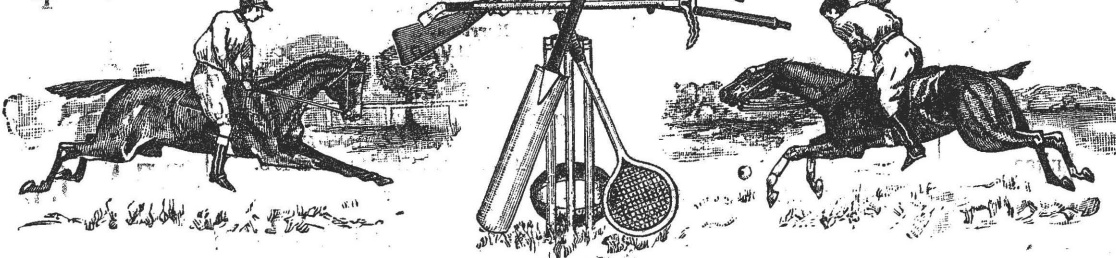


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Are prepared to purchase Animals and Produce of all classes suitable for Exportation to England, also to accept same on Commission for Sale in the United Kingdom, making Advances on same and providing Freight, Food, Attendance, etc.
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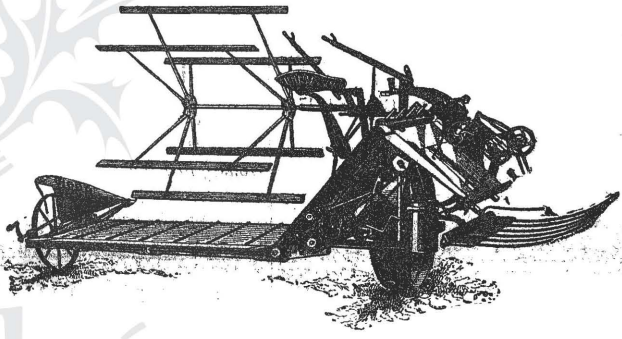
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Good for Rheumatism
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NOTE.—SEE BACK PAGE.

Caña Habana
Special Scotch Whiskey
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Old Tom Gin
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Magnificent New English Table
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HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP
Best Winter Protection for Sheep
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A new and varied stock of High class English Furniture on show. Inspection invited.

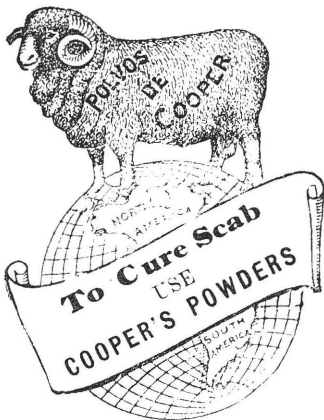
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DAILY MORNING PAPER
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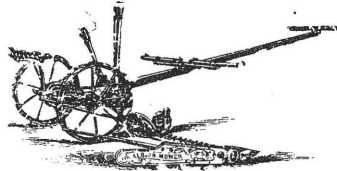
The only recognised organ of English interests in the Uruguay Republic. Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

First-Class Advertising Medium

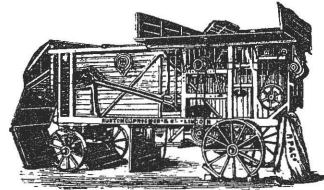
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CELEBRATED STEEL HARVESTERS
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First-Class Make and Finish

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Se reciben consignaciones en los Mercados del Once, Sud, Central, etc. y se encargan de Comisiones en general
313—RECONQUISTA—313

PURE BARBERA WINE
FROM FRATELLI BORIO

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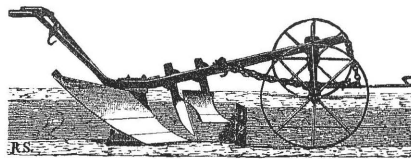
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Largest Plough Works in the World
CELEBRATED UNIVERSAL STEEL PLOUGH D10 M for depth from 6-10 inches with Double Beam, Self-Steering, Coulters and Skim Coulters

Rud Sack's UNIVERSAL PLOUGHS are the leading models for the so-called Digging Ploughs, certainly the best Colonial Ploughs for general purposes. They give perfectly well broken and crumbled furrow slices and a beautiful seed furrow with first ploughing, all turf and manure or surface rubbish being turned under by skim coulters. For illustrated descriptive catalogue apply to the Import Houses or direct to



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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

ASSETS,	\$150,000,000
Liabilities 4%	118,500,000
SURPLUS	\$31,500,000
New Business written in 1892	\$200,000,000
Assurance in force	\$50,000,000

The 33rd Annual Statement will be issued hereafter; in the interval the foregoing figures will show approximately the chief items of the account.

FLORIDA 377.



River Plate TEA COMPANY

Have opened at

648 - RIVADAVIA - 648

Come and try their

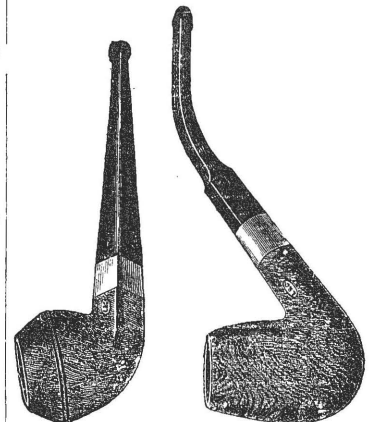
UNRIVALLED TEA

at \$2.00 per lb.
and have a cup before you buy.

SAMPLE

SENT FREE
on receipt of name and address

CASILLA DE CORREO 1173
BUENOS AIRES



Loewe's Pipes

THE NEW
CONSIGNMENT
OF

Loewe's Pipes

HAS ARRIVED

ON SALE AT THE
CALEDONIAN

HOUSE

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The Photographic Warehouse.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTH AMERICA

— OF —

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

And all the usual Sundries.

AMATEURS' WORK done cheaply and well.

VIEWS TAKEN in Town and Country by a good professional Artist, at very moderate prices.

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

PICTURE FRAMING in all its branches.

Sole Agent for the "GLACIER" Window Decoration.

Samuel Boote

216—FLORIDA—216 BUENOS AIRES

AND AT THE

"GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE," 230 FLORIDA

HOME NEWS

RACING

With the dull season now at its height, there is little of interest to come under this heading at home.

The Newmarket December sales, which seem to be increasing in popularity, were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

Lord Hastings obtained useful prices for his brood mares, his Rhoda by Master Kildare making £3400, the top price of the sales.

As regards the racing, we give below the principal events on each day at the Leicester December Meeting:—

Dec. 13th.

Broxhills Steeplechase Plate (Handicap) of 200 sovs; 2 miles.

Mr Swan's b g Bay Comus, by Wenlock—
Mignonette, aged, 12st 7lb Dollery 1
Mr W. P. Cullen's Lord Francis, 6 yrs, 11st 2lb
Owner 2

Mr C. Hibbert's Willie Blair, aged, 11st 7lb
A. Nightingall 3

Mr W. Whitehead's Society, 6 yrs, 11st 3lb
Mr J. C. Cheney 0

Betting—7 to 4 agst Bay Comus, 2 to 1 agst (at first evens on) Lord Francis, 5 to 2 agst Society, and 8 to 1 agst Willie Blair.

Won by twenty lengths.

Dec. 14th.

Leicester Handicap Hurdle Race of 200 sovs; 2 miles.

Mr R. A. Ward's b h Shortbread, by Sweetbread
—Hermitess, 5 yrs, 10st, 13lb Mr Yorke 1

Mr A. James's Astrachan, aged, 10st 10lb
Mr G. B. Milne 2

Capt. H. F. Gooch's Happy-go-Lucky, 5 yrs, 10st 13lb
G. Turner 3

Mr Dobell's Wordly Wise, 3 yrs, 12st 7lb
G. Morris 0

Mr E. Weaver's Dr Johnson, 3 yrs, 11st 5lb
Mr E. Teague 0

Mr W. P. Greenall's Blue Peter, 6 yrs, 11st 2lb
H. Barker 0

Betting—Evens on Shortbread, 3 to 1 agst Blue Peter, 8 to 1 agst Wordly Wise, and 10 to 1 agst any other.
Won by three lengths.

The following is a list of the principal winning owners in England during the past season of 1892:

Baron de Hirsch	£33,383
Sir Blundell Maple	17,161
Colonel North	15,589
The Duke of Westminster	14,613
Mr C. D. Rose	12,042
General Owen Williams	11,061
Mr Charlton	10,429
Mr Houldsworth	10,115
Lord Rosslyn	9,344
Mr H. Milner	9,170
Mr Abington	8,375
Mr MacAlmont	8,197
Lord Bradford	8,059
Mr Jersey	7,818
The Duke of Portland	7,338
Lord Calthorpe	7,279
Mr W. Smith	6,290
Sir R. Jardine	5,569
Mr R. Marsh	5,417
Mr C. Cunningham	5,241
Mr Baird	4,802
Prince Sotykoff	4,381

FOOTBALL.

The first round in the Qualifying Competition of the Football Association Challenge Cup was played off on Saturday December 10th with the following results:

Shankhouse beat Bishop Auckland, at Shankhouse (2-1); Stockton beat Darlington, at Darlington (5-1); Blackpool beat Rossendale, at Blackpool (2-1); Grimsby Town beat Lincoln City, at Grimsby (5-0); Loughborough beat Buxton, at Buxton (6-0); Burton Swifts beat Burton Wanderers, at Burton (3-2); *Northwich Victoria beat Liverpool Caledonians, at Liverpool (3-2); Marlow beat Swindon, at Marlow (1-0); Casuals beat Polytechnic, at the Oval (5-0); Royal Arsenal beat Clapton, at Plumstead (3-0). * Extra time played. A protest lodged by Buxton, on account of the condition of the Loughborough ground, was upheld, and the match was to have been replayed at Buxton on or before Dec. 31.

The draw for the first round in the competition took place after the results of these matches were known and the round is to be played on Saturday January 21.

The Rugby match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities proved exciting though rain spoilt it entirely. In spite of the weathers some five thousand or more people witnessed the match, and amongst them ladies were in greater proportion. It poured with rain all through the game so naturally the contest was not a fair trial of the merits of the rival Universities and it was perhaps as well that it ended in a draw neither side having scored a point. The match is said to have been a game of mud versus football. The teams were as follows:

Oxford: L. C. Humfrey (Brecon and Keble, back), A. Latter (Canterbury and Trinity), * J. Conway-Rees (Llandoverly and Jesus), L. Mortimer (Clifton and Exeter) (three-quarter backs), W. P. Donaldson (Loretto and Brasenose), H. M. Taborer (South Africa and Keble) (half backs), *G. F. H. Cookson (Clifton and Lincoln, captain), *G. M. Carey (Sherborne and Exeter), *F. O. Poole (Cheltenham and Keble), *W. H. Wakefield (New and Charterhouse), A. H. Grant (Fettes and Balliol), A. Colville (Merchant Taylors and Merton), A. C. Elwes (Merchant Taylors and St. John's), J. A. Smith (Loretto and Trinity), W. B. Stewart (Loretto and Magdalen) (forwards).

Cambridge: E. Field (Clifton and Trinity, back), J. Gowans (Harrow and Clare), * V. Nielson (Merchanton and Clare), D. D. Robertson (Fettes and Christ's) (three-quarter backs), C. W. Wells (Dulwich and Trinity), T. L. Jackson (Leys and St. John's, half backs), *C. B. Nicholl (Llandoverly and Queen's, captain), *T. W. P. Storey (Fettes and Trinity Hall), *B. F. Robinson (Newton Abbot and Jesus), J. C. A. Rigby (Oundle and Caius), W. E. Tucker (Canada and Caius), W. E. Nelson (Haileybury and Clare), J. J. Robinson (Appleby and St. John's), H. D. Rendall (Rugby and Trinity), D. B. Hill (New Zealand and Jesus) (forwards). * An old blue. Referee, Mr H. L. Ashmore (Rugby Football Union). Touch Judges, Messrs E. T. Gurdon (Richmond) and R. F. C. de Winton (Blackheath).

Of the twenty matches now played, each side has won seven, the remainder having been drawn.

Devonshire, by easily beating Cornwall, secured the championship of the South-Western group in the County Association Championship for the first time in the history of the county. The match was played at Badderey, near Plymouth, and from the form shown by the winners their success in the next step of the competition is confidently looked forward to.

Iford, selected for the first time this season to compete for the London Charity Cup, met the Crusaders at Leyton on Dec. 10, and having a little the worst of the game all through were defeated by four goals to none.

An inter-county Association match between Middlesex and Essex was played at Crouch End, on Dec. 10th, in very wet weather, each side playing one man short. Essex were in the end defeated by five goals to two. An Association match between Surrey and Northamptonshire on Dec. 14th, resulted in a win for Surrey by five goals to three, and on the same day Oxfordshire beat Huntingdonshire at Oxford by three goals to one, the wet weather and heavy state of the ground affecting both games to a very great extent.

In the Association League series Nottingham Forest met Burnley at Nottingham on Dec. 10th, before about 6000 spectators. The first game resulted in a draw, and this one also was undecided, each side having scored two goals at the call of time.

Rugby Football in the United States

POINTS IN WHICH IT DIFFERS FROM THE GAME IN ENGLAND.

The Rugby football played to-day in England, writes a correspondent to the "Field," differs in many ways from the game played in England twenty years ago. For instance, from the year 1871, when the English Rugby Union was started, to the year 1877 the game was played with twenty men aside, the change being made at the instigation of Scotland, which country desired to play with fifteen men. The same law of change has governed the American game. Rugby Union football was introduced into this country in the year 1875, and at first matches were played with but eleven in a team. Later on the number was increased to fifteen, but after a couple of years eleven players again constituted a team.

The changes which have taken place in the English plan of arranging the backs during the last twenty years are much more easily understood than those which have come to pass in the American game during the last fifteen years. The tendency in both countries has been to make the game faster, and so rules which hampered a fast game have been either abolished or modified. Americans have sought to enliven the game in quite a different way from that attempted in England, and with about the same success. Here the old-fashioned pack, or tight scrummage, is quite unknown. It is but natural that the changes would be more radical in America than in England, as here the game was imported, and the players were left to a great extent to their own resources to interpret the rules, as but few had ever seen it played in the old country.

Before mentioning the points of difference, it would be well to enumerate those parts of the game on which both are agreed. The ball used is similar to the English ball in material, shape, weight, and size. The same methods of kicking the ball are adopted—drop, place, and punt. The same rules exist as regards getting off side, and being made on side again. We have the same goal line, touch line, and touch in goal. Goals and tries (here called touch downs) are obtained in the same manner as in England, and the goals are of the same dimensions.

The points of difference are more numerous. The American football field is 30ft. less in length, and 50ft. less in breadth, than the English field—that is, the American field is 330ft. long and 160ft. broad. Here the scoring is by goals (converted and from field), touch downs (or tries), and safety touch downs. A touch down counts as four points; if a goal is kicked from it, two more points are added. A goal from the field counts five points, and a safety touch down is reckoned two points. A safety touch down is scored for the opposing side if a player willfully runs or kicks the ball from the field of play over his own goal line, and touches the ball dead. If, however, he is forced back, or touches the ball dead when an opponent has kicked it over the goal line, it counts nothing, and is called a touch back.

An American team, as already stated, is composed of eleven players. These are divided into backs and forwards; the backs include full back, two three-quarter backs, and one half back. There are seven forwards, or rushers, who form the rush line; one of these is called the centre forward, and also the snap back. On his right he has three men—the right guard, right tackle, and right end; on his left a similar three—left guard, left tackle, and left end.

PLAN OF TEAM.

4	3	2	1	2	3	4
			5			
		6			6	
			7			

1. Centre forward, or snap back (with ball). 2, 2. Right and left guard. 3, 3. Right and left tackle. 4, 4. Right and left end. 5. Half back. 6, 6. Three-quarter backs. 7. Full back.

At the commencement of a game, or after half time, or when a goal has been kicked, or a try made at a goal, the ball is placed half-way down the field, and must be started by a kick, the rule says; but in the American game, instead of kicking the ball towards the opponents' goal, the snap back (centre forward), having half back immediately behind him; and being guarded by the other forwards, puts his foot upon the ball, and, pressing, causes the ball to bounce towards his half back, who either runs with it or passes to a three-quarter back. The most common way of starting the ball, though, is by forming a wedge, the ball being held by half back in the centre of the wedge; who would get it in the same manner as before from the snap back.

1	3	2	3
5	4	4	5

The Wedge—1. Snap back. 3, 3. Right and left guard. 2. Half back. 4, 4. Right and left tackle. 5, 5. Right and left end.

As soon as the ball is obtained by half back the whole wedge rushes on, half back remaining in the centre, the opposing rushers charge into the wedge and so destroy it, or else from themselves into a kind of a wedge and so stop it, and then get at the man. A man with the ball being collared cries "down." Then a scrummage takes place—very different indeed, however, from the English scrum. It is composed of two men only—the opposing centre forwards. Close behind the centre forward, who has the ball, is the faithful half back. Centre forward with ball puts it on the ground, and at the same time passes it between his legs to his half back, the opposing centre forward trying to shove him over.

In the American game, if a man has the ball, all the men on his side are allowed to do their best to prevent opponents from collaring him, and also to make a passage through the opposing line for him to run through. In other words, interference—or obstructing the play of the opponents—is legalised. There is, however, a limit. No man may abstract another with his hands or arms—that is, he may not collar or cling to him. And so, whilst the two centre forwards are enjoying the scrummage all to themselves, the other forwards are either trying to get at half back or else protecting him.

When a ball goes into touch, it may be returned into the field of play by throwing or touching down and running, as in England; but, as a rule, it is taken out fifteen yards at right angles to the touch-line, and then a scrummage is formed.

Interference is, without doubt, the chief point of difference between the English and American games.

(Continued on page 5).

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HALLI HERMANOS
 PIEDAD Y SAN MARTIN
 STATIONERS AND PRINTERS
 Complete Assortment of Cricket and Lawn Tennis Sets.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
 384-FLORIDA-384
 Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

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

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 English Watchmakers
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 ARE NOW INSTALLED IN THEIR
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C. W. WILDING
Public Accountant and Camp Agent
 Accounts of Estancieros and others audited, if desired on the estancias.
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La Plata Coal Depot.
 GRAND DOCK LA PLATA
 This Deposit has always a large Stock of Best Welsh Steam Coal, Newcastle Nuts, Gas Coal and House Coal, which can be delivered on the Company's Waggon for all stations in the Republic.

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 SHOW ROOMS: MAIPU 642
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 Bed-room Suites, Dining-room Suites, Library and Hall Furniture, always on show. Inspection invited.
 NOTE.—This is the only English Cabinet Factory in Buenos Aires where the principals are practical and experienced Cabinet Makers.

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 The Steamers of this Company will sail from MONTEVIDEO in the following order:
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 Table wine granted to all classes.
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 The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of the money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
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 Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

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 LONDON
 And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
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 And all the principal Towns of FRANCE and of GERMANY, SPAIN, BELGIUM, ITALY also on AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, Rep. ORIENTAL.

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

	ALLOWED	Mon. nac.
On accounts current and deposits at sight	1 %	
On deposits at 30 days' notice	3 "	
On deposits at 90 days' fixed	4 "	
On deposits at 1 months	5 "	
On deposits at 12 months	conventional	Oro sellado
On accounts current	nil	
On deposits at 7 days' notice	2 %	
Do. 30 do. do.	3 "	
Do. 90 do. fixed	4 "	
	CHARGED	M/N ORO
On debit balances in account current	9 %	12 %

R. A. THURBURN, Manager.
 Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

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

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TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

Whilst in England it would be considered to spoil the game, here it is the part that is most cultivated and developed. A novel piece of play, based on the right of interference, was introduced to the football world by Harvard when playing against Yale about the middle of November. It was planned by a Mr. Deland, a Boston savant, who for many years, as a hobby, had studied military tactics, and thinks that they can be applied to football. He calls this one of Napoleon's tactics. The four heavy men run at top speed to the centre forward about 10 yards, slightly to his right. The five light men, who have but half the distance to travel, so time their running that they get to centre forward at the same time as the heavy men, but on his left. Having met, the nine continue running, side by side, as hard as they can go, keeping centre forward between them. Half back is only placed at 2 in order to cause the opponents to think that the ball will be passed to him. The other side have to do their utmost to break up this funnel-shaped rush. Of course it would only work a couple of times, but this is just a sample of how the game can be played when interference is allowed. The above play will carry the ball for many yards before it is broken up.

There are many different kinds of plays, and the particular one which is about to be attempted is conveyed to the members of the team by the captain through a signal unknown to the opponents. Formerly the signals were mostly conveyed by words or signs, but now they are nearly all represented by numbers or combination of numbers. Of course, previous to playing, the team is well instructed as to what plays different numbers refer to. Each college team will not only possess its doctor and trainer, but also a successful football player of the past as a coach. The leading coach at present is Mr. Walter Camp, of Yale, and Mr. T. L. McClung, the Yale Captain of 1891, would be accounted second.

As, until, very recent times, football has flourished only among the colleges, the rules of the game are drawn up and enforced by the American Inter-Collegiate Association, which is composed of the Yale, Princeton, and the Wesleyan Colleges, and the University of Pennsylvania. Yale has seldom suffered defeat from any of the other colleges. The best team among the others plays Yale on Thanksgiving Day (the last Thursday in November) in New York. Last Thanksgiving Day Princeton was pitted against Yale, and lost by twelve points (two converted goals) to none. The gate receipts at this match are always large, this year amounting to £7700, of which each team took home £3400. Defeat under the conditions most clubs could bear.

Mr. Walter Camp, referred to above, seems hopeful of a match being arranged between an English and an American team—Surely the interference of the American game will prevent an English team from playing such a match. Passing, as known in England, is quite unknown out here. When a man obtains possession of the ball he has no intention of allowing anyone else to get it, at least until he is collared. Dribbling is unknown, and for the same reason as the "passing game," from fear lest the opponents should gain possession of it. The football season lasts only two months, October and November, as the college authorities expect the teams to begin to study and live as ordinary beings at the commencement of December.

Philadelphia, U.S.A.

CANTAB.

RACING

MONTEVIDEO—JAN. 6.

THE GRAN PREMIO INTERNACIONAL

The meeting of last Friday on the racecourse at Maroñas, Montevideo, when the International was run, is said to have been one of the most brilliant ever held there. The steamers which left Buenos Aires on Thursday evening carried over a very long list of passengers nearly all bound for the races, and with the Montevideans themselves who turned out in great crowds, made the attendance on the course the biggest on record. The stand accommodation at Maroñas is limited and quite inadequate to accommodate such an enormous crowd as that of Friday, so that many only had a view of the racing from the high ground alongside the course.

The betting house too was quite too small to meet the requirements of the occasion, as it took a long and hard fight to reach one of the few windows where tickets were sold.

With the exception of the International the other races on the programme were of little interest, so we will not record them, but merely give an account of the big race. Three Argentine horses, Athos, Camors and Sucre, were numbered as starters with the Montevidean lot comprising Guerillero, Express, Reverie, Infel, Delfin, Ney, and Artegan.

The three first of those named are too well known to require description. Athos appeared light and showed signs of hard work; Camors on the contrary looked very well and fit, and could not be recognised as the same horse of three months ago. Of the Montevidean horses the three-year-old Reverie, a daughter of Whipper In and Lotus, and therefore only fifteen-sixteenth bred, was perhaps the most taking. Guerillero is well known here as a competitor for the International at Belgrano in 1891. Athos started

a great favourite, as may be seen from the list of tickets below, and Camors only had 265 tickets invested on him, but anyone who saw these two horses in the paddock, and remembered the latter's victory last year, could not but have thought their chance, at any rate, equal, as Camors' condition was the only doubtful question on his side, and there seemed little to find fault with on that score on Friday.

When the flag fell Camors rushed to the front followed by Sucre, but when a couple of hundred metres had been covered the former was pulled back and Reverie and Sucre took up the running together. Passing the stands the first time Reverie held the lead with the others, well together, close up. When three parts of the journey had been completed Camors joined Reverie, and the pair raced together at a rare pace nearly fifty yards in front of the others, which were headed by Sucre. They ran thus for about five hundred metres, when Camors disposed of Reverie and took the lead, coming into the straight with every appearance of winning easily. Meanwhile Athos had been creeping up to the front, and fifty metres from home had caught Reverie, but neither could get near Camors who won easily in 3 min. 14 secs. Reverie and Athos ran a dead head for second place, and Sucre finished close up fourth.

Camors' time for the race was equal to his fastest time of last year, and two seconds better than Athos' best for this season, so the son of Edward the Confessor has evidently returned to his old form, and in Mr Brett's hands next season will probably carry everything before him. His jockey says that he could have won by ten lengths had he so wished on Friday.

Athos was said to be lame after the race, and Camors also trotted lame in the paddock after the finish.

The going was exceedingly hard, and we question very much if Athos' long stay in Montevideo and his work on the adamantine going at Maroñas, has after all been to his advantage.

The following is a detailed description of the race.

Gran Premio Internacional, weight for age: £1000 to the 1st, \$500 oro to the 2nd, \$200 oro to the 3rd; 3000 metres.

Stud Camors' ch h Camors, by Edward the Confessor—Omphale, 7 yrs, 59 1-2 k. R. Garrido 1	Stud Entre Rios' Athos, by Zut—Athalie, 8 yrs, 59 1-2 k. J. Garri 2†
Stud Progreso's Reverie, by Whipper In—Lotus, 3 yrs, 50 k. I. Cruz 2†	Ecurie Bolivar's Sucre, by Earl Clifden—Rosa, 3 yrs, 52 k. I. Sanchez 4
Stud Dollar's Ney, 5 yrs, 59 1-2 k. L. Hernandez 0	Stud Armonia's Infel, 6 yrs, 59 1-2 k. 0
Stud Armonia's Delfin, 6 yrs, 59 1-2 k. P. Lara 0	Stud Oriental's Guerrillero, 7 yrs, 59 1-2 k. P. Costa 0
Ecurie Luchadores' Artagnan, 4 yrs, 57 k. L. Alcoba 0	Stud Latinos' Express 4 yrs, 57 k. Otello 0

Won easily by two lengths. Tickets—Camors 265 win and 517 place, Athos 3104 and 1358, Reverie 250 and 443, Sucre 199 and 318, Ney 20 and 46, Infel and Delfin 76 and 109, Guerrillero 760 and 621, Artagnan 20 and 31, Express 461 and 769, Totals 5155 and 4212.

Dividends—Camors \$35.01 win and 4.86 place, Athos 2.54 place, Reverie 3.67 place.

SAN FERNANDO—JAN. 8.

The following is a brief resumé of the race meeting held at San Fernando, under Jockey Club rules, last Sunday. The race for the maiden three-year-olds did not fill so the card only contained three events.

Premio Hipodromo Argentino, for horses which have not run or won a race in 1892; weight 57 kilos, mares allowed 2 kilos; \$700 to the 1st; 1500 metres.

Stud La Prensa's Falucho, by Phoenix, 5 yrs, 57 k. †	Stud Nino Dorado's Pertoldi, by Pell Mell, 6 yrs, 55k †
Stud San Juan's Nahuel, 5 yrs, 57 k. 3	Sr J. Cardoso's Reporter, 5 yrs, 57 k. 0
Stud Solitario's Musical, 5 yrs, 55 k. 0	

Dividend—\$3.20.

Premio Hipodromo de Hurlingham, for ponies 58 in. and under; ponies of 58 in. carried 70 kilos, 3 kilos allowed per inch; \$150 to the 1st; 300 metres.

Stud Solitario's Planchette, 58 in, 70 k. 1	Sr C. Suarez' Whitelegs, 56 in, 64 k. 2
Stud Terminacion's Torcasa, 57 in, 67 k. 3	Sr E. Crabuele's Radical, 54 in, 67 k. 0

Dividend—\$3.60.

Premio Hipodromo Nacional, for horses which have not won more than \$4000; \$500 to the 1st; 1500 metres.

Stud Terminacion's High Life, 5 yrs, 58 k. 1	Stud Nino Dorado's Monk, 4 yrs, 58 k. 2
Sr J. Cardoso's Reporter, 5 yrs, 58 k. 3	Stud Solitario's Musical, 5 yrs, 56 k. 0

Dividend—\$3.20.

WINNING OWNERS

We publish below a list of winning studs for the season 1892. Thanks chiefly to Athos the Stud Entre Rios heads the list with over seventy thousand dollars. fifty-one thousand of which were won by the son of Zut and Athalie; Sata-nella contributes fifteen thousand, and Scipion, Tala, Nogoya, Vlagna, and Federal make up the remainder between them. Second comes the Buenos Aires Stud with sixty-four thousand dollars, Niobe being the principal contributor to this total with Santa Lucia, Thalia, Edelweiss, Shilda, and Ilusion. Third stands Capitan Lopez' stud with ten thousand less, gathered in twenty-eight races. It is worthy of note that the Entre Rios stable accumulated their total in nineteen wins only. Out of the eleven horses which Capitan Lopez has had running in his colours only Thain has failed to win a race during the season. The Las Ortigas Stud has had very hard luck in the year just ended, otherwise their total would have been very much higher. Amianto, through an accident at exercise, was not able to be trained and Destructor, who won over twelve thousand dollars in the first three months of the season, went lame and was unable to compete for any of the rich prizes at the latter end of the year. Amazon won his stable over twenty thousand dollars and Clarin, Enchantress, Fraise-au-Kirsch, Artichaut, Divina and Pampa earned the rest. The Petite Ecurie owe their position to Clairon, Danton, Eridan, Alcerta, Gettatore, Esmeralda and Pharaon, who won between them nineteen races. The Stud La Prensa should really be placed before the Petite Ecurie if the seven hundred Argentinos won by San Martin be turned into paper dollars and with the value of the gold cup added to their total. Sr. Zubiaurre will probably be higher on the list next season, than he was last, though we do not know what two-year-olds he has beyond the good-looking son of Whipper In and Vera; Ituzaingo, however, should win lots of money this year. The Ecurie Prisonero has won eighteen races with eight horses, Sargento having been the most profitable of these. Mr. Manton, with only three horses, is placed ninth, Golondrina alone having picked up twenty-one thousand dollars. One horse only, Araucano, has won sufficient to place the Stud Painé tenth on the list, their other representative Lucifer only having won two thousand against his stable companion's twenty-five thousand. Sucre showed himself a good colt at the end of the season and won ten thousand dollars for the Ecurie Bolivar, which owned also Farandol, Mondaine, Silex, Sombra and Patria in the winning list.

	RACE	\$		RACE	\$
Stud Entre Rios	19	77451	Ec. Chantilly	2	6500
Stud B. Aires	17	65659	Ec. Golondrina	3	6500
Capitan Lopez	27	55350	Ec. Montevideo	3	6050
Las Ortigas	22	52981	Stud Boqueron	3	5900
Petite Ecurie	19	45763	St. Montegrande	4	5850
Stud La Prensa	18	40800	St. Nino Dorado	4	5300
the gold cup			C. Mathiason	3	5300
and 700 argen-			Sgo. Clavarino	3	4500
gentinos.			Stud Nuevo	2	3900
J. B. Zubiaurre	12	40592	Ecurie Colon	2	3600
Ec. Prisonero	18	37600	St. Principante	2	3500
Mr. Manton	17	29250	Stud San Juan	2	3400
Stud Painé	6	28218	Stud Phoenix	2	3300
Ecurie Bolivar	10	25300	St. José Maria	2	2900
E. Casal	9	22500	A. Sibourd	2	2700
J. M. Villanueva	10	22050	St. 2° Argentino	1	2500
Ecurie Indécis	11	20550	Ec. General Paz	2	2500
St. San Jorge	8	15900	Stud Norte	1	2200
Ecurie Indécis	7	17780	Stud Monti	1	2000
Ec. Argentino	10	17450	Stud La Noria	1	2000
Ecurie Titan	10	17250	Stud Floresta	1	1700
E. Acebal	8	16900	Stud Jefferson	1	1700
W. Kemmis	9	16800	Stud Forester	1	1700
F. C. Malbran	8	15950	Ecurie Azur	1	1600
Ec. Talisman	7	14950	I. Churry	1	1500
St. Terminacion	7	13600	C. G. Palacios	1	1500
Stud Camors	5	13100	St. 2° Esperanza	1	1500
J. E. Coronado	7	12300	Stud Esperanza	1	1050
St. Nacional	8	11400	Emiliano Celery	500	
Stud Puri	6	10350	C. H. Producers	200	
Stud El Plata	5	9800	Stud Liquidacion	200	
Stud Carupá	3	8900	St. Winchester	200	
Ec. Avant-Garde	5	8900	Ecurie Catalinas	200	
St. Whipper-In	5	7800	St. La Tablada	100	
Stud Tandil	3	7450			

WINNING JOCKEYS-

Below is a list of winning jockeys for the past season. The first on the list, Píojoito, has had to be warned off by the stewards of the Jockey Club for continual drunkenness on the course. The second I. Diaz, left for Rio in October or doubtless he would have held the same position as last year at the top of the tree, as he is far and away unquestionably the best jockey we have had

here. One win behind Diaz comes P. Torres who rode most of his winners at the beginning of the season, as also did J. Cruz who seems to be a jockey above the average.

The only English lad on the list is Kellett, who rode The MacGowan very successfully at the beginning of the year and on this horse had his four winning rides, two of them being dead heats.

	Wins		Wins
J. Olmos	40	Peñalva	4
Isab. Diaz	30	Ferreira	3
P. Torres	29	H. Valdez	3
R. Garrido	22	P. Lara	3
Ped. Aguirre	20	G. Lopez	3
J. Cruz	20	Isid. Sanchez	3
J. Cardoso	19	Peralta	2
G. Palacios	18	A. Molina	2
J. Balla	17	Navarro	2
P. Orona	14	D. Diaz	2
J. Garri	12	Saavedra	2
S. Gil	11	Martinez	2
G. Aguilera	10	Carabajal	2
D. Ruiz	9	J. Garcia	1
F. Diaz	7	J. Arce	1
Brascesco	7	S. Pajon	1
L. Gonzalez	7	J. Greme	1
Bayardi	7	C. Gomez	1
N. Grigera	6	J. Rodriguez	1
C. Bueno	6	M. Aguirre	1
Ild. Cardoso	6	J. Viera	1
T. Lopez	5	J. Verduri	1
E. Lopez	5	A. Sanchez	1
Lucio Diaz	4	Bagü	1
G. Kellett	4	Galimberti	1
J. Martinez	4	G. Ales	1
Bastiani	4	Lorenzo Gonzalez	1

BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

Admiral or Vice-Admiral Solier has at length returned, so that the reason so often put forward for not concluding the Rosales enquiry no longer exists. No doubt some cogent reason will be manufactured for further delay. The arrival of the "25 de Mayo" with the Admiral on board was made the occasion for sticking in the mud while coming up the river. Of course this sticking in the mud was the fault of the river and not of those on board the vessel.

The return of Dr. Costa from Santiago del Estero, where he has honourably and well discharged his duties as National Interventor, was made the occasion of a great demonstration in favour of patriotism.

We could wish that all engaged in settling the delicate questions of government at present cropping up on all sides were imbued with the same spirit of fairness as has been shown by Dr. Costa. We heard the other day of a member of one of the Governments of the late regime talking about patriotism, and after airing his views very energetically for some time, "Amigo mio," he said, slapping his pocket, "Ahi está el patriotismo."

We do not think, however, that any of the present Administration look at matters in that light, and we must say that we regard these revolutions in the various provinces as the very requisites of permanent improvement. It is useless to have an honourable Government in the Casa Rosada if every Provincial Government is a sink of corruption, and it is only by "shedding of blood" that the regeneration of the country can be accomplished.

For this cause we hail the revolution in Corrientes as a healthy sign, the body is making a supreme effort to get rid of the disease and corruption that assail it, and if the President could only stay his hand and let them have it out in all the provinces it would be none the worse, and even if gold does go up a few points, it will come down again all the sooner.

The Land League is endeavouring to anticipate a revolution in the province of Buenos Aires by asking the President to intervene in view of the disordered condition of the province and of the fact that the Government is keeping up troops under arms all over the camp and in La Plata. It remains to be seen what view the President will take, and now that he is free from the obnoxious Congress there is reason to believe that he will work with a freer hand and show more determination than was possible with the Congress sitting and doing its utmost to reverse or at least neutralize his actions.

The Preliminary Chicago Exhibition closed on Sunday. On Friday we went with the object of

noting down anything of interest for the readers of "Sport and Pastime." The first thing that annoyed was being asked to pay 20 cents extra for looking at a panorama of the Chicago Exhibition and a patent safe. The safe was all right, but the panorama was simply the usual view of the Exhibition grounds which may be seen in any libreria in the city, and it was an insult to any visitor to ask him to pay an extra charge to see it. The tickets for admission to the Exhibition itself were made the medium for an advertisement for an enterprising firm. This is all very well in a private exhibition, but in a national one is out of taste altogether.

Arrived in the room the "coup d'oeil" was pretty and gave promise of great things, but taken seriatim the exhibits left an impression that the country was very poorly represented.

Bagley's biscuits, Bieckert's beer and a few similar industries were well "en evidence," and numerous stands and cases filled with the production of various houses were tastefully displayed. The mineral wealth of the country was exhibited in a number of cases, but the specimens are, we understand, the private property of Mr. Hoskold.

We noticed a show case full of ink bottles. Of the ink we can say nothing, but of the labels we can only say they are very careful and misleading imitations of those of Stephens and other well known marks.

The English High School of Mr. A. W. Hutton is to the fore with fine specimens of map drawing, executed by youngsters of 12 to 15 years of age, which required careful and close inspection to see that they were copies.

In a large glass case were a number of birds, arranged without the least regard to classification, and with the labels most carefully turned from the visitor.

The exhibition of wood is very fair, various sections of tree-trunks being on view. Probably the exhibit of wood, hides, etc., will be increased materially before being sent to Chicago.

The collections of the Chaco Expedition were not yet on view.

On the whole, although, as we said before, very pretty, the Exhibition was not nearly so representative as may be seen any day in Calle Peru, at the Museo de Productos Argentinos, and we hope, for the credit of the country that it will be considerably increased before being transmitted to its destination.

A certain Señor K, was made the subject of an Innocent Day joke on the 28 ulto. His house was invaded by messengers from all the tiendas and art shops, each depositing some object of value for the owner, who was at his estancia, and on being telegraphed to said he knew nothing about it all. The goods were returned to the tradesmen, who shared with Señor K. the pleasure of being the victims of a revival of was it not Theodore Hook's practical joke?

The anti-Chilian frenzy has at length cooled down without any ulterior consequences. It is a pity the Press generally lost its head so completely. The Prensa, however, did its utmost to keep the matter within due dimensions.

The court martial appointed to try Col. Belles met on the fifth inst., having previously heard mass at the Piedad Church. The result, however, was not made known. The extraordinary procedure was adopted of dispensing with evidence and only hearing the advocates on both sides. There must be some wonderful infallibility in hearing mass to enable a court martial to do justice without hearing evidence.

A dreadful tale comes from Minas Geraes, in Brazil. An Argentine employé annoyed at not being invited to a ball at his employers, entered and killed one young lady and tried to kill another with a dagger. He was caught and lynched, as he had boasted that he would escape from prison. After receiving several shots he jumped up and told them to shoot again, as he was still man enough to kill more Brazilians.

The driving of a vehicle has now been raised to the dignity of a learned profession for which certificates, and theoretical and practical examinations are necessary. The examinations include "Spanish language" amongst their subjects. No one under 16 or over 60 can be a Jehu. In future our cab drivers will be "doctors" and will be treated and paid accordingly.

Those who have to send letters in the city should bear in mind that the stamp is now 3 cents instead of 2 cents as formerly.

The revolutionists took the town of Caseros by assault on Monday, and great was the satisfaction in Buenos Aires at their success; but this satisfaction was speedily damped when it was known that the National Government had decided to disarm the province, which of course means nothing more than the maintenance of the corrupt Government of Ruiz.

This blow to the hopes of the revolutionists is in such striking contrast to the action of the Government in Santiago, that the President and his Ministers are very justly accused of weakness and partiality, and there is good reason to fear that instead of pacifying the provinces it will have the effect of rousing a flame of indignant rebellion over the whole of the republic. The President, replying to the Land League when they requested intervention in the province of Buenos Aires, begged them not to precipitate matters but to give his Government time to do justice all round; but if their action in Corrientes is the Governmental idea of justice it is not likely to convey much confidence to those wishing reform in other provinces.

Cañada de Gomez

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN JOSE

Jan. 8, 1893.

San José is an estancia which derives its importance in a greater degree from the fact that it is occupied by Don J. Anderson, the well known trainer, than from its neighbourhood to its parent, or from its capacity to produce cereals and to raise cattle of order great for so small space.

The land comprising San José is a portion of Sr Don José Moreno's camp, La Florida, which I am astonished to find that I have overlooked. It is of great importance and merits description. It being only three leagues and a half from Cañada is easy of reach. Though leagues, like Irish miles, are of an expansive nature, allusion to the extent of which is more often an illusion and a snare than a well measured fact. One of the oldest estancias, be it leagues or what, away from the ditch, must, with your permission, occupy my pen and a portion of your space. But this in a week or so.

Mr Anderson, whom everyone connected with the sport of racing in the republic knows as a master of his craft, and as a friend and companion keen to cater for the comfort and well being of those who visit him at home or abroad, took over on lease some 320 squares of the camp of Sr Moreno some nine months ago, and immediately proceeded to put in order both house and camp which he found. The house was of the ordinary class, he arranged it to suit his (and Mrs Anderson's) ideas of comfort, and for myself I am of opinion that such ideas are strongly calculated to merit that imitation which is the sincerest flattery.

In the short time which he has had, Mr Anderson has put 90 squares of his land in wheat, the yield from which is 20 quintales of grain both heavy and clean. No sale of this is at present concluded; waiting for a higher price than is now obtainable is the intention of the owner. Mr Anderson threshes both for himself and others, and calculates that since the year 1884 his machines have paid him their value four-fold. The locusts have spoiled the maize to a great extent, but the oats have given a crop white, sound, and good in all respects, of 35 quintales a square. The camp, as may be imagined, is new and good soil. No expectations of a great return were entertained for the first year, so the result is more than satisfactory. Wheat sown in June did well, but came up unequal; the rains of August brought all that which fell on stony ground.

The cattle are mestizos, mostly from Mr F. Krell's herds, and comprise some 200 fattening with 35 lecheras. Of course these will increase, and be increased by purchase, but time is yet young.

The horses are only for use on the estancia and for racing. Of the former there is a great Clydesdale *tordillo* bought at the Las Rosas sale from Mr Kemmis, which is in possession of a fine manada of mares, expected to throw well, most of them are half bred Whirlwind. Of racers Mr Anderson has had so many in his charge that it would take up too much space to mention them. At present there are, amongst others, Pronto Alivio, supposed to have been the best criollo in the province, which won 60 out of 70 races at all distances. Pato de Tierno, known over three provinces as a champion at anything from two squares to a league, and many with reputations, and reputations in abeyance. If Mr Anderson cannot make them of repute I wonder who can.

C. W. W.

CHAPTERS IN ZOOTECNY

(Based on Sanson's "Traite de Zootechnie".)

IX.

In our last chapters we described the modes of ascertaining the age of an equine animal by the teeth. We now propose to deal with the bovine and ovine species, previously remarking that as those animals are not usually kept for service as are horses, &c., the value of their dental indications is by no means of the importance of those in the horse or mule. Young cattle are born generally with the nippers and the two first temporary dividers, having therefore four milk teeth at birth, or at all events before the fifth day. By the tenth day the corner teeth have pierced the gums, so that the whole of the temporary dentition is visible by the latest twenty-five days after birth, but the cutting edges of the teeth do not come to a proper level, so as to make the dental arch a continuous segment of a circle until five or six months.

From the fifth to the seventh month the nippers begin to wear, and their margin is somewhat lower than the dividers.

At the tenth month the wear is manifest in the first dividers, the enamel has disappeared from the surface of the nippers and the fourth permanent molar cuts the gum in both sides of both jaws.

At twelve months the first temporary dividers are worn down.

At fifteen months the second dividers are worn down and the fifth permanent molars appear.

At eighteen months the corner teeth are worn and the incisive arch is only composed of fragments. The first permanent molars also appear.

At two years the permanent nippers replace the milk nippers and at three years the primary permanent dividers and the second molars are found.

At four years the second permanent dividers appear, as also the third molars, and at five years, corresponding with the complete solidification of the skeleton, the dental furniture is completed by the evolution of the corner teeth and the sixth molars.

At six years the incisive arch is round, the nippers are somewhat worn, as also the first dividers.

At seven years only a thin coat of enamel is found on the nippers, the primary dividers are worn down and the secondaries much worn.

At eight years the latter are worn down and the corners look the worse for wear, to be in their turn worn down at nine years.

At ten the "dental star" previously described appears in the nippers and the cutting surfaces of the nippers and dividers is concave.

During the next three years the dental star makes its appearance successively on the dividers and corner teeth.

Beyond thirteen years the age cannot be distinguished.

Amongst sheep and goats there are no teeth at birth. The milk teeth begin to appear from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth day and are all cut by the third month. They are too small, however, to show their usage on the surface and are ejected by the permanent teeth.

At three months the fourth permanent molars appear, at nine months the fifth molars, at eighteen months the milk nippers give place to the permanent ones and the first permanent molars appear.

At two and a half years the first permanent dividers and second and fifth molars are found, and in another year the third molar and second

permanent dividers; at four and a-half years the permanent corner teeth and the sixth molars complete the dentition.

Of course it is understood that these are nominal periods, which are often much shortened, due to precocity.

The dental evolution of the pig is as follows:

At birth, eight milk teeth made up in a few days to twenty, viz., the tusks, the corner teeth and the six temporary molars of the two jaws.

At 20 days appear two nippers in the lower jaw.

At 45 days appear two nippers in the upper jaw and the dividers in the lower jaw.

At 30 days the dividers in the upper jaw.

At 6 months the permanent corner teeth and fourth molars.

At 12 months the permanent tusks, fifth molars and premolars.

At 18 months the sixth molars.

At 2 years the temporary molars are replaced.

At 2½ years the permanent nippers in the lower jaw.

At 3 years the seventh molars appear and complete the dentition.

As the pig is only exceptionally kept beyond this age there is no necessity to notice the teeth marks beyond 3 years.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

There are wheat fields in the district of Tandil which are said to produce 35 fanegas of grain per square. Altogether of the twenty thousand hectares sown in the district no less than fifteen thousand are expected to give good returns, and it is calculated that 350,000 or 400,000 fanegas of wheat will be threshed. Calculating each fanega to sell at five dollars, a sum of say two million dollars should go into the pockets of the Tandil chacareros.

A pig has been killed lately at Burton-on-Humber—a district always famous for a very large breed of swine—which at sixteen months old had a carcase-weight of 47 stone, or nearly 300 kilos.

In all parts of the country harvesting is now in full swing and as a rule is well up to expectations. In Santa Fé threshing is going on busily in most parts, and the yield is reported satisfactory and the quality superior to the past season's crops.

A company has been formed in Rafaela, Santa Fé, to start an oil crushing mill there. The new venture should surely meet with success.

Wheat has advanced slightly in price at the end of the week and sold at from \$7.20 to \$7.40 on an average. The advices from home, regarding prices, were more favourable, and with the rise in the gold premium here even better prices still were expected.

The exportation of live cattle to Europe is every day increasing enormously and in a short time will assume immense proportions. The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock Company, whose advertisement will be found on front page, have already done a large business in this line during the few months that they have been working. During the last few days the company have shipped two hundred and twenty bullocks to Liverpool, and have a great many other lots awaiting shipment.

Amongst other shipments we know of is a lot of 164 novillos for Rio, which is becoming the very best market for Argentine sheep and cattle, another lot of 363 bullocks for Liverpool shipped by Mr Casey and 124 also for Liverpool by Messrs Nelson and Co.

In spite of their owners having constructed a fence round the maize fields of San Pedro, Arrecifes, to protect them against the locusts, the drought has killed almost the whole of the maize crop. This is indeed sad, and we cannot wonder at agriculturists bemoaning their lot under such circumstances.

Owing to reports from the European wheat markets that prices are weaker the demand for grain has not been so great during the last few days. For home consumption however the demand is good and special qualities from out west have been selling at \$7.50 and \$7.90 the hundred kilos.

A shipment of mules is reputed as about to be made from Rosario for Pernambuco. We think that if the breeding of mules for exportation was tried more by estancieros that it would well repay them, as mules have been found to sell well in almost every town in Europe. We know of one farmer in England who uses them entirely with great saving, and in London

they are found to work better, last longer, and eat less than ponies, so if put in the market they are always a source of profit, not being nearly so expensive to breed as horses.

A fortune awaits whoever can invent a gate which can be easily opened on horseback, but which animals will be unable to open with their horns or mouths. Young well bred horses are especially difficult to keep in paddocks unless the gates are chained or fastened in some way which necessitates dismounting to open them. Some time ago a long correspondence went on at home regarding gates which could be opened from a carriage, but nothing useful resulted, as horses and cattle could easily undo the catches which were proposed for fastening the gates. Here there are generally animals on both sides of the gate, so the problem becomes more difficult still.

Wool continues to come into the markets in fairly large quantities. The German buyers are doing most business, and prices for good qualities are well maintained at prices varying between \$6.60 and \$9.00 the ten kilos.

Up to Saturday the saladeros of Montevideo had slaughtered 92,394 head against a total of 55,986 for a corresponding date last year, which shows therefore an increase of 36,408 in favour of this year.

Locusts appear to be creating an immense amount of damage in the partidos of San Pedro and Arrecifes, where the young saltonas are eating everything before them. On some camps the estancieros are commencing to remove their stock, and on most they are making all arrangements for doing so, as the locusts are leaving the camps completely bare. For moderate camp for grazing twenty-five cents per head, al corte, per month is being asked for sheep, and as high as a dollar for cattle. There are some flocks in the district so emaciated for want of pasture that they are dying by hundreds, and cattle are in much the same state.

Though the drought is causing immense loss to stock owners it is of course very favourable for wheat growers, who are getting in their crops without delay, and immense stacks of corn are beginning to be seen all over the country awaiting threshing. A good deal of the Santa Fé wheat is already in the market and fetching good prices.

Several sales of skins from the saladeros of Messrs Rocca of Magdalena, and Messrs Laborde of Dolores, are reported at \$16.25 the 100 kilos for salted hides, some 15,000 having been sold at this price.

Buyers in Entre Rios have been paying from \$2.10 to \$2.80 gold the ten kilos for wool, and a great quantity purchased at this price is now being shipped from Concordia for Buenos Aires. Business in Corrientes is, it is needless to say, at a standstill, and very little of this season's clip has come forward from there.

The "Standard" says that a few years ago the camps of Monte Caseros were much favoured in this market, and some of the best and largest estancias are owned by Buenos Aires. There is not much agricultural industry in the district, although in other hands and with a proper government the whole country around might be a flourishing colony. The land is rich and fertile, irrigated by numerous arroyos that fall into the majestic Upper Uruguay; a strange fact is that a hundred years ago there was more agricultural industry there than to-day.

Hipodromo de San Fernando

Programme of a Meeting

TO BE HELD AT

San Fernando on Sunday, January 15, 1893

PREMIO NUBIFER, a Handicap for Mestizo Horses; \$800 to the 1st; 1500 metres.

PREMIO PUYGAVEAU, a Handicap for Horses which have not won more than \$3000. \$600 to the 1st; 1000 metres.

PREMIO PONY, for Ponies 54 in. or under; catch weights; gentlemen riders; the entries and an *objet d'art* to the 1st; 1000 metres.

PREMIO ORMONDE, for three-year-olds which have not won a race; colts 57 kilos, fillies 55 kilos; \$500 to the 1st; 1000 metres.

PREMIO ENERO, a Handicap; \$500 to the 1st; 1000 metres.

The meeting will be held under the rules of the Jockey Club and under the direction of the Committee of the Hipodromo de San Fernando, whose decisions will be final.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

Advertisements, orders for papers, &c. should be addressed to MESSRS. RAVENSCROFT & MILLS, PIEDAD 559, BUENOS AIRES, and should be kept distinct from communications intended for the Editorial Department.

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Montevideo (12 months)	5 gold
Camp, post free (12 months)	16 m/n
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River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

SPORTING NOTES

The proposed alterations in the Jockey Club's programme of classic events of the coming season have been agreed to by the committee of the club. I noted these alterations a week or two ago, the principal of which is the elimination of all classic races for "mestizos."

The Yacht Club Argentino cruised to La Plata on Friday the 6th and returned the following day. The three yachts Nemo, Emma, and Gladys took part in the cruise and all went well both going and returning, though on Friday there was but little wind and the yachts lay becalmed for nearly four hours in the afternoon. Another cruise is contemplated for Carnival.

The two Tigre built yachts did not take part in the cruise as the Chana when at anchorage at the Tigre on the night of the 5th broke away from her anchors and received slight damage against the bank of the river which necessitated repairs. Her rival the Flecha therefore did not sail to La Plata without the Chana as their owners wish to make their trial trips together.

The victory of Camors in the International at Montevideo came as a great surprise to many but I must say that I cannot see why. There is little doubt that at even weights and over the course Camors is the bet or horse provided both are fit and well, and though the friends of Athos, and they are many, affirm that he broke down during the race, from all accounts he was not more lame afterwards than Camors who went anything but sound in the paddock after the contest. The course at Maronas, as is well known, is more like a switch back than a racing track and was as hard as iron, nevertheless Camors' time was as good as any he has ever done over the distance, and was a second better than his 3min. 15secs. of last year.

Last week I said in a note that if anything beat Athos it would be Camors, and if Mr. Brett had got him fit that it would not be at all a surprise to see him repeat last year's performance. His trainer succeeded in getting him fit and he won easily, his jockey says he could have done so by ten lengths if necessary, so why the public allowed him to start carrying so little of their money is hard to understand. It is interesting to notice that seven out of the ten starters were imported horses the remaining three having all been bred on this side.

Reverie, the three-year-old daughter of Whipperin who ran a dead heat with Athos for second place is a very smart filly. She has won all her races in very easy fashion, the only time she has been beaten being in a race in which she had to give the winner seventeen kilos, herself carrying the crushing weight of sixty kilos.

The great heat of the past few days has prevented the printing of our phototypes of the Northern eleven. A greater part of the necessary number has been printed but until it becomes cooler the remainder cannot be finished.

A general meeting of all those interested in the Kennel Club will be held next week to receive

the report of the provisional committee, who will resign at the meeting, so that a permanent committee secretary and other officials may be appointed. At the moment of writing it is undecided where the meeting will be held, but it will probably take place on Wednesday or Thursday next at about 4.30 in the afternoon. As many as possible will be advised of the meeting but should any not receive a notice it is hoped they will accept this invitation to be present.

The provisional secretary of the Kennel Club, Mr O'Donoghue has not yet succeeded in obtaining a book of the English Kennel Club's rules so if any of our readers, who happen to possess them, could lend him a copy for a few days he would be much obliged. Mr. O'Donoghue's address is Cangallo 374.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Ry. Eleven turned up on their ground on the 8th expecting to meet an eleven of the Western Ry. C. C. but were disappointed. The fixture has been a long standing one and if the Western Ry. C. C. had found themselves unable to get up a team it is a pity that their opponents had not sufficient warning at any rate in time to stop their turning up on the ground and there wasting the day.

Coming immediately after the United Railways v. Hurlingham fiasco it would appear that there is a want of energy somewhere in the arranging of teams for important cricket fixtures.

I am told that although the Secretary of the B. A. and R. Ry. A. C. wrote to the Secretary of the Western Ry. C. C. twice during the week previous to the match he received no answer, and as yet has received no explanation for the eleven not putting in an appearance. The Rosario Railway A. C. in consequence expected the match to be played, had lunch supplied, and put their team on the field. Surely such want of courtesy on the part of the Western Railway is impardonable and, by publishing their conduct thus, I hope a recurrence of it will be prevented in future.

One of the most interesting, not to say exciting, cricket matches of the season, was that on Friday last between the Cricketers and Polo players of the Quilmes Club. The polo players very nearly pulled off the match, they in fact scored an equal number of runs off the bat and only lost the match by extras.

The Flores Athletic Club will play a cricket match on the 15th. on their own ground at Flores, against the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway A.C. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of visitors, especially ladies, during the afternoon.

The San Fernando executive have arranged another meeting for next Sunday. It is to be hoped the races will fill better than those of the 8th, of which three attracted only very small fields and the fourth did not fill.

The other cricket fixtures for Sunday are: Quilmes A.C. v. Buenos Aires C.C., at Palermo, and Lanus C.C. v. Western Railway, at Lanus.

A fortnight ago I mentioned that the Columbia Skating Rink had arranged to give away \$2400 in prizes for the best tug-of-war team, at a contest to take place at their rink in Calle Charcas. I have since learnt that these prizes will be money ones, and therefore the men forming the teams will become professionals if they are not so already, and a warning to amateurs will be found in another column in the shape of an advertisement of the Amateur Athletic Association.

Why do members of clubs here, cricket, rowing, and otherwise, continually clamour for matches and races, and yet when the matches come off there is always great difficulty in getting a team; or when the entries close for the races they hardly number sufficient to fill the various events. Lately this has been most thoroughly brought home to energetic secretaries, who must find life here sometimes hardly worth living.

The members, or a great part of them, of the Tigre Boat Club, for instance, have agitated for a long time for races, and yet when the races

came of there were hardly any entries, the agitators themselves being conspicuous by their absence. As for cricket matches, there must either be too many on the fixture card to keep up the interest, or the number of players this year must have decreased considerably since last. Both are sufficiently good reasons.

I am asked by the Secretary of the Hurlingham Club to remind members that their subscriptions for the second half year are now due.

They have a somewhat vague idea at home of the time necessary for the Royal Mail Steamers to make the journey from Buenos Aires to Southampton. One well known Fleetstreet sporting paper informed its readers that Ormonde was to leave here for Southampton on the 20th of December and might be expected to arrive about the middle of February!

By the way there is now a marked silence in most of the English sporting papers regarding Ormonde. After valuing the horse at sums ranging from five thousand up to ten or fifteen thousand they do not quite know how to take his sale for thirty thousand and follow the wisest course and say nothing beyond giving varied accounts of his sale here.

Sr. Boucau in a native contemporary gives an account of his final interview with Mr. Reed one Saturday night at Luis Chico, which runs somewhat as follows: The American began by telling Sr. Boucau, through an interpreter, that he had come here to buy Ormonde, and offered £25,000 for him there and then, but in reply Sr. Boucau told him that £32,000 was Ormonde's value. "But," exclaimed Mr. Reed, "that is an unheard-of price for a racehorse. Remember you are treating of a horse!" "You forget, Mr. Reed," said Sr. Boucau, "that this horse is called the horse of the century. A horse which England is anxious to have back again, a horse for which, as you know, only a year ago, I refused £30,000." "But this offer no longer holds good and should be forgotten," replied Mr. Reed. "Perhaps so," said Mr. Boucau "but then a son of my horse in England is constantly reminding the English of Ormonde." "I will go up to £27,000 to finish the business," then said Mr. Reed. "I will take £30,000 not to disappoint you after your long journey," replied Sr. Boucau. "It is now twenty minutes to twelve," said Mr. Reed, "and as I do no business on Sunday, I am going to give you to twelve o'clock to accept or refuse £28,000 which I now offer you for Ormonde."

The minutes sped on, Sr. Boucau scribbling meanwhile on his desk with a pencil, and Mr. Reed watching the hands of the clock. A few minutes before the hour the American put his hand in his pocket and took out of it bills of exchange amounting to £28,000. "I see," said he, "that you are inclined to accept my offer." "No Señor," replied Ormonde's owner, "I was only calculating the amount won this year in England by Ormonde's three sons. It is £16,045." In short when the clock struck twelve, Sr. Boucau told Mr. Reed he would not accept his offer, and both commenced talking of other matters. How Mr. McDonough, who all this time had been in treaty for the horse, secured him for £30,000 is already ancient history.

Boots.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1893

The following is a list of the holidays at present officially fixed for this year:

Thursday, February 2—Candlemas.
Monday, February 13—Carnival.
Tuesday, February 14—
Saturday, March 25—Lady Day.
Thursday, March 30—Holy Week.
Friday, March 31—
Saturday, April 1—
Thursday, May 11—Ascension Day.
Thursday, May 25—Civil.
Thursday, June 1—Corpus Cristi.
Saturday, June 24—St. John's Day.
Thursday, June 29—St. Peter and St. Paul.
Sunday, July 9—Civil.
Tuesday, August 15—Assumption of the Virgin.
Wednesday, August 30—Santa Rosa.
Friday, September 8—Nativity of the Virgin.
Wednesday, November 1—All Saints.
Saturday, November 11—San Martin.
Friday, December 8—Conception of the Virgin.
Monday, December 25—Christmas.

CRICKET

FIXTURES.

JANUARY

- 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, Hurlingham v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham.
- 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.

QUILMES CLUB—CRICKET TEAM v. POLO TEAM

This match took place, as announced by us in our last issue, on Friday last, and proved to be a most exciting and well contested game, and was watched throughout with an unusual amount of interest by a larger number of spectators than we have before seen on the well known and picturesque ground of the Quilmes Club.

The cricket section winning the toss decided to send in R. Anderson and P. Permain to face the bowling of F. W. Atkinson and F. Bennett, Anderson however was prettily caught by A. Yeomans off the bowling of Bennett, and Palmer took his place. The next over however proved too much for Permain, whose wicket fell to Atkinson. In rapid succession Palmer, Dr White, Howson, and Cruso, were disposed of, and it was not until Cordner joined Leitch that any stand whatever was made, the former playing in very good style and quickly knocking up his 68 not out. The tenth wicket fell for 113, and after an interval of fifteen minutes the Polo team sent Bocquet and J. Bennett to face the bowling of Anderson and Howson. Bocquet, when he had made 9, was bowled prettily by Howson, and Atkinson then joining Bennett, the score was very considerably increased before a separation was effected, Atkinson being caught for a hard hit 21. Hope, F. Bennett, and C. R. Thursby, who followed, each played a very good game, scoring respectively 15, 14, and 24. The remainder of the side was however soon disposed of, the innings closing for 109. The Cricket section thus winning a most exciting game by only four runs.

Tea was provided on the ground and most hospitably presided over by the ladies of Quilmes.

Subjoined are the scores:

Cricket Team	1st inn	Polo Team	1st inn
R. Anderson, c Yeomans		F. Bocquet, b Howson	9
b F. Bennett	4	F. Bennett, b Howson	11
P. Permain, b Atkinson	8	F. W. Atkinson, c Cordner, b Anderson	21
J. Palmer, b Bennett	2	C. Hope, b Howson	15
Dr. White, c F. Bennett	0	F. J. Bennett, b Howson	14
b Atkinson	2	C. R. Thursby, c and b Anderson	24
Howson, run out	0	A. M. Hudson, b Anderson	0
N. Cruso, b F. Bennett	4	W. D. Bailey, c Anderson, b Howson	1
E. E. Cordner, not out	68	T. Murray, c and b Anderson	3
H. Leitch, b F. Bennett	2	A. Yeomans, b Howson	0
T. Steed, c and b Hope	2	J. Lean, not out	0
MacKinnon, st Thursby	6		
Paton, c F. Bennett, b Atkinson	0		
Extras	15		
Total	113	Extras	11
		Total	109

HURLINGHAM v. UNITED RAILWAYS.

So little interest was taken in the cricket fixture for Hurlingham last Friday that only five men turned up to represent the United Railways but, by calling in the aid of their scorer, they increased this number to six. Last year Hurlingham v. the United Railways created perhaps most interest in cricket circles next to the North and South match, and it will be remembered a thoroughly representative team played for the Railways so it is difficult to account for the lack of interest in the match this, the second year only of its existence.

The Railways went in to bat first, the four extra men required for the field being taken from the Hur-

lingham side. Runs came well at first, but Lacey's bowling proved effective, and the five wickets fell for eighty runs, the captain Mr. W. H. Masters, having scored 36. Hurlingham of course had no very difficult task to beat this total, and this they did before their fifth wicket fell.

Someone, we suppose, must have been responsible for the Railways' eleven, and this someone is surely very much to blame for the utter failure of the match. There were no fixtures of importance on Friday, which could have been excuses for the non-appearance of any men chosen to play, so either sufficient notice was not given them, or they were never chosen at all.

Scores:

Hurlingham	1st inn	United Railways	1st inn
J. Gifford, b J. Garrod	5	J. R. Garrod, b Thompson	14
C. W. Thompshon, b Tupholme	8	W. H. Masters, b Lacey	36
G. A. Thomshon, b Tupholme	39	H. Cornwall, b Lacey	0
E. R. Gifford, b Garrod	10	Sutherland, not out	18
H. Anderson, b Garrod	5	Tupholme, b Lacey	0
Lacey, not out	22	L. Loyd, c and b Lacey	2
A. Manders, not out	4	Byes 9, n-b 1	10
J. Stuart	did not bat	Total	80
W. Isherwood	did not bat		
M. G. Fortune	—		
Bye 6, n-b 1	7		
Total	100		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Hurlingham	O	M	R	W
C. Tupholme	15	4	24	2
Garrod	16	4	33	3
H. Cornwall	6	1	19	—
J. Sutherland	2	—	17	—

United Railway	O	M	R	W
J. Gifford	6	—	22	—
G. A. Thomshon	7	—	20	1
Lacey	10	2	19	4
H. Anderson	3	—	9	—

LONDON BANK v. QUILMES C.C.

The above clubs met for the first time this season on the ground of the Quilmes Cricket Club, and an interesting match resulted in a win for the Bank by 54 runs.

Quilmes having won the toss sent in Bocquet and Dore to face the bowling of Barnes and G. A. Thomshon. At 13 Bocquet was nicely taken at point off Barnes, and soon after Dore was splendidly caught and bowled by G. A. Thomshon. R. Anderson and Howson now became partners, and both batsmen played capital cricket; with 40 on the board J. Gifford took the ball for an over to allow Thomshon to change ends, and almost immediately the change proved effectual, R. Anderson being clean bowled by Thomshon, who was now assisted by a strong wind. At this stage Rooke joined Howson, and hitting out at everything soon placed 18 to his credit before a fine running catch by Rumboll sent him back to the pavilion. Gifford now took up the bowling and soon got rid of Howson, who had played a very steady innings for 12. The remainder of the team gave little trouble, with the exception of the captain—Dr. White—who carried out his bat for a hard hit 22, the innings closing for 116. As will be seen J. Gifford was the most successful bowler.

J. Stuart and G. S. Anderson opened the innings for the Bank, to the bowling of Dore and R. Anderson. With only 1 scored Stuart was leg before to Anderson and Ricketts came in. Twenty-six runs were added before Ricketts was caught in the long field, letting in J. Gifford, the partnership proved a profitable one, 75 runs resulting before G. S. Anderson was leg before to Bennett, having played a capital innings of 42, the highest in the match. G. A. Thomshon now joined the captain, but only 13 had been added when Gifford was bowled off his pads for a carefully paid 39 and let in C. W. Thompshon, and without further loss the Quilmes total was passed. G. A. Thomshon almost immediately after lost his wicket in trying to hit a straight ball from Howson. The remainder of the innings calls for little comment except for the admirable display of C. W. Thompshon, who carried out his bat for 33, which included one splendid off drive for 5. Howson, as will be seen from the analysis, was far and away the most successful bowler.

During the afternoon several ladies watched the play, Mrs Yeomans presided at the tea table, and dispensed tea to both players and spectators.

Scores:

Quilmes C.C.	1st inn	London Bank	1st inn
F. Bocquet, c Gifford, b J. Barnes	6	J. Stuart l-b-w, b R. Anderson	1
F. Dore, c and b G. A. Thomshon	8	G. S. Anderson l-b-w, b F. Bennett	42
R. Anderson, b G. A. Thomshon	22	H. U. Ricketts, c Bocquet, b R. Anderson	13
N. T. Howson, b J. Gifford	12	J. Gifford, b H. T. Howson	39
F. Atkinson, b G. S. Anderson	4	G. A. Thomshon, b H. T. Howson	10
F. Rooke, c Rumboll, b G. A. Thomshon	18	C. W. Thompshon, not out	33
Dr. White, not out	22	J. F. Barnes, b H. T. Howson	0
F. Bennett, b J. Gifford	0	R. L. Rumboll, b H. T. Howson	0
T. Palmer, b G. A. Thomshon	2	S. Francis, b H. T. Howson	9
A. Palmer, b J. Gifford	0	R. C. McKinnell, b H. T. Howson	0
H. C. Cruso, b J. Gifford	11	J. Christie, b F. Rooke	2
Extras	11	Extras	17
Total	116	Total	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Quilmes C.C.	O	M	R	W
J. F. Barnes	10	2	22	1
G. A. Thomshon	20	4	49	4
J. Gifford	9	1	31	4
G. S. Anderson	4	1	10	1

London Bank	O	M	R	W
F. Dore	14	3	34	—
R. Anderson	13	4	35	2
F. Rooke	6	1	28	1
H. T. Howson	16	3	28	6
F. Atkinson	2	0	12	—
F. Bennett	6	0	23	1
H. C. Cruso	3	1	5	—

FLORES A.C. v. LOMAS A.C.

This match was decided on the Lomas ground on Sunday last, on a matting pitch, and resulted in a win for Lomas by 27 runs.

Play started at 12.45 p.m. with Flores at the wickets, represented by Sutherland and Clarke. The visitors were all disposed of for a total of 49, the best stand being made by Shrewsbury. Bath, with the ball, took 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Tabor 3 for 4 runs.

Lomas then went in, and with 7 wickets down had only scored 47 runs. The eighth wicket, however, made a timely stand and the innings closed for 73. Frost played a steady innings for 12, while Walshe bowled remarkably well, taking 7 wickets for 36 runs.

With an hour left for play, Flores again went in to bat and, assisted by the slack fielding of the Lomas men, scored 58 for 6 wickets, of which 4 fell to Bridger for 23. Shrewsbury scored 34 by steady play, but should have been run out easily on three separate occasions.

Flores are to be congratulated on getting rid of their opponents so quickly after their small score; their fielding was very good, Sutherland and Watson deserving special mention.

The matting gave every satisfaction. Scores:

Flores A.C.	1st inn
Sutherland, b Rath	6
Clarke, c A. Anderson, b Rath	6
Dillon, l-b-w, b Cornwall	0
Shrewsbury, b Rath	11
A. Boyd, b Tabor	2
Walshe, b Tabor	3
E. Robson, run out	3
Wilmot, c Jacobs, b Rath	1
Kelly, b Tabor	0
Duggan, not out	3
Watson, run out	2
Extras	12
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Flores A.C.	O	M	R	W
P. M. Rath	15	9	17	4
H. Cornwall	10	3	15	1
C. H. Tabor	8	5	4	3

Lomas A.C.	1st inn	Flores A.C.	2nd inn
P. M. Rath, b Dillon	7	Duggan, b Bridger	1
A. Anderson, b Walshe	2	Shrewsbury, run out	34
C. A. Tabor l-b-w, b Walshe	13	Sutherland, b Bridger	1
H. Cornwall, b Walshe	12	Clarke, c Jacobs, b R. Anderson	5
F. H. Jacobs l-b-w, b Walshe	5	E. Robson, b Bridger	0
H. Anderson, b Walshe	2	Dillon l-b-w, b Bridger	2
J. D. Frost, c Duggan, b Shrewsbury	12	Walshe, b H. Anderson	7
R. W. Anderson, b Walshe	0	A. Boyd, not out	4
Wilmot	—	Kelly did not bat	—
P. L. G. Bridger, b Shrewsbury	14	Extras	4
J. F. Kahl, c Wilmot, b Walshe	3	Total	58
S. Gibson, not out	0		
Extras	6		
Total	76		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lomas A.C.	O	M	R	W
Walshe	16	7	36	7
Dillon	7	1	21	1
Sutherland	7	2	9	—
Shrewsbury	2	—	4	2

Flores A.C.	O	M	R	W
P. Bridger	12	4	23	4
R. Anderson	9	—	22	1
H. Anderson	3	—	9	1

H. Anderson bowled 1 wide.

PORT WORKS—ENGINEMEN AND FITTERS v. TIMEKEEPERS AND FOREMEN.

These teams, selected from employees of the Port Works, met on Friday last, Jan. 6, on their ground at the North Basin, and after a very good game the match resulted in an easy win for the Timekeepers and Foremen by an innings and 17 runs. Scores:

Timekeepers and Foremen	1st inn
Merson, b Murphy	18
Jackson, b Needham	13
Wood, b Murphy	7
Dobson, b Osborne	10
Sullivan, c Hill, b Osborne	29
Fraser, c Haines, b Osborne	14
Pearce, st McKay, b Murphy	2
Green, c and b Murphy	4
Mekins pl. on b Murphy	0
Daggers, b Osborne	2
Clark, not out	6
Wides	3
Total	108

Engineers and Fitters	1st inn	2nd inn
Hill, c and b Wood	4	b Sullivan
Yates, c Pearce, b Wood	0	c Merson, b Wood
Carter, c Sullivan, b Wood	8	c Wood, b Sullivan
Spargs, c Frazer, b Sullivan	3	c Frazer, b Sullivan
Timmis, b Wood	0	b Sullivan
Murphy, b Sullivan	14	c and b Wood
McKay, b Sullivan	0	b Sullivan
Chard, c Wood, b Sullivan	4	b Sullivan
Osborne, c Merson, b Sullivan	4	not out
Haines, b Sullivan	0	b Sullivan
Needham, not out	1	b Wood
Extras	0	Extras
Total	38	Total

POLO

FISHERTON v. CANADA DE GOMEZ

Fisherton opened the New Year disastrously on Sunday 1st. In the presence of many ladies they played a team composed of two of our best Canada men and two from Rosario, and suffered defeat at their hands.

The Misses Davies and Perkins were conspicuous, but others whose names escape me, were present and entered heart and soul into the fluctuations of the game. The renown of the Fisherton coterie as amongst the most hospitable of clubs, hardly needs it to be said that on this occasion it was thoroughly upheld, though a passing word of the highest praise should be given them. Both man and beast were attended to with assiduous care, and the speaking portion are united in saying that they never experienced a pleasanter day or better treatment.

The sides selected were—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. C. C. Day, | 1. J. Forbes. |
| 2. Mathews. | 2. F. W. Clark. |
| 3. Christie. | 3. Fleming (capt). |
| J. S. Sheehan (capt, back) | Bill (back). |

The first quarter of the match was slow and in a measure disappointing, although Forbes, after a long run secured a goal.

During the second quarter play improved all round, and Sheehan, playing in his usual good form, made a goal for his side shortly after the ball was thrown in. After this Bill got hold, and taking the wood to within a yard of goal seemed certain of scoring, but Christie was handy, and nicely saved amidst some excitement. The men returned up the ground, only to give Forbes the pleasure of taking the ball back and adding the second goal to his score, Fleming admirably placing for him.

The play still improved in the third quarter, although no goal was scored, Christie again saving from a long shot in grand style.

In the fourth quarter Fleming, also from a long shot at almost right angles, hit a very cleverly judged goal. Play now toned down a bit until Forbes, the ever keen and observant, went for the ball, nicely placed by Clark, and secured the fourth goal for his side.

The losers were not so well together as their opponents, and though their ponies were hard fed, in distinction to the others, which had nothing but alfalfa, they did not show any superiority, rather the opposite. Day's play was consistently good throughout, though perhaps the back on the opposite side was hardly of that opinion. Christie improves every time he plays, and should soon have first rank.

For the winners, of course, their own men, Forbes and Bill were seen at their best, the clean hitting of the former being equal to anything he has shown, nor does this remark apply in any lesser degree to the latter. Fleming, too, was excellent all round, proving that he has fully deserved and earned the estimation in which his services are held.

The timekeeping caused much amusement and a little confusion, Mr. F. D. and H. being aided in his arduous duties by one or more who seemed determined that no mistake should be made, hence there were mistakes, but the gentleman who kindly undertook the thankless task did his duty well and impartially.

On Sunday week Mr. F. S. Robinson, takes down a purely local team to avenge the defeats last year experienced.

ROWING

The following are the results of the Tigre Boat Club's races held on Friday, Jan. 6th:

Half-outrigger Double Sculls.

1st heat—G. Ellington and H. Shepherd 1st; C. M. Turner and P. H. Vargas 2nd.
2nd heat—H. W. Roberts and W. Mackern 1st; C. Manifold and C. Glover 2nd.

Messrs Turner and Vargas made a very good race of their heat. Unfortunately the losers of the second heat were handicapped through the bad steering of their opponents' boat.

The final heat of this was a hard fought race up to the finish when Roberts spurred home a winner by 3-4 of a boat's length.

Inrigged Fours.

1st—G. Ellington, J. Manifold, C. W. Turner, and O. Norwood.
2nd—V. Ker Seymer, J. C. Gibson, A. G. Gumpert, and A. Lacey.

Much interest was taken in this race as it was sportingly got up by the rowers on the morning of the race day. At one time it looked as if Ker Seymer had it all own way, through an accident happening to one of the rowers on the other boat, but Ellington very pluckily

rowed his opponents down and came in a winner by 3-4 of a length.

Half Outrigged Pairs.

1.—S. Kay, jun. and M. Kay.
2.—W. H. Roberts and W. Mackern.
A good race, won by half a length.

Inrigged Pairs.

1.—C. M. Turner and H. P. Vargas.
2.—C. Manifold and C. Glover.
Won easily.

Altogether a very enjoyable day, though hot, and great credit is due to the competitors for the spirited way they rowed all through.

SHOOTING

The opening match of the new Gun Club, recently established at Junin, was held yesterday, and although the shooting, owing to the strong wind, was below the average, yet a very enjoyable afternoon was spent, winding up with an excellent picnic dinner in a delightfully cool grove adjoining the ground.

The following gentlemen competed. Messrs. Batac, O'Connor, York, jun., Whitefield, Sifredi, Pescatori, Love, Maken, Cumberbach, Mancho, Byants, Cassaza, Montague, Fabregat, Simms, Wanter and Maiden.

Mr. O'Connor, who looked like winning for the first five birds, and Mr. Batac, both of whom are hard to beat, were very unfortunate in the latter part of the match, owing to the wind carrying the birds away the moment they rose from the trap. Mr. York won with 7 birds. Mr. Whitefield being second with 6, Messrs O'Connor and Batac having shot 5 each.

The second match will take place on the 15th inst.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Reginald Stanque won the gold medal given by the Pergamino Gun Club, with 9 birds out of 10.

**

On the 6th inst., at Mr. Dooner's estancia, Carmen de Areco, a magnificent rifle presented by that gentleman to the "Wanderers," was won by Mr. Robert Bolster with 9 kills out of 10; and a second match fell to J. W. Jones.

LAWN TENNIS

LOMAS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following are the results of the Lomas A. C. Handicap Tournament final ties, which were decided on Friday last at Lomas in the presence of a considerable number of spectators.

The prizes for the Ladies' Singles and Ladies' Doubles were kindly presented by Mr. H. W. Stonehewer Bird.

Gentlemen's Singles—

A. Anderson ($-\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beat B. W. Gardom ($-\frac{1}{2}$ 15), 5-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Doubles—

E. P. Rowland and R. Colville Jones ($+\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beat B. W. Gardom and R. W. Romer ($-\frac{3}{4}$ 15), 6-4, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles—

Miss Mohr Bell and A. Anderson ($+\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beat Miss Barfield and B. W. Kennard ($-\frac{1}{2}$ 15), 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.

Ladies' Singles—

Miss Barfield (scr) beat Miss Mohr Bell ($+\frac{1}{2}$ 15), 6-1, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles—

Mrs. Romer and Miss Mohr Bell ($+\frac{1}{2}$ 30) beat Miss Prebble and Miss Gardom, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

There being so little to note at the theatres I have been taking my walks abroad in an evening listening to some of the open air bands, the best of which I think is that in the Plaza San Martin; Thursday I think it was that I found myself there, and a very pleasant hour I spent; one thing only is wanting to make Bieckert's venture a big success, the music is good and so is the beer, but the service could not be very much worse, double the number of tables and increase the staff proportionately and the profits will be considerably augmented.

I am always glad to receive accounts of concerts or any news likely to be of interest to the readers of these notes but I fear I cannot print the notice of the Barracas English Institute's smoking concert.

Smoking concerts this weather are not to my taste and Barracas is in a quarter of the city which is decidedly "smelling" so having a previous engagement I did not attend but asked a member of the Institute to send me a note of the proceedings which he has kindly done, but as it is purely a collection of all the superlatives which he has managed to collect with the aid of Dr. Johnson and also contains a scurrilous attack on

a good man and true (in my opinion the best artist on their programme) I am compelled to suppress it.

The heat in the theatres being now almost unbearable it is necessary to seek abroad for one's evening's amusement. In quest of this I found Mrs. If at the Recoleta one night last week in search of the Furlotti orchestra who were giving an open air concert at some gardens, I believe their name is "The Belvedere" here, after innumerable inquiries, I discovered and promptly entered to sample the goods that Furlotti and Co. were offering; my verdict is that they were distinctly good.

There are many worse ways of spending an evening, the grounds are fairly quiet, and if the moon be up, the distant scene of the River seen thro' the trees is pretty, the music, if not classical, taking; there is a certain amount of restfulness about the whole thing which is very welcome after the heat and turmoil of the day's work.

The conversation turning to Furlotti's conducting, orchestration, etc. (I was with a very enthusiastic amateur violinist) we began to discuss amateur orchestras and it forcibly brought to mind a rehearsal of a certain Orchestral Musical Society I once attended.

The rehearsal was fixed for seven sharp, and at seven in company with Botessini I entered the hall. There were about twenty or thirty music desks stood facing him. Presently in came a man with a violin case. Then another, dragging a double bass. In about a quarter of an hour the leader and one first fiddle had arrived, but as first fiddle was above playing second nothing could be done. Botessini pulled out his watch, and upbraided those who had not arrived to those who had. Perhaps by a quarter to eight they were ready to begin; but begin what? Tuning, of course, some people have been known to appreciate the tuning of an orchestra more than the performance. But for a dreadful orgie in sound—the very memory of which is calculated to make me start in my dreams for months afterwards under the impression that all the cats and dogs which have ever been drowned in the Thames have come to life again and are howling round my pillow for a row compared with which the noise of a menagerie about feeding time is positively agreeable, commend me to the tuning of that amateur orchestra. But there was more to hear than that. In the midst of it all, some violin would play the "Carnival de Venice." The flute would practise his bits, the violincello tried to do fiddle passages up high on his finger board, the cornet had the effrontery to add to the confusion by playing a waltz, some one behind him was imitating the howl of a dog or the squall of a cat on the reed of his clarinet, kettledrum pretending to tune, by alternately thumping the parchment and screwing at the side with a key while triangle when pulled up solemnly declared he was practising his part in Q flat.

At last they got off. Every one playing as if his were the only instrument in the world, for piano is the last word the amateur learns. Still the conductor did not complain until Drum (who had two hundred bars rest and then two little notes very soft) came down half a bar too soon with an absolutely deafening roll. The flute was thrown completely out; the cornet seemed much excited by that noble "rataplan," and kept on his note a bar too long. The violin bows were literally at sixes and sevens, like the penduluns in a watchmaker's window. Botessini shouted, stamped, broke his little baton to bits against his desk, no one heeded him or even thought of looking at him—the band took some time to get ready, but they were off for better for worse, and who could stop them. Poor Botessini what could he do? It was obvious that he could do nothing and after shouting himself hoarse, and gesticulating wildly, he gave it up, clapped both hands to his ears, and rushed from the hall. I remained to hear the finale which was crushing. Botessini has often since then, invited me to go with him to other and kindred society's rehearsal; an invitation which I have invariably courteously but firmly declined.

I am indebted to "C. W. W." for the following account of a concert held in Cañada de Gomez on Saturday evening last. The concert, he says, is worthy of mention in the "River Plate Sport and Pastime," because it was inaugurated and carried out to a successful conclusion by those interested in sport of all kinds, for the purpose of providing funds wherewith to purchase material to teach the young idea, as represented in the Cañada English school, how to play and how to

enjoy all sports of both skill and strength, which are part and parcel of an Englishman's existence. The scheme of raising funds for the purpose emanated from Mrs. Lydall and Mr. Theophilus Greenwood, and both in the manner in which they worked the idea, and subsequently its fruition, are deserving of the highest praise. In the result a sum of money which, if not large, is still respectable and sufficient for the purpose, has been secured and will be expended for the benefit of the young fry, who are, under the able guidance of Mr. Wilkes, at the now solidly established academy acquiring an education both mental and physical. Mrs. Edward Wasey, Mrs. Greenwood, and Dr. MacInnes took active part and interest in the affair. The concert itself, of which I enclose you the programme, passed off admirably. It was such, and of such high character, as we have never experienced during my sojourn here, of some five years. To find three people, musicians of the very first order, in a place like Cañada is at least strange, and stranger still is it, that two of them came from Lancashire. I do not mean that it is strange for Lancashire to produce musicians, because she is acknowledged to be the most music loving county in England. "What Lancashire (musically or otherwise) says to-day England says to-morrow," so I have heard, and she, could she now know to what they have attained, would say that two such singers as Mrs Lydall and Mr. Greenwood, should no longer remain to delight the indiscriminating public of a place like the "Town by the Ditch," but that they should take their proper place in musical circles at home.

Mr. Sydney Peter Ray is not a Lancashire man, but for all that and spite of that, he possesses, not only a thorough knowledge of music, but a baritone voice of great power and purity and capability as a player of the highest order.

Mrs. Lydall's voice is a mezzo-soprano or fairly high contralto of the purest tone. At the first note one knows that one is about to listen to a trained artist, and the conclusion at which one arrives after the treat of listening to so lovely a voice so exquisitely manipulated, is that the stage has lost an artist. Mrs. Lydall was encored in every number, and responded with good nature, which ought not to have been taxed so heavily.

Miss Chapman sang very prettily, although she was evidently nervous. Of this, time, which she can well spare, and experience will cure her. Confidence and a little further tuition is all this lady requires to develop a charming soprano voice.

Mr. Greenwood's efforts (there is not much "effort" though in the manner in which he throws off those rolling notes) and those of Mr. Ray are deserving of more than passing mention, but space forbids. Rosario knows more of Mr. Ray's capabilities than Buenos Aires, to the loss of the latter.

Mr. Lionel Wasey was good in the comic or serio-comic element, his rendering of "Poor Thing," evoked loud and well deserved applause.

"God Save the Queen" brought to a conclusion an evening's amusement or recreation, which, with the means at hand, ought not to be allowed to be the first and last of its class. Nor will it, if Mr. Ray's idea of forming a "Chris y Minstrel" Club on those lines is carried out. A meeting to forward the scheme is to be called for on an early date.

THE MAN IN THE STALLS.

SPORTING JOURNALISM

The London "Sporting Times" says:

"Sporting journalism is for the most part of the rough and ready school, and it deals only with what appears on the surface. The attempt to recruit its ranks from men of position and scholarship who have lived the inner life of the Turf has over and over again been tried, and over and over again it has failed. There is too much hard work about it. There are many instances of men of family who have been brilliantly educated and have owned racehorses and lost their substance on them, who would make admirable members of the fourth estate if they only had the determination to conquer the drudgery of it. When the attempt is made the break down is inevitable. Men who have been in the habit of betting their hundreds and after a tiring day on the race course, from which they have returned possibly wet through to seek a warm bath before donning their evening dress for dinner, cannot forego those luxuries. Instead of the warm bath and the evening dress, and the pleasant dinner, there must be the rush to the telegraph office,

the hurried journey to London, the writing of a column or more in the train, and the subsequent waiting about in a newspaper office, with a hurried meal in the interim, the late return home, and the early rising to catch the train the following morning. The 'Eight Hours' Day' does not apply to the life of a sporting journalist. A man who writes elegant sentences is no good unless he has facts to back them up with. Rugged expressions of fact will always prevail over polished lines of empiress. For this reason the public support sporting journalism in its present form. They have made full discovery that though the style is often not elegant, there is the information before them which they require written by industrious experts, whose reports are full and can be believed."

A CURIOUS CURE

A correspondent writing to the "Asian" says that: "A German naturalist relates a case of a weak or over-worked horse being cured by coffee drinking. A horse owner had a horse that grew so deplorably emaciated and weak that he was compelled to make up his mind to offer the animal for sale. The horse doctor who used this coffee cure bought it for £3, as the owner only thought it fit for cats and dogs, and then commenced his treatment. He used to give the horse infusions of coffee beans, and also honey with ground up coffee beans mixed in it. The poor beast regained its former strength by degrees, and in a few months it was entirely recovered. The doctor then sold it for £50. I should like to know more accurately what the diseased horse was suffering from. It is possible that the cure might be extended to other animals suffering in a similar manner. At all events further particulars would be interesting, and might prove very valuable."

PRIZE COMPETITION

None of the many competitors in the "Missing Word" Competition of last week have succeeded in finding the correct word, so we will keep the money we have received already and add it to the amount we may receive this week, and the whole will be divided amongst the successful competitors in this week's competition.

We repeat below the conditions of the competition:—Every week we will publish a sentence, or paragraph, in which a missing word has to be supplied; those who wish to enter the competition must cut out the accompanying coupon and attach it to a slip of paper on which the missing word must be clearly written, and send it with one dollar so as to reach us by the Monday after date of issue.

The whole of the money received in entrance fees will be divided amongst those competitors who fill in the missing word correctly.

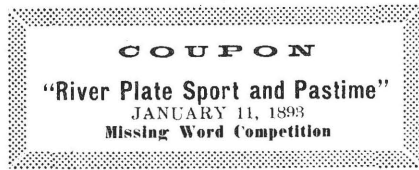
The missing word will be known only to the Editor, sealed by him in an envelope, which will remain unopened until the day when the awards are made.

The names and addresses of the successful competitors will not be published unless desired, but may be seen at our offices on the Wednesday following.

THIS WEEK

The sentence to which the missing word is to be supplied is as follows:

"The effect produced by the sun setting behind these wooded hills is truly....."



Last week the correct word was "significantly," and with the sentence, was taken from the London "Times" of December 10th.

TENNYSON'S LATEST POEM

Good news for literary men! The esteemed proprietor of "The English" may consider himself exceptionally fortunate in possessing the following hitherto unpublished lines, the original of which may be seen by anyone calling upon him at the Home of Comfort and Luxury, 594 Cangallo.

To sleep! To sleep! In comfort let it be—
 Not with the chin crouched downwards to the knee,
 To sleep! To sleep!
 But with such ease of body and of mind
 As warmth and sweet content can give, combined.
 In sleep! In sleep!
 One only place will furnish what you need!
 The "English" goods, of excellence indeed,
 Will soothe the weary, from all troubles freed,
 To sleep! To sleep!

Slows! And How to Play Them.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE CRICKET FIELD" IN "BAILEYS."

I have often heard the term "slows" used as a general one for all underhand bowling. This is a mistake, for the fastest of all bowling has been seen among those who bowled in this old fashion. Osbaldistone, "the Squire," would bowl the game away in byes, and could defy all England, in the single-wicket matches of the time, until Mr Ward brought up from Brighton, to beat him, Browne, who, like Pilch and T. Hearn, was by trade a tailor. Browne's was an undetected "jerk," for he would confess that after a match his side was black. Next in pace to Browne was Mr Kirwan, who, when a "boy at Eton," bowled all ten M. C. wickets. His pace was a great surprise, for he was slight and little, and hardly could have weighed nine stone. Lord Bessborough said that Kirwan was the fastest bowler he had ever seen—faster than Mr Harvey Fellowes, for he had stood long-stop to both. As regards a certain Etonian, less known in great matches, here is the account of W. G.'s brother, Henry Grace. "One day, when his pace had frightened nearly all our eleyen, a young farmer came boldly forward and said, 'Never mind; I'll have a go at him!' The first ball took the bat out of his hands, right through his stumps." Those were queer "slows" indeed! No round-arm bowlers could compare in pace with these. Mr E. H. Hartopp, who was called Fellowes's long-stop, said he could hear the ball humming like a top, and it would take four-penny-bits of skin off his breast-bone. When the ground was bad, as Lord's used then not unfrequently to be, no one could play Fellowes's bowling. So, at least, Box said, and it proved to be the case when Fellowes bowled against the players.

Before the round-arm bowling came in, there were all degrees of pace; but as to slows or lobs, these you will find prevailed with Lord Beauclere, Beldham, Budd, and Lambert, for the first twenty or twenty-five years of this century. In the old score-books these are the names seen as bowling in all the great matches. These four men bowled slows proper; but, like those of Mr Goodrich of the Free Foresters' Club, and Clarke's, they were too fast safely to run in to. I call Mr W. W. Read's "lobs;" and a man could go in to every one of good length if—yes, if—he knew the way.

Since this period, slows held their own for twenty years. Clarke came to Lord's first when forty-eight years of age, and too inactive to field well—what is essential—his own bowling. Yet his "slows" never were beaten till the last, that is, during full four years, albeit Budd (who hit like Mr C. J. Thornton) played against the first four bowlers, and George Parr and Pilch and Felix batted against Clarke. It follows, therefore, that there was real cricket in the said slows. Practice makes perfect. I have seen Budd pitch as true as he wished through a whole innings; and Clarke has been known to bowl sixty balls without a run. But in spite of this, no one of the late years seems to have taken slows, except casually; and, therefore, when attempted it has been with little success. Humphreys has a twist that will bowl a man round his legs; but in pitch, and above all in elevation, he is very faulty and therefore expensive. Having played nearly sixty years ago against Budd, I can claim to have paid no little attention to slows; and having conferred with Clarke and also with Wells (who was second to no man against slows), I claim to know enough about it to be able to see plainly where the present generation is at fault. By Humphreys's bowling Sussex beat the Australians; and when I saw them treating W. W. Read with so much respect, I thought that they had not practised with slows since. It so, they were wise to be cautious.

"First of all," said Clarke, "learn to bowl from your hip. Nothing knee-high will ever puzzle a good player. Remember, too, that it wants a certain amount of pace to make a good ball." Clarke said, "I succeed by exact length—the blind spot with each man I think a very small spot—an average length is quite another thing." "But," I replied, "old Lillywhite knows the blind spot too." Then it was that for the first time he saw the elevation and the curves were also the sphere of his success, much as he practised it.

With fast bowling the ball goes more straight to the pitch. With good slows there is a great curve till the ball culminates. It may go over your head for all you can tell, and after it has culminated there are two difficulties. First, there is very little time to make up your mind; and secondly, the ball drops shorter than you expect, for projectiles culminate, not half way, but two-thirds. This the reason that a man who runs in so often hits over the ball with the curves of slows, though he can hardly miss if he gets into the pitch of fast balls. With this sudden drop or slows a bowler may take advantage of a certain ocular delusion. By a higher curve the ball seems nearer than a preceding ball with a lower curve. If a man plays forward to reach the pitch of a slow give him a higher curve, a foot or more shorter; and he will often mistake the length, and be either bowled or caught out. I remember watching old Lillywhite with Pilch. He would pitch up inch by inch, while just out of Pilch's reach; and this blind spot ascertained, he would vary pace and curve, as he said—"till I gets him between two minds, sir, and then I has him."

Never was there a more deceiving bowler than Clarke. He had one great art of bowling, namely, to bowl two balls quite different, which still looked the same. This is done by more or less of spin—conflicting and retarding the ball in the air. For remember, a ball can be made to turn in the air.

Now what is required with good slows is both curve and a certain degree of pace—two things hard to reconcile, for without pace you have a mere lob; and a man

has time to go in and hit every one pitched far enough up for a good length ball.

To combine sufficient pace with curve you must learn to deliver by a kind of chuck from the hip, and deliver while still running, without any stop at the crease. By so doing you add the momentum of the body to the said chuck of the hand. This was the style of delivery I saw in Budd and Goodrick, as well as in Clarke. Goodrich told me that he was habitually practising a spin or twist of his hand, so that the ball might leave it naturally without interfering with his accuracy of pitch.

Observe that spin not only turns the ball from the bat, but gives an abrupt and high rise to the ball. Budd once bowled me out with a ball, which rose over my shoulder, and yet pitched on the wicket. Tired bowlers lose this abrupt rise by spins, as also do old players. Lord Frederic Beauclere, while as accurate as ever in the pitch, could not see how his bowling failed. The reason was that age had spoilt this abrupt rise. Old Lillywhite had lost much of his peculiar spin and rise by the time he came to Marylebone. He was better still when his fame was confined to Sussex. Yet even with this loss he will be found, to the age of fifty-six, credited with his fair share of wickets, though with younger men bowling at the other end.

It may surprise many to hear that Lillywhite, Cobbett and Hillyer, among others, bowled with no one at long field. Seeing my old friend Charles Taylor with the Zingari, at Badminton, I asked, "How is it that I see so many drives to long field?" We used to play forward enough, yet there was only a middle wicket required to check us," He replied: "I play the same game as ever; but the difference is, there is not the same spin and abrupt rise with these bowlers as there used to be; I could really drive to long field then."

When the delivery was low and the hand more horizontal, there was more spin, and more shooting balls too, with the few bowlers who could command the ball with hand below shoulder—as then required by the law. Clark said, "You must play me with your legs as well as with your arms. If a man is fast footed he is ready money to me. You ask me how I get Mr. Blank out. Why, I give him a ball or two to draw him on, proud of his forward play, and far stretching from his ground; and then, with a screw, I play into Slip's hands."

Wells said the same. "Play with your legs; you cannot play good slows safely from your ground, you will be caught out if you do; you must learn to go to them. As to risk, if not safe one way you are not safe the other. My rule is this: if balls are short pitched, you can score from your ground a good length; if straight, you ought to go out to and hit at the pitch; but remember, always hit on the ground, or run it down with a straight bat, or you may not only be caught, but not allowing for the drop of the ball, you may probably hit over it."

"All this," he continued, "is more easily said than done. With a dropping ball and a good elevation you have little time to decide; you may easily go in to the wrong one. In that case, if the ball is straight, do not go on hitting what you cannot so reach as to command, but stand still, and play as if in your ground. But if the ball is not straight and not enough under your bat, you will be caught at cover point, if the ball be a little to the off, or else you will miss and be stumped if the ball be on the leg. In that position do not risk a hit, but put your bat back into your ground, because a good bowler will often try to bowl past you, and so give the wicket-keeper a chance."

Clarke said, "It men would be content to run me down a straight bat when they go in, I should be done, but they want to play too fast a game, and they think they are bound to hit me out of the ground. Now if I bowl a straight you must hit me straight, and thus very often you run a risk and gain nothing, for the field covers a straight hit. Pilch plays me most correctly of all of them, for now he knows me he is cautious and awaits his chance. I say 'now he knows me.' For Pilch was so confident against the old bowling that he answered the M.C.C. gentlemen when they asked him he thought the old bowling would do again, 'Put me in on Monday morning, and perhaps you might have me out by Saturday night.'

"But when I came it was different, they all said slows were rubbish, and they would hit me out of the field; but after that Nottingham match with Pilch's first-rate eleven, when I got every wicket but one, and he was run out before I had a good chance, they soon learnt better manners."

Felix said that when he scored off Clarke at his first trial he was saluted at Nottingham as Clarke's master. He added, "But I never did master him to the last; and no bowler of Clarke's day did as much for his side as Clarke did with what was called 'his old-fashioned slows.'"

Parker, the famous old Nottingham umpire, said, "In Clarke you see a sample of what the old bowling was when men specially practised it before the days of Lillywhite and the round-arm bowling; Clarke had lain fallow all through that time, and now with the old style he has come out again as a novelty."

What was particularly a novelty was the delivery from the hip, and consequently elevation and some pace combined. Messrs V. Walker and Ridley, with Tinley, have been the best slow bowlers since, but none of them have bowled from the hip.

Slows necessitate a running-in game, and after running in to the right ball a man is easily tempted, because all on the spring to meet the next, though it may chance to be the wrong one; also, having made the said spring, a man finds himself not so well on his legs, and only a position to command straight balls, and then unless cool and collected he will often give a chance to fieldsmen or to wicket-keeper. Having seen the right style tried in Clarke, I can truly say that batsmen seemed by no means more at ease with him than with

any of the fast bowlers in the common style. Clarke remarked, "I can send in a fast ball as a surprise if a man takes liberties with me, and every man who adopts slows should learn to do the same."

The Australian slow bowler, Cooper, is because he depended, like Humphreys, more on his twist than on pace and elevation combined. Clarke, from some peculiarity of arm, had quite a natural twist in bowling; he said he always took the upper wicket at Lord's to twist against the slope, otherwise his twist would be too great and betray itself.

Men often speak as if the difficulty of slows was in the pace, and say a fast ball may play itself—not so a slow one. Such men do not know the game. The difficulty is not in the bowling being slow, but in the curved lines instead of nearly straight lines, which slows and slow pace alone can render possible. The faster the bowling, the sooner you can discern what the length will be, because the line in which the ball comes from hand to pitch is nearly straight. A slow ball with curved course you cannot judge till late, that is, till it descends, and as almost pitched; and then you may misjudge and muff or miss it, whereas you would hardly miss, if you got to the pitch, the length of fast ball. To explain, take your pencil and make a semi-circle; that will be the form in which a slow proper seems to approach you; then round off a bit of the end of the semi-circle, and that will be the form in which a slow really comes. In playing to the pitch, if you play along the ground, running the ball down with straight bat, then any mistake of pitch makes little difference—you cover the ball nearly the same; whereas by whirling your bat in the usual segment as for a free hit, a mistake may follow. To this an old player remarked, "Now I see what I could not understand before; I could always hit true when I got in to the pitch of a fast ball, but I often muffed a slow."

Do not, however, speak of "slow" bowling, call it "curvilinear" bowling, for this is its characteristic, and partly explains the different play it requires.

Aluminium for Yacht Building

We read in the "Field" that one of the next extravagances will be a racing yacht built of aluminium; but according to a correspondent in *Iron*, and in the published list of new inventions, aluminium seems likely to be the cheapest material for building yachts, or anything else. It is said that there is ten times more of this metal in the earth than there is of iron, lead, zinc, copper, tin, silver, and gold combined. Also that it is as strong as iron, whilst it is as malleable as copper and only one-fourth the weight of silver. The only thing which has made aluminium dear, and thus prevented its coming into general use, is the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in separating it from its combinations. Dr Meyer has, however, according to the correspondent of *Iron*, discovered a process by which aluminium can be produced for 2d per pound. The present price is about 3s per pound, or about £500 per ton. The best iron or steel bar is about 1d per lb, or £10 per ton; and copper or brass 5d per lb, or about £45 per ton; lead, in the pig, £10 per ton; and iron ditto, £2. From this it will be seen that aluminium at 2d per lb, or £22 per ton, would, on account of its many advantages, greatly affect the use of iron, steel, copper, and brass; but from the way *Iron* has queried the sanguine view taken by its correspondent of the future of aluminium, there appears to be some doubt as to the genuineness of the alleged discovery.

PRICES

Price of gold on the Bolsa from January 4 to 10 inclusive:

	GOLD PREMIUM
Wednesday	298.00 %
Thursday	293.00 "
Friday	" "
Saturday	292.50 "
Monday	295.00 "
Tuesday	293.20 "

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

Bullocks	\$40.00—50.00
Novillos (mestizo)	40.00—88.00
" (ordinary)	22.00—30.00
Cows (mestizo)	30.00—34.00
Cows (ordinary)	12.00—20.00
Calves (regular)	8.00—9.50
" (small)	4.00—6.50
Sheep	4.40—6.50
Hay, 1000 kilos	27.00—35.00
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos	7.00—7.30
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	6.75—7.15
Wheat (barieta), 100 kilos	7.00—7.90
" (French), 100 kilos	7.15—7.70
" (Saldomé)	7.65—7.85
Novillo Hides	8.20—11.20
Cow Hides	5.50—6.50
Sheepskins	0.40—0.82
Wool	6.50—9.00

FIXTURES

RACING

Sunday, Jan. 15—Hipodromo de San Fernando, at San Fernando.
Friday, Feb. 2—Hurlingham Club.

CRICKET

Sun. 15, Flores A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry. A.C., at Flores.
Sun. 15, B. A. C. v. Quilmes, at Palermo.
Sun. 15, Lanús v. Western Ry., at Lanús.

DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN

There has lately died in England a woman who, in her life, fulfilled the highest duties, expected from one of her sex, either by man or woman. Mrs Sarah Parker Snow, who has passed to her rest, during her 53 years of married life with Capt. W. Parker Snow, accompanied him on many perilous and distant voyages. She was the first white woman to live in Tierra del Fuego, and her influence—firm but gentle—with the natives is still felt. In the New World her name is known and revered, and largely to her exertions may be traced the foundation and success of the South American mission. Fertile in expeditions, bold in danger, ready at any moment to perform acts of Christian charity, she was the ideal wife of a missionary explorer, and her death at a ripe old age deprives coming travellers in the same field of a vast store of experience.

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, 243 Avenida de Mayo.
Campana—F. J. Bardrick, B. A. and R. Ry., Campana.
Córdoba—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. Reade, Tucuman, F.C.N.O.A.

CRICKET CLUBS

BUENOS AIRES—*Black and Red*—A. Lace, 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.
Lanús—D. Duncan, Plaza Constitucion, 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 Constitucion 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 Constitucion, F.C.S.

LAWN TENNIS CLUBS

BUENOS AIRES—*Light and Dark Blue and Yellow*—T. S. Boardle, 25 de Mayo 149.

ROLO 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—*Crimson and White*—R. McC. Smyth, Venado Tuerto.
Gualedguay—R. Gordon, Gualedguay, Entre Rios.
HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
LA MERCED—*French Grey and Cerise*—P. H. Cawardine, La Merced, Chascomus.
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.
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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

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MONTEVIDEO—*Blue and Black*—J. Murray, Banco Británico, Montevideo.
ROSARIO—*Dark Red and White*—E. W. Newte, English Bank, Rosario.
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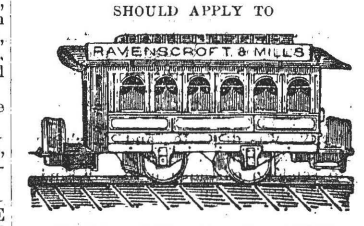
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- No. 3—September 30:
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- No. 4—November 18:
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- No. 5*—December 9:
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- No. 6—December 23:
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.
* Only a few numbers left.
- 1892
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Hurlingham on Friday, February 2, 1893

(Under the Rules of the Hurlingham Club).

THE ENSAYO STAKES, of \$10 each, for Polo Ponies 56 in. or under, which have never won a race; to be ridden by Members of a Polo Club who have never ridden a winner; catch weights; 2000 metres. This race may be ridden in Polo Costume.

PREMIO FEBRERO, a Handicap for Ponies of 58 in. or under; \$250 to the 1st; 1000 metres; \$20 entrance fee, half forfeit. Gentleman riders or professionals.

PREMIO VERANO, a Handicap for Horses which have not won more than \$2000 in 1892; \$1000 to the 1st; 1200 metres; entrance fee \$50, half forfeit. Any qualified jockey may ride. Unless there are at least five entries there will be no race.

THE BELGRANO STAKES, of \$10 each, a Handicap for Polo Ponies of 56 in. or under; 1000 metres. To be ridden by a Member of a Polo Club.

THE VENADO TUERTO STAKES, of \$50 each, for Ponies of 58 in. or under; Ponies of 58 in. to carry 10 kilos, 3 kilos allowed per inch, winners to carry 3 kilos extra, twice 5 kilos, and three or more times 7 kilos extra; \$250 guaranteed to the 1st; 600 metres. Unless there are three subscribers there will be no race.

THE HURDLE STAKES, of \$10 each, a Handicap for Polo Ponies 56 in. or under; 2000 metres, over six flights of hurdles. To be ridden by a Member of a Polo Club.

PREMIO VACACION, for Ponies 52 in. or under; catch weights; 1000 metres. An "Objet d'Art" to the 1st. To be ridden by Boys at School, who must be introduced by a Member of the Club. Entrance fee \$5.

Entries close on Wednesday, January 25, at 5 o'clock p.m., and must be addressed to the Secretary of the Club, Piedad 559.

The Committee reserves the right of postponing the date of the closing of the entries.

Ponies which have not a life certificate of height must be remeasured at or before the meeting.

Amateur Athletic Association

OF THE
RIVER PLATE

NOTICE

Amateur Athletes are hereby cautioned that should they take part in the Tug-of-War Contest to be held at the Colombia Skating Rink, commencing on January 14, they will thereafter be considered Professionals, and will be prohibited from taking part in any future Meeting held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association of the River Plate.

BY ORDER.

ERNESTO DANVERS,

Hon. Sec. A. A. A.

Piedad 559, Buenos Aires.

Take the Legitimate!

Usher's Old Vatted GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY IN LITRE BOTTLES

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USHER'S GLENLIVET,

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CHAMPAGNE and FINEST ORANGE BITTERS

Guaranteed Imported Direct and Legitimate.

THE POISON OAK.

There is always a merry party at Feltham Towers for the Cliphaw races, and, as a rule, everything is sure to go on splendidly; but on a recent occasion there was an unpleasant incident connected with the dance (almost a ball) which is given on Tuesday night. Lady Feltham had retired, and was in all respects ready for her "beauty sleep," when the maid of her dearest friends—the Buchanan girls—knocked at the door and asked if her ladyship had any amica, as Miss Flora had hurt her ankle. The drug was sent, and on second thoughts the sender followed it, bidding her

own maid (Harris) to go and find some soft stuff to make a bandage. Lady Feltham had studied "First Assistance to the Wounded," and was rather proud of her knowledge.

When she returned, the cases in which she had put away her jewellery (including a valuable necklace of rubies and diamonds) were just where they had been left on the toilette table. Harris deposited them all in the safe (let into the wall at the head of her lady's bed) locked it, and gave her the key as usual. Whilst dressing for dinner on the Thursday following, she required a brooch which was in the same case as the necklace and lo, the box was empty! Tears, bright as the missing gems fell on it, for they were the wedding gift of her lord, who was still her lover.

"There, there!" he said, kissing her wet cheeks, "don't cry. It's no use making a fuss. The house was full of strangers on Tuesday night—waiters and other people's servants—who have left. The thieves have two days' start of us. They have taken the stones out of their settings, and melted up the gold long ago."

"But my dear Percy, I was not out of the room ten minutes!"

"Ten seconds would have been enough. Perhaps it was what they call 'a put up job' and the fellow was hiding."

"Then how did he escape? There were lots of people in the corridor when I returned—Mrs Skitman, and the Murray, and Colonel Cope—they must have seen him come out."

"But they did not. He may have jumped from the window."

"All the windows were shut and fastened," persisted my lady.

"Suppose he should be under the bed still? Have you looked?" asked my lord, grimly.

"Oh, Percy! How can you make a joke of it?"

"My dear love, what else is to be done? The thief (he or she) has had lots of time to get clean away, and it would be unjust to suspect any one now in the house. I have telegraphed to Jones, who reset the necklet for me, to give a description of the stones to the London police, and that is all that can be done."

But actually, his lordship did more. He sent for a very clever detective, who immediately on his arrival recognised as an old (professional) acquaintance one James Tarleton, the valet of Lady Feltham's brother, Luke Harper, who had just returned from one of his long and dreary wanderings in darkest countries. Luke was a man who could be relied upon for doing what other men would not do; and leaving undone what the majority of his species affect. Told that his servant had once been convicted of stealing a lady's jewels, he replied that he knew all about it saw the man tried, and took a fancy to him. "I've had him now for five years," he said, "and he is as honest as I am. Besides, he was not in the house on Tuesday night, I gave him leave to spend it with his cousin at Cliphaw."

"Hum—m," observed the detective who was present. "That is Beckwith, the bookmaker. Does the gentleman know that James Tarleton got into his first trouble through betting?"

"I do. He lost more than he could pay in Melton's year, but he won considerably on Tuesday, and so did I on his tip. We got 15 to 1 about Bugler, and I allowed him to remain in the town to celebrate his victory."

"No one knows exactly when her ladyship's jewels were taken," observed the detective. "The safe might have been picked open when you were at the races yesterday."

"Nonsense! A thief who had time to pick the lock, would have had time to take everything in his reach. This is a case of *sneath*, and it was done when Harris had left the room and before Lady Feltham returned, an interval of at most fifteen minutes."

"We have only Mr Tarleton's word that he passed all night in town," the detective persisted. "He might have come back in time to do the snatching."

"And, my dear Luke [this from his brother-in-law], you must remember that the fellow has had no temptations since he has been in your service. You took him straight from prison to the wilds of Brazil."

"Where he had plenty. I once kept him on the Amazon in charge of provisions, and stayed away longer than I expected. He underwent horrible privations rather than touch them. I have given him power and created responsibility—nothing like that to stiffen a man's backbone—and he has never failed me. As for you [turning sharply on the detective] you are befogged in the cramped and Cockney traditions of Scotland Yard. Let me advise you not to add to the list of its blunders, I will work this out in my own way," and Luke stalked out of the room.

Feltham laughed. The detective was disgusted and indignant. Cramped and Cockney traditions! Blunders! Such profanity was enough to send an earthquake to Whitehall. "If that gentleman is going to interfere in my business," he swaggered, "I'd better go."

"You can do as you please," said his lordship. Alone with his man afterwards, Luke said, "They think you stole that necklet."

"After what has passed, I cannot blame them."

"Did you?"

"No, sir."

"Then help me to find out who did."

"Yes, sir."

Lady Feltham was somewhat consoled by the presence of her brother, whom she had not seen for several years. He left her a shy little girl in the schoolroom, and now she was a countess, showing him all the glories of The Towers. Passing through a conservatory which communicated with one of the smaller drawing-rooms, she

"Oh, I forgot the orchids—how ungrateful of me! You were the dearest of dear old brothers to send them, and they are such beauties. Look!" She gathered in her skirts and led the way through an alley of fragrance to the wall on which, clinging to bark cut in Brazilian forests, clustered the frail and beautiful blossoms. Are they not lovely? and see—here is a volunteer I have been watching for days. Some sort of creeper, I suppose. It was only about an inch long when I first noticed it, and now see how it has grown, and what a pretty crimson the leaves are! Do you know what its name is?"

"Yes—don't to that, Mag." He seized her wrist as she was about to touch the bright red leaves, and stumbling, they almost fell over some potted plants that were embedded in a strip of soft mould which skirted the wall below. At this moment the lady mentioned as Mrs Skitman appeared, and assisted them to repair the damage. My lady stood in fear of her Scotch headgardener.

"Where did you pick up that woman?" Luke asked his sister when they were alone again.

"What an expression! Why, she goes everywhere, and sees everything—well, I've known her keep men in a good humour during a ten days' frost. Don't you think her pretty?"

Pretty was the word. Soft fair hair, soft blue eyes, soft peachy complexion. A plump little figure, narrowing rather too suddenly at the waist; nice hands and feet, and always nattily dressed. Very clever at getting up games, charades, tableaux, theatricals, and so on. Soft-spoken and timid for all that. A woman's woman as well as a man's, Dora Skitman was indeed a welcome guest anywhere. She was the grass-widow of a colonial secretary—the best, dearest, and most unselfish of husbands—she said "for he gives me unlimited leave of absence on full pay." She was in great spirits at dinner that day, for had she not won thirty shillings on Cucumber over the hurdles? "I never bet more than half-crowns," she explained, "except once, on that wretched Hassad bey. Sir Frederick assured me that he could not lose, and his colours were so pretty!"

That night Luke said to his valet:

"Find out how much Colonel Cope lost on Bugler!"

"Yes, sir."

"And whether it was money, or for a settlement?"

"Yes, sir."

"Look at my poor arm, dear Lady Feltham," said Mrs Skitman, after breakfast, "something horrid must have stung me, and there are three more sore places higher up. They pained me all yesterday."

"You must have scratched them in your sleep," was the semi-professional reply. "Don't they look like burns?"

"They did. Red marks as large as a shilling with a raw centre from which watery matter exuded."

"I will get you some Pond's Extract, you poor dear," said her sympathising hostess, "you must keep them covered up."

"It's really dreadful," pouted the pretty Dora. "I cannot wear a low dress, and my sleeve hurts me. What can it be?"

"Look, Luke! look at poor Mrs Skitman's wrist! she thinks some poisonous thing must have stung her," said Lady Feltham, as her brother appeared.

Luke Harper looked, carelessly at first, but became interested. He unscrewed the big end of an operating-glass, and used it as a lens. "They will need cauterising," he said, at the end of his examination, "and the sooner it is done, the better."

Dora gave a little shriek, "Why, that would leave a mark."

"I have seen such sores before," he replied gravely, "and they do leave serious scars. You should see a surgeon at once."

"I will send," began Lady Feltham, but Dora interrupted.

"Oh, please don't take the trouble. I am going home to-morrow, and will consult Phillips. I am sure they are only stings."

When Tarleton had made his report as to Colonel Cope's losses,—easily obtained from his cousin through the other "bookies"—Luke proceeded.

"Do you remember those orchids I sent home from Rio?"

"Yes, sir."

"There was some Poison Oak root mixed up on the bark with one of them."

"Indeed, sir!"

"And it has grown into what is thought to be a very pretty creeper."

Tarleton smiled for an instant.

"The orchid to which it is attached is hanging up on the wall of the conservatory which leads out of the yellow drawing-room. You know that—that pretty creeper when you see it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Find it. Hide yourself somewhere near, and watch it all night. Let no one see you there."

"Yes, sir."

The dawn was just beginning to peep, when Luke heard a knock at his door.

"Who's there?"

"Tarleton, sir."

"Come in."

"Excuse me, sir, but there—there is a lady."

Luke jumped out of bed, donned slippers and dressing gown, and opened the door.

The next instant Dora Skitman was on her knees before him, crying.

"Oh! for God's sake, spare me!"

Something glittered in Tarleton's hand. It was Lady Feltham's necklet.

"Give that to me," said Luke, "and leave the room. This is rather compromising," he continued, to the

crushed and weeping woman, "but we can't help it. Please get up, and tell me what you propose to do."

"What can I do? Oh! have some pity on me, if you are a man. My husband—"

"I know all about you and your husband, poor fellow! I know of your mania for gambling, and how you nearly lost him his commission at Ceylon by taking bribes to enable you to indulge in it. I know that you and Colonel Cope in partnership lost one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds on Bugler's win, your half-crowns were 'ponies.' Neither of you had the money, or a quarter of it, for settling day. I daresay it was the old sea-saw—you relied on him, and he on you. I dare say he wanted you to draw on your husband, and this made you desperate."

"I was—I was, but I swear to you—"

"Don't. It doesn't matter in the least to me how you—you took the necklet. We will say that you yielded to a sudden temptation."

"That is Heaven's truth," she cried eagerly, "I did. Cope had nothing to do with it."

"I am glad of that. Now we have to make a bargain."

She flushed crimson. "I have wronged my husband almost ruined him in one way, but—oh! Mr Harper, be generous for his sake."

"It is for his sake only that I am going to screen you. But perhaps you would like to know first how I found you out."

"It seems like witchcraft," she sighed.

"No—merely observation and inquiry. You took too much trouble putting back the earth which my sister and I had disturbed in the orchid-house, with those delicate hands you would not let me help. That seemed odd. So much talk and lamentation over lost half-crowns was suspicious—to me. You, of all others, were hardest upon my servant. You ridiculed my assertion that he had become an honest man. Strange— isn't it? that he was the one to catch you digging up the necklet where you had buried it on the night of the ball?"

"How can you?"

"Know that you hid it there? Easily. The place was lit up with lamps and the glass became heated. The moisture condensed upon it and dropped. It dropped first (some of it), on a certain pretty creeper (which my sister admired, and would have touched, but I prevented her) and then it fell on your arm. That pretty creeper is the Poison Oak of South America, and it has marked you for life. Now do you understand why I had the place watched? You were going away, and there was no time to spare. Now then to business. You will leave this to-morrow, and go out to your husband as soon as possible. I do not ask for any promises because—well, I will not hurt your feelings. Do your best to give up gambling and keep honest, with this to ballast you, that if ever I hear of your committing another disgraceful act, I will expose this one. Now I think you had better get back to your own room as quickly as you can."

Early in the following week the papers contained an account of the clever manner in which the police had intercepted a package containing the jewels stolen from Lady Feltham.

Dora Skitman is with her husband in the West Indies to his delight. She has to wear high dresses, nor one of her beautiful arms has three holes in it (big enough to hold walnuts) caused, as she says, by the sting of a poisonous fly, when she was at some horrid races in England.

TRAINING: ITS BEARING ON HEALTH.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE IN THE "NEW REVIEW."

The general principles of training underlie the preparation for any kind of athletic exercise. In addition to this each sport has its own special code of training rules built up by the experience of shrewd and keenly interested observers. The details of these I must leave to specialists; I can only touch on a few points in which as a doctor I am particularly interested, and for the sake of convenience I will take rowing as the text of my remarks. There can be no doubt, I think, that much of the harm which used to be laid at the door of rowing was in reality attributable to the injudicious system of training which candidates for aquatic honours had to go through not so very long ago. The rules as regards diet were needlessly Spartan, or, rather, they were more adapted for purely carnivorous animals than for human beings; they caused indigestion and loss of appetite in many cases without any compensating advantages. The boils which used to give rise to so much suffering among crews in training were the direct result of the lowered vitality induced by unsuitable diet. The great truth that in the matter of food hard and fast rules as uncompromising as the laws of the Medes and Persians are unphysiological has at last penetrated the *dura mater* of trainers, and is even beginning to find its way into the medical mind. In some recent essays on food Sir William Roberts, one of our men of light and leading on this subject, arrives at the conclusion that after all the real criterion of the suitability of any particular article of food is to be found in answers to the questions, Do you like it? and Does it agree with you? In fact, the real guide is natural desire tempered by experience. The foregoing remarks refer to the nature of the food taken, but they apply equally to the quantity. However, there are certain things which must be used very sparingly, if at all, in training. Such things as pastry, rich soups and sauces, oily fish, like herring, mackerel, eels, or salmon, game, pork, and fat meat generally, potatoes, beetroot, &c., which have a decided tendency to produce fat, and anything, as for example cheese, which experience may have shown

to be difficult of digestion, should be avoided. Apart, however, from those things which are directly contra-indicated, considerable latitude may with advantage be allowed in respect both of the nature and the amount of food taken.

I am indebted to an Oxford friend for the following details as to the present system of diet adopted by the young University athletes training for the great aquatic event of the year. On getting up at 7.15 a.m. they take a biscuit and a glass of milk, then they go for a gentle walk for a mile. Breakfast, at 8.30, consists of tea or cocoa (two cups at the most), sole or some other kind of fish, chop, with a poached egg on it, and some green food. No marmalade (for which Oxford men, unless they are much belied, have a weakness) is allowed till two weeks before the race. At luncheon they have cold meat, with one glass of beer. At dinner, the *menu* includes fish, chicken, turkey, or joint (always some kind of fresh meat), milk pudding, and stewed fruit (rhubarb by preference); two glasses of beer are allowed, and after dinner one orange and a glass of port may be taken. At 10 p.m. they go to bed.

This seems to me a very sensible dietary, with plenty of muscle-forming elements in it, but not too carnivorous. I particularly approve of the breakfast which, though of Homeric abundance, and appalling to a person of indifferer digestion, must give a healthy young man a solid basis of support to begin the day on. Jackson, Byron's pugilistic guide, philosopher, and friend, and a famous trainer of prize-fighters, used to begin training on a clear foundation by a little preliminary physicing. He fed his men principally on beef and mutton, the lean of fat meat being preferred; veal, lamb, and pork, he rightly held to be less digestible.

Fish he thought a "watery kind of diet," suitable for those who wish to sweat themselves down. Stale bread was the only vegetable food allowed. The quantity of fluid permitted was three and a half pints a day, but fermented liquors were absolutely forbidden. Two full meals with a light supper were usually taken. The amount of exercise was very great, as indeed it had need to have been in order to work off the waste products of so much animal food. The great defect of this system is the prescription of vegetables, and it is only within comparatively recent times that this pernicious superstition has been finally got rid of. I do not, however, suppose that, with the amount of exercise Jackson made his pupils undergo, the want of vegetables did much real harm. The gauchos of South America, who almost past their lives in the saddle, and who lead a life of constant activity resembling that of a carnivorous animal, scarcely ever taste anything but beef; it should be added, however, that, as Darwin tells us, they do not eat largely even of that. Sir Francis Head relates that for many weeks together, while riding in the Pampas, he ate nothing whatever but beef very roughly cooked, and though at the same time he endured an immense amount of fatigue he never felt exhausted.

Great as are the virtues of a beefsteak, however, there are many men whom a too carnivorous diet does not suit, and in such cases Nature is a better guide than all the physicians in the world. In connection with this subject, it cannot be too clearly understood that men can grow into full strength and can maintain the most vigorous physique on any diet from which the food stuffs necessary for the proper nourishment of the body can be extracted in sufficient quantity. As Dr. Parkes says, "The Personal Care of Health," p. 19, "formerly throughout the north of England and Scotland there were successive generations of some of the finest men in the world who lived on oatmeal and milk, and on the opposite side of the globe we find the splendid races of Northern India living on barley, wheat, millet, and rice." The Roman gladiator trained on barley, and the Roman soldier in campaigns when meat could not be got carried corn, which he ground in hand-mills, and then boiled in water, and made a strong vegetable soup, something like the old English fermenty. On this food he marched and conquered as no other race has done." In spite of this I do not think that young Englishmen, especially of the class which supplies University oarsmen, would care to train on barley; they will probably think that meat is good enough for them.

It is now, I understand, generally admitted that, though it is well to limit the amount of liquid taken during training, it is quite possible for a man to get himself into excellent condition without undergoing the tortures of unsatisfied thirst. In this respect, also, the Oxford system is in harmony with the principles of physiology and the dictates of common sense. There can be no harm in a glass or two of sound ale or a little light wine such as hock or claret at dinner. The glass of port afterwards I confess I think unnecessary as long as the training process is well borne. If, however, a man shows any signs of falling into the state known as "over trained," that is to say, when the reducing process is too rapid or too severe, a little port or dry champagne at meals may be found beneficial.

Spirits should be strictly abstained from, as they tend to prevent the elimination of carbonic acid. Excessive drinking of water, or of gaseous mineral waters, should on no account be indulged in, but I do not think that any harm can be done by drinking a moderate amount of water immediately after exercise. Although this is contrary to the general view, physicians and physiologists have for some time recognised its truth. The fallacy is still, unfortunately, acted on in dealing with horses, the poor beasts being often driven quickly in hot weather, without being allowed even a mouthful of water. In India, where the natives are devoted to their horses, water without stint is allowed, and this is also true of the Cape of Good Hope, and no evil results have, so far as I know, been seen to ensue.

With regard to sleep I thoroughly agree with Dr. Lee that the duration of it "must be left entirely to the demands of the system and should not be interrupted,

however long it may continue." There is, perhaps, no surer sign of health than the capacity of sleeping soundly for several hours on end. It is not only the ravelled sleeve of care that is knit up by sleep, but the worn tissues have time to recover themselves, and on waking the system is like a watch that has been wound up. It is not so much the quantity of sleep that is important as the quality; and if there is a certain amount of truth in the old saying that one hour before midnight is worth two after, it is because in healthy persons the first sleep is usually sounder than any that follows. An excellent sign of good "condition" is complete recuperation after short sleep, that is to say, the power of waking refreshed after six or even five hours of good sleep. This shows that the system easily recovers itself after fatigue, and this is one of the physical characteristics that most help to prolong life. Among a number of centenarians mentioned by Sir George Humphry, this quality of being fully refreshed by comparatively short sleep was present in a very large proportion. On the other hand, there is no surer sign of overwork than disturbed sleep, and this symptom in a man under training should always be looked on with suspicion.

A COOL CUSTOMER

A great deal has been written of the danger of implicitly trusting to the value of circumstantial evidence, and many "frightful examples" have been adduced as solemn warnings. Here is the last contribution to the list.

Two cowboys once met on a Texas plain and rode along together. They were strangers to each other, and their notions as to the merits of the Decalogue were about as loose as Deeming's. Suddenly one of the "boys" made a suspicious movement towards his hip-pocket. Instantly the other drew his revolver and shot him dead. The live "boy" then dismounted, gazed steadily at his victim, and said to himself—

"Now, I wonder if he was really going to shoot me. The evidence was agin him, but any way, I'll see for myself."

Turning the body over, he discovered that the only murderous weapon the dead man bore was a flask of fighting whiskey, and then in sorrowful tones he said—

"Darn me for a fool! I've killed an innocent man and a perfect gentleman at that. He wasn't going to shoot me; he merely intended to invite me to have a drink." And then as he drew his sleeve across his mouth, he continued, "The last wishes of the deceased shall be duly respected."

Then he emptied the flask at one gulp, and went on his way rejoicing.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

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

THE OSTRICH

Next week I purpose giving an account of a visit to an ostrich farm, with full notes on the details and management of the establishment. The ostrich referred to is of course the true African species, but I shall include under the one heading notes on the native so-called ostrich or Rhea.

THE OIDIUM OF THE VINE

In the new weekly paper devoted to agricultural interests recently issued, called "La Agricultura," is a preliminary article upon this destructive parasite of the vine. Its scientific name is *Uncinula spiralis*, and its place in the vegetable kingdom is amongst the parasitic fungi. It is recognised by spreading like a whitish down over the plant, especially the inner side of the leaves, which in consequence of its action fade and curl and by their loss of vitality weaken and injure the plant.

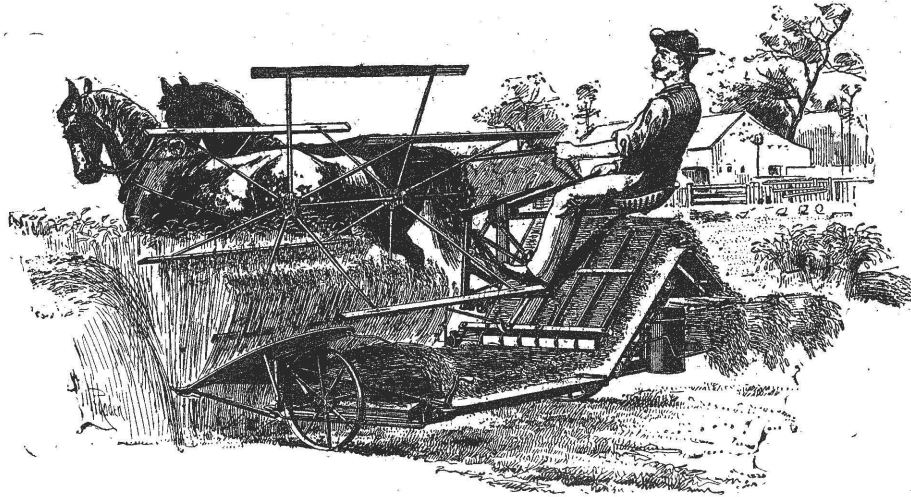
The fungoid growth spreads to the fruit then in process of formation, and causes it to shrivel and die. Under the microscope the fungus is seen to be a network of white intertwined filaments extended over the green parts of the vine to which the filaments are attached by tiny rootlets or suckers, through which the fungus absorbs the nutriment necessary for its development, this nutriment being, the chlorophyll or green colouring matter of the plant.

The mode of reproduction of the fungus is by means of spores, which being inconceivably light are carried by the wind from leaf to leaf and from plant to plant.

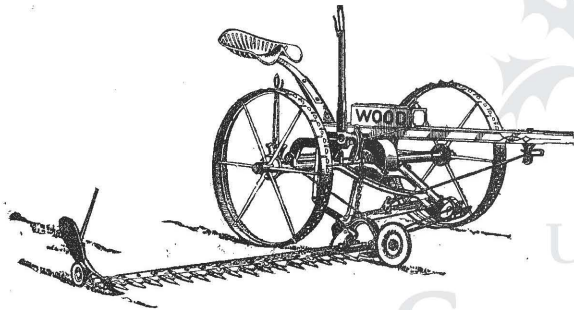
The species of oidium found in this country has a special mode of development, or rather reproduction, by means of winter receptacles, which receptacles, which are found in autumn on the plant in the form of reddish stains, which on being microscopically examined are found to be full of spores, which under the combined influence of warmth and moisture rapidly germinate and spread. It is therefore necessary to attack the fungus at the early stage of its growth, to prevent the plant growing up weak and unhealthy.

WALTER A. WOOD'S

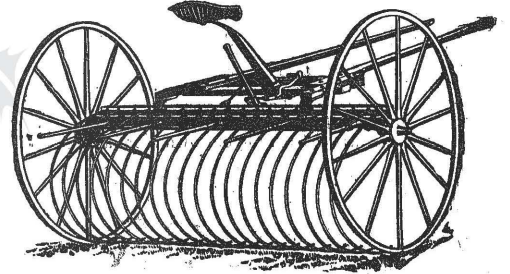
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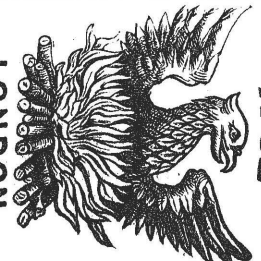
AGENTE:

Juan Wallace - Piedad 559

CONTRA INCENDIOS

PHENIX

PHENIX
LONDON



1782