$1000 out of the prize; the Premio Jockey Club will be worth \$6000 with \$500 to go to the breeder of the winner. Instead of the Premio Europa for imported three-year-olds on the eighth of September, there will be a race for three-year-old fillies over a distance of 2000 metres, and of the prize twenty per cent will also go to the breeder of the winner. The Premio Santa Rosa will be only over a mile and the prize will probably be increased to three or four thousand dollars. Two new races are proposed for the new programme, a free handicap for the 1st of October over 2000 metres, and a two-year-old race of 1200 metres for fillies on the 21st of May. I believe that several of the Jockey Club's Committee vote for the elimination of the races for mestizos which at present figure on the programme. Next season's racing at Palermo will commence on the 5th of March with the Premio Apertura for three-year-olds; at Belgrano there will probably be racing in February.

The Gun Club at Vicente Lopez had a big shoot on Sunday last when the Gran Premio Buenos Aires was decided. This is the first of the great prizes arranged to be shot for annually by the members of this club; it is worth one hundred argentinos with twenty per cent of the entries as a second prize and ten per cent to the third. Twenty-eight members shot for the prize, everything being very difficult for good shooting, as the background and surroundings, owing to the light, made it difficult to see the pigeons clearly and in consequence they offered quite a poor mark to the gunners. None of the twenty-eight competitors managed therefore to kill their first four birds. Sr D. J. de Alvear was alone left in at his tenth pigeon with eight kills, and killing his eleventh, but missing his twelfth allowed the competitors who had been

thrown out to shoot over again. At the twelfth bird Sres Carlos and Pedro Luro were left in with Sr Alvear on equal terms, but both let their fourteenth bird go, and so Sr Diego J. de Alvear was left winner of the first classic prize of the New Club.

Now that the Toro has become such a bear garden on Sundays and feasts days, the average boating parties who go on the river only for recreation and quiet, will be glad to hear that Sr. Calsetta has lately made great improvements at his establishment and is now running a steam launch to meet all the trains at the Tigre station, only charging one dollar "ida y vuelta." Those who are not familiar with the river might like to know that Calsetta's island is on the Caraparachay, one of the loveliest spots to be found, and at present, at any rate, is quiet and secluded. The patron speaks English fluently.

What might have been a nasty accident happened to Sr Calsetta's launch on Sunday, as the boat ran aground and sprang a leak whilst taking a large party from the station to the island, and the passengers had just time to get into boats sent to their assistance when the launch went down. Luckily no one got a ducking.

The past week has been utterly devoid of anything in the sporting line, except perhaps the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club's tournament, the finals of which will be played to-morrow. By the way, it is tantalising to read, whilst we are frizzling out Christmas here with the thermometer at somewhere about a hundred in the shade that at home "all the rivers and lakes are frozen, and that skating tournaments (whatever they may be) are being arranged everywhere."

A private English billiard saloon has been opened at the Odeon Restaurant, and a first-rate English table, with all the latest improvements, by Cox and Yeman, placed therein. Everything is conducted in a thoroughly English style, and the saloon will fill a long felt want in Buenos Aires by the English residents here. The table is lighted by both gas and electricity.

The remainder of the Sport Gonzalez "Carta de catedratico" fund was liquidated after the meeting of the 25th. It appears that four porters of the British Bank sent in a hundred combinations of winners and one of their letters had five winners and several others four. As no other prophets gave five winners these gentlemen received \$29,352; some thirty-five others who gave four winners received \$360 each, or thirty per cent of the total.

Every horse breeder knows how difficult it is to breed white horses even from parents of that colour. A Saratoga gentleman is trying to do so, and has collected a large stud of white brood mares and is always on the look out for more, as he believes there is a growing demand for white horses, that they are favourites with ladies, and if of good quality they sell very rapidly and at high prices. But pure white horses are rare and difficult to breed, although in this country they are fairly common, their pink, watery eyes, however, always spoiling them.

Naturally thinking that white horses and mares are—or ought to be—more likely to produce white colts, I read that this gentleman is carefully experimenting with them, but so far has not obtained very satisfactory results. He is still getting white brood mares of good quality whenever he can find them, and he means to continue the experiment, although so far his experience is that colts from both white parents are liable to be of any other colour, and he has had white colts born from black, sorrel, bay or brown parents. I have always found that when the grandparent of a colt is grey the foal is generally born the colour of his sire or dam, but when he loses his woolly coat often becomes grey, like his grandparent.

Some vultures, or kindred birds, were most thoroughly sold at a gymkhana held a short time ago. On the programme of the meeting was a Victoria-cross race, and as it was last on the programme the dummies were left lying where they were dropped on the ground. A keen and hungry vulture at once spotted the red-coated corpses, as he thought, and swooped down on them, ex-



pecting a good meal, and in a few seconds some thirty others joined him. A nearer inspection, however, revealed to the birds that those corpses were not the right sort, but not being able to understand why they were uneatable I am told they sat round the dummies for several hours, till they were taken away in fact.

This is the way Jim Corbett, the champion boxer, who like his predecessor Sullivan has now taken to the stage, is advertised to appear at the Haymarket Theatre Chicago.

"The champion of champions, the mightier than the mighties, John L's only conqueror, the young Lochinvar that came out of the West, the gentlemanly, scholarly and urbane James J. Corbett. Under the personal management of the meteoric William A. Brady in an entirely original play by Charles T. Vincent, entitled 'Gentleman Jack,' in which the foremost athlete of the world successively appears as college graduate, bank accountant, professor of physical training, and champion boxer of the world, introducing faithfully drawn and realistic scenes of the late contest at New Orleans for fistic supremacy, in which Mr. Corbett astonished the whole world by beating the unvanquished Sullivan in ninety minutes, winning \$45,000, the largest purse ever contended for; \$500 a minute. There's a winner for you. But no matter how big the winning, the unswerving Haymarket prices.

I have to thank the local manager of the Commercial Union Insurance Company for a purse to hold paper money, a most charming and useful Christmas present.

Boots.

CRICKET

FIXTURES.

JANUARY

- Sun. 1, B. A. C. C. v. South of Riachuelo, at Palermo.
- Sun. 1, Lanus v. Hurlingham, at Lanus.
- Fri. 6, United Railways v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 8, Lomas A.C. v. Flores A. C., at Lomas.
- Sun. 8, London Bank v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Sun. 8, Western Ry. v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Belgrano.
- Sun. 15, Flores A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry. A.C., at Flores.
- Sun. 15, B. A. C. C. v. Quilmes, at Palermo.
- Sun. 15, Lanus v. Western Ry., at Lanus.
- Sun. 22, Flores A.C. v. Western Ry. C.C., at Flores.
- Sun. 22, London Bank v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 22, Quilmes v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Quilmes.
- Sun. 29, Lomas v. Lanus, at Lanus.
- Sun. 29, London Bank v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Belgrano.

FEBRUARY

- Thurs. 2, London Bank v. Lomas, at Lomas.
- Sun. 5, B. A. C. C. v. Lomas, at Lomas.
- Sun. 5, Western Ry. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 5, Lanus v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Belgrano.
- Sun. 8, Quilmes A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Quilmes.
- Sun. 12, Lanus v. Western Railway, at Tolosa.
- Sun. 12, B. A. and R. Ry. v. Lomas A.C., at Belgrano.
- Mon. 13, Tues. 14 (Carnival), B. A. C. C. v. Montevideo at Montevideo.
- Mon. 13, Tues. 14 (Carnival), Lomas v. Rosario, at Lomas.
- Sun. 19, Lanus A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Flores.
- Sun. 19, B. A. C. C. v. London Bank, at Palermo.
- Sun. 26, Lomas A.C. v. Flores A. C., at Flores.
- Sun. 26, London Bank v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham.

MARCH

- Sun. 5, Lomas v. Western Ry., at Lomas.
- Sun. 5, B. A. C. C. v. Hurlingham, at Palermo.
- Sun. 12, Flores A.C. v. London Bank C.C., at Flores.
- Sun. 12, Hurlingham v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 12, B. A. C. C. v. Western Ry., at Tolosa.
- Sun. 12, Lomas v. Quilmes, at Lomas.
- Sun. 19, Lanus A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Lanus.
- Sun. 19, Lomas v. Hurlingham, at Lomas.
- Sat. 25, Sun. 26, Lanus v. Lomas, at Lomas.
- Sat. 25, Sun. 26, B. A. C. C. v. Rosario, at Palermo.
- Thurs. 30, Fri. 31, Sat. April 1 (Holy Week), B. A. C. C. v. Montevideo, at Palermo.
- Thurs. 30, Fri. 31, Sat. April 1, Lomas v. Rosario at Rosario.

LAWN TENNIS

BUENOS AIRES LAWN TENNIS CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the tournament to date. The final rounds will be played to-morrow, Thursday the 29th:-

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

- First Round—
- S. Evill (scratch) beat B. Goldsmid (+15 +1 bisque) 6-2, 6-1.
- M. de C. Findlay (-15) beat C. R. Thursby (+ 1/2 15) 6-2, 6-5.
- B. Verschoyle (-15) beat V. Ker Seymer (-30) 6-0, 6-2.
- F. M. Still (- 1/2 40) beat J. Weinberg (+15) 6-2, 6-0.
- J. F. Macadam (scratch) beat A. Boyd (- 1/2 15) 6-0, 6-1.
- T. S. Boadle (+ 1/2 15) beat A. Williamson (+ 1/2 15) 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

M. G. Fortune (+ 1/2 15) beat R. W. Romer (scratch) 6-1, 6-4.

B. W. Gardom (scratch) beat A. G. Gampert (scratch) 6-3, 6-0.

Second Round—

- B. Verschoyle beat F. M. Still 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.
- T. S. Boadle beat J. F. Macadam 6-4, 6-4.
- B. W. Gardom beat M. G. Fortune 6-4, 6-1.
- M. de C. Findlay beat S. Evill, 2-6, 6-5, 6-3.

Third Round—

- B. W. Gardom beat T. S. Boadle, 6-3, 6-3.
- B. Verschoyle beat M. de C. Findlay, 5-6, 6-4, 6-4.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES

Preliminary Round—

- B. Verschoyle and M. de C. Findlay (-15) w.o.
- V. Ker Seymer and F. M. Still (- 1/2 40) beat B. W. Gardom and R. W. Romer (scratch) 6-4, 6-4.
- M. G. Fortune and T. S. Boadle (+15) beat J. Weinberg and S. Evill (+15) 6-3, 6-4.

First Round—

- A. Boyd and J. F. Macadam (- 1/2 15) beat M. G. Fortune and T. S. Boadle (+15) 6-5, 6-5.
- B. Verschoyle and M. de C. Findlay, w.o.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Preliminary Round—

- Miss Thomson (+ 1/2 15) w.o.
- Mrs Boadle (+ 1/2 15) beat Miss Gilling Lax (+ 1/2 15) 5-6, 6-5, 6-2.

First Round—

- Miss Thomson (+ 1/2 15) beat Mrs Mills (+ 1/2 15) 6-4, 0-6, 6-2.
- Mrs Boadle (+ 1/2 15) beat Miss Moores (scratch) 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Preliminary Round—

- Miss Moores and M. G. Fortune (scratch) w.o.
- Mrs Boadle and T. S. Boadle (scratch) beat Mrs Mills and V. Ker Seymer (-15) 6-2, 6-4.

First Round—

- Miss Gilling Lax and J. Weinberg (+ 1/2 15) beat Miss Moores and M. G. Fortune (scratch) 6-4, 5-6, 6-2.
- Mrs Boadle and T. S. Boadle (scratch) beat Miss Thomson and W. Goodwin (+15) 6-4, 6-3.

Owing to the illness of Mr F. M. Still, who we hope will soon be well again, he and Mr Ker Seymer have had to scratch in the Doubles, so the final will be played by the following:

Gentlemen's Doubles—

- B. Verschoyle and M. de C. Findlay (-15) v. A. Boyd and J. F. Macadam (- 1/2 15).

Gentlemen's Singles—

- B. Verschoyle (-15) v. B. W. Gardom (scratch).

Ladies Singles—

- Miss Thompson (+ 1/2 15) v. Mrs Boadle (+ 1/2 15).

Mixed Doubles—

- Miss Gilling Lax and J. Weinberg (+ 1/2 15) v. Mrs Boadle and T. S. Boadle (scratch).

ATHLETICS

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Under this heading last week we made the Committee of the Association lay down that the pegs to support the laths should not protrude more than half an inch beyond the upright for high jumping. This should have read more than an inch and a half beyond the uprights, otherwise no record jump will be accepted in which the jump has been cleared with longer pegs.

THE CRUISE OF THE DART-ER, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE SUN

Owing to the dark hints that have recently appeared in a daily contemporary as to the adventures that happened to the above vessel on her recent expedition in search of the province of Entre Rios, the survivors have thought it advisable to give a more or less true account of what actually happened, reserving only what they do not care to reveal.

To fully appreciate the following thrilling narrative a brief description of the gallant little vessel and her complement is necessary.

The Dart-er was built Heaven knows where of goodness knows what, the latter material is called iron by courtesy, but is generally believed to be the remains of once kerosene tins. Her dimensions are not exactly known, but she is some yards short and a few feet narrow. (The words long and broad are out of place in describing this vessel). She is what is generally known as "toldo" rigged; that is to say, she has an awning and a funnel, and is provided with all necessary fittings in the way of a boat-hook, a broken oar—since lost—and a borrowed anchor. Her engines are of about 15-horse power, which will drive her at about 1 1/2 knots per hour, current and wind being in her favour. She is admirably adapted for heavy weather, as the interior of the boat is amply big enough to hold any water that may be shipped—up to several bucketsful. Her draught has not yet been ascertained, but it was found on the trip that when trying to find a channel she draws from 8 to 10 inches more water than actually exists. This is

an inconvenience which the owner hopes to obviate in future cruises by having either the boat adapted to the water or, failing that, to adapt the water to suit the boat. In the latter event it is proposed to call in the aid of the Port Works engineers.

The members of the expedition were as follows:

- The Captain
- The Engineer
- General Utility
- The Crew.

The captain, who is also the owner, won the universal approval of all by his unflinching good humour and thirst. The engineer was an object of aversion to all except the mosquitos, who appreciated the fresh flavour of his blood in an epicurean manner.

General utility showed all those good qualities which go so far towards making the successful explorer, and the way he opened the soda water bottles has been very favourably commented upon by all connected with the cruise.

The crew was about 14 years old, and was chosen on account of his exactly fitting the space on top of the coal bunkers.

All being ready, a start was made from S. Fernando, at 2.31 p.m. on Monday, the 19th December, and a canoe which had been lying high and dry for a month or so was taken in tow. As might have been expected, the canoe rapidly filled with water through the opening seams, and sunk twice before reaching the spot at the Tigre where arrangements had been made to pick up General Utility.

On arrival, the canoe was emptied and placed at right angles across the bow, partly for convenience and partly for artistic effect. Then, after a bathe, the expedition commenced in serious earnest, and steaming full speed ahead the Toro was reached after a 3 1/2 hours' journey. A halt was called, and after an intellectually spent 20 minutes, the voyage was continued till 6.30, when the Dart-er was anchored with a rope to a tree and preparations were made for the night.

Everyone was welcomed cordially by a native tribe called the Mos Kiteos, who, in their well known fashion, sang with a sort of monotonous buzz their joy at seeing us.

Considerable thought had been given to the comissariat and to the manner of its bestowal, which was so arranged that the most necessary articles were out of reach. A pleasant meal was made of pate-de-foi-gras and cocoa, but it was a matter of regret that the bread was inaccessibly placed under the boots and blankets in the ladies' cabin (a small locker in the stern).

Preparations were then made for the night, the Crew retiring to his quarters, General Utility and the Captain sleeping on shore, and the Engineer laying himself down on the corner of a lunch basket in the saloon, the Mos Kiteos forming a halo round his head. Sleep was kept up with a running accompaniment of slaps and benedictions on the Mos Kiteos, who never ceased the vigilance of their somewhat pointed attentions.

At day break everyone was up and doing, and after a hasty breakfast of curry powder, washed down with copious draughts of raspberry vinegar, a fresh start was made.

A new kind of spinning bait was then tried by the Captain, which proved the fitness of its name by spinning round the propeller and stopping the engines. This caused a slight delay and the loss of a cherished knife belonging to the Engineer, which was dropped into the water by the Captain whilst separating the tangled mass of propeller and fishing line.

The voyage was then continued without anything noteworthy occurring until noon, when the mouth of the Parana de las Palmas was reached and a halt was made to get up enough steam to carry the Dart-er across.

This river has a very singular formation so far as the bed is concerned, for it was discovered—after the cruise unfortunately—that the breadth is about 3 miles whilst the only channel by which it is possible to cross it is about ten miles. From this it will be gathered that the route is circuitous.

Here began the long series of disasters which lasted till the end of the trip. General Utility stood in the bow with a pole trying to find water, but after an anxious time, which culminated in the Dart-er scraping the bottom of this mighty stream for about 100 yards, it was eventually decided to follow a smart looking launch which was steaming down the bank, and which the Captain said he was sure knew the channel. After following this launch for a short distance, the Dart-er stuck immovably, and about 150 yards further off the other launch also stuck fast.

All hands then got out, with the exception of the Crew, and took alternate turns at pushing and swearing, but without avail, and at length gave it up as a bad job and sat down patiently to wait for the water to rise, which it is needless to say it didn't.

A visit was then paid on foot to the other launch, in whose crew the captain discovered friends, and all adjourned to the Dart-er, where a light lunch was partaken of—garlic sausage and soda water.

Somewhat refreshed the captain and the engineer then decided on walking to a third launch just visible about a mile and a half away—also stuck fast, and apparently deserted, and seeing if there was the chance of picking up a spare engine or a boiler from her as a loan. The captain put on for this stroll a pair of flannel trousers, and the engineer set out in his natural modesty and no hat. As the water varied from ankle to knee deep, and the sun was scorching, there was only one possible result to this walk and that was a rosy blush which affected even the elephantine hide of the captain—whilst as for the poor engineer he was a complete second edition of the "Study in Scarlet." About 200 yards from the launch the funnel was observed to move, and it shortly dissolved into 3 Italians, who it appears had run aground in the dark of the previous evening and

were waiting for something to eat and also for the water to rise.

They welcomed the explorers with effusion, and 2 of them went back to the Dart-er, where they were given provisions i.e. mustard and some raspberry vinegar. All then set to work pushing again, and shortly afterwards the crew started everyone with the intelligence that he thought the boat was aground.

This brought down severe remarks from the captain on the crew's education and power of observation. The Dart-er was at length got afloat, and the Italians took leave of us, carrying with them our gratitude for their services and the following stores to last them through the night:

- 1 tin of pate de foie gras.
- 1 bottle of sodawater.
- 2 spoonfuls of pepper.

(To be continued)

## ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

"Colonist" writes us regarding Lincoln sheep as follows:—In the latest advices from England Lincoln sheep are evidently becoming great favourites in all parts of the world, and are daily taking the place of Merinos in Australia and New Zealand, as they are found very suitable for these climates, as they not only produce an animal superior to any other for freezing but give splendid results in wool, which finds a ready sale in Europe. Other special qualities of the Lincoln are their disposition to roam about the runs, thus keeping much more healthy and free from foot-rot which Black-faces and Merinos are so subject to. The Lincoln when killed gives a greater percentage of lean meat than any other "long-wooled breed," thus obtaining a better price per lb. in the English market when sold either frozen or alive. I hear of considerable purchases having lately been made in England for Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Falkland Islands, Patagonia, "where a great future is predicted for Lincolns," and the Argentine Republic, where, if they go ahead for the next five years as they have done for the past five, there will scarcely be an estancia which will not have a great part of the favourite Lincoln breed, as they have proved from experience to be the most suitable for this great sheep country, especially as they give from 30 to 40 per cent. more increase than the Rambouillet, and the lambs are much more hardy when quite young.

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For some months past a party of Australians, representing the New Australia Cooperative Association, have been prospecting in this country for a tract of land on which to found a colony, to be called New Australia, on strictly cooperative principles. A block of land near the Rio Negro was offered to the Association, but the agents here to find the climate there too cold and otherwise unsuitable for Australians, and they have accordingly set out to examine another tract of land offered to them in Paraguay, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior of that country. If their report is as favourable as is anticipated, it is stated that about 250 tried bushmen will at once start out, and upon their arrival will proceed to erect houses, clear the land, and otherwise prepare the place for settlement by their comrades. Meanwhile, the agents of the Association now in Argentina will return to Australia to carry on the work of organization, and will take over the second contingent. As soon as possible a third expedition will set out. It is stated that within the next two years between 4000 and 5000 persons are expected to leave Australia for the new colony. "From 15,000 to 20,000 persons" is the number given by the "Standard" as likely to form the Australian colony during the next two years; but this is an exaggerated number given by the "Brisbane Courier" (an Australian paper) in a very unfriendly and incorrect article, from which the "Standard" takes its information. The Australians have the reputation of being hardworking and industrious, and whether they decide on settling in Paraguay or Argentina they will be an acquisition to either republic. Cooperative enterprises deserve encouragement, and whether this particular colony holds together, or whether the members separate and set up as chacareros on their own account, they will find plenty of land and plenty of room for their industry in South America, and especially in this republic.

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Wheat of the new harvest is now selling at \$6.10 to 6.50 the 100 kilos, delivered on the river.

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Notices from the Camp continue to be most dismal reading. The drought is much felt almost everywhere, and in many parts the locusts are eating everything before them. Grass in some parts of Santa Fé is very scarce, and unless rain soon falls the loss to estancieros will become most serious.

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The sale at the estancia El Bosquejo in Navarro, which took place last week, realised a total of \$33,061. The plant, machinery and all fittings of the estancia fetched \$2375, and the stock, which includes imported stallions, good mestiza mares, and sheep and rams of different breeds, sold for \$30,686.

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The export of cattle and produce to Brasil from this country is now assuming enormous proportions. The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock Company have alone loaded two steamers with bullocks for Rio this month, and

altogether the number of novillos shipped from Buenos Aires and La Plata to Brazil reaches some 1500 during December.

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Advices as to the wool sales in Liverpool have lately shown a slight drop in prices of River Plate wool.

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The following letter, addressed to the "Field" of November 26, will be read with interest:

At this season of the year, when farmers are dreading the approach of winter on account of the smallness of their few haystacks, it seems to be a fit opportunity to bring before stockowners the use of a well-known plant—the common furze or gorse—which possesses feeding properties making it to be worthy of a more extensive cultivation. Having had ten year's experience in the growth and use of gorse for stock, I may say that the longer I continue to use it the better I like it, and that my opinion of it rises higher every year as an economical food for cattle, sheep, and horses, and as a perfect substitute for grass. By feeding milch cows on gorse, grass-quality butter can be obtained through the depth of winter. It is naturally adapted for growth on the poorest blowing sands, even upon such as are of no value as agricultural land. I have now mowed bare every year nine acres of cultivated gorse, passing it through a patent masticator, and fed to the whole of my stock, except pigs. It is mixed with about half straw chaff, a few pulped roots, and some feeding treacle, but the gorse is the staple of the whole food. From four to ten tons per acre have been grown yearly.

On the high authority of Sir John Bennett Lawes and the late Dr. Voelcker, the following table shows the relative feeding value compared with other winter feeds:

Foods	Flesh-forming	
	Matter.	Fat-forming Matter.
Furze	3.21	9.38
Cabbage	1.63	5.00
Kohl-rabi	2.75	8.62
Mangel	1.54	8.60
Swedes	1.94	5.93
Carrots	0.60	10.15
Turnips	1.80	4.43

Although a succulent food, it is not a laxative one. I find it produces on the skins of animals a very similar effect to that which is caused by the liberal feeding of linseed cake.

The great advantage and convenience of feeding gorse is that it comes at a time of year when labour can be best spared. Care, however, should be taken to regulate the consumption to finish by about the end of February, as after then the feeding properties deteriorate. The seeding of land to gorse is exactly similar to that of clovers. Care should be taken to sow the corn thinly, for fear of a laid heavy crop of straw to smother the young gorse. From 30lb to 40lb of seed of French gorse to be used per acre. Thin seeding should be avoided, or the plants tiller and are then bad for cutting. Gorse sowed in the spring, 1893, would be fit for feed in Oct. 1894.

A special gorse-scythe is made for cutting the crop; but I have always cut mine with a strong two-horse mowder; except once that the horses refused to face it, and we had to open the crop similarly to corn.

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Many owners of camp here will be glad to know that furze is such an excellent article of food, as there are on every camp parts which will not grow anything in the way of grass but which would always be suitable for growing furze. Another use furze could be made of here would be for making fences, for which it is hard to beat if planted properly.

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The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock and Produce Agency have been doing a large business since the agency was opened here a short time ago. They have shipped two large consignments of bullocks to Rio this month, 1100 tons of alfalfa, 263 bullocks and 100 tons of bran for London (the last an unusual consignment), and next week the agency are sending 50 horses to London as the first part of an order for the South London Tramway Company.

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It may give some idea of the growth of horse-breeding in England, says the "Live Stock Journal," to state the following figures. They all refer to thoroughbred or racing stock. In 1848 there were 1337 mares registered. Of these there were 976 foals born; fifty-seven mares slipped; 304 were barren. In 1858 there were 2017 mares; from which 1492 foals were registered; sixty-four slipped and 424 were barren. In 1868 there were 3074 mares, with 1921 foals; 127 slipped; and 719 were barren. In 1878 there were 3134 mares, to which 1895 foals were accredited; 168 slipped and 723 were barren. This should be noticed as a bad breeding year, and of the foals an unusual majority were fillies. In 1888 there were 3561 mares with 2210 foals, 129 slipped, and 839 were barren. It is to be understood that in each year some mares died before foaling, were put to half-bred sires, or were sent abroad, the last item having become a marked feature in the Stud Book. In 1888 eighty-four mares were exported, principally to South America.

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On Nov. 15th, Mr S. P. Harrison shipped ten pure-bred Shropshire ram lambs by the steamship Port Jackson from Liverpool for Don Felis Buxarea, Barraca San Juan, Montevideo, from the old-established prize-winning flock of Major Sandbach, Hafodunos, Abergele, North Wales. They were selected by Mr Harrison for their perfect symmetry, true Shropshire type, and sound, healthy appearance. They were reared 1000ft. above sea level, and have not been forced or pampered. The

Hafodunos flock of Shropshires is the oldest in North Wales. As early as 1846, Mr H. R. Sandbach won the silver medal at the Denbighshire and Flintshire Agricultural Society for the best Shropshire ram, and they have been invariably successful in the showyards ever since, winning fifteen champion and other prizes this season. The lambs exported are sired by Kaiser Wilhelm 5272, purchased from Mr W. F. Luge for 100 gs.; Paragon 6271, purchased from Mr T. S. Minton for 92 gs.; Bonny Knight 4388, bred by Messrs Evans; Isosceles 5251, bred by Mr W. Barrs. The sires of dams include the well-known Nottingham Royal 4106, Lord Newcastle 5398, &c.

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A very large number of labourers have been leaving town during the last few days for different parts of the country for working at the harvest. The wages being paid in all parts are \$2 a day with railway fare to and fro.

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From Mr Fliers' new book we learn that in the nine years between 1881 and 1890 the number of sheep in the north of the republic declined 55%, and 50% in the centre, but increased 50% in the south. In 1881 there was a total of 57,840,000 sheep against 40,850,000 in 1890. The number of horned cattle have doubled in nine years, in 1881 there were 4,755,000 and in 1890 the total reached 9,580,000. The number of horses has decreased by 400,000, there being in 1890 a total of 1,970,000 against 3,390,000 in 1881, but the value of the horses now in the country is perhaps more than double that of nine years ago.

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A Mrs Thompson of Gaitshill, Westmoreland, has in her possession a cross bred cow twenty-seven years old which she states has been a regular milker for twenty-three years and is still in healthy and fresh condition. The yield of milk from this cow last summer produced on average, she says 9lb. of butter per week. Mrs Thompson has been a butter prize winner at many local shows; but the prize she values most highly was one she won at Welton Show two years ago with butter made from the milk of the above named cow. What makes the prize the more valuable is that the butter was churned and made up by Mrs Thompson herself, and was exhibited on her seventieth birthday.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

To my readers all I wish a Bright and Happy New Year, and to those whose wishes lie that way Many of Them.

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I was in hopes that such peculiarly ruining frivolities as Kermesses, etc., were over for a time, but one was running its merry course at San Martin on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last in aid of the Sociedad Damas de Caridad, and duty having to be done, last Saturday I wended my way per F. C. Rosario to the scene of operations. (By the way I consider that Editors ought to look upon expeditions of this nature as special missions, but they don't.) I must candidly admit I was agreeably surprised, not at the bazaar, for fortunately that closed before I reached there, but at the concert which took place in the evening. I had gone avowedly to scoff. I did not, but remained throughout the whole show, wondering who the artists were and from whence they came, it certainly proved that there are as good, if not better, amateurs as amongst my own countrymen, it caused me to somewhat modify my ideas as to amateur performances, but I regret to say one rarely hears such a really first class crowd in one night, at least such has been my experience of late. One and all being so good it is needless to make comments, but an extra large slice of the apple should be awarded to a señoritta for her rendering of Arditti's waltz song *Il Bacio*, which I should much like to hear her sing in a theatre where the acoustic properties were not such as to practically absorb all the sound. Sr Castro, a light baritone, was to the fore with Carmela (Tosti) and Amatura which fairly brought down the house. Of Sr Pini's playing no note need be written, every time one hears his playing one appreciates it more, as they do a pretty and cleverly written romance of which he is the author.

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One point in particular attracted my attention and that was not one item received an encore, to explain the cause I am unable, for had the same items been performed at any of our English entertainments encores would have been incessant, and not as in this case conspicuous by their absence. Possibly the ladies were anxious to begin the dance, which was kept going with a wonderful amount of life (and wasn't it hot) until four a.m.

Mrs Cuelli, the president of this society, has had some \$2000 handed to her as the result of this show.

I have received numerous enquiries about the Amateur Dramatic Club to be formed in Belgrano, and regret that I cannot satisfy my enquirers, as at present the project is sub rosa.

\*.\*

Of course point of view is everything, and the lady who was sitting in the row in front of me at the Politeama may have been right when she passed her verdict on the Mariani Circus as being slow, and stupid rubbish, but if it is rubbish, it is particularly amusing rubbish, and to judge by the full house I should say it was also popular.

\*.\*

Glad was I to see, or hear, I should say, that the orchestral parts had been sorted, and there was not therefore a repetition of the first night's fiasco, and Chopin's Funeral March does not figure among the dance music.

\*.\*

The Tomba Troupe are playing to practically empty houses in Rosario, and it is probable they will shortly return to B. A., where they may give a few performances before leaving for their proposed tour in Chile.

\*.\*

It is proposed to start an Amateur Orchestral Society in Belgrano, and to this end I am requested to ask those who would give the movement their personal support or require any information as to the formation, etc., of this society, to address the Editor who will be pleased to answer all enquiries.

I cannot but think that the project is feasible, and with care and work there should be a grand career before such a society, for with the exception of the B. A. Orchestral Society, which though it has made considerable strides is still crude and will bear considerable improvement, there is no society here for the furtherance of instrumental music.

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A general meeting of the Buenos Aires Dramatic Club was held last night at Messrs Wanklyn and Ciane's offices. Mr T. S. Boadle was unanimously elected president of the club in place of Mr W. H. Krabbé, who retires in view of his departure for England.

The following gentlemen were elected as committee—Messrs H. Scott, R. P. Moore, H. C. Thompson, T. C. Mold, Cecil McKean, and W. H. Krabbé.

The supplementary ladies' committee is as follows—Mrs Bagley, Mrs McIntosh, Mrs Mackern, Mrs Crowther, Mrs R. O. Watson, Mrs Percy Clarke, Mrs C. H. Krabbé, Mrs H. C. Thompson, and Mrs Webster.

A vote of condolence with Mrs Wooley on her sad loss was passed.

The club's finances are very flourishing with nearly \$7000 in hand, the two performances of Cas'e having realised nearly \$1500.

THE MAN IN THE STALLS

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

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

### INTRODUCTION OF THE SKYLARK TO ARGENTINA

On Saturday last Mr William Samson, whose intentions in this regard we made known some weeks ago, proceeded in company with the writer to Villa Elisa, F. C. B. A. y Ensenada, to the estancia El Rincon of Mr Thomas Bell. There in a field in which the barley had been recently cut the twenty skylarks which had survived "as the fittest" of the cargo of one hundred originally shipped to Mr Samson, were restored to freedom and at once flew around in the barley field and neighbouring maizal. A few chirps showed the delight they felt at being once more free, but owing probably to their long confinement none of them took a heavenward flight; and better so, for as they did not seem disposed to wander far they will keep probably in a flock, and if, as is most likely, their procreative instincts are quickened by the warmth and sunshine, we shall probably hear of the successful maturing of some young broods.

It is to be cordially hoped that success will crown this effort of Mr Samson, and that not for a few days but for always the Argentine ornithology will be enriched by the sweetest of the English feathered minstrels.

## FLYING PIGEONS.

Few really know how pigeons manage to find their way about. Most people think that the pigeons which fly long distances are what they are pleased to call carriers. This is quite a mistake. The carrier, pure and simple, is a heavy bird, with a lot of excrescence on its beak, called in pigeon-fancier's language "wattle," and, as a rule, is only used for show purposes, for, being heavy and unwieldy, it is totally unfit for a flight of many miles. Perhaps, with care and training, it might be able to fly home a short distance, such as twenty-five or fifty miles; but not in anything like the same time in which a proper racing pigeon can accomplish it.

The true racing pigeon of the present day is really a different type of bird altogether, and probably springs from a mixture of the Antwerp, the cumulet, owl, and dragon, but it is now a recognised breed in Belgium and France, the countries where the sport of flying pigeons is chiefly carried on.

Pigeon racing is the principal pastime of the Belgians, and it is to them what horse racing is to Englishmen—their national amusement.

Hundreds of pounds are spent in rearing and training the birds, and the races are carried on and organised in such a way that cheating, or anything of the sort, is quite out of the question. A man with really good birds, if he looks after them well and trains thoroughly, can make a considerable sum of money in the course of the year.

I may as well enlighten those who do not understand the ins and outs of flying. To begin with as the pigeon races are now managed, and have been for some years, it is not the pigeon that arrives home first that wins the prize, but the pigeon that flies at the quickest velocity, i.e., the bird that does the greatest number of yards in a minute. For instance, if pigeons are entered in a race for a hundred miles the distances are measured exactly from the members' houses, and the bird that makes the quickest velocity per minute wins the race.

A and B are flying a bird each; both birds arrive home at the same minute, but B's house being twenty miles farther from the starting point than A's, his bird wins.

In Belgium the distances from all the different houses of people competing in these races are very strictly measured, and a few seconds often makes a difference in winning a 500-mile race.

In England there are now many clubs which race pigeons, some for long distances and some for short. The very short races, such as five miles from London, are chiefly confined to the second class, publicans, etc. The public-house being the cheap club-house, the owner thereof is thereby helped to make a good thing out of it. Training pigeons for these short races is carried on in a somewhat different way to that for long distance races, and the pigeons are also of a rather different type. Training for short races is, as a rule, carried out in the following manner:—A man takes ten or twenty pigeons in baskets some three or four miles along the road they have eventually to travel, and lets them out at two or three minutes' interval; thus they soon learn their way, and dash off straight at once. The long-distance birds are sent (sometimes by hundreds) in big baskets by rail, some thirty or forty miles on the road, the distance being gradually increased by twenty, thirty and sometimes even forty miles at a stretch. The long distance birds, as a rule, are not the best for short races, as, in order to gain their point, they have to rise to a considerable height whence to see some distant object they can recognise. Short-distance birds, if they spent any time circling about, would lose too many precious minutes. A really good bird for long racing must not only have good sight, but lots of pluck and retentive memory.

It is extraordinary how fond the owners become of their birds. I have spent hours in the best Belgian lofts, and it is next to impossible to persuade good fanciers to part with any of their best birds. I have known cases of £50 and upwards being refused for a winner of races; and no wonder, for a really good bird may possibly win as much as £700 or £800 in a year, and in addition may produce others as good or better.

Many people who are ignorant of the subject believe that pigeons return home by instinct; that is a mistake. No doubt pigeons, like other birds, also like dogs and other animals, have a kind of instinctive talent for finding their way home, but for long-distance pigeon races a course of training is an absolute necessity. I have kept, flown, and raced pigeons nearly all my life, and I consider the best performance I ever accomplished was flying two pigeons from the Scilly Isles to Barmet, in Hertfordshire (about 340 miles), at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. They were started at six o'clock in the morning and arrived home at twelve minutes past twelve, thus flying the 340 miles in 368 min. It is true they had a wind to help them. After short stages, their last three training points were Exeter, Plymouth, and Penzance.

I think that anybody who likes to take up pigeon racing as a hobby will find it very amusing and interesting, but a good deal of time must be spent in learning and generally looking after the birds; without proper management the business would probably not succeed. There is an old saying amongst the Belgians, "*L' amateur fait le pigeon*," and there is a great deal of truth in it. One essential in getting birds to return well is to make them perfectly comfortable and happy. They should have clean water and lots of baths—for they are very fond of bathing—plenty of good beans, with occasional changes, such as peas, tares, Indian corn, and now and then a handful of hempseed, of which they are

passionately fond. Good birds, of course, at first must be obtained. Young ones bred from a good racing stock, and which have never been outside their house, are perhaps the best to lay the foundation of a loft. Old birds must be kept shut up, or it is a case of home, sweet home, directly they have their liberty. It is often possible to break in old birds to stay, but it is risky trying it, unless you know you can get them back again should they return to their former home. I once had a bird, which I had bought in Brussels, that I thought I had broken in to stay with me. I had kept him shut up for a year. I bred from him, and he seemed perfectly contented; but the instant I let him out he was off, and shortly afterwards I had him returned. Three times did this bird return to Brussels, but after the third time, I thought it better to keep him a permanent prisoner. I did so, and he bred me some excellent birds. I could give many other instances of the same sort of thing.

Now the French and Germans have discovered that pigeons can be made so useful for messages in time of war, they are stocking their fortresses and other places. Pigeons can be made useful in many ways; I always used to keep five or six express birds as messengers between my house and London. I should send them back with a line saying by what train I would return, and, although I lived only fifteen miles from London, a telegram would generally take over an hour, whereas a pigeon would often do the journey in eight or ten minutes. I must confess I was nearly two miles from the nearest telegraph office, and I don't doubt when I had a telegram that the boy probably played sundry games at marbles on his way up to my house. Besides, the wire cost sixpence for twelve words, and I could send half a letter on a pigeon in a quarter of the time for nothing beyond the trouble of taking the bird up with me in a small basket in the morning.

Pigeons are now being made very useful in another way, namely, to convey messages from lighthouses to the shore, and often when, from bad weather or other causes, other means of communication with the shore is impracticable.

In conclusion, I can only say that anybody who takes to the "fancy" will not only become devoted to his pets, but will find them afford useful and scientific amusement.—"Land and Water."

## THE BOXING KANGAROO

When Captain Cook first discovered the existence of a strangelooking animal, which was called by the natives kangaroo, on the banks of the Endeavour River of North-east Australia, some 120 years ago, he could hardly have contemplated the possibility of a specimen being trained as a pugilist and exhibited for the amusement of the sightseers at the end of a subsequent century. The creature discovered by him is now known as the grey kangaroo, to distinguish it from other species, of which more than twenty, natives of Australia and New Guinea, are known to naturalists. It is the *Macropus giganteus* of zoologists, the generic name being indicative of the elongated hind foot; the specific appellation showing that it is the largest of its race, attaining a height exceeding 6ft. Specimens of this species are to be seen in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, where they have repeatedly bred and reared their young.

The animal which is now attracting large audiences to the Royal Aquarium from its pugilistic performances, is shown on the stage of the adjacent theatre. On the rising of the curtain, the stage is seen roped off from the front, after the fashion of a prize ring. The kangaroo is in one corner and his trainer, who is also his combatant, in the opposite. After a few short introductory remarks the opponents set to. The trainer, with his hands encased in ordinary boxing gloves, advances to the kangaroo, who comes forward to meet him, and a pugilistic exchange of blows takes place; but the two combatants fight with a difference, the kangaroo, with his comparatively weak fore limbs and small extensor muscles of the arm, cannot hit out straight from the shoulder, but strikes sideways, and were his paws not encased in gloves would speedily damage the visage of his opponent; as far as fighting is concerned, the kangaroo has the worst of the fray, as his sideways blows are no match for the straight hits of his adversary, but the macropus has another and more natural mode of defence, as soon as his fore paws can seize hold of the man, which they can do but insecurely being encased in gloves, he raises both hind feet from the ground, resting only on the tail, and gives a tremendous kick, which if it takes effect on his opponent sends him sprawling, the dexterity and skill of the trainer is shown in avoiding these kicks.

On the conclusion of every round the combatants retire to their respective corners, and the seconder goes through the farcical performance of fanning the man with a towel, whilst the other animal is left quite unattended. Half a dozen rounds are fought with no apparent unwillingness on the part of the kangaroo, who occasionally appears quite willing to fight in real earnest, and hardly makes it necessary for his opponent to simulate the effect of a knock-down blow.

The exhibition is most interesting, as showing, to those who have had no opportunity of seeing the giant kangaroo in its native state, the mode in which the creature fights; it is obvious that the opponent, whether dingo or trained dog, would be clasped with the claws, of the fore feet, and that the immensely powerful hinder feet, with the huge sharp claws, not then deprived of their natural keenness, would tear open the body of the victim who had become locked in the fatal embrace. To me the exhibition was most interesting, as it removed

a false impression which I entertained respecting the action of the kangaroo. I thought that the defensive kick was given with one foot, the other resting on the ground; but both hind feet are raised together, the animal being for a second supported only on the tail. The performance also demonstrated the educability of the animal, despite of its low cerebral organisation, the brain being of slight development, and nearly destitute of convolutions on the surface.

Altogether the exhibition is one of greater interest than might be imagined, as more can be gained from it than the knowledge that a kangaroo can be taught to fight.—*The Field*. W. B. TEGEMIER.

**Mr Chamberlain on Athletic Sports**

Mr Chamberlain distributed, some time ago, the prizes on the occasion of the annual athletic sports of the Birchfield Harriers' Amateur Athletic Club and the Birmingham Local Centre of the National Cyclists' Union, held at Small Heath. In addressing the large crowd of competitors and spectators from the pavilion, he thanked the committee for having given him the opportunity of being present at a very interesting competition. They were men of action, and he hesitated to attempt to offer to them information or advice upon matters upon which they were much more competent to judge than himself, because he did not suppose that in the whole of the United Kingdom there was any man who was less of an athlete than he was. He did not cycle, he did not ride, and he did not walk when he could help it; he did not play cricket, football, tennis, nor even golf, which, he had been assured, was an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact was he did not take any exercise at all. He remembered a little while ago seeing, in *Punch*, a most amusing caricature, in which he was represented as having a sparring match with a certain noble lord, who was a most distinguished politician, and who, in spite of some occasional differences, had always been his very good and very close friend. But he could not help laughing when he saw the cartoon, because he thought if ever what was represented in fun took place in earnest, he should come off very badly indeed. He did not recommend them to imitate his example in regard to physical exercise, and if they did, he could not promise that the results would be equally satisfactory. Although he could not imitate the prowess of the men whom he had seen cycling and running and jumping in a most marvellous and extraordinary manner, he could sympathize with and admire their love of and devotion to sports in the open air. He also believed that the qualities which brought about success in pursuits such as these were also the qualities which had distinguished Englishmen throughout the world, and which had made them the most enterprising travellers and explorers in all distant countries. They were aware that there were some people to whom all this activity was rather distasteful, who appeared to be uncomfortable at the constant extension of our great empire, and whose first object was to scuttle out of our responsibilities as soon as possible. He did not speak to them. He spoke only to those who recognized that a country such as ours must of necessity grow continually, it was not to go back and who saw that these great undertakings of ours were connected with our prosperity and with the magnitude of our commerce; and it was because he believed the qualities they cultivated had made the nation what it was, and would continue to fit the people to discharge the greater responsibilities which might yet fall upon them that he heartily approved of what he had seen.

**Cricket at Lord's, A.D. 1900**

It was a brilliant day in June. All London was thronging to St. John's-wood Station by the new Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, to see the Oxford and Cambridge match; for although, owing to circumstances over which the M.C.C. Committee had no control, the nature of the game had undergone considerable modifications, the venue of the once popular fixture was still the same. Certain captious critics had demurred against these modifications—they said they came to see cricket, they always had, and always would. But as it was clearly shown by statistics that this was not true of the majority of the spectators, these objections were overruled. Moreover, there was this serious obstacle to keeping the laws of cricket intact—namely, that, owing to the incursions of builders there was no ground, in or near London, large enough to permit of the game being played under the old conditions. Consequently the rules must be altered, though it was resolved that the old match should still be played on what remained of the old ground.

The Bill for the new railway had passed in the Commons by a narrow majority, and, after a period of intense excitement in the country, had also successfully survived the ordeal of the House of Lords. It was clearly pointed out to the Peers that this was positively their last chance. If they threw out the Bill, the only resource left to the enlightened electors of Great Britain and Ireland would be to abolish the House of Lords, as a preliminary to getting rid of the cricket-ground named after them. So, to save the House, the ground was sacrificed, and for the next three years the district was given over to gangs of workmen, who made day and night hideous. As soon as the line was an accomplished fact the directors were reluctantly compelled to annex practically the whole acreage of Lord's ground for the large station which was found to be a necessity. Then the directors acted with unlooked-for generosity, and made over fifty square yards of ground to the M.C.C. The extent of their self-sacrifice will be obvious, if we

consider what an excellent cloak-room the pavilion would have made.

And now the ground was to be reopened on the occasion of the Varsity match. After an excellent luncheon, provided by the directors of the company, all the female portion of the spectators filed past a table, at which were seated representatives of the "Queen," the "Lady," and "Myra's Journal," who were the judges appointed to award the prizes offered by the directors for the most tasteful costume. The first prize was unanimously awarded to a sweet girl of seventeen, gracefully attired in a costume of dark blue, relieved by masses of gold braid, which forcibly recalled the regulation dress of the guards on the M.S. and L.R. Meanwhile the match was in progress; and just as the last representative of Cambridge was walking up to the wicket some commotion was caused by the appearance of a gentleman in full Chinese costume, pigtail and all complete. Brushing aside the crowd of old Varsity men, who recognised him as the famous C. T. St-dd, he walked straight up to the Chief Director, standing in front of the pavilion, and said, "How are you? So good of you to wire to me; I didn't think any one knew I had reached England. It is a treat to see the old ground. But what a change!"

"Ah, I thought it would surprise you," answered the director. "But, after all, things are much the same. We provide luncheon in the station (lunch always was the chief attraction to most of them), and as the rain can't get at them they always come in their best dresses. No mackintoshes nowadays."

"But the cricket?"

"Ah yes," said the director, "that's changed. But I needn't say to you that business comes before pleasure. When General Booth's scheme failed something had to be done for the unemployed, so I hit upon this scheme. I assure you I've given work to thousands of them."

"Tell me," said the cricketer, "what about the rules? How have they been changed?"

"Not very much. We allow twenty yards round the pitch, and enclose the whole space with netting. It's only the boundary system reduced to its logical conclusion. Of course the game is played with tennis-balls, and five gloves are used instead of bats. It is a far nicer game for a warm day than the old one—much less dangerous and without too much running about."

"Perhaps so," answered Mr. St-dd. "But there's one thing I don't understand. What becomes of our army of unemployed, now the line is finished?"

A look of annoyance came over the magnate's face as he replied, "Oh! the unemployed! Well, they are unemployed still. But that is the fault of Government. If they would only let me work my Channel Tunnel! But they won't."

The ex-captain of Light Blues subsided into silence, meditatively plaiting and unplaiting his pigtail.

"I've got it!" he said at last.

"Got what?"

"An idea," and the button-holed the great man. "There's a lovely bit of ground near Shanghai. Why not make a tunnel to Denmark? No one could object to that. Run a railway across Russia and Central Asia to China. Don't you see? Employment for the unemployed; play the Varsity match there. Besides, the Chinese can play a very good game now I've coached them. We'll have the 'Chinese match.' Federation of the world, 'universal penny post,' and all that sort of thing. You must do it."

"My dear St-dd," said the director, and he wrung the great athlete's hand till he winced, "you're a genius. We'll start a company at once, and you and I will be the directors."

**HORSE SALES**

Six useful horses from Mr Vicente Casares' estancia, S. Martin, were sold last Thursday by Messrs Funes and Lagos for the following prices:

- Vizier, a brown stallion, 4 yrs. . . . . Mr C. Frers \$1100
- Denise, a bay mare, 5 yrs. . . . . Sr Villanueva 1550
- Fedora, a bay mare, 5 yrs. . . . . Sr Villanueva 900
- Maude and Mabel, bay mares, 3 yrs. . . Mr Wright each 550
- Bob, a three-quarter black Shire stallion . . . . . Mr Beasley 350

The horses, which realised a total of £5000, were shown in harness or saddle and showed beautiful manners.

**List of Clubs with their Secretaries**

- ATHLETIC CLUBS**
- AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE—*Blue and White*—E. Danvers, 559 Piedad.
- B. A. AND R. RY.—*Yellow and Black*—F. Tebbutt, 248 Avenida de Mayo.
- Campana—F. J. Bowdick, B. A. and R. Ry., Campana.
- Cordoba—J. C. Bowden, Gerencia, F.C.C.C., Córdoba.
- English High School—Edward Buchanan, Santa Fé 3590
- FLORES—*Light Blue, Yellow, and Dark Blue with narrow White Stripes*—B. G. Henderson, 89 B. Aires, Flores
- HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
- Junin—H. J. Whitfield, Junin, F. C. Pacifico.
- LOMAS—*Blue and White*—J. Kahl, 631 Corrientes, B. Aires.
- Montevideo—J. Harvey, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
- QUILMES—*Dark Blue and Orange*—A. M. Hudson, 56 San Martin, Buenos Aires.
- Roldan—M. M. Graham, Roldan.
- ROSARIO—*Claret and Light Blue*—Thomas A. Hall, 2 Plaza Jewell, Rosario.
- Tucuman—A. S. Readé, Tucuman, F.C.N.O.A.

- CRICKET CLUBS**
- BUENOS AIRES—*Black and Red*—A. Lacey, Banco Británico, Buenos Aires.
- CENTRAL URUGUAY—*Black and Orange*—A. N. Davenport, Talleres, F.C.C.U., Montevideo.
- FISHERTON—J. Beaumont.
- HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
- Lanus—D. Duncan, Plaza Constitución, F.C.S.
- London Bank—R. L. Rumboll, Banco de Londres.
- MONTEVIDEO—*Black and White*—A. Gair, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
- WESTERN RAILWAY—*Dark Crimson*—F. T. Parkes, Tolosa.

- FOOTBALL CLUBS**
- ALBION—A. Maclean, c/o Messrs F. L. Humphreys and Co., Montevideo.
- Argentine Association League—A. Lamont, Plaza Constitución F.C.S.
- Buenos Aires (Association)—B. B. Syer, 56 San Martin.
- BUENOS AIRES (Rugby)—*Blue and White*—W. E. Coubrough, London Bank.
- HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
- St. Andrews—E. Morgan, Plaza Constitución, F.C.S.

- LAWN TENNIS CLUBS**
- BUENOS AIRES—*Light and Dark Blue and Yellow*—T. S. Boadle, 25 de Mayo 149.

- POLO CLUBS**
- Association of the River Plate—F. J. Balfour, 559 Piedad.
- BELGRANO—*Black and White*—J. W. Hunter, 3 de Febrero 102, Belgrano.
- CAMP OF URUGUAY—*Pale Blue*—L. Edwards, Barrancas Coloradas, Colonia.
- Cañada de Gomez—J. S. Robinson, C. de Gomez, F.C.C.A.
- CASUALS—R. McC. Smyth, Venado Tuerto.
- Guauguay—R. Gordon, Guauguay, Entre Rios.
- HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
- LEZAMA—*Red and Black*—E. J. Craig, Estancia Las Barrancas, Lezama.
- MEDIA LUNA—*Pale Blue with Crescent*—T. C. Fair, Soler, F. C. Pacifico.
- MONTEVIDEO—*Chocolate and Green*—A. Guillemard, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
- North Santa Fé—R. S. Foster, Chiru Trull, F. C. C. and R. Roldan—W. Ellery, Roldan, F.C.C.A.
- Rosario—W. F. Christie, F.C.C.A. Rosario.
- San Jorge—C. H. Hall, San Jorge, Estacion Molles, F.C. C. del Uruguay, Montevideo.
- SANTA FE—*Red and Blue*—J. Benitz, La California, Las Rosas, F.C.C.A.
- SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO—*Green*—Dr. Newman Smith, La Banda, Santiago del Estero.
- Strangers—G. H. Isaac, Venado Tuerto.
- Tuyú—H. Gibson, Los Ingleses, Ajó, F.C.S.

- ROWING CLUBS**
- BUENOS AIRES—*Blue and White*—Piedad 852.
- MONTEVIDEO—*Blue and Black*—J. Murray, Banco Británico, Montevideo.
- ROSARIO—*Dark Red and White*—E. W. Newte, English Bank, Rosario.
- TEUTONIA—*Blue and White*—F. Lindheimer, Chacabuco 73
- Tigre—*Black and Golden Yellow*—W. E. O. Haxell, 56 San Martin, Buenos Aires.

**PRICES**

Price of gold on the Bolsa from December 21 to 27 inclusive:

	GOLD PREMIUM
Wednesday	282.00 %
Thursday	283.00 "
Friday	286.00 "
Saturday	286.00 "
Monday	289.00 "
Tuesday	290.00 "

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

Bullocks	\$43.00—50.00
Novillos (mestizo)	35.00—59.00
(ordinary)	20.00—33.00
Cows (mestizo)	32.00—36.00
Cows (ordinary)	12.00—26.00
Calves (regular)	6.25—12.00
(small)	3.70—5.80
Sheep	3.00—6.90
Hay, 1000 kilos	25.00—38.00
Maize (morcho), 100 kilos	6.75—7.00
(amarillo), 100 kilos	6.75—6.90
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	7.00—7.70
(French), 100 kilos	7.00—7.30
(Saldome)	7.00—8.00

**FIXTURES**

- CRICKET**
- Sunday, Jan. 1—B.A.C.C. v. South of Riachuelo, at Palermo.
- Sunday, Jan. 1—Lanus v. Hurlingham, at Lanus.
- ROWING**
- Friday, Jan. 6—Tigre Boat Club's Second Series of Races.
- LAWN TENNIS**
- Thursday, Dec. 29—Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Tournament, Finals.
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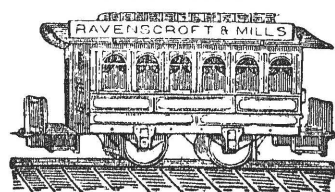


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1891

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 RIGG (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:  
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No. 15 - August 10:  
ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

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

No. 17 - September 14:  
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No. 18 - October 5:  
PRIZE CARICATURE.

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**Cañada de Gomez**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 24.

**THE CARCARANA CREAMERY**

Although much has been written and published in well known periodicals of this and other countries, whether English-speaking or no, on this famous cremeria, it does not follow that the subject is either well worn or wearisome. It is rather proof positive that warm interest is taken in the venture of Mr Oliver James and in the success which has deservedly attended all his efforts to bring before the public notice in Argentina especially, but also, to a very great extent, in most parts of the globe, the fact that with prudence, energy, foresight, and discrimination to produce nothing which may not compete in quality and excellence of taste, and successfully compete with any similar manufactures either in the great republic of the north, where cheese making and its kindred industries are no small factor in its commercial eminence, or with the kingdoms and republics of the old world.

It has been abundantly proved that the pastures of Argentina are full of nutritious elements, calculated to produce in animals of breeding, such as are bred and crossed with the greatest care and circumspection at Carcarana, a power of giving milk not only in quantities astonishing but of the very richest quality. The result of constant care and knowledge, and the minutest inspection of all details, is found in the position which Mr James occupies as the head and front of the best regulated establishment of its class in Argentina, and in his well earned reputation, which none can truthfully deny, for placing on the market the goods which he produces pure and unadulterated, a character for just dealing and a confidence never yet misplaced which have brought both buyers in person and orders from the four points of the compass.

A more interesting or health giving occupation than that pertaining to the business of a cremeria on a large scale, one containing every appliance which modern ingenuity can suggest for the improvement of the articles made and for the saving of labour, is difficult to imagine, requiring personal inspection and skilled explanation. No one who has once seen this unique factory and its feeding grounds is likely to forget that he has been privileged to witness an undertaking which but a very few years ago had hardly been thought of, but which is now in the zenith of fame and prosperity, and which is at once pride, pleasure, and profit to its owner and founder.

The pride which Mr James rightly and naturally takes in his possessions is also part and parcel of his right hand man Mr J. W. Topper, who is in charge of farm No. 4, but who as majordomo has to devote his energies to the care and advancement of the business in all its branches and in the absence of the proprietor to take over the absolute control.

The buildings properly belonging to the fabrica and the house are very prettily situated on the banks of the Carcarana, a few squares only from the railway station. A most faithful illustration, probably reproduced from a photograph, appeared in the "American Agriculturist," semi-centennial issue of January, 1892. It shows the whole of the buildings, and in front the artificial lake of 150 by 50 yards in extent, which is fed from the river above the dam, with the kine which are in the home pastures coming down to drink, it forms a truly pastoral scene.

The Creamery was founded in 1885, and though at that time it had neither the extent nor the producing capacity which now obtains, it has gone on from year to year increasing in size and

importance in response to the demands made upon it, and to the enterprising spirit of its owner. It may still increase, but there is no want of improvement visible.

The fabrica is built throughout with double walls, with an air space between. A uniform temperature of some 75 deg. is constantly kept up by means of a shaft communicating with a tunnel running down to the river, hot water pipes and an exhaust fan.

The cleanliness observed in the place and in every operation connected with it, not a spot of grease or speck of dirt is to be found, search you ever so closely. Even the cans and tins used by the puesteros and those from whom milk is bought (and from one well known estanciero in the neighbourhood alone, Mr Coffin, the purchase exceeds 2000 litres per day) are never allowed out again until thoroughly scalded and cleaned at the Creamery itself. This may seem a small item, but it is really a most important one and is most zealously looked after.

The milk on arrival is poured into a metal receptacle placed on one of Fairbank's weighing machines, and is most carefully weighed and tested, from this it is conducted to the floor below and received in a large vat, thence it passes to the separators, which remove the cream by centrifugal action in an astonishingly short space of time. After this operation the cream is put into large double vats and the temperature regulated by the insertion of ice between the two sides. But the making of butter has lately, in a great measure, given place to the more profitable occupation of cheesemaking, only sufficient for home consumption and the supply of friends being turned out. Cheese is the staple industry. The milk for its manufacture is run into tanks capable of containing two tons each (8 tons per day are in this way manipulated) is treated in many ingenious ways until ready to be placed in hoops and put into the presses, which are worked on a most simple mechanical plan. It remains some 24 hours before being carried to the curing room above, where are 15 stillages of 10 rows of shelves each, and on which there are seldom less than 1000 cheeses, each weighing more or less 17 kilos and each are marked and dated. The average turn out per day is about 30, though of course subject to fluctuations.

Here I should like to quote Mr James, as the treatment of an important subject such as this requires the experience of one well versed in the matter. Mr James says:

"Generally the development of various kinds of bacteria in milk about to be made into cheese has been left to accident. If natural conditions, or the surroundings, were not favourable the resulting troubles were attributed to all sorts of causes, including the health, food, and condition of the cow. More generally in this country all defects in milk are referred to injurious weeds growing in the pastures. By cheese makers of the new school it is now known that they are due to the action of objectionable micro-organisms which are generated in the milk itself. It is ascertained that the number of bacteria present in an ounce of ripening cheese is from 25,000,000 to 165,000,000, the micro-organisms growing rapidly more numerous during the process. Hence cheesemakers here simply endeavour to simulate the conditions of cheesemaking at home, and by scientific means encourage the development of the bacteria, which by empirical methods we have found conducive to the making and maturing of a palatable article, eliminating as nearly as possible the organisms which are inimical to this end. How this is done in the Creamery, the manipulation of the milk, etc., would send me into endless description of details. It is generally considered that milk comes from the end of the same character all the world over, and that under equal circumstances it will yield equal results. The differences are in quantity and quality; quality is influenced by feeding and breed, some breeds of cows, by long habit, secrete milk richer in fats than others. In a few breeds, or strains rather, the milk habit is almost lost, in breeding for beef alone for instance."

Coming from such a quarter this dissertation is most important and instructive and merits earnest consideration.

The machinery is all of approved patterns. The separator, revolving 3500 times a minute, is of Danish make. Denmark and Sweden have nearly all the most modern improvements. The great revolving churn and appliance for expressing the butter-milk, the large number of covering vats, the huge ice-chest, and the revolving table with corrugaed rollers, are in themselves well worthy a visit. The engine by Bayne, of 8 horse

power and the boiler by Lidgerwood, are admirably fitted for the uses to which they are put.

Where the capabilities of feeding pigs are so great, naturally such a source of revenue is not overlooked. On one farm alone there are over 300, and 300 have this year been killed and turned into hams and bacon, both for home consumption and for export. The curing and drying rooms are arranged on such sound principles that one ceases to wonder at the large sales made. Geese, ducks, and fowls in countless numbers are on every farm and the creamery itself, many imported specimens being amongst them, but all of high class. Incubators are largely used with gratifying results, hatching on an average 90 per cent. Mr James has also imported some English pheasants, which are doing well and are hatching out. One of these birds, in the few months she has been here, has laid no less than 51 eggs. The birds are kept in an aviary with tame martinet, with whom they seem to agree admirably.

The production of honey claims particular attention at Mr. Topper's hands. On No. 4 there are already 110 hives yielding capitably, and another 90 are ready to be set up.

The estate consists of some 1200 squares laid out into farms of from 20 to 190 squares each; the houses on these farms are not the ordinary puesto, but are built in the most substantial manner possible and serve both for use, comfort and appearance. On these farms there are over 1100 milch cows, bred from the best known milch producing strains, with no idea of future beef. From their appearance and the supply which they give they freely uphold the reputation of the proprietor and corroborate his theory as to the best method of breeding. They are moved from one farm to another at different times, as when dry or not doing well, and these periodical changes are found to be beneficial. It is very seldom that a cow runs dry, they in almost every instance, give all the year round. This is no doubt done by feeding and breeding and close attention, but also in no small degree to the practice which is followed of taking away the calves early after birth. This practice was generally thought to be at least injudicious if not actually suicidal, but here its efficacy is proved on demonstration. The heifer calves are brought up successfully, and the bulls generally find their way to the butcher.

The most interesting feature amongst the animals is a fine herd of pure-bred imported Jerseys, now giving about ten litres of milk a day; two of their number have given as much as twenty litres, having to be milked three times in one day. They are lovely little animals and as tame as sheep, actually coming up to you in the paddock to have their polls scratched. Mr James is quite determined that Jersey's give as much milk as five ordinary cows and eat no more; they also, another advantage, take up very much less room in the sheds. Amongst these are to be found several pedigree cows. Gossip XIII., English Jersey Herd Book, vol. iv., p. 349, is a sable fawn, calved 3rd Feb., 1886; sire, General Gordon, 1619, dam Gossip XII. On her dam's side she goes down to Col. Le Conteur's Violet, imported into England in 1845 by Mr. Dauncey, Violet being her 7th dam, and on her sire's side to Boldack Glas 90. In 194 days this cow yielded 6113 lbs. of milk or 14.33 litres per day! She was bought by Mr Livesey for Mr. James at Mr. Barnes' sale, and has proved herself a most profitable investment. The pure-bred Jersey bulls are headed by Rieter X., bought at the same sale and harking back to Violet, his 7th dam. He is dark grey, calved 2nd March, 1888, sire Angelas Boy, 2189. He is both handsome and sure, and would do credit to any breeding establishment in the world.

Trees are most abundant on the estate, and serve both for the useful and the picturesque. The gardens are well laid out and productive; the shippens and stabling such as one would only expect to find on a place so carefully looked after in every particular, and the roads are exceptionally good.

Mr James is to be heartily congratulated on the success attending his enterprise, and I have to thank him for a most instructive and pleasant visit and for the trouble which he took to facilitate and satisfy my search for information.

C. W. W.

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"A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND A GLAD NEW YEAR!"

The best of Christmas Presents can be purchased.  
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"THE ENGLISH, 594—CANGALLO—594.

## THE MAN WHO WOULD PLAY GOLF

Bulger was no cricketer, no tennis-player, no sportsman, in fact. But his Doctor recommended exercise and fresh air. "And I'm thinking, Sir," he added, "that you cannot do better than just take yourself down to St. Andrews, and put yourself under Tom Morris." "Is he a great Scotch physician?" asked Bulger; "I don't seem to have heard of him." "The Head of the Faculty, Sir," said the medical man—"the Head of the Faculty in those parts."

Bulger packed his effects, and, in process of time, he arrived at Leuchars. Here he observed some venerable towers within a short walk, and fancied that he would presently arrive at St. Andrews. In this he was reckoning without the railway system—he was compelled to wait at Leuchars for no inconsiderable time, which he occupied in extracting statistics about the consumption of whiskey from the young lady who ministered to travellers. The revelations now communicated, convinced Bulger that either Dr. Morris was not on the lines of Sir Andrew Clark, or, as an alternative, that his counsels were not listened to by travellers on that line.

Arriving in the dusk, Bulger went to his inn, and next morning inquired as to the address of the Head of the Faculty. "I didna ken," said an elderly person, to whom he appealed, "that the Professors had made Tom a Doctor, though it's a sair and sad oversight, and a disgrace to the country, that they ha'e na done sae lang syne. But I jalouse that your Doctor was jist making a gowk o' ye." "What!" said Bulger. "Jist playin' a plisky on ye, and he meant that Tom wad pit ye in the way o' becoming a player. Mon, ye're a bull-neckit, bow-leggit chiel, and ye'd shape fine for a Gowfer! Here's Tom." And, with this brief introduction, the old man strolled away.

Bulger now found himself in the presence of Mr. Morris, whose courtesy soon put him on a footing of friendliness and confidence. He purchased, by his Mentor's advice, a driver, a cleek, a putter, a brasseie, an iron, a niblick, and a mashie. Armed with these implements, which were "carried by an orphan boy," and, under the guidance of the Head of the Faculty himself, Bulger set forth on his first round. His first two strokes were dealt on the yielding air; his third carried no inconsiderable parcel of real property to some distance; but his fourth hit the ball, and drove it across the road. "As gude as a better," quoth the orphan boy, and bade Bulger propel the tiny sphere in the direction of a neighbouring rivulet. Into this affluent of the main, Bulger finally hit the ball; but an adroit lad of nine stamped it into the mud, while pretending to look for it, and Bulger had to put down another. When he got within putting range, he hit his ball careering back and forward over the hole, and, "Eh, man," quoth the orphan boy, "if ye could only drive as you put!"

In some fifteen strokes he accomplished his task of holing out; and now, weary and desponding (for he had fancied Golf to be an easy game), he would have desisted for the day. But the Head of the Faculty pressed on him the necessity of "The daily round, the common task." So his ball was teed, and he lammed it into the Scholar's Bunker, at a distance of nearly thirty yards. A niblick was now placed in his grasp, and he was exhorted to "Take plenty sand." Presently a kind of simoon was observed to rage in the Scholars' Bunker, out of which emerged the head of the niblick, the ball, and, finally, Bulger himself. His next hit, however, was a fine one, over the wall, where, as the ball was lost Bulger deposited a new one. This he, somehow, drove within a few feet of the hole, when he at once conceived an intense enthusiasm for the pastime. "It was a fine drive," said the Head of the Faculty. "Mr. Blackwell never hit a finer." Thus inflamed with ardour, Bulger persevered. He learned to waggle his club in a knowing way. He listened intently when he was bidden to "keep his eye on the ba", and to be "slow up." True, he now missed the globe and all that it inhabit, but soon he hit a prodigious swipe, well over cover-point's head, or rather, in the direction where cover-point would have been. "Ye're awfu' bad in the whuns," said the orphan boy; and, indeed, Bulger's next strokes were played in distressing circumstances. The spikes of the gorse ran into his person—he could only see a small part of the ball, and, in a few minutes, he had made a useful clearing of about a quarter of an acre.

It is unnecessary to follow his later achievements in detail. He returned a worn and weary man, having accomplished the round in about a hundred and eighty, but in possession of an appetite which astonished him, and those with whom he lunched. In the afternoon, the luck of beginners attending him, he joined a foursome of Professors, and triumphantly brought in his partner an easy victor. In a day or two, he was drinking beer (which he would previously have rejected as poison), was sleeping like a top, and was laying down the law on stims, and other "mysteries more than Eleusinian." True, after the first three days, his play entirely deserted Bulger, and even Professors gave him a wide berth in making up a match. But by steady perseverance, reading Sir Walter Simpson, taking out a professional, and practising his iron in an adjacent field, Bulger soon developed to such an extent that few third-rate players could give him a stroke a hole. He had been in considerable danger of "a stroke" of quite a different character before he left London, and the delights of the Bar. But he returned to the Capital in rude health, and may now often be seen and heard, topping into the Pond at Wimbledon, and talking in a fine Fifeshire-accent. It must be acknowledged that his story about his drive at the second hole, "equal to Blackwell himself, Tom Morris himself told me as much" has become rather a source of diversion to his intimates; but we have all our failings, and Bulger never

dreams, when anyone says, "What is the record drive?" that he is being drawn for the entertainment of the sceptical and unfeeling. Bulger will never, indeed, be a player; but, if his handicap remains at twenty-four, he may, some day, carry off the monthly medal. With this great aim before him, and the consequent purchase of a red-coat and gilt-buttons, Bulger has a new purpose in existence, "something to live for, something to do." May this brief but accurate history convey a moral to the Pessimist, and encourage those who take a more radiant view of the possibilities of life! PUNCH.

## BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

The word Revolution, which we thought had been banished for a year or two at least from the newspaper vocabulary of the country, has again made its appearance in the papers. It is reported that the President has warned would be conspirators that if they do make a revolution they must be careful to succeed, as if not he will deal with them so that they will not "revolute" again in a hurry. We hope he will, so as to give us a rest from excitement of this character for a little time at least.

The storm in a tea-kettle about the Chilean Minister's connection with a pamphlet published by Mr. Bianchi Tupper anent the Chilean revolution has been most amusing. We think it is Lord Macaulay who says that nothing can be conceived more ridiculous than the British nation under the influence of a panic on some question of morality; but we think that Argentina under the influence of "patriotism" can at least equal the greater nation.

Under the belief that the Chilean Minister has been party to a statement which seemed to bear the interpellation that Argentine telegraph officials had been bribed (shame to utter such a word in connection with Argentine officials), the patriotism of the country was stirred to its very depths, and an exciting meeting of the Deputies followed by noisy street rows, was held in which the poor Chilean Minister, Sr. Adolfo Guerrero, was declared to be a most reprehensible character, not fit to be allowed at the Argentine Court. Lo and behold! after all this burst of enthusiasm, it appears that Sr. Guerrero knew nothing of the statement and had never authorized it, and also that there was no such statement. It was a grand instance of the French proverb "Qui s'excuse s'accuse" as the persons said to have been bribed were not Argentines but Chileans, and so at last peace reigns between the two great powers.

There never were such times. In Santiago del Estero there has been a fair and above board election. We hope that this will be established as a precedent.

In Corrientes there is again a little family row, otherwise revolution, but not of great importance.

In the Natural History columns we notice the introduction of skylarks into this country by Mr. William Samson.

The "female persuasion" are quite crowding the advt. columns of the "Standard" with odd adds. We think, however, that one on Saturday, in which a girl of 14 wants to meet with an elderly gent, with a view to matrimony, is too fine. We shall hear next of a baby of two wanting a wife just born, or something similar in the matrimonial line.

The resignation of the leading staff officers in consequence of their disagreement with the Minister for War, does not speak much for discipline and "esprit-de-corps" in the army. It is a pity that these difficulties cannot be settled, as it is serious to see the best men resigning, the best soldiers deserting and continual protests against unfairness and illegality in the treatment of both officers and men appearing in the public prints.

The authorities are defending themselves against being thought unreasonable in preventing the access of pedlars and others to the prisoners waiting for trial in the penitentiary. They say that the latter get drunk and disorderly as a consequence of being permitted to buy from the frequenters of the prisons, and therefore that it is not desirable to allow anyone in the precincts of the penitentiary who can sell articles to those detained there.

Dr. Pizarro has tendered his temporary resignation to the Senate, having previously made sure that it will not be accepted. The Senate

have pocketed the insult offered them by the Deputies, and asked them to state it, in retiring from the prosecution of the Judge they also withdrew the charges. When the Deputies have given the reason for their retiring from the accusation, the request of the Senate is at least cool.

The Golondrina's raffle at Lomas has resulted as we expected some of these raffles would do, namely, in the owner remaining with his quinta and the money as well. It seems that some five thousand boletos remained unsold. These the owner kept, and amongst them was the winning number. Of course we do not suggest fraud, as we know all the parties engaged, but we think it would have been better to have sold the "unsold" boletos by auction, as was done in the case of Sansinena's quinta at Temperley, and then no suspicion of fraud would have been possible. As it is, the result of this raffle will seriously prejudice similar raffles in future; and whilst raffles for church bazaars are announced in English papers as drawn for on Sundays, we do not see how we can object to raffling quintas.

The "Times" Christmas number on the 25th inst. was a great credit to the enterprise of that paper. The tales, &c., were of high character and interesting and the get up of the paper unexceptional; but hadn't the authors some awful names. It were well the initials only were published or an extra supplement would have been necessary.

Although the Corrientes revolution does not yet appear to call for National intervention it is being annulled by the old fashioned barbarity of the good old times. A minister high in office called Nuñez called out the populace of one of the towns and five men who did not respond to his call were arrested and their throats cut. This Nuñez is on the side of the Governor. As the "Prensa" says very justly until this man is disarmed and prosecuted by the Corrientes Government the latter is pro-facto out law and ought not to receive intervention even if asked for.

In the "Sport and Pastime" a few weeks ago was an account of beer duels in Germany. On Christmas day there was evidently a fair amount of beer duelling as one restaurant alone sold fifty barrels. Two Mecklinburgueses drank 50 "choppes" each to settle a bet so that the "ancient spirit is not dead" in the Germans who have left the Fatherland.

Christmas Eve, called in the native tongue Noche Buena, was kept up this year with more than usual animation. Bombs, rockets, shots and noises of all kinds were let off or otherwise made during the livelong night producing anything but a christian or christmas feeling of good will toward men in the mind of those who vainly tried to yield to nature's sweet restorer.

Dr. Pizarro of Cordoba has withdrawn his resignation as this resignation was based on the ground that he found it impossible to govern without force or fraud. Does the withdrawal imply that the worthy doctor intends in future to govern in the fashionable manner! This is an interesting query.

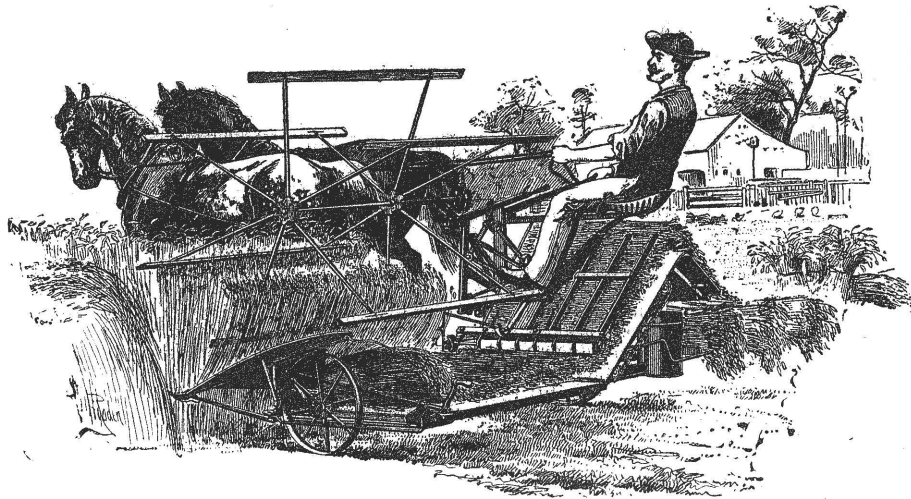
The Odeon has set up an English billiard table which will no doubt be well patronised by English devotees.

The Judge at Resistencia in the Chaco seems to have gone "off his head" and has never been recalled until he took it into his head to accuse Governor Donovan of malpractice and malversation of funds, and to write to his brothers on the bench of the Capital asking them to arrest the governor and send him back to the Chaco in the character of a prisoner and that his mad Lordship may condemn and execute him. The Governor defends himself by saying that the Judge is mad and as this is very likely true the latter will find himself shortly journeying to the Capital in the character of "loco."

The "Diario's" continued attacks upon Dr. Fitz Simons are disgraceful. They culminated the other day in publishing a letter with Dr. Fitz Simons' initials which they pretend to believe was from him although they knew or ought to have known better. The "Diario" is most unfair whenever a foreigner is in question. Its systematic production of false news and false misleading comments on news wherever anything English is in question shew an animus anything but creditable to a paper which professes to be as the height of the ladder of journalistic enterprise.

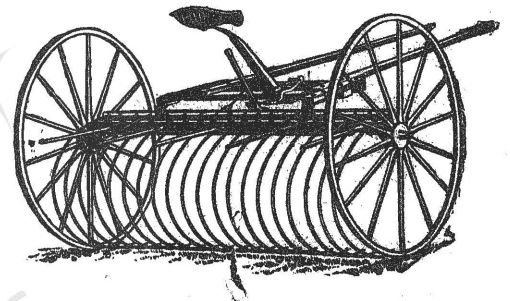
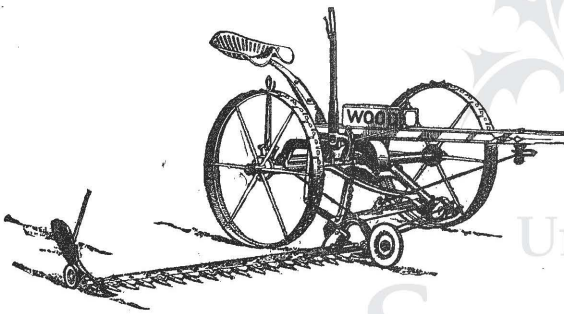
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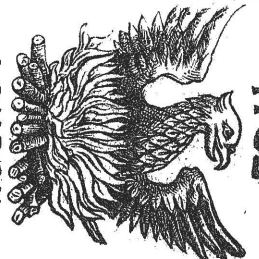
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