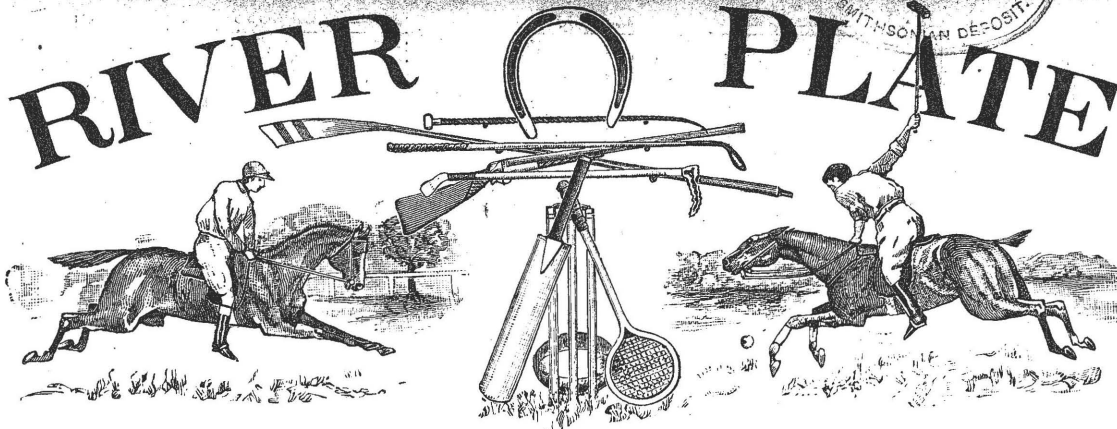


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Vol. IV., No. 82.

Buenos Aires, Wednesday, January 25, 1893.

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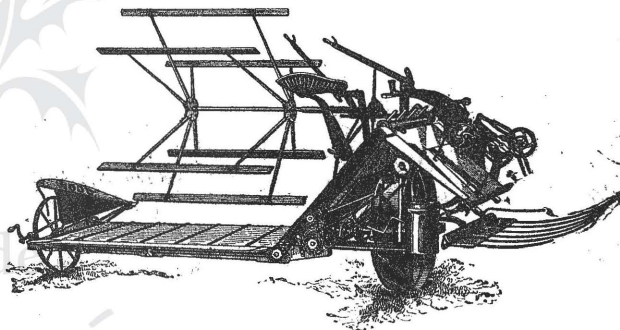
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NOTE. — SEE BACK PAGE.



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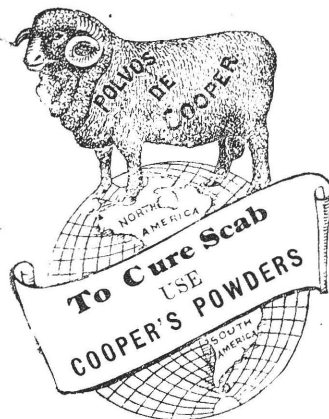
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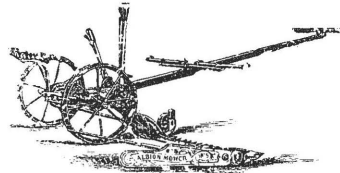
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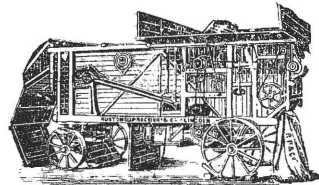
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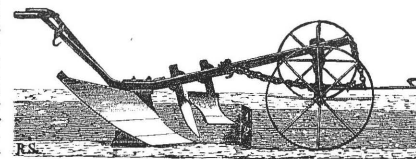
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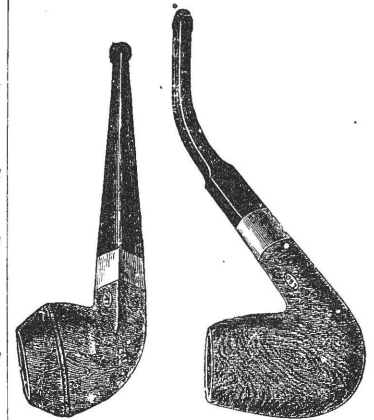
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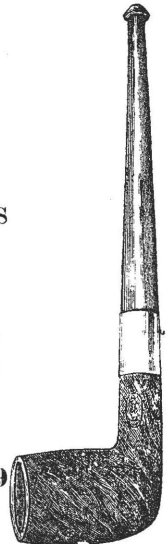
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## HOME NEWS

### RACING

For the week ending on December 24th there is no racing to record, and for some mails to come there is no race of particular interest to look forward to. Betting, however on the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby is fairly brisk. Offers of 700 to 200 on the field for the former event are frequent, and the following shows the price of the Derby horses on Dec. 23rd:

	Taken	Offered
Isinglass	9 to 2	9 to 2
Meddler	5 to 1	9 to 2
Raeburn	10 to 1	10 to 1
Raveasbury	100 to 9	100 to 9
Childwick	100 to 6	100 to 6
Company	—	100 to 1

15 to 8 agst Isinglass and Meddler, coupled (offered, 2 to 1 wanted).

Evens on Isinglass, Meddler, Raeburn, and Raveasbury, mixed (offered, 6 to 5 wanted).

Amongst interesting items of news from home is the sale of Peter, to go to Belgium. Lord Rosslyn has only received £2000 for his handsome horse, or about a third of what he cost two years ago. Peter's victory in the Royal Hunt Cup in 1881 will always be spoken of as one of the most extraordinary races ever run. He stopped and kicked half a mile from home, fell back last, then came on again and won.

This year's Grand National will be worth £2,500 and the Lancashire steeplechase will be of the value of £3000. The rise, however in the value of stakes in steeplechasing does not seem to improve the quality of steeplechasers, in fact there is said to be a corresponding fall in the class of animals now running under Grand National Hunt rules.

### ATHLETICS

At a meeting of the general committee of the Amateur Athletic Association held at Birmingham on December 17th, the following records were accepted:

600 Yards.—1min 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, by E. C. Bredin, L.A.C., at the L.A.C.'s autumn meeting at Stamford Bridge, Sept. 24, 1892.

Five Miles.—25min 7sec, by S. Thomas, Essex Beagles, at Herne Hill, Oct. 22, 1892.

Six Miles.—30min 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, by Thomas, at the same place and time.

Seven Miles.—35min 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, by Thomas, at the same place and time.

Twelve Miles.—1h 2min 43sec, by Thomas, at the same place and time.

Throwing the Hammer.—134ft 7in, by W. J. M. Barry, Southport A.C., at the Manchester A.C.'s meeting, July, 23, 1892. No claim was made by the N.C.A.A. for Barry's 137ft at the Salford Harriers meeting, Sept. 3, 1892.

It was decided at the meeting not to accept records accomplished in races where assistance is rendered by pacemakers. This, it will be seen, was not allowed to interfere with the 600 yards record made by E. C. Bredin, but the five miles record of S. Thomas made at the Romford meeting was rejected, doubtless for some substantial reasons.

A meeting provided over by the Lord Mayor of London, of delegates from metropolitan athletic and bicycling clubs was held on December 17th, to discuss the best course to be taken by athletes with a view to aiding the funds of the Metropolitan Hospitals. It was resolved that an athletic festival should be held, and that a committee of twenty athletes and an equal number of cyclists should be appointed to carry out the affair.

### ROWING

The dates for Henley Regatta have been fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 5th, 6th and 7th. It is to be hoped the weather will be more favourable in 1893 than in 1892 for this popular fixture.

The National Regatta Committee have issued their report for 1892, with a statement of accounts. It may perhaps be remembered that when the regatta was established in 1880 there was an enormous entry list, but in the two following years there was a great falling off in the number of entries, though as regards quality there was no deterioration whatever. The committee last year decided that no man should enter for more than two events, which may account for fewer entries, but the rowing of the competitors showed vast improvement.

The regatta having now been held for the three years for which it was originally established, it becomes a question for consideration whether it has answered the purposes for which it was designed. It certainly has not as yet produced a sculler likely to become champion of the world in the immediate future. Still, it most decidedly has improved and developed professional rowing to an extent scarcely anticipated.

There being a considerable sum of money in hand, irrespective of any subscriptions which may be collected another year, it is presumed that the regatta will not be allowed to drop, but its future must rest with the patrons, committee, and subscribers.

### CRICKET.

Lord Hawke's cricket eleven in India has met with general success, though they have found some of the home elevens by no means easy nuts to crack. One or two of the latest matches, of which we have received accounts, had to be left drawn, owing to insufficient time in which to finish them. When the tour is finished we will give a resumé of it as soon as we receive particulars. Lord Hawke's team consists of—Lord Hawke (captain), Mr. J. N. Hornsby, Mr. A. E. Gibson, Mr. A. J. L. Hill, Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. C. W. Wright, Mr. J. S. Robinson, Mr. G. T. Vernon, Mr. J. A. Gibbs, Mr. G. A. Foljambe, and Mr. C. G. H. Heselting.

We are sorry to read that the young Surrey bowler and splendid all round cricketer George Lohmann, is suffering from an affection of the lungs. His doctor advised him to proceed either to South Africa or Australia, and so, in company with Maurice Read, he left for the Cape on Dec. 17th, the expenses of both being borne by the Surrey Club. It is to be hoped that the voyage will be found sufficiently beneficial to the popular cricketer that he will be able to take his place again in the county eleven next season.

### CYCLING

We read in the "Field" that P. J. Berlo, a well-known American racing man, is said to have built himself a bicycle of extraordinary lightness. The framework is constructed of 22-gauge steel tubing, such as is used for gunbarrels. It is of the Safety pattern, with two 27in wheels and pneumatic tyres, whilst the rims are reported to be of wood. The weight is said to be 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb, but it is not stated whether, in arriving at this, the ridiculous expedient sometimes practised over here was resorted to, of divesting the machine of saddle, pedals, and such like indispensable accessories. To prove that the structure is strong enough for practical purposes, Berlo, who scales over 12st, is said to have ridden it ten miles on the road without any mishap. The machine, which is geared to 66in, is, of course, intended only for racing, and, after it has been exhibited at the World's Fair, it will be used by Berlo for this purpose. It does not at all follow that such a frail instrument will be easier of propulsion than one of greater weight, as it is well known amongst racing men that when the attempt to secure lightness is pushed beyond certain limits, a loss of rigidity results that is far more detrimental to high speed or easy running than the extra weight. Zimmerman, for instance, expressed a preference for a substantial machine over one of exceedingly light construction, and most riders, whether racing men or tourists, hold the opinion that it is a fatal mistake to sacrifice rigidity to lightness.

### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

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

### OSTRICHES AND OSTRICH FARMING

In consequence of the fact that in order to prevent the exportation of ostriches from South Africa, the South African Government have imposed an export duty of £100 per bird and £5 per egg, and that the price of birds in Australia is regulated by the price of an imported South African bird, the Argentine ostrich farmers, who are some five or six in number, have recently seen the value of their business and their stock much increased, and although there are at present only about five hundred birds in the country, there is little doubt that the possession of an ostrich farm is likely to be in a few years a recognised industry.

A few days ago I visited, in company with Mr

A. Walker, the ostrich farm of Mr Nagel, situated about five minutes' walk from Monte Grande station, F. C. Sud. The sight of this well managed cabaña is as gratifying as unexpected. I need not describe the house of the proprietor, which is a comfortable and well built quinta house, but I must acknowledge the courtesy of Mr and Mrs Nagel, who, knowing our object in visiting them, showed us the whole of the establishment and answered our questions as to its working.

Mr Nagel has been several years in the business, having only removed his cabaña from the neighbourhood of Adrogué to its present locality. He now owns a herd of about eighty birds of various ages, all, with the exception of ten, having been bred by himself. The increase of seventy does not represent the whole of the increase on the original stock, as a considerable number of birds have been sold for exportation, etc.

The cabaña extends over an area of seventeen squares, a portion of which is planted with alfalfa and maize as food for the stock.

The birds are all in first rate health, and the breeding birds are confined in pairs in roomy paddocks fenced with wire, separated from each other by walks all round and between them to prevent the males fighting, as is their custom during the season.

In winter the birds are kept together in a potrero, but are separated when the pairing commences.

In the corner of each paddock is a small space partitioned off to form a corral in which a single bird can be driven and there handled. The birds have and require little or no shelter, their habits and the nature of their original home rendering it unnecessary, although Mr Nagel says that an ostrich can appreciate the shade as well as any other animal, and during the heat of the day will lie by preference under trees if there are any about.

The birds are not allowed to sit on their eggs, but the latter are collected and hatched artificially in an incubator. The results of artificial hatching are very satisfactory, a large percentage of the eggs hatching out well. At birth the young ostrich very much resembles a partridge, and requires a good deal of care, being kept for some time during the night in an "artificial mother," but let out during the warm part of the day. In wet weather the young birds are taken by a lift into a loft in a large galpon, which is divided into loose boxes in order to accommodate the birds better.

The adult birds are fed on alfalfa and maize, the alfalfa being chopped fine in order to aid digestion and give better alimentary results.

At six months' old the first extraction of feathers takes place, and afterwards the feathers are regularly taken as follows: white feathers every eight months and black and grey feathers every six months. The latter are plucked out carefully but the former, the white, are cut at about two inches from the body, the shaft being left in another two months and then extracted. As the feather attains its full and best growth in six months this explains why white feathers are only obtained every eight months.

The value of these feathers varies much, prices having ranged from as high as £60 to as low as £16 per lb. for white feathers the latter being the current price to-day.

The average yield of all classes of feathers may be taken to be about 2 lb. per annum in weight. There are on an average 45 to 50 quill feathers, and a fair yield at each plucking is, quills 5 ounces, tail 5 ounces, black and drab 6 ounces.

Fashions necessarily change, and exercise considerable influence on the demand for and sale of feathers from the various parts of the bird, even the small feathers at times being in great demand for boas, trimmings, etc.

Mr Nagel informed us that he can find a ready market in Buenos Aires for the product of his cabaña, and can even obtain somewhat higher prices than if he sent the feathers to England.

A little is done here in the sale of adult birds, which range in price from \$500 m.n. upwards.

Referring again to the incubators one is struck by the ingenious arrangement whereby the heating of the apparatus beyond the necessary grade acts upon a piece of metal, so placed as to open a valve and at once cause the water to be cooled to the necessary standard. The incubators are kept in a special building, and at the time of our visit there were two in operation, with about 20 eggs in each. The eggs will hatch out early in February.

The birds are kept well supplied with water pumped by horses. Some 5000 gallons of water require to be raised every day for the purposes of the cabaña.

(Continued on page 5).

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Complete Assortment of Cricket and Lawn Tennis Sets.

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On accounts current and deposits at sight	1 %	nil
On deposits at 30 days' notice	3 "	2 %
On deposits at 90 days' fixed	4 "	3 %
On deposits at 6 months	5 "	4 %
On deposits at 12 months	conventional	4 %
On accounts current	nil	nil
On deposits at 7 days' notice	2 %	3 %
Do. 30 do. do.	3 %	4 %
Do. 90 do. fixed	4 %	5 %
On debit balances in account current	9 %	12 %

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

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Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

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Ostriches are not easy birds to handle. They possess little intelligence and never seem to recognize their keepers, being apt to inflict serious forward kicks with their powerful legs, sufficient to break with one blow a man's arm or leg. Removal from one place to another causes the birds to go back considerably in their condition and interferes with their laying, hence Mr Nagel does not expect for a time as good results, as he otherwise would have had if he had not had to remove his cabaña.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have established amongst us a profitable industry capable of indefinite extension, and we feel great pleasure in bringing before the readers of this paper the foregoing note of our visit to the cabaña of one of the pioneers of ostrich farming in the River Plate.

## ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

It has rained heavily, according to the latest news from the Pampa Central, in that vast territory during the past few days, and cattle owners have had their fears regarding the falling off in condition of their herds thereby dissipated, and within two months it is expected that novillos will be fit to send to the saladeros. The wool of the Pampa Central has been of better quality this season than ever before known, but the prices obtained by growers have not fulfilled their expectations.

A saladero in the Banda Oriental is negotiating on this side for the purchase of four thousand novillos. The difficulty in completing the business lies at present in the arranging of prices for the boats in which to take the cattle over.

Liebig's meat factory in Fray Bentos has suspended operations until next month, having killed 6348 head from the 6th to the 16th of the month. Some of the saladeros in the Banda Oriental are paying high prices for really fat animals which are very scarce owing to the drought having made the camps extremely bare of grass, and from \$12 to \$13 gold has lately been frequently paid for good cattle.

A writer to the "Field" of January, 1888, who was a resident upon an Australian bush range, writes thus of the language of cattle:

"The trumpet-like call of a beast seeking his fellows, like all high notes, can be heard at a great distance; especially at night: and is like the long-drawn 'coo-ee' of a black fellow. The muffled bleat of a cow calling a calf to her side is very different to the satisfied grunt when he comes to her. The mingled wailing and roaring that cattle will raise—over a piece of carrion or newly spilt blood—is one of the wildest sounds ever heard. The short bellow by which the leaders tell the herd that water is nigh is unmistakable by a drover: and so is the scared cry of a frightened calf which will bring down every beast within hearing to its aid. Very fierce is the bellow of an angry cow or bullock, and loud the whistling snort with which it charges; very different from the surly grumbling of a fierce old bull when he scents intruders on his territory. The lamentation of a cow over her dead offspring is sadder than the wail of an Irish keener: and the deep-toned challenge which bull sends forth to rival bull in the moon-lit forest must sound like the roar of a lion: followed, as it is, by a resounding thud—like the blow of an axe upon a tree—when the great heads meet each other in battle."

We read that efforts to induce a good exhibit of foreign live stock at the Chicago Exhibition have resulted favourably, and the prospect now is that there will be exhibited from Canada, approximately, 1000 animals; France, 125; England, 150; Germany, 100; Australia, 100. Favourable replies have generally been received to special requests made of South American countries and others to include in their exhibits specimens of their fleece-bearing animals. Everything possible has been done to encourage a large representation from abroad, and the importance of the matter has been brought frequently to the attention of commissions representing foreign countries.

An important contract has just been entered into by one of the best known freezing establishments here for the monthly supply of a million kilos of beef for Rio de Janeiro. This contract represents a monthly export of from two to two thousand five hundred fat novillos. The conditions of the contract, as to prices, are reserved.

Messrs A. Schutt and Co. sold on Monday 24,000 kilos of wool from Messrs Guerrero Bro's estancia, La Postera, at the following prices: fine wool at \$7.80 the ten kilos, Lincoln at \$8.50, black face at \$6.10, Lincoln lambs' wool at \$7.00, belly wool \$3.80.

Official returns show the export of dry ox and cow hides to the United States and Europe during 1892 to have amounted to 1,637,092 hides. This means that over two million hides must be yearly produced in the country.

Wheat from the South of the province of Buenos Aires has begun to arrive in the market, and the grain on the whole appears to be of special quality. The crop at Trenque Lauquen is said to be an especially fine one, and from Pigue, where a fair quality has already been sold to be delivered in February at \$7.75 the hundred kilos, the reports are also most encouraging. Bahia Blanca will probably be the centre market for the wheat from most of the Southern camps this season.

An important sale of wool was made by Messrs Unzué and Sons last week. The wool which amounted to about 100,000 kilos and was deposited in the Central Market, sold from \$6.60 to 7.40 the ten kilos, and the sale was of importance on account of the quantity and quality of the wool which was fine mestiza from "pasto fuerte."

The following notes, concerning the condition of the camps in the districts mentioned, which we have received from the Postmaster General, will be found of interest:

Fair—The drought is being felt in a very alarming manner and many estancieros are obliged to move their stock to where there is plenty of water and grass.

Mar Chiquito—Camps are in fair condition, the harvest is good, and cattle are in good condition.

Godoy—It has rained during the last few days so the camps look well and the crops of vegetables promise to be abundant.

Rauch—The locusts have invaded the district and cover the camps. The cattle in general are in good condition.

Gadara—It has rained copiously during the second fortnight of the month. The crops have suffered considerably on account of the past drought.

Rodriguez—The camps have improved greatly from the abundant rain which has fallen, but on account of the high winds which have blown at the same time the improvement has not been so great as expected.

Vicente Casares—Several fires have occurred lately in the neighbouring camps owing to the drought, two of which were serious, and but for the recent rain the damage would have been greater. The rain has come almost too late to revive the growing crops, and the cattle have suffered greatly from the long drought.

Matanzas—Camps, crops, and cattle are in good condition after the late rains. Large mangas of locusts have made their appearance.

Tapalqué—Both cattle and crops are in good condition.

Llavallol—Camps and cattle are improving after the late rains. Large quantities of locusts are in the district.

Mar del Plata—The wheat harvest has commenced. Camps for the greater part are in bad condition, cattle are in good condition.

Tengüé—The late rains have improved the growing crops a little, and the condition of both camps and cattle is very satisfactory.

Necochea—Cattle and sheep continue in good condition and healthy, the weather is perfect.

Oreiza—It has rained lately and now threatens rain. Cattle generally are in good condition, and the maize crop looks well.

Chascomús—It has rained here only a very little so the camps and cattle are not in very good condition, though the latter are healthy. The weather continues dry though cool.

Elizalde—Both camps and cattle have improved greatly from the recent rains.

Rio Santiago—The cattle are in good condition after the rain, the weather is fine.

Juarez—The crops are wretched here owing to the damage caused by the "bicho moro." The maize and wheat crops are only moderately good, though, had it rained more often, they would have been splendid. Camps and cattle are in fair condition.

Tristan Suarez—Camps are improving after the late rains. The cattle and sheep are in good condition. The camps look well.

Villa Elisa—Owing to abundant rain the crops will not give bad results, the condition of the camps and cattle is satisfactory.

Punta Lara—Cattle are in satisfactory condition, the camps look fairly well but a little more rain is wanted.

Tolosa—It has rained plentifully during the early part of the month and the crops look well.

Maipu—It has rained here but little, though sufficient to improve the condition of the crops growing. Cattle continue in good condition, and the camps are in fair state after the rain.

Tuyu—The rain fell here just in time to save the camps which are now improving greatly. The cattle are recovering their condition quickly.

Loreto—It has rained well here, and crops, as well as cattle, are in fair condition.

Atamisqué—It has also rained plentifully here, and crops and cattle are in a satisfactory state.

Salavina—The weather here has been very dry, the harvest of wheat is good and the cattle and growing crops are in fair condition.

Ojo de Agua—The weather is dry and the crops in a bad state; the harvest is stopped; cattle are in fair condition.

Roble—The weather is rainy, Cattle, growing crops and harvest fairly good.

Saladillo—It has rained well here, and cattle are in fair condition. There was no harvest. Growing crops in a fair state.

Vinara—Cattle are in moderate condition. Rain has been frequent, There are no growing crops nor was there harvest.

Frias—The weather is rainy; cattle are in good condition; crops and harvest good.

San Pedro—It has rained a little here; cattle and crops are in fair condition.

The wheat harvest of the La Luisa Colony, Trenque Lauquen, will give this year 2,280,000 kilos.

To-day Messrs Bullrich and Co. offer for sale at their yard the stock, plant, fittings, carts, machinery, etc., of the estancias of the late Don Alejo Arocena in Olavarría. The stock consists of some 65,000 sheep and 18,500 cattle, besides horses.

Mr Thomas Bell has sold 84 pure Lincoln rams from his estancia El Rincon, at the price of \$320 each, to Mr Perkins of Chacabuco.

The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock and Produce Agency bought from Sr. Francisco Pradere, of La Noria in Cañuelas, and Matanzas in Marcos Paz, 200 novillos at \$100 a head, and 300 others at \$90 a head. These bullocks, which are of most excellent class, size and weight, will be shipped shortly for England, and are well worthy of a visit as a sample of the class of animal required for the European markets.

Sr L. Pereyra has sold the wool from the whole of his camps to Mr C. W. Fremery, at a price which is rumoured to be about \$7 the ten kilos, received at the estancias.

Sr Terrason recommenced work at his freezing establishment at San Nicolás on Monday last. During the previous week he bought sheep from \$4.50 to \$6.80 per head.

Lincoln sheep, weighing up to sixty kilos, have been lately bought, largely for exportation to Liverpool, at the useful price of \$8 each.

The saladero of Spangenberg, Gualeguaychú, after a thorough renovation, is about to recommence work. The new machinery includes all the latest improvements for preserving, and making extract of meat.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for and opinions expressed or statements made in any letters that may be sent to *River Plate Sport and Pastime* for publication].

### THE ABSURD DEFINITION OF "PROFESSIONAL."

Buenos Aires, January 15.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—  
I read in your issue of 18th inst. an article under the above heading, containing an attack—worthy by its erudition and classical quotation, of the "Times" young man himself—upon the rules of the A.A.A. as regards the difference between an amateur and a professional. I do not propose to enter into an argument with "J. Nib" with regard to his idea of a professional, beyond remarking that the definition as it exists at present has fully answered the purposes for which it was created, and has done wonders in raising amateur athletics from the disrepute into which they had fallen through the want of it.

But, Mr Editor, I really must take exception to the examples "J. Nib" adduces in support of his arguments against the term "professional."

Let me remind your correspondent that in the cases of the philatelist, numismatist and bibliomanist (sic) and other long words that run so smoothly from that J. nib. No legislation for the protection of these professions or pastimes exists, and that therefore no definition has been found necessary, for which reason no individual (not even "J. Nib" himself) can decide whether a philatelist who sells stamps is a post office —I mean professional—or not, or a bibliomanist (sic) a bookseller or otherwise, any more than anybody is competent to decide whether a man who washes himself is necessarily dirty or a man who is born in a stable a donkey, and so on.

To revert to the question of the A.A.A. rules, I note that "J. Nib" "encloses his card, by which you will see that he is not an athlete himself!"

Here, indeed, is a "monstrous non sequitur," and leads one to suggest that as he is not an athlete, possibly he knows nothing about athletics.—Yours truly,  
THE PEN-HOLDER.

### AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.

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

Dear Sir,—  
With considerable interest I have read your reproduction of a note published in the "Montevideo Times," and your very sensible footnote in reply to same. You have answered the note so well that very little remains to be said, but, with your permission, I should like to say that little.

Does the gentleman (I take him to be a gentleman-*à-la-mode* what the result would be were his notions carried into effect? Has he had sufficient experience of the subject to enable him to suggest or propose such a revolution as his letter indicates? I think not, I hope not, for if I imagined for one moment that his suggestion was that of a man of experience, I should cease to call him a gentleman.

We all know that the sport of kings—horseracing—has become almost purely a matter of business, that the few exceptions to this present rule are those rich men who still hold on to the good old idea of racing for honour's sake. We all know that the same noble sport of horseracing has been prostituted (I can use no other word) to a vast extent, for the sake of money grubbing. We also know that for the sake of money many a good horse, backed for millions of public funds, has been purposely pulled by his jockey, thereby losing for the public and the owner all they have disbursed for their fancy. This is a matter of two beings, man and horse, and sometimes the latter cannot be pulled. What would be the result if we reduced athletics to the same level? An athlete has no horse to control or run away with him, he has himself only to look after, and should it once become solely a matter of money how many men would run straight?

We still have several recreations which we hold to as recreations for the honour of winning; athletics is one of them, and with this object the Amateur Athletic Association was formed, first of all in the British Isles, afterwards in the Colonies, and last of all in the River Plate. Should the "Montevideo Times" correspondent's suggestion be adopted, should we have men of culture running for money prizes, no line could be drawn between them, however honest their particular intentions, and those money grubbing scoundrels who, between 25 and 40 years of age, did their very best to ruin professional athletics. The love of personal gain led them to such lack of conscience that professional pedestrianism almost died a natural death. Amateur athletics succeeded the professional and, so strict was the understanding at first, that the amateur was forced to prove himself a gentleman amateur; this definition has since been abolished, much to the detriment of athletics in general, for we see thousands of so-called amateurs running for pots, which they intend to sell, and also running, in combination with the bookmakers, to swindle the public.

The moment money comes into the question honesty takes a back seat. I have seen several instances here in the River Plate, where what is called a "Sport" (an utter misnomer) has been established at athletic meetings and regattas, with the result that able men, who could have won, purposely lost, because they were too hot favourites, and had hit on the expedient of gaining money by backing some one else. Are we to come down to this? Is a noble sport to be reduced to a dishonest counterfeit? Let the correspondent of the "Montevideo Times" consider this eventually seriously, and, if he be the gentleman I take him to be, he will cease from entertaining any such subversive measures as he suggests.

In conclusion, your last paragraph leans somewhat towards a suggestion that the Association might have made an exception in the case of the tug-of-war at the Columbia Skating Rink. In answer, let me tell you that, if we wish to keep athletics pure, the laws of the Association must be as "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." Any divergence from these laws would establish a dangerous precedent. I am, yours truly,

E. T. CHRISTIAN.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

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

Dear Sir,

With regard to the letter from your correspondent "J. Nib," written from Montevideo on Jan. 3rd, on the subject of amateur running for money prizes, I should like to make a few remarks. Mr. J. N. is pleased to hold with great self-satisfaction, that a man cannot be considered a professional in any form of athleticism until it be shown that he derives all or a considerable portion of his living from so doing. "Considerable portion" is charmingly vague, and is just the sort of word-framing that would lead to endless warfare with the win-tie-or-wrangle school.

Surely at a time when more than one-half of the Varsity athletes hold severely aloof from competing even in the championships, owing to the fear of being accused of "pot hunting," and when football is fast becoming a gate-money business in which the man who plays for pleasure pure and simple will soon be as extinct as the dodo, it is hardly advisable to plead for a more liberal definition of the word amateur.

Mr. J. Nib seems to think that because abuses already exist in the way of cups and other prizes being sold, that therefore still greater latitude should be tolerated, and would probably advocate pulling horses being openly allowed by the Jockey Club, because certain riders have been proved guilty of malpractices. J. N. ignores the fact that there is no loss of self respect entailed by becoming a professional. One cannot but feel admiration for Gilbert, the once well known Gloucestershire bat, or for Diver of Surrey, who rather than relinquish the game they loved so well, took payment for their services. George Lohmann and Frank Sugg are both gentlemen by birth, W. G. George, "Choppy" Warburton, and Wharton were at one time amateur runners. George Lee and Jake Kilrain (Killion) were amateur oarsmen, who, instead of giving up using their mighty thighs and sinews, elected to join the professional ranks.

What J. Nib overlooks is the fact that one cannot eat one's cake and have it, in other words, receive the large prizes professionals of the present day can earn and yet be styled amateurs. What would be the feel-

ings, let us ask, of an amateur boxer entering for the Heavy Weight Championship on finding that he had drawn John L. Sullivan, Joe Goddard or Peter Jackson as his opponent in the initial bout?

Professional running, so well supported in the fifties by a sport loving public, came to an untimely end owing to the constant roping that went on. Does your correspondent wish to see a similar decadence in the amateur athletes of the present day? If so, by all means let money prizes be substituted for those now in vogue, and let the ancient Grecian who struggled for his laurel wreath and the University runner glorying in his medal—worth at most a few shillings—meet with the contempt Mr. J. Nib thinks they deserve.—Yours truly,

AN OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL MILER.

Montevideo, Jan. 21.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

Encouraged by the notice you have thought it worth while to take of this subject, I venture to trespass on your space once again, to adduce a few additional arguments as necessary to complete my statement of the case before replying to any opponents who may join in the controversy.

Replying to the remarks in the "Montevideo Times," whose ideas you will have noticed coincide with mine, you assume a desire exists to abolish all distinction between the professional and the amateur in athletics. I am sure that is not the case. For my part I would regret such a step as much as you or any of your readers. But I do contend, and here I expect many will side with me, that the present distinction as made by the rules of the A. A. A. is neither rational nor effective. You yourself say:—

"Even as the definition of the amateur now stands in England—and it is the same with the A. A. A. here—the Amateur Athletic Association is said to have to deal with a body of runners and athletes eighty per cent of whom would a few years' ago have been figuring in the professional ranks."

What is that but a confession that the rule is a failure?

Let me give the examples to show how unfairly the rule works.

On the one hand, the man who has *once* competed for a money prize is stamped by the A. A. A. as a "professional athlete" for the rest of his life and boycotted from their meetings, although it may be known to all the world that he is no professional at all but a modest railway clerk, although he may never have trained, may never have competed before and never compete again, may never have gained a penny by it, and although his powers may be so poor that he can hardly be called an athlete at all, much less a professional.

On the other hand, a man may make athletics his chief aim in life, may study them continually and be in constant training, may become an expert and a recognised authority on the subject, may show a list of "performances" equal to that of many professionals may be up to all the professional "tips" and exhibit professional "form," may range the whole country in search of cups, but still, so long as he does not commit the technical offence of competing for a money prize, he ranks as an "amateur" and may enter any and everywhere.

The absurdity of such a contrast should be manifest to the simplest mind.

Apart from the question of winning money or gaining a living, to be a professional, that is to profess a calling or occupation, always implies a certain amount of proficiency, experience, and even renown. Therefore, sir, I submit that there are several men in the Plate, even perhaps some on the A. A. A. Committee, who, so far as skill, study and constant practice are concerned, have much more claim to be described as professional athletes than the amateurs whom they miscall professionals and jealously exclude from their meetings, merely because they may have once or twice competed for a money prize.

Here is another absurdity. A sports committee will solicit and gladly receive money contributions to a prize fund, but the donor of £5 is not permitted to offer the £5 as a prize.

The prize fund all goes to the winning athletes, but they are not allowed to spend the money for themselves, that would be too entirely shocking, so the Committee spends it for them beforehand, and perhaps spends it in something of no use to them at all. I myself have occasionally been guilty of giving a prize, but for the life of me I have not yet understood why the winner should not spend the money I devote to the purpose according to his choice instead of mine.

Returning to the definition of "professional." The A. A. A. may, if they choose, make rules excluding from their meetings men who have competed for money, as they may equally make rules excluding men with red hair, or with a wart on the nose, or who support Home Rule for Ireland. So far they are perfectly within their right, though I do not think either proceeding recommends itself to judgment. But no association has the right to make or the power to enforce a rule contrary to the general meaning of language, or misapplying some common term for an offensive purpose. When the A. A. A. say that the amateur who has once or twice competed for a money prize is therefore a "professional athlete," they say that which—meaning no offence to any of your readers—is not true and cannot be sustained. For instance, suppose some bank clerk, an amateur athlete, were to compete for a money prize. The A. A. A. might therefore exclude him from their meetings, but if they went further and published or circulated the statement that he was a "professional athlete," when every one knew that he was a bank clerk and nothing else, they would be guilty of defama-

tion and he would be justified in taking legal proceedings to make them apologise and withdraw the injurious misstatement. In England he would probably succeed, and might get damages as well. It has been proved once and over again that Clubs and Associations cannot enforce rules contrary to equity and common sense. Such rules only hold good so long as all members consent to accept them, but the moment they are challenged or that an effort is made to force them on the general public (as the A. A. A. do with their rules) they are untenable and worthless. Half a dozen determined amateurs, with moral courage enough to enter for a money prize and defeat the A. A. A., could break and abolish the rule in a few months.

Not to be tedious, my objections to the existing rule may be summed up as follows:—1. The definition of "professional" is contrary to the English language, inconsistent and untenable. 2. Whilst the rule justly excludes real professionals it also unjustly excludes many who are unquestionable amateurs, though they may have sometimes competed for money prizes. 3. Even admitting that competing for money were an offence, which I for one cannot admit, the penalty inflicted by the A. A. A., that of a perpetual boycott, is out of all proportion in its severity. 4. The rule does not protect the genuine amateur from the competition of undesirable persons or of those who make athletics a constant pursuit and practice, and are therefore experts if not exactly professionals. 5. The rule does not succeed in making glory or "love of sport" the chief aim of athletics, nor does it hinder ignoble pot hunting.

This, sir, completes the statement of my case, and I think it is a strong one. I now yield place to those who may wish to argue from the other point of view, reserving the right of reply in due time.

Thanking you for the great demands you have allowed on your space,—Yours faithfully,

J. Nib.

J. Nib he has written to give us his views

On the subject of amateur form:

He wishes to see in all future events

The sporting world taken by storm.

The people he mentions as working for blunt,

Why are they dragged in here at all:

What's an actor to do with the question in point,

Or the cneist who pockets his ball?

The artists who paint, or the doctors who write,

Do not row, do not wrestle, or race,

And like flowers that bloom in the glorious spring

They have nothing to do with the case.

J. Nib, in disdain, on our amateur ways

And exclusiveness seemeth to scowl,

And would have in all contests henceforth taking

place

The class and the mass cheek by jowl.

When Whitechapel Bill and Brummagem Bob,

Encouraged by pals of their own,

Are making a riot at Hurlingham quiet,

And brickbats at judges are thrown;

For professional peddies, as everyone knows,

For devices are never at loss,

To get hold of the rhino they covet so much,

By fair means—or even by cross.

Well, let us throw open all races at once

To anyone caring to run:

What odds if the entries are spinning or not,

So long as the mob have their fun;

And soon we shall find that Old England's fair

name

Like other things, has its own price,

And athletics will die, as they fail to give sport,

And leave us to poker and dice!

OWL PEN.

## BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

The events in Corrientes have pursued their course without producing any settlement of the difficulties there. As might have been expected, both sides are secretly hiding arms, and no real approach to an arrangement has been made. The effects in Buenos Aires have been very marked. Gold has again gone to over 300, and the Correntinos in the city united with the Civicos, both Nationalists and Radicals, have protested against the anomalous character of the President's Government in its mode of treatment of the Corrientes question. The Government is still incomplete, as no one can be found to take the vacant portfolio; indeed, the President seems to have given up trying to find anyone. The only sign of life given in Government circles during the week has been a childish decree dismissing one of the Custom-house officials for adhering to the Correntinos' manifestation.

\*\*

The meeting of protest in Sunday appears to have been a great success; but the brittle state of affairs is well shown in the fact that the whole of the disposable part of the army was kept under arms while the meeting was on, and the War Minister was very anxious to get his col-

leagues to help him to suppress the meeting. The President seems to have thought that suppressing the meeting at present would be too much like sitting on the safety valve, and he therefore wisely let the meeting and demonstration be held.

The travellers in the 5.40 train on the Great Southern line were delayed on Saturday at Lanus by a man who appears to have fallen below the train as it was passing and was decapitated and dismembered. As his body lay there *in statu quo* for a considerable time, the traveller in the 6.15 train had a sickening sight, which will provide some of them with nightmare for a few years to come.

There is some talk of sending an Argentine gunboat or warship to Chicago. Would it not be advisable to try and get the Chicago Exhibition postponed in order to enable the officers to learn to navigate their ships? At least the Rosales enquiry should be terminated before any new expedition is sent off. An application has been made during the week for a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to secure the liberty of the seamen, survivors of the crew of the Rosales, who are both confined in order, it is said, to keep their mouths shut. The judge, however, said he had no power over the Marine Courts.

If the English team had not intended to go through with the tug-of-war, would it not have been as well not to have entered at all?

The owners of the "sport" houses in the city are trying to get the Town Council to alter their decision on the question of closing all sport shops in the city. The question of morality and immorality of "sport" shops is being argued very acutely, but we hope the Municipality will stick to their previous decision. In a little while the entire business of Buenos Aires will be gambling in one form or another.

It appears perfectly clear that a settled and determined effort is being made by a number of persons in this city, and especially ministers of various dissenting denominations, to bring influence to bear with the object of preventing all games of polo, cricket, football, etc., on Sundays. Now as we have for more than eighteen months devoted all our energy as a paper to the extension of just such forms of physical recreation as these, and as, bearing in mind the circumstances of this country, it is neither possible nor desirable to hinder such recreation on Sunday, we wish as a journal to oppose most deliberately the intention of the persons referred to, to force the Jewish Sabbath upon our young men, and to say that such action will meet with our most serious and mentioned criticism.

In the first place, let us ask why young men are to be made the object of this crusade? Clearly because their actions are more open than those of their elders. You can see when a young man is playing cricket, but you cannot tell when his father is calculating prices for next week's business. But we entirely repudiate as a feature of young men more than of older men the charge of laxity with respect to Sunday.

We may say at once that we have no quarrel, but the contrary, with the Sunday League, as it limits itself to obtaining a recognition of the sanctity of Sunday by securing an attendance at public worship once a day, leaving to the individual conscience the method of spending the remainder of the day, and refraining from fulminating anathemas at those who do not outwardly keep the Jewish Sabbath on Sunday.

For it is the Jewish Sabba'h that these men are trying to enforce. It was no help to his cause when Dr. Thompson had to admit, as he did on Thursday last at Lomas, when he was sharply pulled up in his criticisms on the Sunday League, that there was no New Testament regulation as to Sunday. His argument was admittedly based on the sanctions of the Mosaic law, which showed that it is purely and simply the Jewish Sabbath which these men wish to enforce.

Let us speak plainly. We have every desire to help and approve of the action of those who argue that a portion of each man's life, which by custom from the earliest ages has been Sunday, should be specially set apart as a day for public

worship in which every man may have an opportunity of attending church or chapel, but we decline for one moment to recognise the right to force upon everyone negative prohibitions which have no authority beyond the minds which give vent to them.

A young man who arrives in this country is often homeless and friendless, and, if he do not join some one of the athletic clubs, is likely to be found, not in a church, but in some far worse place even than a cricket ground, and it is on behalf of such that we appeal to these agitators to pause, lest by making it not respectable to play games on a Sunday they should drive the youth of the country into idleness and vice.

A sad case has occurred in this city of a young lad of 11 years of age who has committed suicide by shooting himself. It appears his mother left her home some time ago and the poor lad was so cut up by being reproached by a girl for his mother's fault that he went into his room and shot himself.

General Viejobueno is forming a special division of Police to consist of 100 of the tallest and most imposing men in the force to be mounted on tall and equally imposing mestizo horses and to keep order at public demonstrations, etc. These men are to be "civil" in a double sense of the term and owing to the delicacy of their duties are to be commanded by officers of superior mental calibre.

Are Argentine women pretty? This burning question is being debated in the "Diario" at the instigation of a Spaniard who seems to think that to find a pretty Argentine woman is about as difficult an operation as the proverbial search for a needle in a bundle of hay.

The "Lord of Misrule" will soon again have sway and the word "Carnaval" is again beginning to be heard on every side and seen in every window. We hail it as a useful holiday especially as two or three consecutive days rest is the most many of us get during the long year.

## THE TROTTING RECORD

An American correspondent writes to the "Live Stock Journal"—"Mention has been made in these columns of the ingenuity of the American in constructing new-fangled 'machinery of the Turf,' for aiding the trotting horse in beating the time record. The kite-shaped track, that was so useful last year, has been outdone by the pneumatic-tyre sulky of this year. With the latter, on a regulation, old-fashioned track, the mare Nancy Hanks was driven to her world's record by Budd Doble, who has thrice driven old records out of sight. Thus was obliterated the achievement of Sunol, purchased from Senator Stanford—owner of perhaps the greatest stud in America, Palo Alto—after her greatest performance last year, at Stockton, California, by Robert Bonner. For the purpose of attempting to recapture the lost record, Mr Bonner, who has owned all the world-beaters in his day, has, it is said, been quietly having constructed, for use by Sunol, a bicycle sulky, which will be ahead in construction of anything yet attempted in such line. The present bicycle sulky is regarded as merely a makeshift, combining, as it does, the wooden thills of the old-time sulkies with the steel wheels and pneumatic tyres of the bicycle. The wheels are so low that only an excessive curvature of the thills compensates for an uphill pull. The Bonner sulky will introduce new features and improve on old. It is being constructed entirely of tubular steel of the finest quality and temper. The thills are lighter than the present wooden ones, and possess far greater strength. It is designed to place on the axles 42in wheels, with ball bearings, pneumatic tyres, and all the latest improvements adopted in record-breaking bicycles. The novelty of the new wheels and their connection to the axles is that they are adjustable. A simple device enables the operator to raise or lower the framework of the sulky, corresponding to the height of the horse, thus giving him at all times a direct line of draught. But perhaps the most important feature is an arrangement by which the driver may shift his weight at will. The seat is adjustable, sliding backwards and forwards as desired, and is controlled by a lever which passes up between the driver's legs, and is operated by his knee. This is an obvious advantage. When the animal needs steadying, the weight may be applied, but when he is going full and free, reaching out for the record, as Sunol is expected shortly to do, between the thills of this new engine, and driven by Charles Marvin, the driver may so balance his weight that the horse will feel almost free, so far as any pressure across his back is concerned."

We see that the famous trotting stallion Stamboul was sold by auction at New York on December 19th for 41,000 dollars. The purchaser was Mr E. H. Harrison, who represented a syndicate, and the amount realised is said to be regarded as disappointing. Stamboul holds the mile record of 2 min. 7 1-4 sec.

## PRIZE COMPETITION

We had a good many successful competitors in the Missing Word Competition last week, and the successful ones each received \$11, which amount has been sent them this morning.

The correct word last week was DISGUSTED.

We have consulted one of the best lawyers in Buenos Aires regarding these competitions, and he has advised us for the present to discontinue them until it is decided whether or not they come under the Municipal Law regarding lotteries. We ourselves think a Missing Word Competition should hardly rank with a lottery, they certainly cause a great study of the English language and their solution requires a certain amount of skill as well as luck.

## THE "INTELLIGENT COMPOSITOR."

A PROTEST.

January 22.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

A poor "Devil" asks a small space in your valuable journal in order to remark upon the nonsense which has been written, and published, both in your columns and in those of a weekly contemporary (which has an Editor's "Devil" also), with reference to so-called Printer's errors.

The poor "Comp." is in no way to blame, the fault lying either with the proof-reader or author (and in our case the author generally asks for his proofs). The Printer has quite enough to answer for without having other people's sins saddled on to him.

Now let us see what the compositor can do and does do every day of his life. He takes a manuscript the chirography of which would make the lid of a Chinese tea chest blush with envy, translates it into the vernacular—as he goes along, corrects the spelling and the grammar, and oftentimes the rhetoric, and turns it out, not as the author wrote it, but as he intended to write it. He sets up better English than most men can write; he can detect errors of fact as well as of style; he can give the sporting editor tips on sporting matters and the religious editor on theology; he can appreciate even the merits of a discussion on statistics, and detect the fallacies in a profound article on economics; he is "at home" in talking of "Day by Day," and in musical lays and Thespian gossip is never flat but always like *D.C.*: he can carry you like a Grant or Speke, and in natural history makes you believe he is the author of "Animated Nature;" and he can do more hard and intelligent work in a given time, if he has to, than any other sort of handicraftsman.

Setting off, then, his eccentricities and idiosyncrasies against his fund of general information, his knowledge of a wide range of subjects, and his ability to discriminate between good and bad literary work, it is surely no misnomer to call him the "intelligent compositor."—Very respectfully,

A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

## A LADY M. F. H.

The hunt list for the current season is so far remarkable that it contains in the masters' column the name of Heene Frances Cairns Hastings. This young lady now presides over the pack of hounds in Ireland known as the H. H., and kept at Sharavogue. They formerly belonged to her brother, the Earl of Huntingdon; but on his coming to hunt in England this year, Lady Heene very patriotically became "master" of the pack rather than see them given up. Unfortunately, Lady Heene was summoned to England a short time ago in consequence of illness in the family. In thus taking the control of a pack of hounds Lady Heene Hastings is but following in the footsteps of a former Marchioness of Salisbury, who in the last century hunted the Hatfield country before it became the Hertfordshire. She was well versed in kennel management, and was a bold horsewoman, in both of which respects Lady Heene Hastings resembles her.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Box.—If you will let us know what is the matter with your retriever's ears we will probably be able to tell you how to cure them.

## 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!

## 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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## River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

## SPORTING NOTES

The Quilmes A. C.'s eleven to meet the Hurlingham Club at Hurlingham on the 29th will consist of the following:—Dr. White, Messrs. C. R. Thursby, R. H. Anderson, F. Rooke, N. T. Howson, A. Palmer, F. Palmer, Dawes, F. Bocquet, Burrows, and F. Bennett. The team will leave Quilmes by the 8.40 train so as to catch the 9.45 train from the Central to Hurlingham after the arrival of which the match will commence.

The other cricket fixtures for the 29th are: Lomas A. C. v. Lanus C. C. at Lanus, and the London Bank C. C. v. the Buenos Aires and Rosario Ry. A. C. at Belgrano.

On Thursday, 2nd February, the Quilmes Club will play a cricket match on their ground at Quilmes between the married and single members of the club.

I have to record another failure to fulfil a cricket fixture on the 22nd, when the Western Railway were to have played a match against the Flores A. C., but were unable to raise a team. Perhaps next season if there are fewer fixtures more interest would be taken in the matches arranged.

Last week I asked if there was any trout fishing to be had here, and I have since been told that there is very good trout fishing to be had in the Tunuyan, about two leagues from Mendoza. If any of my readers think of going there I can give them full particulars.

One of the latest attractions at Hurlingham is a pigeon-trap for clay pigeons, with a large supply of the latter.

I read for the first time that the nick-name "Gringo," which is applied by the Mexicans equally to English and Americans, and here apparently to foreigners in general, is said to have had its origin during the American war, when some American soldiers were heard singing "Green grow the Rushes Oh!" From the first two words the natives made the nickname "Gringo."

The Jockey Club have opened the entries, as they put it here, for the classic races of 1892, and on the whole their number appears to be well up to the average if not over it. There are considerably over a hundred colts and fillies entered for the Gran Premio Nacional, which will this year be one of the most interesting races of the season with so much new blood represented.

I wonder if English sporting papers make such a hash of French and Spanish names of horses as Argentine journals here do of English names. For instance, in the list of entries for the classic races published by "La Prensa," I find Gaty instead of Gaiety, Good Nynphy instead of Woodnymph, Rosmari instead of Rosemary, and a host of others which are quite unrecognizable.

The number of entries for the classic races are as follows:—Premio Criadores 9, Premio Ensayo

16 Premio Rio Paraná 15, Premio America 37, Premio Kemmis 37, Premio Casares 47, Premio Otoño 37, Premio Porteño 48, Premio Progreso 76, Premio Rivalidad 48, Premio Luro 82, Premio Las Haras 15, Premio Hipódromo Argentino 40, Premio Competencia 86, Premio San Martín 34, Premio Produccion Nacional 84, Premio Libertad 36, Premio Iniciacion, 63, Premio Estimulo 73, Premio Invierno 39, Premio Rio de la Plata 87, Premio Jockey Club 96, Premio Santa Rosa 56, Premio Casey 61, Premio Seleccion 37, Gran Premio de Honor 42, The Free Handicap 48, Gran Premio Nacional 107, Premio Palermo 19, Premio Comparacion 59, Premio Primavera 85, Premio Buenos Aires 74, Premio La Capital 44, Premio Clausura 82, and Premio Apertura (1894) 75.

The two-year-olds which may now be seen every day on the exercise courses, are giving great promise for the coming season. As regards quality they certainly eclipse any lot of previous years, but I do not fancy that, taking them all round, they are as sound as their owners would like them to be. For instance Franela, who is about as perfect a filly as one could wish to see, but she had by no means the best of hocks for an observant eye when she was sold, and I shall be surprised if she keeps sound all the season.

I clip the following from a native contemporary, whose editor I should advise in future to keep an English-Spanish dictionary in his office. Talking of the two-year-olds, our colleague remarks: "Es raro encontrar un yearling que no demuestre á simple vista su edad."

A Sr Rego dos Reis of San Paulo, Brazil, has bought four mares of the Las Rosas breed for brood mares on his stud farm. The mares are: Nympha by Blair Adam, Ethiopia by Phoenix, Consuelo by Blair Adam, and Bonnie Bee by Phoenix, and were purchased for \$18,000. They will be shipped for Brazil next week.

The Ecurie Bolivar will henceforth be known as the Ecurie Gladiateur, under which name the stable's youngsters have been entered in this year's classic races.

The MacGowan by Uncas which has been running in Mr. Kemmis colours was put up for sale at Messrs. Bullrich's yard last Thursday but no offers were forthcoming.

It is proposed to hold a week's racing at Mar del Plata which would mean the acquisition of a race course, the erection of a stand and other necessary buildings, and last but by no means least the horses to run at the meeting. However the idea is meeting with general approval, and if the hotels and the railways help the movement, a week's race meeting at Mar del Plata may become a yearly event.

A capital programme is arranged for the week's pigeon shooting at Mar del Plata, and as the club at Vicente Lopez has closed for a time, many gunners have travelled south to take part in the matches.

The entries for the Hurlingham meeting of the 2nd February close to-day at five o'clock, and it is to be hoped that the programme will, as it should do, attract a large number of entries. It is a pity that the executive of the San Fernando Racecourse have arranged a meeting for the same day as the Hurlingham Club, as the English Club have much the most attractive programme to offer, and already there is great discontent amongst the patrons of the San Fernando course, owing to mestizo horses, having been allowed to run in the races for so-called "criollos."

A correspondent writes to me suggesting that polo men who are not evidently possessed with "hands" should be made to learn how to handle their ponies' mouths a little more tenderly than at present, as to see a pony's mouth full of froth and blood, with the bit bent double is not a pleasant sight for spectators and should never be witnessed, though I regret to say it very often is our on polo grounds here. Let the captains of polo clubs try and remedy this.

If the correspondence now going on regarding the definition of amateurs in the Amateur Athletic Association's rules will provide us with a better definition than the one now existing it will do

some good, but I am afraid that is too much to hope for. Some time ago the "Field" published a letter suggesting that athletes should be comprised in three classes, which, for the sake of easy definition, I may call amateurs, pot-hunters, and professionals but though the idea was an exceedingly worthy of consideration, I am afraid it would never be found practicable. The question has been most thoroughly thrashed out at home by the very best men with the result that the present definition is considered most suitable.

The present definition may be the cause of bringing out "a body of runners and athletes eighty per cent of whom would a few years' ago have been figuring in the professional ranks," but it is unquestionably a fairer one than that which defined the amateur a couple of years or so ago, viz.—Any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for public money, or for admission money, or with professionals for a prize, public money, or admission money; nor has even at any period of his life taught or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; nor is a mechanic, artisan, or labourer.

Because a man happens to be a mechanic, artisan, or labourer it is somewhat hard on him that he cannot compete as an amateur athlete and so the present definition meets the case much more fairly, although as is universally acknowledged it might be improved upon, if possible, so as to exclude, from the amateur ranks, the class of runner who would rather be a professional if it paid him better to be one.

My readers will one and all be glad to hear that Mr. J. Ravenscroft is expected in Buenos Aires in the beginning of March.

I hear that Messrs. Leitch and H. W. Sloper will attempt, during Carnaval week, to make the bicycle record from Buenos Aires to Rosario under forty-eight hours which I have no doubt they will succeed in doing provided the weather is favourable and the roads in good condition. I also am told that Mr. Harris is contemplating the making of a bicycle track at the Recoleta which will be found a much better race track than his popular Skating Rink, the Columbia.

The Montevideo Polo Club are unfortunate in not being able to find a suitable ground. The new one they had in prospective has proved unsuitable as grass will not grow upon it, and the old or original ground has been divided by a fence put up by a party who claims to have a better right to the field than the gentleman from whom the Polo Club had obtained permission to use it. His claim, however, is to be disputed, so the club may after all be able to return to their old quarters, but it seems a pity that a suitable polo ground cannot be secured in Montevideo, as it is almost impossible to play polo where the M.P.C. practice at present.

I am glad to see Messrs Funes and Lagos are making great improvements at their yard in Calle San Martín. Our horse and cattle auction marts are more like pigsties at present than stables.

The annual general meeting of the Quilmes Club will be held on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at the Hotel Universo, Quilmes, to elect officers for the current year and receive the financial statement of the club.

Boots.

## ATHLETICS

559, Piedad, Buenos Aires.  
January 21, 1892.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*,

Dear Sir,—

As I am forming a collection of reports of athletic meetings held in the River Plate, I shall esteem it a great favour if you will allow me through your columns to ask any of your readers who may have old programmes or reports of meetings if they would be so kind as to present them to the A. A. A., for whose archives I am preparing the collection in question. I am particularly desirous of obtaining accounts of meetings from November, 1888, backwards, and also the Rosario and Montevideo records of 1889 and 1890, Hurlingham 1890, and of a meeting that was held in Córdoba of that year, and account of the same, and also of the Southern Railway sports.

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

ERNST DANVERS,  
Hon. Sec. A. A. A.





## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

It must be admitted that at this season the task of a dramatic critic is not an easy one. It is far worse than having to make bricks without straw. I thought that a difficult task, but now it is easy enough; in fact, any brickmaker can do it. I fancy that if a modern brickmaker had straw, he would probably sell it to the upholsterer for him to use it as best white horse-hair, and to stuff chairs with it. Of course the writer can solemnly give items of theatrical news, but at present they are no fresher than some of the Mar del Plata fish which occasionally finds its way to town after they have kept it three days on the road. Of course one can write a certain kind of stuff easily enough (I fear I have sinned once or twice lately, but what can be done?) but if one of us is conscientious and does not care to steal news not worth stealing, the task of column building is as injurious to the system as a patent medicine.

\*.\*

I clip the following from a home paper: "Mr. Cleary, of Post Office Reform, must not be confounded with genial Edwin Cleary, Kentuckian, of Irish parentage, who has just gone to Egypt to 'prospect' for a season of comic opera on the banks of the Nile. Mr. Cleary, with the *a*, is an actor of considerable experience, who, when in America 'supported' Salvini and Edwin Booth respectively during their tours, and whose work in England—that is to say in London—has chiefly been at the Princess Theatre. He went a successful tour in the leading part in the American fire-escape drama, 'The Still Alarm.' He has carried on comic opera in South America, and that not unprosperously, amid earthquakes, political risings, and civil war."

\*.\*

The foregoing note should be as balm in Gilead to this empresario, for some of the remarks, printed and otherwise, both here and at home, about Mr Edwin Cleary (whether just or not I cannot say) were not—well, exactly nice.

\*.\*

Clown Flexmoor had a big benefit at the Politeama on Thursday night, the English community turning up in fairly large numbers. It is to be regretted that more than one of the clowns at the Mariani circus are getting decidedly coarse. Vulgarity is *not* wit, and a continuance of this, though it may draw a certain set, will deter many more from attending. Look to this, Mr Manager.

\*.\*

The Doria, where there is generally a good all round company, are keeping up their name for good shows. Ruy Blas, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore in one week's programme speaks volumes for the resources and management of the company.

\*.\*

It is well to be thankful for small mercies, and thankful indeed was I to be too late to hear La Mascotte at the Folies-Forlet, on Monday night, for I heard the Cavalleria Rusticana, the performance of which was so execrable that I trust until considerable alterations have been made in the Company never to be induced to hear any more such fearful preparations as that to which I listened last night. Such a well known and magnificently written work should not be performed unless it can be performed in a manner worthy of its merits. A worse lot of voices in one company I never had the luck to hear before, and the vocal department was not in any way assisted by the instrumental, which was about as ragged as they make 'em. Why they received an encore for the intermezzo I am at a loss to understand, except that the intermezzo is invariably encored, and so the usual custom was honoured, though I would it had been in the breach and not in the observance.

\*.\*

The best of a very bad crowd was Sta. Pavan Bernini, who has got a wonderfully powerful, if harsh, voice, a fact of which she is evidently aware, itone may judge from her utter disregard of all pianos.

\*.\*

Amusing was the appearance of Alfio, who, instead of looking the frank and jovial muletier, was made up to represent a scowling, cut throat scoundrel. It was not a matter for wonder that Lola forsook him for the young and dashing Turiddu, who looked his part, but sang it, *no*.

\*.\*

Our own "Johnny Wilkinson" has been getting into trouble with the critics at home (unless, as was very tritely remarked when he was here by

the few who *do* know, that he burlesqued and over did his part), to judge from "Bill of the Plays" notelet on his last appearance in Trooper Clairette.

\*.\*

"Mr. John Wilkinson evidently thinks he is a vast deal funnier than he really is, for he has not an atom of genuine humour in him, and the way he forces himself upon his audience is as wearisome as it is pitiful to witness."

THE MAN IN THE STALLS.

## THE TUG-OF-WAR

After the novelty of the competition wore off the tug-of-war at the Columbia Skating Rink did not attract very large crowds though the enthusiasm is fairly well sustained. Unfortunately, owing to some cause or another, the English team have withdrawn from the contest, which seems a pity, considering that they were given a walk over against the Italians who seem to be one of the best teams competing. The method of starting the pulls has again proved unsatisfactory during the past week, and we think that the management would have done better to have held the competition according to the A. A. A. rules referring to the tug-of-war which, for the benefit of those who may not remember them, we quote below:

"The teams shall consist of equal numbers of competitors. The rope shall be of sufficient length to allow for a 'pull' of twelve feet, and for twelve feet slack at each end, together with four feet for each competitor; it shall not be less than four inches in circumference, and shall be without knots or holdings for the hands. A centre tape shall be affixed to the centre of the rope, and six feet on each side of the centre tape two side tapes shall be affixed to the rope. A centre line shall be marked on the ground, and six feet on either side of the centre line two side lines parallel thereto.

"At the start the rope shall be taut, and the centre tape shall be over the centre line, and the competitors shall be outside the side lines.

"The start shall be by word of mouth.

"During no part of the pull shall the foot of any competitor go beyond the centre line. The pull shall be won when one team shall have pulled the side tape of the opposing side over their own line. No competitor shall wear boots or shoes with any projecting nails, springs or points of any kind. No competitor shall make any hole in the ground with his feet, or in any other way before the start. No competitor shall wilfully touch the ground with any part of his person but his feet. If the competition is for teams limited in weight, each competitor shall be weighed before the start. The final heat shall be won by two pulls out of three."

From the above it will be seen that the Columbia Skating Rink competition is set on very different lines, and we are sure that had it been arranged otherwise, and according to these rules, that the interest in the pulls would have been sustained better and the contest would have been a fairer test of the strength of the various teams competing. The battens on the stage would have to remain to give the men a grip, as a tug-of-war on a board floor would hardly be an exciting exhibition, but otherwise the A. A. A. rules might stand.

Last week we gave the result of the competition up to Monday evening the 16th. On Tuesday, the fourth day of the contest, there were two draws, and it was found that an hour was too long to allow the teams to pull against each other. The Irish and Swedes drew after an hour's pull, and the English and the Germans were also unable to decide their round, though in both cases the Britishers held a decided advantage. These two draws only allowed one more pull that evening, the West Indians and Italians facing each other. The niggers had no chance against their heavy opponents, and were pulled over in a few minutes.

On Wednesday evening there was not a very good attendance at the rink, though there were rumours that the Argentine team were going to put in an appearance. The result of the competition was as follows: The Prussians beat the Danes, the Norwegians beat the Greeks, the Belgians beat the French, the Finlanders walked over against the Dutch, the Swedes beat the Austrians, and the West Indians beat the Germans.

At the end of the evening the Argentine flag was run up amidst great excitement, but when the team did not show up and the flag was hauled down again, the audience got very angry and did not call that team nice names. However, on the next evening the team made its appearance and, the limit of the pulls being reduced to a half-hour's duration and their length to four feet, the proceedings were more exciting. The first teams to compete were the Finns and Norwegians but their meeting resulted in a draw, as also did the pull between the Swedes and Prussians. The Argentines next appeared and were warmly greeted, but they made but a very short stand against their opponents the Belgians, and the national flag was hauled down amidst shouts. The Englishmen and Italians were the next to pull but unfortunately the start was made before the English team were ready, two of them being off the rope, and in consequence the Italians had an easy task and pulled their opponents over in a few minutes. A protest was at once lodged by the English team and the pull ordered over again on the following night.

On Friday evening, however, the Italians refused to meet the Englishmen, much to the disappointment of the audience, so the latter walked over. It appears that the Italians did not quite understand the conditions of

the competition and claimed the prize for their four wins, and on being told that if they did not pull against the Englishmen they would be considered beaten, they still refused and retired amidst a general uproar. The result of the evening's competition was as follows: The Norwegians beat the Swedes, the Prussians drew with the Finlanders, the West Indians (with only eight men) drew with the Argentines, and the Irish beat the Belgians.

Very few people visited the Skating Rink on Saturday evening, probably owing to the rain. The following draws were decided: The Irish walked over against the English (who retired from the competition for good), the Danes beat the Swedes, the Argentines, amidst great excitement, beat the French, the Norwegians after a fine tussle beat the Prussians, the West Indians walked over against the Belgians, and the Finlanders scored a popular win against the Italians; of whom only eight men pulled.

On Sunday night the competition was continued, when the Norwegians beat the Argentines, the Irish walked over against the Italians, the Prussians beat the West Indians, the Danes beat the Belgians, the Irish beat the Danes, and the Norwegians beat the Irish.

Monday night saw the end of the competition or tournament. The Norwegians first walked over against the West Indians, who evidently know when they are beaten. The Finlanders and Argentines next faced each other, and after a few minutes pull the Finns disposed of the natives. The Argentine team did not seem to think the pull a fair one and took possession of the stage again, but were hissed off. The Irish and Danes were then opponents, and the tie appeared very even till one of the Danish team had to retire sick, when the Irish soon pulled the remainder over. Many of the audience, with their peculiar notions of sport, seemed to think that one of the Irish should have also let the rope to make matters equal, because one of the other side had given out, and there was some shouting against the decision by a few of the more ignorant.

The Norwegians and Finlanders now met, and the hopes of a fine struggle were fully realised. The tie between these two teams really meant the pull for first prize, so it was doubly exciting.

The Norwegians from the start always had the upper hand, and steadily gained on their opponents though but very slightly. After the teams had been at work about a quarter of an hour the Finlanders' end man had to give up and leave the rope, finding the strain too much for him. This was at once followed by a most sporting action on the part of the Norwegian captain, who took one of his team away to make the sides even, an act which was most heartily cheered by the audience. The Norwegians, however, still had the advantage and were not long in deciding the pull in their favour. The Irish had now to meet the Prussians, but having already had a hard tussle with the Danes they proved unequal to the task and had to succumb to their fresh opponents. The Norwegians therefore took the first prize of \$1200 and a gold medal to each man in the team. The Finlanders were second, the Prussians third, and the Irish fourth.

There was great excitement when the Norwegian captain received his prize; he was carried round the rink by his team. On the whole the tournament has hardly been a success from a sporting point of view though it must have given great financial results. Towards the finish rows were too frequent to make the show pleasant, but after all they were inevitable, and those who went knew what to expect. We congratulate Mr Harris on the success of his venture.

A resumé of the competition is as follows:

The Norwegians beat the West Indians, the Italians, the Greeks, the Swedes, the Prussians, the Argentines, the Irishmen, the Finlanders, w.o. the West Indians, and drew with the Finlanders.

The Finlanders beat the Englishmen, the French, the Italians, the Argentines, w.o. the Dutch, and drew with the Irishmen, the Norwegians, and the Prussians.

The Prussians beat the Belgians, the French, the Danes, the West Indians, the Irish, and drew with the Finlanders.

The Irishmen beat the Germans, the Belgians, and w.o. the English and Italians, and drew with the Finlanders and Swedes.

The Italians beat the Prussians, the Swedes, and the West Indians.

The Danes beat the Spaniards, the Irishmen, the Greeks, the Austrians, the Swedes, and the Belgians.

The Englishmen w.o. the Italians, and drew with the Austrians and Germans.

The Swedes beat the Spaniards and Austrians and drew with the Irishmen.

The French beat the Germans.

The Belgians beat the French and the Argentines.

The Germans beat the Belgians and drew with the Englishmen.

The Austrians drew with the English and the Dutch.

The West Indians beat the Germans, w.o. the Belgians and drew with the Argentines.

The Dutch drew with the Austrians.

The Argentines beat the French.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUILMES CLUB will be held on SATURDAY next the 28th inst., at 8 p.m., at the HOTEL UNIVERSO, QUILMES.

The Business of the Meeting will be to receive the Financial Statement of the Club Accounts on December 31, 1892, and to elect Officers for the current year.



29—Abel, for Lord Sheffield's Team v. Combined Australia (Sydney), carried his bat through the first innings for 132 (not out) out of 306.  
—On the South Melbourne ground a match was proceeding between North and South Melbourne. North Melbourne was batting, and A. E. Trott, for South Melbourne, was bowling, when one of his deliveries had a most extraordinary result. After the ball had left Trott's hand it struck a swallow and killed it. The ball went on and the batsman played it.

FEBRUARY.

6—Houghton, South Australia, Gilberton v. Houghton. The Gilbertons lost their last five batsmen for nothing and Houghton won by one run.  
11—Durban, English Team v. Eighteen of Durban. W. Chatterton carried his bat through former's first innings for 38 out of 134. In the second he was also not out, having scored 22 of 34 for two wickets.  
27—Port Elizabeth, English Team v. Eighteen of Eastern Province. W. Chatterton carried his bat through former's second innings for 40 out of 113.  
—In a country match in Victoria a ball hit the bails and smashed them, no other bails being available, a piece of wattle was fixed up and placed in the groove. The wattle was not divided, but simply rested in one piece on the top of the stumps. The bowler suddenly sent the middle stump flying out of the ground, and did not in the least degree disturb the piece of wattle. The umpire gave a not-out decision, on the ground that the bails were on.

MARCH.

—A. Elliott, at Adelaide, took six wickets with six balls and eight in ten balls.

APRIL.

16—Melbourne, Carlton v. Metropolitan. Carlton scored 346 in an hour and thirty-five minutes. Watling made twenty from the only four balls he had.  
23—Nottingham, Castle Club v. Ruddington. C. W. Wright and Gunn going in for Castle with 117 to win, got them before Gunn was bowled.  
25—Eastwood v. Kimberley. J. Carlin and S. Shaw made 147 for the first wicket of Eastwood.  
23—Putney, Putney Adult School v. St Stephen's Guild. Maynard got four wickets of latter with first four balls of the match.  
23—Two rather remarkable bowling performances occurred in a match played at Putney between Putney Adult School and St Stephen's Guild (Battersea). Mr Maynard, bowling for the School, obtained four wickets with the first four balls of the match, and took nine wickets in the innings, which closed for 21. Mr H. Bason, bowling for the Guild, also took four wickets with the four first balls of his third over, with eight wickets down for ten runs. The School did not look like heading their opponents' small score, but this they managed to do, and won by seven runs after a very exciting match. Scores: Putney Adult School, 28; St Stephen's Guild 21.

MAY.

30—Sergeants Yorkshire Regiment beat Orleans by one run (84 to 83).  
30—For the Hawks v. Pembroke College, Cambridge, Mr E. O. Bond did the hat trick.  
—Cambridge (Mass.), Harvard College v. Cambridge. J. W. Winkley took all ten wickets of Harvard for nineteen runs.  
6—For Trinity College (2nd) v. King's College (2nd), at Cambridge, A. H. Dickenson and M. F. Maclean added 334 for the fourth wicket.  
7—S. J. Cuing performed the hat trick for Croydon v. Mitcham.  
9—For M. C. C. and Ground v. Lancashire, Chatterton carried his bat through the entire innings and scored 109 (not out) out of 235, batting about five hours.  
10—For Jesus v. St. John's College, Cambridge, W. Martin-Scott performed the hat trick.  
12—For Next 16 v. First Eleven of Oxford University, R. H. Raphael scored 101 in less than an hour, including in his score 22 fours. In all 968 runs were obtained for 33 wickets.  
12—Cambridge University beat Mr C. I. Thornton's XI. by 97 runs after having to follow on.  
12—For Cambridge University v. Mr C. I. Thornton's XI. Mr H. R. Bromley-Davenport, resuming at 162, finished off the innings with the following analysis: 2-2 overs 2 maidens 1 run 3 wickets.  
14—For Rochester v. Royal Marines, Messrs F. M. Atkins and E. F. Prall scored 292 before a wicket fell.  
16—For Yorkshire v. M. C. C. and Ground, at Lord's Fletcher performed the hat trick, dismissing Geeson, Board, and Burton.  
18—Cambridge University v. Gentlemen of England. H. R. Bromley-Davenport scored 18 and 20, both not out, for the University. The latter was his fourth successive not-out innings.  
19—For Thornbury v. Newport, the former scored 172 for five wickets in 90 minutes.  
20—Playing for the New University Club against the Criterion C. Club, at Dulwich. W. Hilton had the extraordinary analysis of seven overs, four maidens, three runs, eight wickets, seven clean bowled; he took the last four wickets with five balls in the last over.  
21—Playing for Radcliffe-on-Trent against Notts Commercial. W. Hough took five wickets with five successive deliveries, viz., the last of one over and first four of his next. In the match he took seven wickets for 15 runs in 14 overs, seven of which were maidens.  
21—Playing for the Invicta against The Sportsman at Southwark Park, C. Lee took four wickets for six runs, and Hawley four (with consecutive balls) for one run.

21—Old Gunnersbury Collegians beat Cricklewood, on the ground of the latter club, the Collegians winning by one run, the scores being 50 and 51. For the winners L. B. Tappenden carried his bat through the innings for 25, and J. Barclay took six wickets for 24 runs.  
21—Cobham, Thames Ditton v. Cobham. While W. H. Martin, son of the captain of the Cobham Eleven, was batting, he played a ball just beyond mid-on. A dog, anxious to put himself in evidence, made for the ball, and got away with his prize. Twelve or thirteen runs had been got before he was compelled to disgorge his prey. The umpire ruled that the ball was dead, and the result was an allowance of four runs.  
21—Earlestown v. Cheetham. R. P. Wise went through former's innings, scoring 54 out of 114.  
23—In Married v. Single (Clayton's benefit), at Lord's, the first match under the title for 21 years, Attervell, by mistake, was allowed to bowl two overs in succession for the former. Stoddart, from one over of Chatterton's, scored four 4's, two leg byes being also registered.  
26—Oxford University beat Lancashire, at Oxford, by seven runs after the latter had only 27 to get to win with five wickets in hand.  
27—Horton Kirby v. an Eleven from Woolwich. A batsman hit the ball hard and straight against point's leg just below the knee. Thence it rebounded direct to the wicket-keeper, by whom it was caught, and as it had never touched the ground the striker was out.  
28—Woodford, Woodford Wells v. Upper Clapton. Clapton, with 138 to win, made 180 for two wickets in the hour and thirty-five minutes left. J. B. Collingham got his 30 not out (out of 36 while at the wickets) in twenty-one minutes.  
30—For Yorkshire v. Derbyshire, Hirst, in six overs, all maidens, captured five wickets, while Peel had five for 7 runs.  
—Cheltenham, Cheltenham College v. Incogniti. Incogniti got 63 wanted to win in twenty-six minutes for the loss of one batsman.  
—Durban, Twelve of Durban v. J. T. Henderson's Twelve. D. C. Davey carried his bat through the former's innings for 134 out of 296.

PRICES

Price of gold on the Bolsa from January 18 to 24 inclusive:

	GOLD PREMIUM
Wednesday	294.20 %
Thursday	297.00 "
Friday	298.60 "
Saturday	302.50 "
Monday	307.50 "
Tuesday	305.00 "

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

Bullocks	\$50.00—60.00
Novillos (mestizo)	40.00—53.00
" (ordinary)	25.00—35.00
Cows (mestizo)	32.00—36.00
Cows (ordinary)	15.00—20.00
Calves (regular)	9.00—10.50
" (small)	4.00—3.80
Sheep	4.30—6.50
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Hay, 1000 kilos	26.00—32.00
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos	7.80—8.30
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	8.00—8.30
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	7.85—8.20
" (French), 100 kilos	8.00—8.20
" (Saldomé)	8.00—8.30
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Novillo Hides	8.00—12.00
Cow Hides	5.00—6.50
Sheepskins	0.50—0.85
Wool	6.85—9.90

List of Clubs with their Secretaries

ATHLETIC CLUBS

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE—*Blue and White*—E. Danvers, 559 Piedad.  
B. A. and R. Ry.—*Yellow and Black*—F. Tebbutt, 248 Avenida de Mayo.  
Campana—F. J. Bradrick, 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, 423 Rivadavia, 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.  
Lanus—D. Duncan, Plaza Constitucion, F.C.S.  
London Bank—R. L. Rumbold, 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, 423 Rivadavia.  
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. Boadle, 25 de Mayo 149.

POLO CLUBS

Association of the River Plate—F. J. Balfour, 559 Piedad.  
BELGRANO—*Black and White*—J. W. Hunter, 3 de Febrero 102, Belgrano.  
CAMP OF URUGUAY—*Pale Blue*—L. Edwards, Barrancas Coloradas, Colonia.  
Cañada de Gomez—J. S. Robinson, C. de Gomez, F.C.C.A.  
CASUALS—*Crimson and White*—R. McC. Smyth, Venado Tuerto.  
Guaqueguay—R. Gordon, Guaqueguay, Entre Rios.  
HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.  
LA MERCED—*Brown 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. Guillemaud, Club Inglés, Montevideo.  
North Santa Fé—R. S. Foster, Chiru Traill, F. C. C. and R.  
Roldan—W. Ellery, Roldan, F.C.C.A.  
Rosario—W. F. Christie, F.C.C.A. Rosario.  
San Jorge—C. H. Hall, San Jorge, Estacion Molles, F.C. C. del Uruguay, Montevideo.  
SANTA FE—*Red and Blue*—J. Benitz, La California, Las Rosas, F.C.C.A.  
SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO—*Green*—Dr. Newman Smith, La Banda, Santiago del Estero.  
Strangers—G. H. Isaac, Venado Tuerto.  
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BUENOS AIRES—*Blue and White*—Piedad 852.  
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ROSARIO—*Dark Red and White*—E. W. Newte, English Bank, Rosario.  
TRUTONIA—*Blue and White*—F. Lindheimer, Chacabuco 73  
TIGRE—*Black and Golden Yellow*—W. E. O. Hazell, 423 Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.

FIXTURES

RACING

Sunday, Jan. 29, Thursday, Feb. 2—Hipodromo de San Fernando, at San Fernando.  
Thursday, Feb. 2—Hurlingham Club.

POLO

Thursday, Feb. 2—Flores A.C. (2nd Team) v. Lomas A.C. (2nd Team), at Lomas.

CRICKET

Sun. Jan. 29—Hurlingham v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham.  
Sun. Jan. 29—Lomas v. Lanus, at Lanus.  
Sun. Jan. 29—London Bank v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Belgrano.

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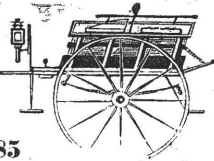
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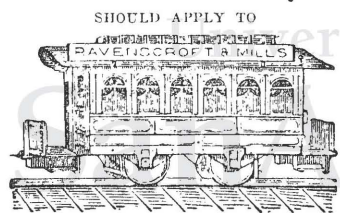
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- **River Plate Sport and Pastime** -  
1891

No. 1 - August 5:  
Mr. M. G. FORTUNE, Hon. Sec. Hurlingham Club.

No. 2 - September 9:  
ORMONDE.

No. 3 - September 30:  
PHENIX.

No. 4 - November 18:  
THE SANTA FÉ AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO POLO TEAMS.

No. 5\* - December 9:  
THE NORTHERN CRICKET XI.

No. 6 - December 23:  
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.

\* Only a few numbers left.

1892  
No. 7 - January 27:  
WINNING CREW IN THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE (Buenos Aires Rowing Club), Tigre Regatta, 1891.

No. 8 - March 23:  
WHIPPER-IN.

No. 9 - April 13:  
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 1

No. 10 - May 11:  
THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 2

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

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

No. 13 - July 6:  
HURLINGHAM CRICKET XI.

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

No. 15 - August 10:  
ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

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

No. 17 - September 14:  
HURLINGHAM POLO TEAM.

No. 18 - October 5:  
PRIZE CARICATURE.

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

No. 20 - November 30:  
TIGRE REGATTA.

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

1893

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

The back numbers of the *River Plate Sport and Pastime* containing the above Photographs, price 50 cents each (other back numbers 30 cents), may be obtained from the Publishers,

**Ravenscroft & Mills**

559 PIEDAD 559, BUENOS AIRES

**HURLINGHAM CLUB****Programme of a Meeting**

TO BE HELD AT

**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. Gentlemen 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 70 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.

Entrées 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.

**Hipodromo de San Fernando****Programme of Two Race Meetings**

TO BE HELD AT

**SAN FERNANDO**

ON

**Sunday, Jan. 29, and Thursday, Feb. 2**

JANUARY 29.

**PREMIO CAMORS**, a Handicap for Horses which have not won more than \$3000; \$500 to the 1st; 1000 metres.

**PREMIO DESENGAÑO**, for Criollo Horses; weight 65 kilos, the winner of the Premio San Fernando to carry 5 kilos extra; \$300 to the 1st; 600 metres.

**PREMIO ATHOS**, a Handicap; \$500 to the 1st; 1200 metres. Unless there are five entries there will be no race.

**PREMIO PLANCHETTE**, for Ponies 54 in. or under; weight 55 kilos, 3 kilos allowed per inch; 1000 metres. The entries of \$10 each and an *objet d'art* to the 1st.

**PREMIO LA MILLA**, a Handicap; \$600 to the 1st; 1600 metres. Unless there are five entries there will be no race.

FEBRUARY 2.

**PREMIO ESPERANZA**, a Handicap, for Horses which have not won more than \$2000 in 1892; \$500 to the 1st; 1200 metres. Unless there are five entries there will be no race.

**PREMIO CHACABUCO**, for Criollo Horses; weight 65 kilos, winners at San Fernando 5 kilos extra; \$700 to the 1st; 600 metres.

**PREMIO SAN MARTIN**, a Handicap; \$1000 to the 1st, \$100 to the 2nd; 1100 metres, entrance \$65. Unless there are seven entries there will be no race.

**PREMIO SILENCIOSO**, for Ponies 57 in. or under; Ponies of 57 in. carry 70 kilos, 3 kilos allowed per inch. The entries of \$50 each and \$50 to the 1st; 1600 metres.

**PREMIO ITUZAINGO**, a Handicap; \$500 to the 1st; 1500 metres. Unless there are five entries there will be no race.

**PREMIO CALANDRIA**, for Criollo Horses of San Fernando; 500 metres; the Stakes of \$20 to the 1st.

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.

**Take the Legitimate!****Usher's Old Vatted****GLENLIVET  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
IN LITRE BOTTLES**

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USHER'S GLENLIVET,

HENNESSEY'S LEGITIMATE V. O. COGNAC,  
CHAMPAGNE and FINEST ORANGE BITTERS  
Guaranteed Imported Direct and Legitimate.**THE DOCTOR'S TREAT.**

By F. MARIAM WILFORD, IN "THE LEDGATE MONTHLY."

There are some trivial things which occur in one's life which make lasting impressions; and what I am about to relate may be considered by some to be trivial indeed, yet it has made a lasting, if not an everlasting, impression on the minds of all who witnessed and had a share in its effects.

We were stationed in the Punjab and enjoying the usual sultry weather. Most of the Polo players of the regiment were away on leave, but we could just manage to muster enough to get up a couple of games a week to enliven the hot weather.

I remember it had been a boiling hot day, and we had just finished a fairly good game and were sitting in a melting state round the "peg" table revelling in iced drinks, when our worthy Doctor came strolling across the polo-ground looking as cool as an iceberg. Although he was a man of large proportions—anyone could see that he fed well and did credit to his feeding—he moved about so quietly and took everything so easily, that he was never seen flourishing his handkerchief over his face and neck in the hottest of weather like most men of his build, and, indeed, by men of much lighter build. Some of the youngsters said it made them feel a few degrees cooler to look at him, but on the other hand some of us grumbled and even felt angry with him for never getting, or, at least, never looking hot. On one occasion, when we were all growling at the heat—it being 97 in the dining-room—he quietly remarked, "I noticed that my thermometer only registered 51 when I left the house to come to the mess." Of course at this assertion everybody laughed and jeered at him; so he said: "Well, I am willing to back my word by a dozen of Simpinkin that it will not register over 50 after dinner. He was asked if his thermometer was accurate, and he replied that he would allow it to be tested by the one in the mess and if it differed one degree he would stand Simpinkin round. The seniors knew the Doctor very well and were cautious, but some of the juniors took him up. As soon as dinner was over we all went to the Doctor's bungalow and he produced his thermometer—it registered exactly 42: he kept it in his ice-box. Of course we were all sold and for a long time it was rather a sore joke to hear the Doctor say "Well, I am fully persuaded that the best way to keep your house cool is to keep the thermometer in the ice-box."

He was a bachelor, and ran our mess, and we never had occasion to grumble about the way he fed us, for he considered eating one of the most important things in life, and taught us almost to think the same. We became celebrated for our good table, and felt proud of our new president in consequence. Certainly we did grumble sometimes, and pretty loudly, when we saw our mess bills; but no amount of fault-finding would induce him to cut down his prices—nay, some of us had a suspicion that it caused him to increase them occasionally, by way of paying us off for our ingratitude. It was his delight to tell us we had a good mess fund.

When he joined us on the polo-ground he at once called for a peg, and one of the youngsters suggested that as he looked so cool he would not require ice in his drink.

"My boy," the Doctor replied, "I do not care for ice in my pegs because it makes the soda flat, and consequently, to a great extent, spoils the drinks; but I must support the mess and take ice. You, however, shall be punished for your selfish suggestion by not sharing in the treat I have for dinner this evening."

Now, I have said that, under the able catering of our Doctor, we had all, young and old, become imbued with his ideas about food and eating, so we at once asked what he had in store for us.

"Come over to the mess," he said; "I am going to see it opened before going to dress for dinner."

In due course we all wandered over to the mess, and threw ourselves into the easy-chairs, in the verandah. In a few moments a servant appeared, carrying a large jar of Stilton cheese. At first we laughed at the "great treat," but soon began to take an interest in the opening of the cheese, for even our exceptionally-particular and energetic mess president had failed for some weeks to get us any decent cheese.

Under the direction of the Doctor, the chipping at the cement went steadily and carefully on, and, sitting around, we began discussing the probabilities of its turning out good, bad, or indifferent, under the trying climate into which it had entered.

The Doctor swore it would be beautiful, for it had come straight out from home; and although it would need seasoning, it would not be so bad to be going on with.

The lid had been well cemented down, and the chipping and our talk were going on, when suddenly we were startled by a report like a gun bursting, followed by what appeared to be a shower of rain over us. There was a startled silence for a second, and then it was broken by a wonderful chorus of "Ohs!" "Oughs!" "By Jove!" "Great Scot!" "Well I'm—!" and a general stampede from the verandah, every fellow trying to hold his nose. Most of us ran for about twenty yards, and then released our noses, but only to grab them again, and run as if we were running for life. I had run for fifty yards before I realised that I could not escape the terrible smell unless I took off my coat and cap. I threw them from me, and found that even then I could not escape, for my breeches were liberally sprinkled with liquid rotten cheese. I looked at the others and saw them throwing away caps and coats, and one trying to struggle out of his sweater.

I now looked for the Doctor, and, to my astonishment, he was still in the verandah with his handkerchief to his nose, and looking down with a mournful expression at the empty jar. The cheese having turned bad, it had only waited until the cement was fairly broken to blow off the lid and fly up to the ceiling of the verandah, and, in descending, sprinkle us all, and pervade the atmosphere for yards round with "the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril."

I know the odour emitted by the musk rat, and I have read about the American skunk and Brazilian tiritica; but I don't think any one of them can equal, and certainly not surpass, the odour of that rotten stilton.

At varying distances, for thirty to fifty yards, began a wordy attack on the Doctor, to which he only replied by saying:

"Come here, if you have anything to say."

He seemed to be fascinated by the jar, and we congregated at a safe distance and watched him. He bent down to look into the jar, when some one remarked:

"Well, I'm blown, if the old idiot isn't putting his head into it!"

"By Jove," said another; "I believe he is trying to collect some of it for dinner!"

In a few moments he appeared satisfied with the examination, for, giving the jar a kick, he moved away with a very sad expression on his face.

"That's it: stir up your ill-smelling compound—keep it lively!" shouted one of the boys; but the Doctor took no notice of the remarks, and went quietly home.

Having seen the end, we went to tub and dress, and get rid of the horrid odour.

When we got back to dinner the unsavoury perfume was positively sickening, and pervaded the whole mess. When the Doctor arrived he received terrible abuse, but he calmly replied:

"Oh, that will do—that will do. It is all over now, except paying for it."

"What!" shouted one of the youngsters; "you surely don't mean to charge us for this bestly perfume?"

"Certainly I do," was the reply; for I think you all got about equal shares of the cheese—all except the Colonel: he lost his share by his absence."

While this wordy warfare was going on the Colonel came in and sniffing about he asked, "What the mischief is wrong with the place?" and some one said "Oh, it is some new treat the Doctor has got for dinner, sir. He says the taste is better than the smell." The Colonel, turning to the Doctor, said "Am I to understand that this evil odour is coming from so me dish the cook has prepared for dinner? for if so for heaven's sake countermand the order, and let the dish go with the stable litter; why there is enteric fever in this stench."

The Doctor explained what had happened and the Colonel testily said, "Well, the next time you have anything of the kind to open, take it into the middle of the parade ground; at least don't open it within a quarter of a mile of the mess."

Very few made a good dinner that evening, all being more or less overcome by the all-prevailing and overpowering presence of rotten cheese; and all vowed they would not pay for that dinner, much less for the jar of stilton; in fact, it was the opinion of all that the Doctor should have the expense of dinner and cheese for causing such a terribly infictive smell.

Next morning the Doctor received several parcels, and he need not open them to know their contents; their smell was sufficient to indicate that they contained the liquid-cheese-besprinkled garments of their disgusted owners, who could not believe that any amount of dhoi whacking could ever make them wearable again; so they were sent as presents to the Doctor, and the owners fondly hoped they had seen and smelt the last of them.

Each, however, was to see his garments again, for the Doctor left mess early after dinner that night, and saw that all the garments were returned to their respective owner's bungalows; he went even further, for he carefully placed the impregnated garments under pillows and sheets, or cunningly threaded them in the narrow of the beds or stuffed them into pillows.

Another fellow shared my bungalow, and, as usual, I went to his room for our final smoke and chat, before turning in, when we at once recognised the now familiar smell.

"Well, I'm hanged if that bestly smell is not here still," said my comrade.

We went into my room, and there also was the all-pervading presence; and feeling sure we could not sleep in our rooms, we had our beds taken outside.

We got into our sleeping garments and turned in.

Within a couple of seconds I knew we had not escaped yet, and within a couple more I heard the other fellow saying "Well, I'm blest if that beastly sawbones has not put my impregnated bags into my bed; by Jove, I'll be even with him for this!"

I sprang off my bed and jerked away the sheets and saw my coat in the navor, and my cap was in my pillow.

We knew, of course, that the other fellows had sent their garments to the pill man, so we decided to go and see how they had fared, and were not surprised to find them all fuming, if not swearing, at the Doctor's trick.

I think it was only natural that we thought of going to spoil the joker's sleep by a mild "drawing," so of course we went.

We approached the bungalow carefully and looked through the chinks—yes, there he was, fast asleep. It was decided that we shall all go quietly into the room and get round the bed, and lift it up as high as we could, then suddenly drop it. This, with the weight of its occupant, would break off the legs and give the Doctor a good bump on the floor.

We went in without awakening him, and, as if to suit our plans, he had drawn the corner of a sheet over his face to keep off the mosquitoes. We grasped the bed and raised it, and were just wondering how light it was, when we all gave a yell and let go. Yes, the cute old medico had expected us, and, from past experience, knew what was likely to happen, and had put wires connected with his powerful battery on all the places where we were likely to get hold, and at the proper time gave us a frightful shock.

In a moment we had recovered, and were kicking the dummy about and playing the mischief generally with the things in his room; but he was also prepared for this, for we saw a puff of smoke run along the mantel board and immediately a perfume so pungent and suffocating pervaded the room that not one of us could stand it, and we all fled, coughing and sneezing with such violence that we nearly dislocated our necks.

We heard the Doctor laughing, and when we looked back we saw him sitting on a bed on the verandah roof; having, as we learnt afterwards, watched us through the window at the top of his room, and worked his infernal machine from there at the proper time. He calmly advised us to go to bed lest our colds should get worse, and said he would give us something to cure our coughs next day.

I must admit we were cowed, for we did not know what else he had prepared, so we decided to clear off and pay him out some other time.

I am sorry to say that opportunity never came, for before we got a chance he went into civil employ.

We were all very sorry to lose him, but he and our Colonel had been so long together that, when the latter's command was up, the Doctor thought the regiment so changed that he allowed extra salary to tempt him away into civil work.

He promised to pay us a visit to give us our revenge, and although he has been to see us twice we could not play practical jokes on our guest; so we are still nursing our revengeful feelings without much hope of ever gratifying them, and probably with a lessening desire to do so.

## A Heraldic Legend of the River Plate

### II.

My walk led me back on the way I had come, past the Estancia Paternico. I would have avoided it if possible, but not knowing the camp well I had to take the direct road. As I started before day break, and made good progress for the first four hours, there was nobody visible when I passed the avenue gate except an old, half-blind dog of the pointer breed, who rushed out at me, and immediately jumped around, put his nose down to my heels, and followed me with a steady, determined pace.

I ordered him back and lifted my stick to threaten him, but he lay down on the road and refused to return.

He was a kind of pariah on the estancia, he was past work, and was neglected and kicked by everybody except myself, for I am always kind to animals.

As I was too anxious to get ahead I gave up speaking to him, and by the time the sun was pretty well up in the heavens, and I was getting tired and on the look out for a pulperia where I could rest, the old dog was still at my heels.

At length, on the hot and dusty road, about half a mile away, I descried some horses standing tethered by the roadside—a sure indication of a pulperia. In fifteen minutes more we reached it, and I thankfully sat myself down in the covered space where the bar was raised off from the customers, and the mozo handed you your refreshment from behind iron bars, like the condemned call at Newgate or a lunatic asylum of the last century.

Liquid refreshment was my first demand for man and beast, and then I knew that I was hungry. In answer to my enquiries the mozo told me that the men who owned the horses had ordered breakfast, and in less than half an hour there would be puchero for all and eggs "bastante." Meantime he invited me to go into the inner room where I could rest and smoke my pipe.

It was, of course, a brick-paved apartment, with a couple of common tables and forms, and the bare rafters of the roof would have been visible but that they were hung with rows and chains and festoons of sausages. Sausages, great and small, some rolled tight in canvas like Jack Tar's pigtail, some of precious brand rolled in tinfoil, and some in the sweet simplicity of piggy's entrails.

The dog was fascinated with them; he lay on his breast, with paws outstretched and head erect, star-

ing fixedly at these sausages, and his tail curled slightly up behind as if he were making a point.

I was amused at his attitude, and spoke to him, "Never tear, old fellow, you will have a feed of puchero directly,"—but he answered me not, by wag of tail or shake of head, or such other methods as courteous dogs employ, but continued to gaze fixedly at those sausages. Or, was it one particular pendant that he had fixed with his glassy eye and bewitched? Certain it is that one silvery white roll began to waver uneasily on its hook, and finally dropped. To the ground?—no!—Ponto sprang up, and met it midway in air, closed on it with his powerful jaws, and bolted like a shot.

The mozo, who had also been watching him, grinning behind his iron bars like the chimpanzee at the Zoo, gave vent to a yell, ran out of his cage, and darted in pursuit. I also, with visions of claims for damages before me, joined in the chase.

There, out in the road, the dog was going easily—holding his prey well up—the mozo was about twenty yards behind, and I was a bad third. The mozo had an ordinary knife in his hand, which he had been using when Ponto theftously ran off with his property, and this he shied at the dog, making it turn off the road into a trim avenue lined with trees.

More than a hundred yards up the avenue stood a pony carriage with some children in it. The ponies were evidently valuable imported animals. A gentleman on horseback was standing by admiring, and a groom stood behind on the path. I took in the whole group at one glance. I and the mozo halted at the gate and were in doubt about proceeding any further, when we saw the wretched dog, who, as I have said, was partially blind, shoot like a demon among the feet of the ponies.

How they started off I cannot to this day tell, but here they were, coming careering down the path like mad, the groom and the gentleman on horseback apparently transfixed with amazement. Luckily the gates were open, but if the wheels should strike the posts it was certain destruction to the carriage and perchance to the children.

Without thinking what was best to be done I ran to meet the ponies. I grabbed the rein of the near one and ran with them down the avenue. I could always run a bit, but I never in my life put on such a spurt as I did for that short distance. I must have succeeded in steering them through the centre of the gateway, for we got past the posts without a scratch, and on the broad road outside. I managed to drag their heads round and clear of the opposite ditch. The pace, however, was too much for me, and I let go and clutched the hind rail of the carriage as it passed.

I scrambled in among the affrighted children, got up the reins, and in a few minutes had the ponies well in hand, and brought them at last to a standstill in a run of nearly a mile.

The gentleman came galloping up, his face as pale as a sheet, and followed by the English-dressed groom into whose hands I gave the reins. The gentleman did not know how to treat me at first, as I was covered with the soil of pedestrian travel from top to toe, but my clothes were good and English built, and he could see that I was no common tramp.

My Spanish then was not very fluent, but I succeeded in explaining to him that I was an English gentleman walking across the country for pleasure. The word pleasure brought a bewildered smile to his face, but he made me promise to follow them up to the estancia house, which was only at a kilometre distance from the avenue gate. He wished me to go with them in the carriage, but I excused myself on the plea that I must improve my toilet in the alcove before I could present myself at his house. That was a story of course—I wouldn't go as a beggar, and I couldn't go as a gentleman.

As for the unlucky dog and sausage they were never more seen nor heard of as far I knew. They had vanished quite, as if they had been ghosts. I can only surmise that the mozo had wounded it fatally with his knife, which had also vanished, and the poor creature had crept into a hole to die.

Further than that the gentleman was known as "el ministro" I could get no information at the almacen, so I ate my puchero, paid my moderate bill, and took the road once more, thankful that no claim was made on me for the sausage.

I must now slip over a couple of years. I arrived in Buenos Aires, of course; I forget how many days I took to the tramp, how many nights I slept under the stars, but it does not matter; how I dropped into a money broker's office; how I and a fellow clerk started for ourselves; how we did moderately well until we made our great coup—all that I will pass over. What the great coup was you remember well enough, for you were one of the croakers who prophesied evil concerning it.

We had got the concession put through apparently all right, and nothing remained but the final signing and sealing of the documents, when, at the last moment, it was threatened with ruin. It was only then that the great importance of the concern was recognised, and at the eleventh hour they put in a clause that we must deposit in the national treasury a caution of \$50,000 gold. Horror! ruin! we had not 50,000 cents of ready cash.

I haunted the purlieus of Government House, interviewing the minister to no purpose. He assured me that the clause had been inserted by the President, Juarez Celman himself. I had never seen the President, and I intimated my desire to interview him. The minister laughed, and said it was impossible, he was so much occupied, but perhaps his private secretary might arrange an interview for some months hence.

However, I resolved to try. The private secretaries badgered me to learn the nature of my business with

the president, without imparting which they said I never could see him, but I was not gringo enough to tell them my business. I simply sat upon the doorsteps for a week. At last, wearied out by my pertinacity, they ushered me into his private room. It was my friend of the pony carriage!—the recognition was mutual and immediate. He nearly embraced me, so effusive was his greeting. Needless to say the business was done by a stroke of the pen, and two months afterwards I and my partner were in London, and had sold the concession for one hundred thousand pounds. Yes, and dog cheap at that.

That was my first coup; more were to follow, but I need not tell you how I cultivated the President's acquaintance, and right sorry was I when he was compelled to retire by a howling faction. I must say he was a very much maligned and misunderstood man, and I for one will stand by him.

That was how the dog and sausage had the high distinction of providing me with *crst* and motto. Some other day I will tell you how I got square with old Don Patricio Paternico, and some laughable stories about the comfortable home he promised me in his advertisement.

But the motto will do, "In praestolari lapsus," which freely translated may mean "Wait till it drops," a very good motto, too, for a dog or for a speculator.

## A Song of the Exmoor Hunt

The following song, which we take from the "Saturday Review," will be appreciated by those of our readers, and we believe, there are many, who have had the pleasure of hunting with the Devon and Somerset staghounds, and will doubtless recall to them many delightful memories of perhaps the finest sport to be had in England.

Awake, arise! The south wind sighs,  
Beneath a cloudy curtain  
Old Sol is snoozing in the skies,  
There's scent to-day for certain.  
And down deep o'er Slowley Steep  
The harbourer swears we shall drop, boys,  
On brow, bay, bay and tray,  
Tray and three on top, boys!

Look up, a stream of sporting pink  
Along the ridge is rushing,  
Morn's ashen cheek you'd almost think  
To rosy red was blushing;  
But few, few, so smart of hue  
And spick and span from the shop, boys,  
Shall stick to-day to brow, bay,  
Tray on three on top, boys!

What ho! the tufters on a find  
Are tuning to the nor'ard,  
Hark back! hark back! 'tis but a hind!  
The stag himself! Hark for'ard!  
O'er hedge, spine, sedge and rhine,  
Full cry we course and hop, boys,  
Behind brow, bay and tray,  
Tray and three on top, boys!

Past Dunster towers and Wootton bowers,  
Up Outcombe Crest he's guiding,  
Here, roadster friends, your fun it ends,  
We've done with arm-chair riding,  
And full sail, head to tail,  
Down Dunkery side we drop, boys,  
On brow, bay, bay and tray,  
Tray and three on top, boys!

We've chucked a City swell to the pig  
In his mixen at Cloutsham Corner;  
We've hung our artist by the girth,  
Like Absalom, in Horner,  
Till hard pressed by all our best,  
From Boscombe Head full flop, boys,  
Goes brow, bay, bay and tray,  
Tray and three on top, boys!

A boat! a boat! the Weirmen float,  
And after him go racing;  
But see! to shore he heads once more,  
His foes with fury facing,  
And back, back! he hurls the pack,  
Or leaves them neck and crop, boys,  
Till now, now, down goes brow,  
Bay, tray and three on top, boys!

Yet only five of all the live  
That set on foot the sport, boys,  
Rode straight and true the whole hunt thro'  
And mingled at the mort, boys!  
Now name, name those sons of fame,  
Who'll match them nearer and farther?  
Jim Scarlett, Bissett, and Basset were there,  
With Parson Jack Russell and Arthur.

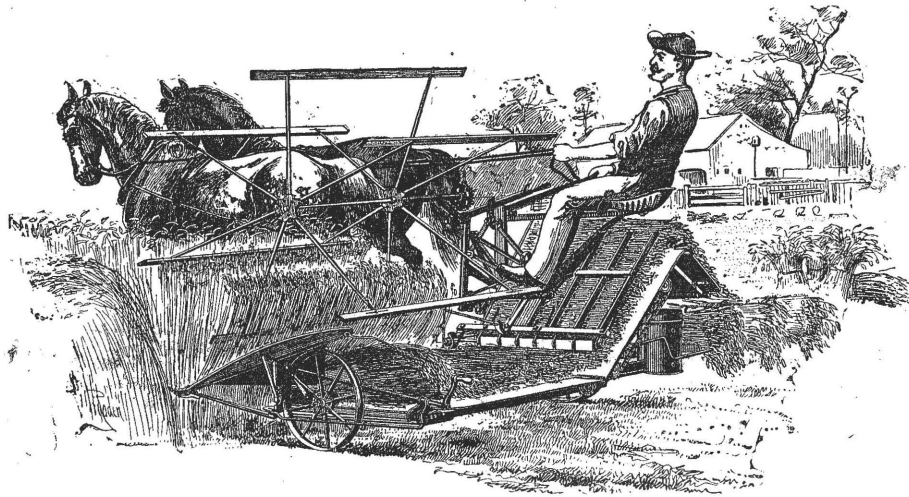
He was fond of field-sports, especially racing, but stern fate had made a parson of him. Entering his churchyard gates one afternoon, armed with a door-key of portentous size, he was witness of a trial of speed between two of his parishioners, a small boy and an equally small girl.

After a tremendous struggle the girl lanted the race by a short head. Beckoning the contestants towards him, he gave the door-key to the victrix, placed them side by side at the gate, and retiring to the vestry door, dropped his mantlechief as a starting signal. This time the boy won after an exciting finish.

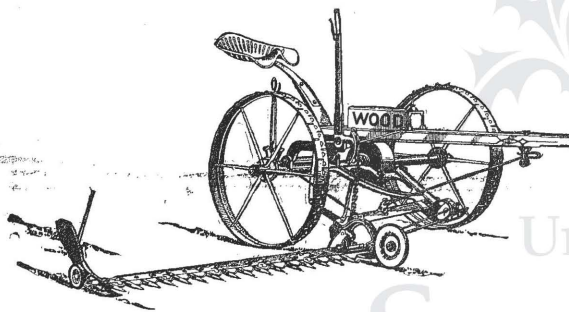
"Ah!" mused the worthy vicar. "I thought the filly would never get home under the weight!"

# WALTER A. WOOD'S

## BINDERS AND BINDER TWINE



**MOWERS**

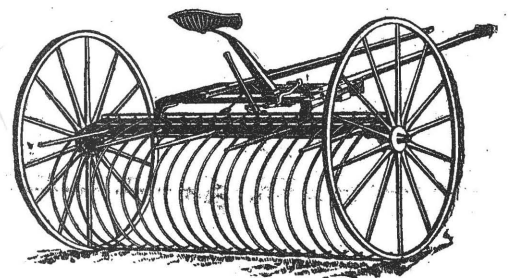


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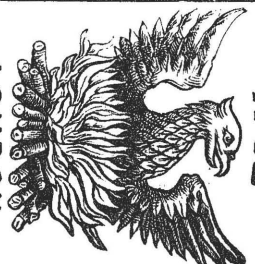
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AGENTE:

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