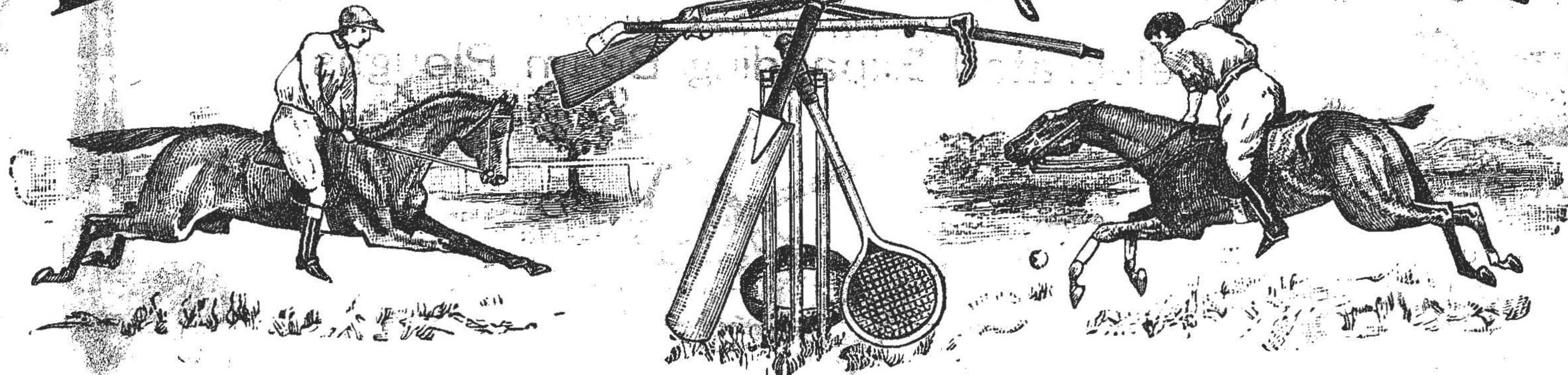


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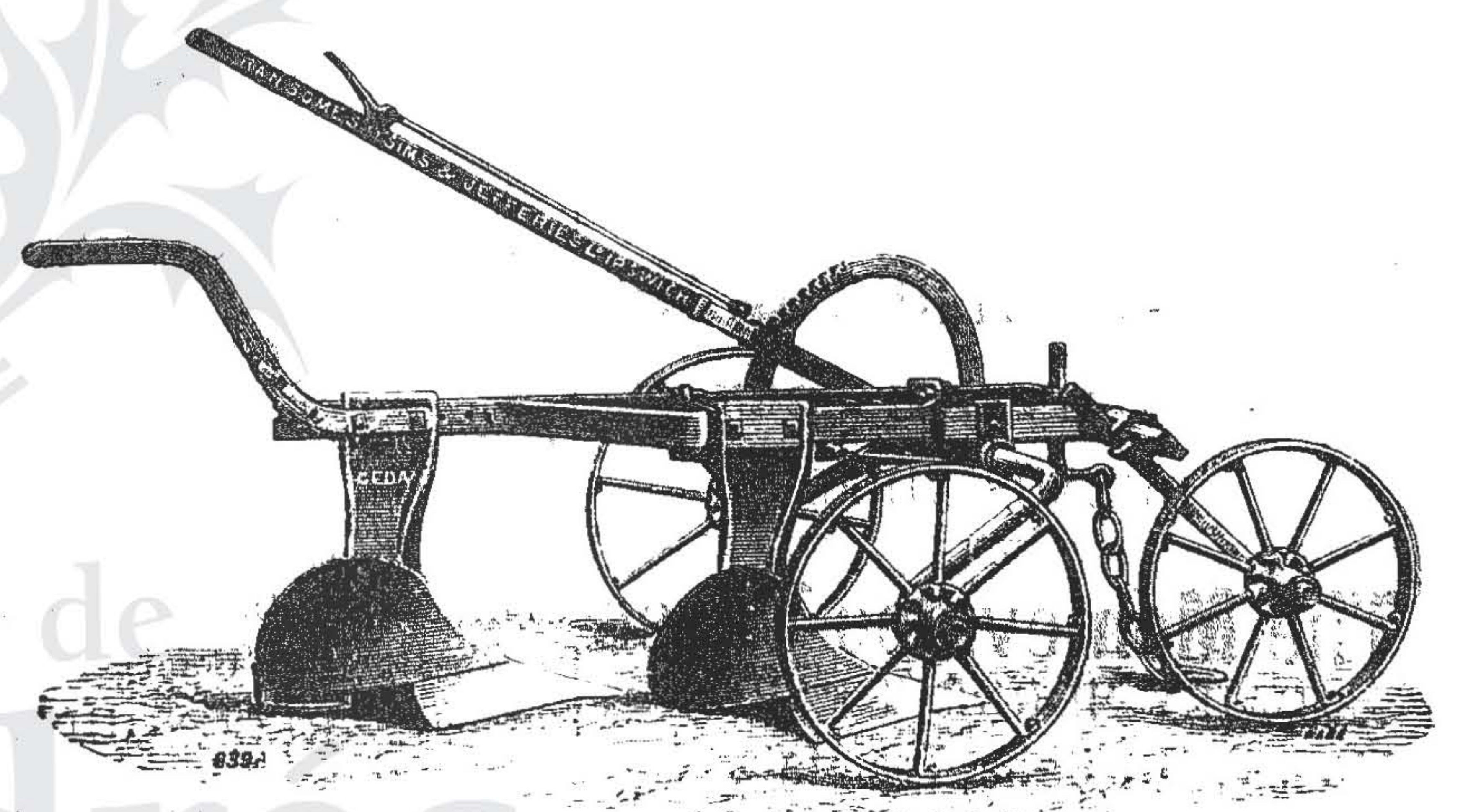
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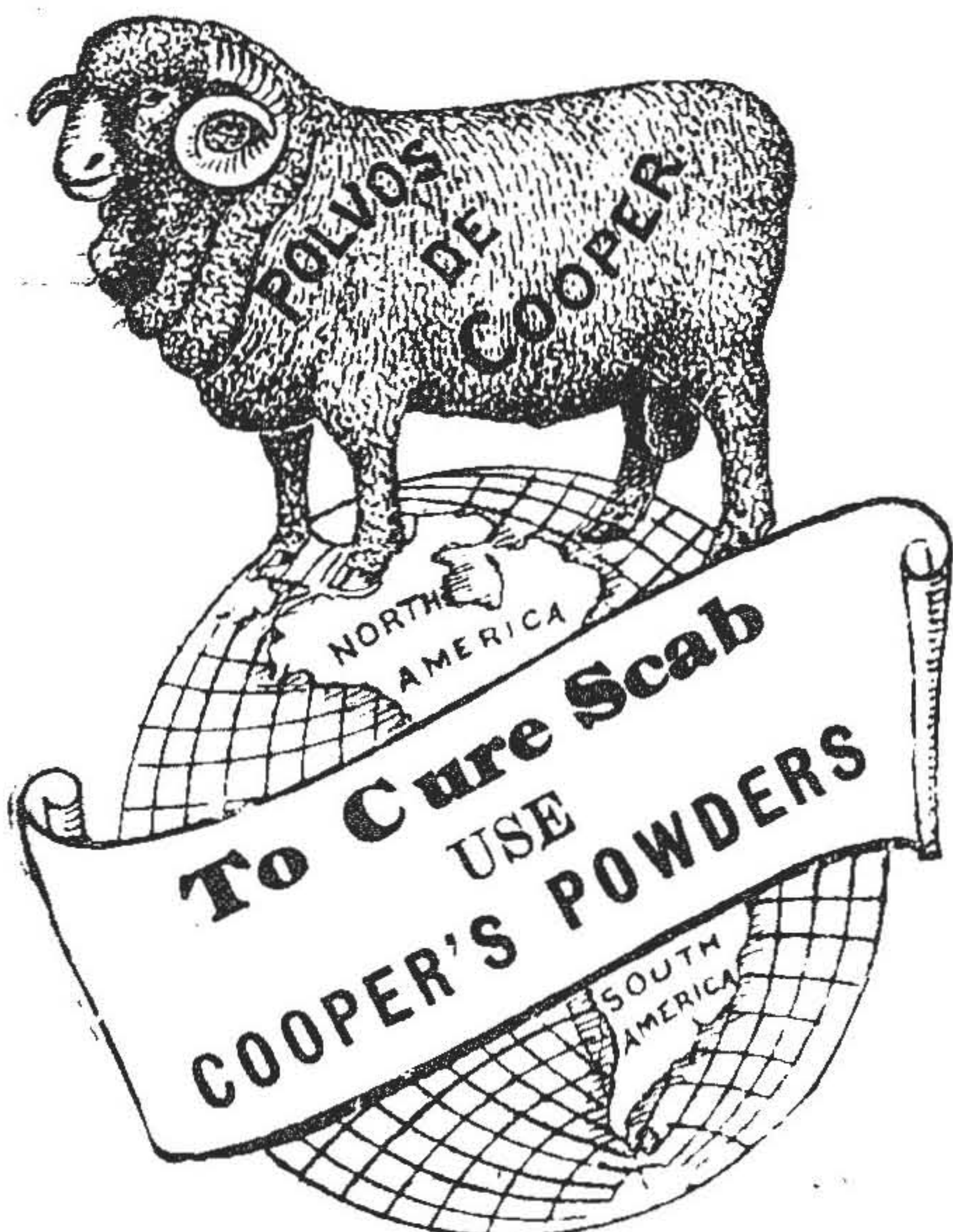
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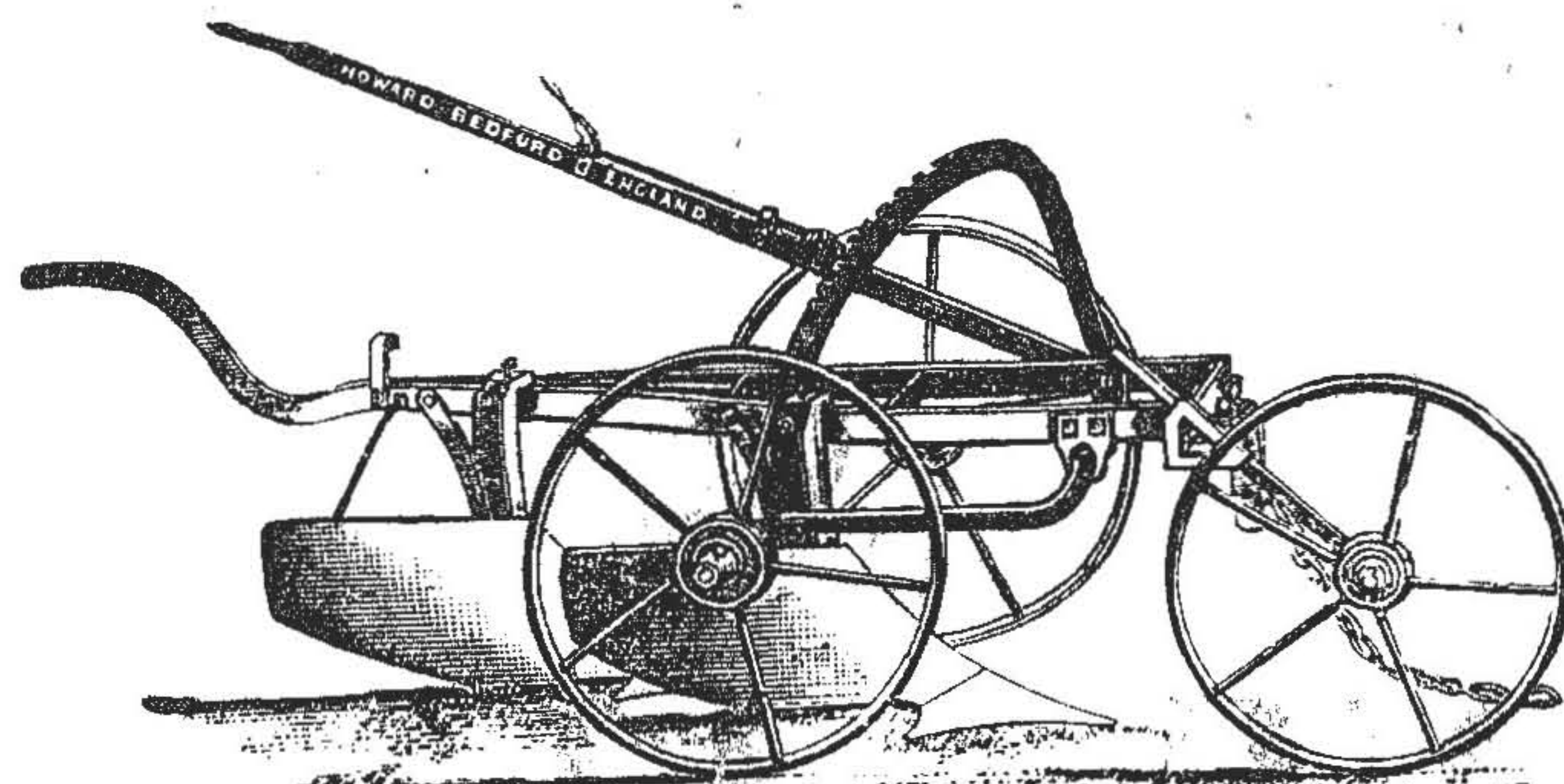
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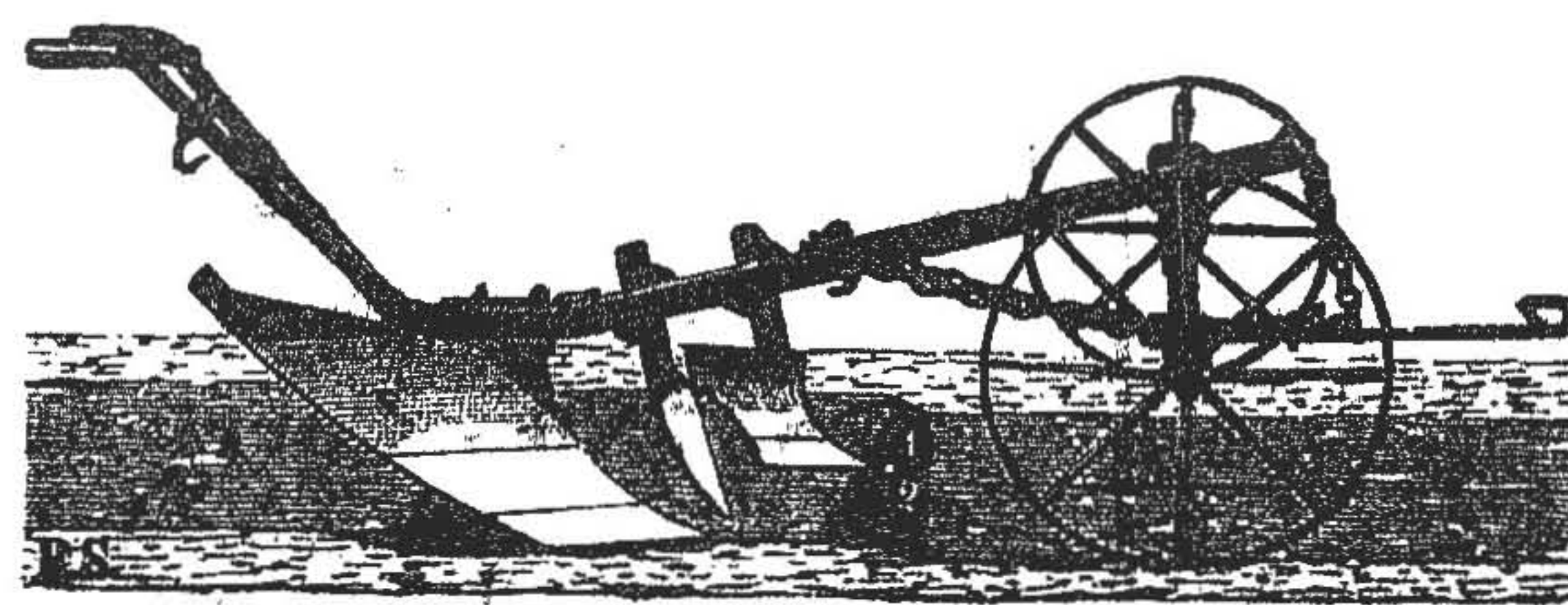
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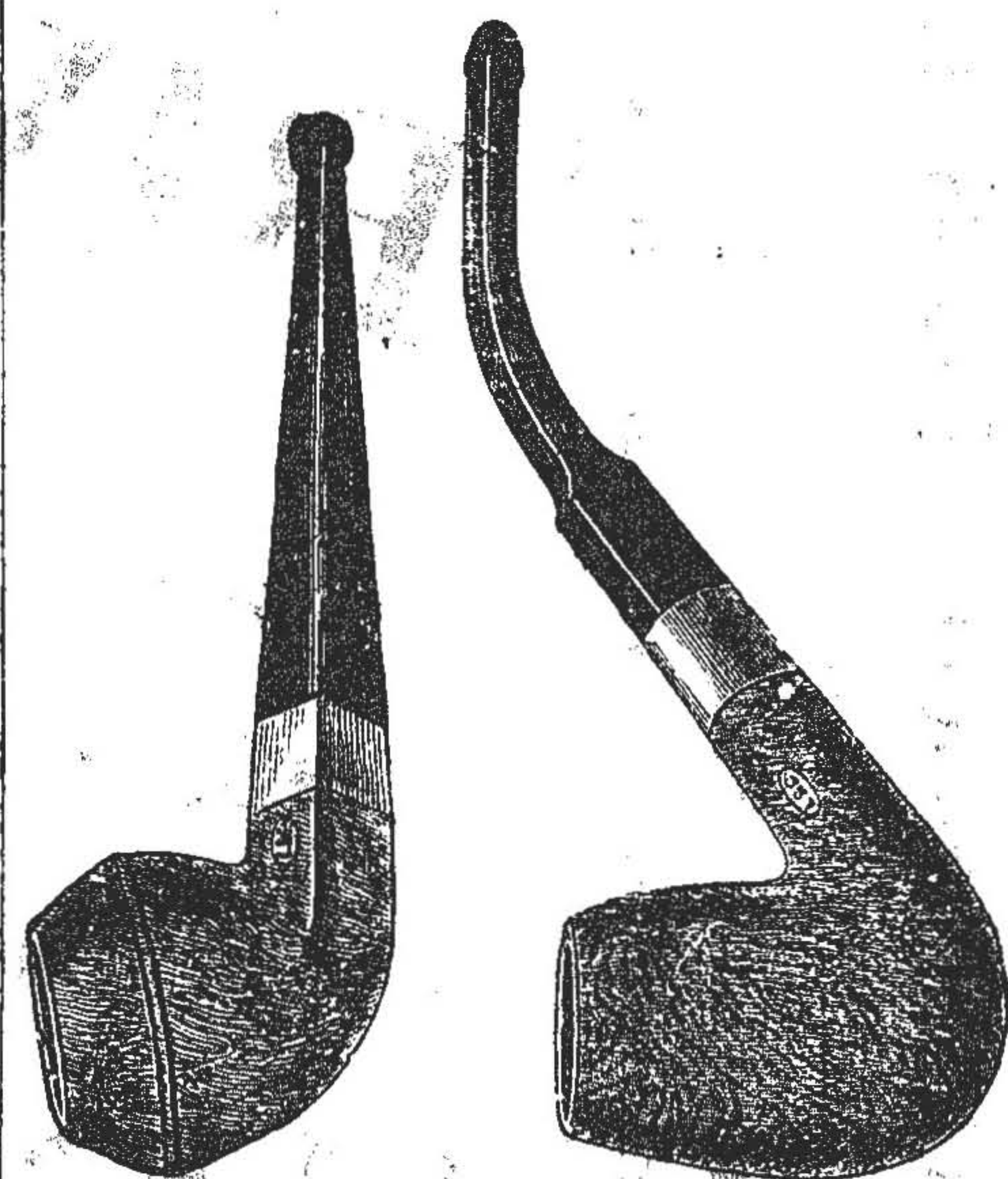
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HOME NEWS

FOOTBALL.

Nothing specially worthy of notice occurred in the seven games which took place amongst the first division of the League clubs, during the week ending on January 21st, nor did any result affect to any extent the ultimate issue. Sunderland on their own ground had no difficulty in scoring six goals to nil against Aston Villa; Stoke beat the Bolton Wanderers at Stoke by the same number of goals, viz., six goals to none; Preston North End at Sheffield beat Sheffield Wednesday by five to none; Notts County were unlucky in the match against the Blackburn Rovers, when the result was a draw, neither side scoring, and considering that Notts were without three of their regular players, it was a capital performance on their part, as their forwards were weak and threw most of the work on the back division. Everton on their own ground beat West Bromwich after a hard game at the last moment by a goal to nil; Bromley beat Accrington at Accrington by four goals to none, and Newton Heath was beaten by Notts Forest by three goals to one. Of these seven games the most unexpected result was that in the match between Stoke and the Bolton Wanderers.

In the second division Darwen showed some of their old form and beat Lincoln by three goals to nil. Small Heath beat Northwich Victoria by 6 goals to 2; Tormley beat Burslem Port Vale by two to nil, Burton Swifts beat Ardwick by two to nil; and Walsall Swifts drew with Crewe Alexandra each having scored three goals.

Of Inter County Association matches there are two played by Kent to record. In very unfavourable weather, a match between Sussex and Kent was played at Brighton, neither side being fully represented; Kent, who numbered five soldiers of the West Kent Regiment in their team proved victorious by five goals to two. The second match was against Surrey who obtained a well deserved win by three goals to one. The soldiers playing for Kent were the best of their team.

Under Rugby Rules Yorkshire met Somersetshire and Devonshire played Cornwall. The first fixture was played at Bradford, and in spite of bitter cold weather, some six thousand persons witnessed the game. Somersetshire were severely handicapped in several of their men failing them when most needed, and it was not a matter of surprise when Yorkshire eventually were left winners by four goals (one dropped) and five tries or twenty-three points, to nothing.

Devonshire and Cornwall met at Redruth on January 14th. The game proved rather uninteresting and resulted in a win for Cornwall by a try to nothing. Devonshire did not play their best team, but saved some of their best men for the match against Yorkshire, which was played on the 18th, and in which the Yorkshire men were successful by a goal and three tries to nothing.

Amongst Rugby matches the most important were those between the Middlesex Wanderers and Harlequins, and Old Merchant Taylors and Rosslyn Park. In the first of these, which was played at Richmond, the Harlequins had to play a man short which may partly account for their defeat by a goal and a try or seven points to nothing. Rosslyn Park and Old Merchant Taylors met at Acton where interest in the match was considerable; the game resulted in a win for Old Merchant Taylors by two tries to nothing.

BILLIARDS

The first spot-barred billiard championship for amateurs was brought to a conclusion at the National Sporting Club on January 14. The right to the title of

champion and to possession of a handsome silver challenge cup until such time as he shall resign or be beaten in a competition, belongs to Mr Vahid.

The result of the competition was briefly as follows:
In the first round of 1000 up
Mr A. Vahid beat Mr Bailey by 585 points.
Mr S. S. Christey beat Mr W. Barcroft (retired ill).
Mr S. H. Fry beat Mr A. R. Wisdom by 351 points.
In the second round, also of 1000 up,
Mr Christey beat Mr Fry by 141 points,
Mr A. Vahid a bye.

In the final Mr Vahid met Mr Christey, when the former won by 105 points. The game was 1500 up and it was not till after the ninth hundred that Mr Vahid held an advantage. We read that the champion was born in India, and bears the impress of the Oriental, he has passed many years of his life in England, having studied at Cambridge University and in the medical schools. His modest demeanour at all times, his method of play—exceedingly gentle, yet without cool and determined—won for him a large amount of admiration from those who assembled last week at the National Sporting Club, and the applause at the close of the final game was most ungrudgingly bestowed upon the player who had gained so thoroughly deserved a success. Seeing that it led to a victorious result, it may look like captiousness, says the "Field," to criticise the manner of the winner's play, but the impression left was that, if Mr. Vahid were to cultivate a little more vigour or "force," he would improve an already exceedingly good game. Generally the play in this competition was below the standard of excellence which reports of "form" and big breaks had led one to anticipate. Mr Christey perhaps did himself full justice in his match against Mr Fry; but in neither of his other heats did he show such marked ability. The highest break of the week was 93, by the last named and next to this was the 81 of this gentleman's successful opponent—Mr Christey. Mr Fry also scored 70 and 63, and Mr Christey 67 and 64; Mr Vahid put together 64 and 61; but, besides these, only six breaks of 50 or over were made. In some measure the reduced size of the pockets may have accounted for the inability of the players to show to the greatest advantage; in a greater degree probably, it was due to the excitement attendant upon serious and public competition. Warm praise was repeatedly bestowed upon the table, made exactly according to the standard of the Billiard Association, and no higher compliment could have been paid to Messrs Cox and Yeman than its purchase by Mr S. H. Fry, who had, as already inferred, no special reason to be partial to this capital specimen of the billiard manufacturers' skill. The idea, conceived, we believe, by Mr W. J. Innes, to have the championship decided in the admirable theatre of the National Sporting Club, had the most happy results. To the members of the club, two of whom presented the cup, great thanks were due, and, as a proof of their earnestness in promoting the interests of the competition, they presented a gold medal to Mr Vahid, in commemoration of his victory, and intend giving a similar trophy to all winners of such competitions played in the club. A more desirable place than the theatre of the well-known club in King-street, Covent Garden, one can scarcely imagine for a billiard championship, especially with the arrangements under the supervision of Mr J. Fleming. The duties of referee, which were light and pleasant, were performed by Mr W. E. Fuller.

ROWING

THE CHAMPION EIGHTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The annual race for the eight-oared championship of South Australia was rowed over a two and a quarter mile course on the Port Adelaide River on Dec. 10th last. Four crews started, viz., the Port R.C. No. 1, the Adelaide R.C., the University, and the Port No. 2. Of these the latter was but a scratch crew, and after a quarter of a mile took no real part in the race. We read that a capital start was effected, the University being the first to get away, their new Glasper boat being a remarkably quick beginner, with a faculty of travelling between the strokes. They led by a short distance in the earlier part of the race, but before two-thirds of the course had been compassed they were all out. Meanwhile a rattling race was being rowed between the Port No. 1 crew and the A.R.C., who had the inside stations—on this occasion the lee side. During the whole of the race it was impossible to separate the boats, and we question if at any time either boat had six feet the advantage of the other. In the end the Adelaide R.C. beat the Port crew by three feet, according to the judge. The winning crew weighed collectively 9 st. 13 lb. more than the Port eight, and rowed in a new racing boat, especially built by Fuller, of Melbourne, for the race; while their lighter opponents rowed in a boat some five years old, and of a far heavier design, having been built with a view to the rough water which is the characteristic of the Port river. The official time was 11 min. to the second—not a bad record. It will be evident to every oarsman that the form of the losers must have been very superior to counterbalance such a handicap.

SKATING

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

During the week ending on January 21, a series of races were held in Holland, which attracted the best skaters from the continent of Europe, but there were no representatives from America or England.

The first meeting was on January 18 at Paterswolde, near Groningen. The races take place on a large lake,

where a splendid course is laid out over 800 metres in length, oblong in shape with well-rounded ends. The ice was in magnificent condition, smooth as possible and free from cracks. The sun shone brilliantly, and with only a slight breeze from the north-east everything was favourable.

The chief race was an International one for amateurs of 5,050 metres, and this resulted as under:—

	M.	S.
J. J. Eden, Haarlem	9	16 4-5
R. Ericsson, Stockholm	9	27
J. Rodenhuis, jun., Apeldoorn	10	1 2-3
Julius von Salzen, Hamburg	10	16
A. van Wely, Leeuwarden	10	21
A. L. Couvée, Scheveningen	10	54
Jonkheer H. van Sminia, Oudkerk	11	3 3-5
H. O. van der Hoek, Harlinge		fell

Eden skated splendidly, never making a miss stroke, and Ericsson pressed him hard but faltered a little when about half the course had been completed. Von Salzen's style was excellent but he rather lacked pace.

The Amateur Championship of Holland was also competed for, none but Dutchmen being eligible. This resulted in an easy victory for Eden, whose dual success was very popular. The times were as follows, of the first four:—

	M.	S.
J. J. Eden, Haarlem	2	35
J. Roberhuis, jun., Apeldoorn	2	45
A. van Wely, Leeuwarden	2	55 3-5
Jonkheer H. van Sminia	3	11 2-5

An International race of 2,500 metres for professionals did not draw entries from any other countries. The Kingmas of Grouw were strongly in evidence, and this family occupies much the same position as the Smarts of Welney, all appearing to be born skaters. Marten, the youngest, who was beaten two years ago by James Smart at Heerenveen, has greatly improved, and skates in very good style, and is now the best of the family. Benedictus, who some years ago defeated "Fish" Smart, being 32 years of age, while Van der Schaaf who finished third is three years older. The times were:

Marten Kingma, Grouw	4	47 2-5
Wiebe de Vries, Oenkerk	5	3 4-5
S. Van der Schaaf, Grouw	5	10
J. R. de Joug, Zwolle	5	12
Merk Kingma, Grouw	5	13 4-5
Benedictus Kingma, Grouw	5	16 1-5
L. D. Boersma, Geekerkerk	5	20
B. Havinga, Hoornschedijk	5	29
Pieter Bosch, Brantgum	5	39

On Friday and Saturday the races for the Amateur Championship of the World took place at the Amsterdam Ice Club, but unfortunately the weather had changed, and a thaw set in, accompanied by snow and sleet, so the ice was in bad condition. That the thaw should come on these two days was very unlucky, and the races had hardly finished when severe frost returned. The course at Amsterdam is very similar in size and shape to that at Groningen, and had the ice been good some fast times would have been accomplished as there was very little wind, and the skating of the Norwegians, Swedes, and Germans was splendid. The Dutch however did not particularly shine with the exception of Eden, and had it not been for him, they would not have won a single event. Four distances were skated, 500, 1,500, 5,000, and 10,000 metres, and to gain the championship a competitor had to win at three of them. This Eden succeeded in doing, to the unbounded delight of his countrymen. In the 1,500 and 5,000 metres race he skated splendidly, but was a little unsteady at 500 metres, and in the 10,000 metres race he fell and retired before completing the first lap. He had, however, already gained the championship, and it was against his wish that he started. Oscar Frederiksen, of Christiania, who won at that distance, showed fine form all through, better than he did at the shorter ones. In the 5,000, however, he did not go far, as he mistook the course and "gave up." Van Salzen, as at Groningen, was seen to great advantage, and was as good as any one, so far as style went, but was not quite quick enough. Ericsson succeeded in gaining one of the four medals at each distance, and if he could be a little surer in his stroke would be a very first class man, but he often gets unsteady.

The first four in the two short races were as under, and they competed again, the winning times being those of the second round. For the long races, the prizes were awarded on the times of the first round. Only two competitors skated together, and each had a well-defined track.

500 metres.			
	First Round	Second Round	
J. J. Eden, Haarlem	51 1-5 sec.	51 1-5 sec.	first
E. Halvorsen, Homar	51	52	second
Oscar Frederiksen, Christiania	52	52	third
Rudolph Ericsson, Stockholm	52 2-5	52 1-5	fourth

1,500 metres.			
	M. S.	M. S.	
J. J. Eden, Haarlem	2 49 1-5	2 48 1-5	first
Oscar Frederiksen, Christiania	2 49 1-5	2 55	second
Rudolph Ericsson, Stockholm	2 54	2 59 1-5	third
E. Halvorsen, Homar	2 52 2-5	3 1	fourth

5,000 metres.			
	M. S.	M. S.	
J. J. Eden, Haarlem	9 59		first
F. N. Petersen, Homar	10 31 2-5		second
Rudolph Ericsson, Stockholm	10 36 4-5		third
E. Halvorsen, Homar	10 43		fourth

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

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

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

ENGLISH FURNITURE
MUEBLERIA
DE
LONDRES

THE LARGEST MUEBLERIA IN SOUTH AMERICA
Always on show a varied stock of high class imported furniture for
Dining-Rooms
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Bed-Rooms
Libraries
Offices

Brass & Iron Bedsteads & Bedding

Designs submitted and estimates given for Furniture, Fittings and Upholstery; executed here in our workshops, of sound workmanship, at lowest prices consistent with good quality.

H. C. THOMPSON & CO.
Calle Artes 380
Calle Corrientes 1024
BUENOS AIRES

Importers and Manufacturers

New English Bank of the River Plate
(LIMITED)

139 - Reconquista - 139
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000

Current accounts opened with commercial firms.
Deposits received at sight and fixed rates.
Bills and Pagarés discounted.
Negotiable securities received on deposit, the Bank undertaking to collect coupons and dividends, and the purchase and sale of all interest bearing securities.
Letters of credit issued on Europe to merchants or travellers.
Bills drawn on England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and on:
Messrs Mallet freres & Cia.—Paris.
" J. Berenberg Gossler & Cia.—Hamburg.
" Deutsche National Bank—Bremen.
" Bart. Parodi e fratelli—Genova.
" La Banca Generale—Milan.
" Garcia Calamarte é hijos—Madrid
and all principal cities and towns of France, Italy Spain and Switzerland.

ALLOWED

	GOLD ANN.	M/N ANN.
In account current and deposits at sight	1 1/2 %	1 %
Deposits at 60 days	3 "	4 "
Do. " 90 "	4 "	5 "
Other dates	Conventional	Conventional

CHARGED
On debit balances in account current 12 % 12 %
T. H. JONES, Manager.
Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

Just Arrived
Kepler's Extract of Malt
Burrough's Reef and Iron Wine
Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine
Sacharin Tableids
Burrough's Hazeline
Order them from your Grocer or from
RICHARD HALL AND CO.
276 - BALCARCE - 286

LIST OF SAILINGS
OF
Lampart & Holt's Steamers
DIRECT STEAMERS TO EUROPE
without calling at any Brazilian Port
Antwerp
WORDSWORTH .. MARCH 25
Captain Hairby
Antwerp and London
Via Rio, Bahia and Southampton
COLERIDGE APRIL 22
Captain Brown
T. S. BOADLE & Co.
25 DE MAYO 149

BRITISH BANK
OF
SOUTH AMERICA (LIMITED)
FORMERLY
ENGLISH BANK OF RIO JANEIRO
(LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1863.
Calle Reconquista and Cangallo
Capital subscribed £1,000,000
Do. Paid up 500,000
Reserve Fund 900,000
£800,000

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

PAYS

	M/N	ORO
On deposits in Current Account and at Sight	1 %	without interest
On deposits at 7 days notice up to \$50,000	3 %	2 %
On deposits at 30 days notice up to \$50,000	4 1/2 %	4 %
On deposits at 3 months fixed	4 1/2 %	4 %
" " longer periods	by arrangement	

CHARGES
For advance in account current 10 % 10 %
F. M. HERIOT, MANAGER.
Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

TAUTZ & Co.
201 PICCADILLY
LONDON, W.
HUNTING, SHOOTING
AND
POLO BREECHES
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
Patterns and Prices on Application

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:
Whole Height.
Size round Waist.
" " Thigh.
" " Knee.
" " Calf.
TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

10,000 metres.

	M. S.		
Oscar Frederiksen, Christiania	20 21	first
Rudolph Ericsson, Stockholm	21 13	second
F. N. Petersen, Hoinar	21 23 1-5	third
Julius von Salzen, Hamburg	22 23 3-5	fourth

Halvorsen fell on the ice shortly before the start for this race, and though his injuries were not serious, they were enough to prevent his competing for it.

The other entries were as below, but all did not start for every one of the events:—Jankheer P. H. van Smiina, Oudkerk; B. Bruzelius, Stockholm; I. Rodenhuis, junr., Apeldoorn; R. Damste, Leiden; M. C. Cartier van Dissel, Utrecht; H. Vervoort, Deventer; A. van Wely, Leeuwarden; J. Schoonmaker, Leiden; D. L. De Koe, Hoogkarspel; W. Gronert, Amsterdam; W. de Boer, Zaandam; S. Reeling Brouwer, Leiden; and G. H. van Asselt, Lochem; the last-named not putting in an appearance at all.

All these races were held under the management of the Nederlandschen Schaatsenrijdersbond, and the rules formulated at the International Skating Convention that met at Scheveningen last summer. Next winter they will take place at Buda-Pesth, and Germany, Austria, Sweden, Norway, England, and America will all be visited in turn, so that it will be 1900 before Holland is again the venue. The greatest kindness and hospitality was shown by the Dutchmen to all visitors, and the Groningen and Amsterdam Ice Clubs did all in their power to assist the association in carrying out the contests.

During the week the Bury Fen Bandy Club visited the country and played games in different parts of it, under the captaincy of Mr C. G. Tebbutt. Two years ago he took over a team and introduced bandy to the Dutch. They have taken very kindly to it, and are now expert and enthusiastic players. Two representative matches were played—one at Amsterdam, against the Amsterdam Bandy Club, when the Englishmen won by five goals to two; and another against the Haarlem club Haarlem. There the Dutch were successful, winning by eight goals to one.—*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

Carnival has at last been buried, and the excesses of the flesh having been worked off, the spirit is now in a better condition to observe the season of Lent. At least this is so in theory. As to the practice that is another story. There was much greater animation in the various corsos than for many years back, and the usual exhibitions of bad taste, bad language and bad customs. The cultured Calle Florida received the name of Calle de los Indios on account of the gross and unseemly behaviour of the gilded youth who frequented the corso in that street. There cannot be much sense in maintaining a custom which, according to the "Prensa" of Monday, is so absurd as to render it necessary for fathers of families going to the corso to take precautions as if for a battle in consequence of the risk of being insulted, outraged, or even bodily injured which is unfortunately present even in the most select localities.

Sunday was the occasion of celebrating the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII's accession to the episcopacy. The faithful in Buenos Aires thought more of the corso than the Te-denm in the cathedral which was very poorly attended.

The charge of brutality in the navy brought against the officers of the 25 de Mayo in having brutally whipped one of the crew in Toulon harbour "to the sound of music," appears to have been proved, and a court martial will sit upon the officers implicated.

Judge Parodie of the Chaco, to whom we referred some time ago, seems, in spite of his marked insanity, to have lucid intervals. A short time ago it was intimated to him that the provisions for the prisoners were about to run out, as the person who supplied the jail with food refused to continue to do so. The judge promptly ordered the release of the prisoners as their existence in life was a "primordial necessity."

The President has at length intimated to the Land League that he has changed his mind about the question of intervention in the province of Buenos Aires. He says he has had the opportunity of talking with the governor of the province and finds him a perfect gentleman, and is surprised at anyone having any difference of opinion with him, or even thinking bad government possible in a province which rejoices in the possession of such an upright and honourable gentleman, who is as anxious for freedom of election and purity of government as any land leaguer.

No doubt the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between the governors of the four littoral provinces has had something to do with this change of front. The poor old President finds his seat stuffed with thorns, and is very anxious to avoid injuring the susceptibilities of the four "perfect gentlemen" who rule the roast in the provinces referred to. The land leaguers decline any connection with the Buenos Aires government, so we shall see what we shall see.

We can forgive the native press making mistakes on questions of English parliamentary procedure, but when we find English journals regarding the first reading of the Home Rule Bill as a triumph for Gladstone, we can only express our surprise. It would have been unheard of to have thrown out a government measure on the first reading. At the second reading comes the tug of war, and then is the time to talk of triumph and victory or the opposite.

The burning question announced last week as to the five prettiest girls in Buenos Aires has been answered in the "Diario" by the selection of five Porteñas, whose value in the matrimonial market will doubtless have increased by the publicity given to their charms. We say nothing of the gross bad taste of the competition, and do not publish the names, as everyone of our readers knows or will know a girl who can beat the whole five for looks or anything.

Captain Silveira, who brought a charge against Colonel Belleisle, which a court martial held not proven, and for making which he was sentenced to six months' arrest, has expressed himself as not "conforme" with the sentence and has appealed upon the very sufficient ground that, as pointed out by us at the time, the court martial trying the case did not read or hear the evidence.

The Phonographs still attract many people and deservedly so. Of course, hearing a song or a piece of music in the phonograph is not the same as listening to them at the opera; but the wonder is none the less on that account. People however at the end of the century are so difficult to please that discoveries and inventions which would have been marvellous even to dream of a hundred years ago are thought little of by the pampered children of the "fin de siècle."

The two life insurance companies the New York and Equitable have hit on a novel but somewhat expensive means of advertising. They have gone to law with each other. The lawyers at any rate will find both companies perfectly sound and paying investments for some time. In the end it will be resolved into a question of *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*.

Dr. Avellaneda has returned from his non-descript mission to Corrientes but his reception has been very different from that awarded to Dr. Costa on his return from Santiago del Estero, in fact he has had no reception at all. In this demonstrative country this fact speaks volumes for the failure of his mission.

During the week the eminent Judge Dr. Filemon Posse, who was minister of Justice, etc., in a former administration, has died. His funeral was attended by a large number of judges, abogados, etc.

We read that Sr. Don Facundo Heraclio Correa M. P. or deputy for Catamarca has just committed an unprovoked and brutal murder. This is not the first time he has helped to decrease the population. Perhaps in time he may bring his influence to bear in Congress itself and lower the numbers of that august body. Men of his stamp are useful and should be protected. A good life size M. P. with two murders on his soul is a "tipo" to be taken great care of.

In consequence of the alarming spread of typhoid (not typhus) fever, the Health Board have published a series of regulations with the object of calling public attention to the things to be done and left undone in order to reduce the chances of catching this disease. We especially call attention to the real name of the disease as one of the papers heads its article on the subject "typhus" fever. Typhoid is bad enough but an epidemic of typhus would be far worse.

According to Monday's papers the President thinks of publishing a manifesto to the people in order to see if his patriotic (sic) administration will be better appreciated after a few words of explanation. If not, he thinks of retiring again into private life.

Owing to the opposition of the Cabinet, it is said that the publication of this manifesto has been postponed.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

From the Uruguayan President's speech we learn that there were in 1889 to 1892, 380,000 squares of land under cultivation and that the agricultural products of the country, in spite of the losses—the maize and wheat harvests amounted to \$7,500,000. In the year 1892 to 1893 the area under cultivation had increased to 500,000 squares which produced \$8,500,000 worth of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

Nearly all horse trainers will tell you that the surest way to render a colt powerless is to tie his head and tail together. This was thoroughly proved to us the other day on an estancia where we were visiting and on which there were a great number of Clydesdale colts being broken. The method was to lasso and cast the colt, tie his head to his tail so that his nose was pulled round almost half way to his shoulder and then let him get up. At first the colt spins round like a top, but getting tired of that, and seeing he is not hurt, submits to being handled in a very short time. The colt must not be allowed to have his head tied on the one side too long, but should have it changed to the other occasionally, so as to supple his neck both ways.

This method of treating colts in the first instance is a thousand times better than the usual way of tying them to a post by strong head collars as soon as they are caught. Every camp man knows how fearfully a young horse can knock himself about, "sitting back," throwing himself down, and trying to get his head free from the unaccustomed restraint, when tied up to a "paleque" or post, and if once tried, the head and tail method would probably always be employed. It is curious that horses can be handled more easily by their tails than their mouths under many circumstances. Sergeant's patent safety rein seems to prove this, when the most vicious kicker or jibber, with the reins fastened first on to the crupper before going to the bit, can be driven or ridden without fear of his practising his tricks.

An interesting experiment in ensilage is recorded in Monday's "Prensa." The experiment was made at the farm of the Facultad de Agronomia y Veterinaria with the thistles known here as "Cardo Asnal." These thistles as is well known grow anywhere and always in great profusion and it appears they contain an immense amount of nutriment. The silo constructed for the experiment was a stack silo, and in this a quantity of thistles was placed last October for five days daily till it reached a height of 2.50 metres and contained about ten tons of fodder. The stack was weighted with earth placed on the top of the boards which formed the roof, and kept sealed for a month, after which time a small part was uncovered.

It was found that the stack had sunk to a height of only .50 metre, and the silage at the sides was discovered to be mouldy to a depth of some .30 to .35 metres owing to the air having been admitted by the boards at their edges, where it is difficult to put on much weight. The silage was first given to two bullocks which had been taken out of a potrero, but these, after smelling it, refused to eat it. They were therefore placed in a corral and some of the silage given to them there, they were left thus for a day and on the following morning were found to have eaten the whole of the fodder. When the bullocks were let go they went straight for the silo, and commenced eating the fodder greedily. Other animals, horses and cows, which were in the same potrero as the silo also began to eat it so that the stack had to be fenced in to protect it.

It was found therefore that thistles, made into silage, became a most excellent food either for fattening cattle or giving to milch cows, the animals eat every particle of the fermented food, and it will keep for years provided that every particle of air and water be kept out of the stack. The covering for the silo is of course the most important part of the whole, it should be made so that it has a slight fall to either side so as to drain off the water, and is most easily constructed of heavy boards like railway sleepers. It may be weighted with boxes containing earth, stones, bricks or other heavy materials. A layer of straw is recommended to be placed as a primary cover to help to keep the stack waterproof, which is one of the most important points to be attended to. In days of drought a firstclass fodder such as ensilage made out of the hitherto neglected thistle would be acceptable.

The "Live Stock Journal" says that maize in England, is increasing in popular use as food for work horses, and deservedly so. When given along with

other grain it forms a valuable mixed diet supplemented, of course, by hay or straw chaff. It is not only a good but an economical food. One large London Company supply their horses with a mixture of 8 lb maize and 2 lb oats daily, with evident advantage to their horses as well as their exchequer. It must be regarded as a thoroughly wholesome food, although occasionally we have cases of poisoning, said to be due to its consumption. Recently ten horses were so affected in a London stable. There are no promonitory symptoms, says the *Veterinary Record*. Purging commences suddenly, continues violently, and the horse dies in a few hours, without any sign of abdominal pain, and with very little conspicuous disturbance of any other kind.

The grain containing the poison has no distinguishing appearance. It looks perfectly sound and healthy, is firm to the touch and pleasant to the smell. Some change it has undoubtedly undergone, but of what kind remains to be discovered. It defies chemical analysis as completely as "poisoned cheese," on which the late Dr. Voelcker reported many years ago. Oats, however, are also capable of assuming a poisonous character, and many instances of oat poisoning have been recorded; but we believe, without exception, all such have been due to the consumption of foreign kinds. Here, also, the grain appears of a normal character, and chemical analysis is again at fault, and microscopical examination has so far yielded no results. But it would be as unreasonable to abandon the use of maize or foreign oats for horses, because a few accidental cases of poisoning occur, as it would be for persons to eschew eating cheese or potted meats because similar accidents are sometimes reported from consuming these popular articles of human food.

* * *

A Swiss paper, in an account of an agricultural show in Switzerland, has the following:—

"A young girl (Mademoiselle Fournier) presented herself with plough and horses to compete for the prize in ploughing. A similar case not having occurred before, the stewards did not know what to do. But as nothing in the wording of the programme prevented such a competitor, they determined to allow her to take her place with the rest. Disdaining the laughter and jeers of her rivals, she took great pains to make sure that her plough, harness, &c., were in perfect order; and the signal being given she started with the rest. She completed her task with so much ease and address that she did not seem to have suffered any fatigue. By the unanimous consent of the judges, she was considered to be entitled to the first prize, not only because her work was better done than that of any of the others, but because she took 14 minutes less time to finish her task. It turned out that her mother was a widow: left in possession of a small farm and having four daughters. Mademoiselle Fournier was the eldest and had taken upon herself this department of ploughing: the widow, with her daughters, doing among them all the work upon the farm. The attendance of farmers and spectators was very large: and the awards gave general satisfaction."

* * *

We read that agriculture in the Province of Entre Rios is carried on in 149 colonies, comprising 751,437 hectares of which 352,107 are cultivated, and 399,330 are pastoral. Wheat is the principal grain cultivated, and 227,716 hectares are dedicated to its production. Maize comes next with 74,495 hectares, then alfalfa with 19,172, and vines 2336. The agricultural population amounts to 61,640 persons, and the number of agricultural instruments now in use are 20,118 ploughs, 12,652 harrows, 2726 reapers and 146 threshing machines.

* * *

It may not perhaps be known by many of our readers that Lord Alington, the racing partner of Sir Frederick Johnstone, possesses a farm at Crichel, called the White Farm, which his lordship has made thoroughly worthy of its name by arranging matters so that everything connected with the place is *white*, down to the cattle and poultry. Crichel may therefore well be called the most unique establishment of its kind in England.

* * *

A proposal has been made to the Uruguayan Government by a Brazilian syndicate of capitalists who will undertake the export of live cattle and frozen meat. The company will have a capital of three million dollars, and have applied to the government for the privileges granted by the law of 1855. The company will undertake to export not less than one hundred thousand head of cattle per annum. Something of this sort is very much needed by the cattle breeders of the Banda Oriental, who must find it most difficult to compete with Argentina anywhere outside their own republic.

* * *

The English Board of Agriculture reports that 5,971 cattle and 2,665 sheep perished at sea last year; 323 cattle and 107 sheep were landed dead; 2,471 cattle and 113 sheep were so injured as to necessitate slaughter being resorted to at the port of landing.

These figures seem to be much larger than they should be, and emphasise the necessity of having ships, wherever the trade in live animals is carried on, properly fitted for the purpose. Before the Atlantic trade in live cattle assumed the proportions it has now, and before the ships were fitted for carrying live animals, the loss and cruelty to animals was tremendous, that this is not so now may be gathered from the statistics which we print in another column.

We hear from Gualeguay that the saladeros of Garbino and Spangenberg will commence work in March, and have recently bought eight thousand novillos in Concordia at the rained price of \$11 and \$12 each. Liebig's preserved meat factory in Fray Bentos has we believe already recommenced work.

* * *

Between the 11th and 17th of this month 10,297 animals passed through the Corrales de Abasto, 6,217 cows and novillos and 1,974 calves were killed. Animals for exportation have fetched from \$50 to \$60 each, saladeros are buying at from \$23 to \$30 and from \$35 to \$43. Sheep for freezing have sold from \$5.50 to \$7, and from \$7.20 to \$7.50; and sheep for home consumption have fetched from \$3.60 to \$4.40 and from \$4.70 to \$5.40.

* * *

The following letter appeared in the "Prensa" of yesterday:—

Okahama City, U.S.A.

January 6, 1893.

To the editors of the most important newspaper in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Gentlemen,

In the interest of your country which only requires populating to make it equal to any other nation, and also in the interests of those countries which are too densely populated, I ask you first, to give me the names and addresses of those companies or persons who have the largest extent of land for colonization, so that I may enter into treaty with them; second, to send me a copy of your territorial laws. My object is to promote immigration from Germany and the Scandinavian Peninsula to South America. I ask you to send me the names and addresses of these persons and companies, or inform me of any source of information on the subject.—Yours respectfully,

FRANK INGLIS.

* * *

The Third Annual Fair and Show will be held at Maipu on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of March. The fair is being organised by Sr R. Sinigaglia, who has sent an invitation to the neighbouring estancieros to send their stock to it, asking them to name their entries as soon as possible, so as to be able to publish a catalogue fifteen days before the fair is opened.

* * *

During the past week Mr C. Pinnell has sold a dozen imported Lincoln rams, six at £45 each, and six at £40. The demand for good Lincoln rams is, at present, very brisk, and as a rule good prices are obtained.

* * *

Messrs Bullrich and Co. will hold their fourth annual sale at the estancia San Felipe of Sr Pastor Senillosa in Ayacucho on the 19th of March. On the 21st of March Messrs Bullrich will hold a sale at the estancia Los Jaguales of Mr Newton in Chascomus.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

By A. STUART PENNINGTON

(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

ROTIFERS.

The Rotifers or wheel-bearing animalcules form a group of microscopic animals whose members are easily distinguishable from these of other orders, as they are all, whether free or fixed, furnished with a curious arrangement of ciliae or hairs, which are kept in motion in such a manner as to appear like miniature wheels. The Rotifers, although microscopic in size, have a very complex structure, with a very perfect muscular organisation, a mouth, eye like spots with rudimentary lenses, and in many cases feelers or antennae. The mouth opens into a gullet which leads to a most complicated gizzard. Nerves are present in a rudimentary form, and there is a "water vascular" system of circulation by which the contained fluids of the body are aerated and purified by contact with the water in which the rotifer swims.

The rotifers form a class of water animalcules very nearly related to the worms, and they are very constant "finds" in microscopical examinations of water. Their tenacity of life is most wonderful. I remember very well a friend of mine who had a few drops of water full of rotifers between two glass slides. The water dried up, and the slide was put on one side and forgotten. Twelve months afterwards my friend, more out of curiosity than anything else, ran a little water between the glasses, and looked through the microscope. Much to his surprise, the rotifers revived one after the other, and in a very short time they were all swimming merrily about. The slide was again put away for a year, and again revived with the same result, and this periodical resurrection was carried on for eleven years, when, owing to an accident, the glasses were broken, and the contents lost. Some species have been heated to 200 degrees F., and yet have revived. Others have been placed in an air pump and the air exhausted, without in any way

affecting their vitality. It would appear that a temperature of 300 degrees is, however, always fatal. It is believed that in drying the rotifers secrete a slimy secretion which forms a waterproof coating to their body, and so aid in preserving them. This is sufficient to show the remarkable tenacity of life in some of the lower animals. This tenacity of life is accompanied by great reproductive powers, sixteen millions being the number to which the progeny of a single parent, attains in the short space of 12 days. As stated before, some of the rotifers are free, others fixed. This alludes to the adult stage, as in the larval stage all are alike free. The adult free swimming rotifers pass rapidly in view under the lens, swimming from side to side by means of a pumping arrangement which enables them to take in and rapidly eject water, and so force themselves along.

The eyes are very conspicuous objects, being often very vivid in colour, red being the predominating hue. Of course eyes in the lower animals are very rudimentary, being very often mere masses of pigments, which are associated with nervous ganglia, and so are slightly sensitive to light. No doubt the rudimentary eye of this character can just distinguish light from darkness, but it is not likely it can in any way distinguish objects. The fixed rotifers construct for themselves tubes or cases in which to retire on the least alarm. When looking through the microscope a touch, of the latter, or even a footstep in the room is often sufficient to make the animalcule temporarily retire into its nest or tube. Some of these tubes are gelatinous merely, and the rotifer can be clearly made out coiled up inside: others are made of firm particles of sand. One particular species, the building rotifer, is an exceedingly interesting animal. Under the microscope we see a tube made of round grains of sand like infinitesimal cannon balls glued together by a secretion of the animal itself. After looking at it for a few moments, keeping meanwhile perfectly still, first one lobe, then another, like the fringed petals of a flower, pop out of the free end of the tube, and the fringe begins to move, so as by an ocular deception, to give to the lobes the appearance of moving round and round. No more beautiful object can be conceived than this microscopic builder peeping from its tiny dwelling and revolving its cilive in the manner described.

"It is a very charming sight, especially to a tyro in microscopy, whose attention is riveted and his wonder excited by the spectacle, to behold one of these animals in full play under a good instrument. Probably, when he first sits down to his observation, he discerns nothing but an opaque or semi-opaque tube standing up like a tall chimney, a little widening upward; for the timid little tenant, alarmed by the shaking of the table produced by the observer's movements in sitting down and preparing, is shrunken down out of sight into his snug castle. In a few moments, however, the two incurving horns of "ringens" slowly protude from the tube.

As the rounded mass of translucent flesh still protrudes, crowned by its two horns, like the sprig of a rose, two organs suddenly appear, stretching out from another part of the convexity, two long clear tubes, extending horizontally, one on each side, which are the feelers or antennae. Now a quivering is discerned in the interior, and in a moment the extremity opens and unfolds into four wide rounded flat lobes, like the petals of a transparent flower. The plane of this flower-like disk is not horizontal, but more or less oblique, sometimes approaching to perpendicular, and the two petals which are the highest are considerably larger than the two which are lowest; the former being the fore, the latter the hind pair.

No sooner is this lovely flower in full blossom than you perceive the curious furniture of its margin; you cannot help perceiving it; your eye is instantly drawn from every other part to gaze upon this wonderful sight. There is seen a set of black beads on the very edge, each divided by a narrow interspace from its fellows, which are engaged without a moment's interruption, and with the most perfect regularity, in chasing each other all round the margin. Round and round they go, into the sinuosities, over the projections, with a steady majestic swiftness, which is quite entrancing to behold. If you suppose the crown-wheel of a watch to be made of glass, and the teeth to be painted black, you would have in its movement an appearance somewhat like that of one of the simple disks of the genus, such as that of *crystallinus*; but in this species the case is complicated by the wheel being four-petalled instead of circular. Again, however, you see that the disk itself does not rotate, but the black teeth only, and these change their form in cer-

tain parts of their revolution, becoming confused, and then again bursting into distinctness."

It is almost impossible to believe that you do not see an actual rotatory movement of the parts, that the black spots are not real solid organs, they are so palpable, so well defined. Yet it is manifest on a moment's reflection, that such a motion, continued without intermission for hundreds of revolutions, would be perfectly incompatible with the necessary conditions of an animal body. In reality you do not see parts at all; the black spots are only waves in the cilia; an optical illusion produced by the cilia being brought momentarily closer together at certain regular points, causing opacity, and alternating with correspondent separations, causing transparency. These waves run ceaselessly round, but the cilia themselves do not change their place; they merely bend and straighten themselves in rhythmic alternation.

Another species rejoices in the name of the crown animalcule on account of the strange appearance of its lobes. The following is a description of this beautiful rotifer:

In this elegant creature an oval body, somewhat expanded at the top, is supported upon a tapering stalk, and stands in a gelatinous bottle, composed of irregular rings superimposed one upon the other, as if thrown off by successive efforts, the upper ones being inverted and attached to the body of the animal. But that which constitutes the glory of this little being is the crown of five tapering tentacles, each having two rows of long cilia arranged on opposing sides, but not in the same plane. The ordinary position of the tentacles is that of a graceful elliptical curve, first swelling outwards, then bending inwards, until their points closely approximate, but each is capable of independent motion, and they are seldom quiet for many minutes at a time. The cilia can be arranged in parallel rows or in tufts at the will of the creature, and their motion appears under control, and susceptible of greater modification than is exhibited by the ordinary infusoria. * * * * * Like the Floscule, the Stephanoceros only reveals her beauties under careful illumination. A direct light renders them invisible, and only when the requisite obliquity has been obtained does the exquisite character of the cilia become displayed. The dark ground illumination is very useful, and makes the ciliary action very distinct. At times a view can be obtained, in which the cilia of perhaps a single tentacle are all ranged like the steel springs of a musical box. For a moment they are quiescent, and then they vibrate in succession, each moving thread sparkling in the light. With a clumsy mode of lighting them, the cilia look like stumpy bristles, and are often so drawn; but precisely the right quantity of light coming in the right direction makes them appear more numerous, and much longer than would at first be supposed. When well exhibited the tentacles have a lustre between glass and pearl; the body, in a favourable specimen, is like a crystal cup, and the food, usually composed of small red and green globes, glows like emeralds and rubies, as if in the height of luxury the little epicure has more than rivalled Cleopatra's draught, and instead of dissolving, swallowed its jewelry whole.—"Slack's Marvels of Pond Life."

In some species called Floscularia, the fringes take the form of star-shaped bunches of ciliae.

Some of the rotifers appear to live in groups formed by building from one central stem or fort, but these colonies appear liable to break up very easily.

The Pitcher rotifer or Brachioni are also very interesting. The following account of their appearance is taken from the authority previously quoted:

The main characteristic of the Brachiones is a cup of pitcher shaped lorica, which is cut or notched at the top into several horns or projections, the number of which indicates the species; while two or more similar projections ornament the bottom. This lorica is like the shell of a tortoise, open at both ends from the top, an extremely beautiful wreath of cilia is protuded, and also some long and stiff cilia, or slender spines, which do not exhibit the rotatory movement. The ciliary apparatus is in reality continuous, but it more often presents the appearance of several divisions, and the lateral ciliary frequently hang over the sides. From the large size of each cilium they are very favourable creatures for exhibiting the real nature of the action, which gives rise to the rotatory appearance, and which can be easier studied than described. By movements partly from their base, and partly arising from the flexibility of their structure, the idea comes alternately in and out of view, and when set in a circular pattern, the effect is amazingly like the spinning round of a wheel. The internal arrangements of the Brachiones are finely displayed, and they have a most aldermanic allowance of gizzard, which extends more than half-way across each side of the median line, and shows all the portions described by Mr. Goss. As the points of this machine move, and the teeth are brought together, one could fancy a sound of mill work was heard, and the observer is fully impressed with a sense of mechanical power.

When the creature is obliging enough to present a front view, her domestic economy is excellently displayed. Just over the gizzard blazes a great red eye, of a square or oblong form, and it reposes on a large mass of soft granular looking brain, which justifies Mr. Goss's epithet "enormous." Whether this brain is highly organised enough to make a thinking apparatus, we do not know; but it is evidently the cause of a very vigorous

and consentaneous action of the various organs the Brachion possesses. A description of the Brachion would be very incomplete if it omitted that important ornament the tail, which in this family reaches the highest point of development. It is a powerful muscular organ, of great size in proportion to the animal, capable of complete retraction within the carapace, and of being everted wholly or partially, at will. It terminates in two short conical toes, protruding from a tube like sheath, and capable of adhering firmly even to a substance so slippery as glass. The tail may be observed to indicate a variety of emotions, if we can ascribe such feelings to a rotifer, and it answers many purposes. Now we see it cautiously thrust forth, and turned this way and that, exploring like an elephant's trunk, and almost as flexible. Now it seizes firm hold of some substance and anchors its proprietor hard and fast. A few moments afterwards it lashes out right and left with fury, like the tail of a cat in a passion, etc.

In giving these short notes about microscopic life, I am influenced by the desire to spread the knowledge of these forms of life which are invisible to our unassisted vision, and yet teem in the air and water around us. The marvels of natural history are best appreciated in microscopic animalcules, for we can get to know and see so much about them that is hidden from us in the case of larger animals. In many cases we can trace their entire organization, and observe all the phenomena of their life histories, their variations, mutations, digestions and reproductive processes, and by induction from them we can learn somewhat of the "how or why" of similar functions in higher animals.

BARCOLDINE.

We take the following particulars of the racing career of Barcoldine, whose death we announced last week, from the "Irish Sportsman." Barcoldine, says our contemporary, was in more respects than one, a sensational racehorse; for—apart from the fact that not a few good judges, notably Mr. Robert Peck, who trained such celebrities as Doncaster and Bend Or, esteemed him the greatest performer the century produced—the extraordinary transactions which caused his breeder, Mr. George Low, to be warned off the turf, created a rare stir in racing circles. Barcoldine was bred in 1878 by Solon—Ballyroe, and being a great overgrown horse he did not carry silk till late in his two-year-old season, when he was pulled out for the Railways, at the Curragh. The field included such smart runners as Master Ned, Solstice, Award, Greenfield, Glen Albyn, and Widgeon; and Barcoldine, who started third in demand at 5 to 1, won in the easiest possible fashion by three lengths from Award, with Marathon third. Coming out at the October Meeting, the National Produce Stakes in which, though penalised 7lb., he was backed against the field, was only an exercise canter for him. Prometheus and Master Ned following him home; and at the same meeting, with odds betted on him each time, he secured the Beresfords and Pudgets, albeit in each case Master Ned made a good fight. He then went into winter quarters with an unbeaten certificate, and his first appearance as a three-year-old was in the Baldoyle Derby in May, a race in which the Connollys, who trained the colt, were very much averse to his running. He had not been doing anything like strong work when Mr. Low came over to the Curragh, about ten days before the race, and, to his trainer's astonishment, declared that Barcoldine would have to run. It was pointed out that it might seriously injure the prospects of the colt to run him unfit in a race of the class, under a big weight, but Mr. Low would not be shaken in his resolution, and it was arranged to try the son of Solon with Berengaria, a useful four-year-old, who had won four races the previous year, including the Belfast Handicap at the Maze. John Connolly rode Barcoldine, with private orders that he was not to abuse him, and a smartish sprinter was put in to make a pace. Mr. Low was at the finishing point, and the big horse, fairly squandering the pace-maker, as well as Berengaria, finished so far in front that his owner asked, dubiously, was it really a trial. When he discovered that the winner met Berengaria on even terms he was even more astonished; and at Baldoyle, though necessarily backward, Barcoldine carried his 9st. 13lb. to victory in gallant style. Theodora (8st. 5lb.) was second, and Handcuff (8st. 11lb.) third, while amongst the unplaced lot were Whisper Low, Greenfield and Master Ned. Three Queen's Plates at the Curragh June Meeting then fell to his lot, one being a walk over, while in the others odds of 10 to 1 and 6 to 1 were laid on him beating Baron Farney and Noble Lord respectively. This ended his career on the Irish turf,

and shortly afterwards the occasion of his being entered for the Northumberland Plate led to what was regarded at the time as nothing short of a "cause celebre." He was weighted at 6st. 10lb., and being rushed upon in the market, he became such a hot favourite that his owner could not back him at what he considered a fair price. He had had some relations with Sir John Astley, whom, at the Manchester meeting some time previously, he told he could win the Northumberland Plate with either Barcoldine or Berengaria, the latter of whom was apportioned 6st. 11lb., and annoyed at being forestalled, he telegraphed Sir John that unless he could get him 12,000 to 1,000 against the horse, the latter would not run. For some time previous to the race Barcoldine went very queer in the betting, and eventually, when the pen was put through his name, there was a great outcry in the sporting press. Sir John Astley, meanwhile, placed the matter before the Jockey Club, and that body, having summoned Mr. Low before them to explain the correspondence, decided to warn him off the Turf. This, of course, meant that Barcoldine could not run as Mr. Low's property so long as the sentence remained in force, and later on he was entered in the name of the late Mr. Michael Sage. The Jockey Club were not, however, satisfied of the genuineness of the sale, and after an inquiry, in the course of which they examined Pat Connolly, the son of the trainer of Barcoldine, they refused to allow the horse to run. Subsequently, he was sold at auction to Mr. Robert Peck for 1,500 guineas, and after an absence of 18 months from the racecourse, the son of Solon made his first appearance as a five-year-old in the Westminster Cup at Kempton Park in 1883. In the race in question, although not thoroughly wound up, he defeated Tristan, who was conceding him 3lb., Wallenstein, and Lucerne. At Epsom he secured the Epsom Stakes, and gave weight away to some good animals, including Retreat. At Ascot he secured the Orange Cup very easily from Faugh-a-Ballagh and Alizon, and at the same meeting gained greater honours still by taking the Alexandra Plate from Wallenstein, Hagioscope, and Credo. Thereafter, although burdened with 9st. 10lb., he became a great favourite for the Northumberland Plate, which for the second year in its history was about to be run at Gosforth Park. At one time he touched 3 to 1, but on the Thursday before the race it was reported that he had fallen lame, and he was driven out to 50 to 1. But he gradually came back to favour, and started at 11 to 2. Yet there were grave reasons for alarm after he arrived at Gosforth, and his trainer, James Hopper, then little more than a youth, went to his mother's house in Newcastle after the races on the day preceding the big event half frantic, the tears flowing freely at the mortification he felt at the prospect of the horse being unfit for duty on the morrow. Hopper was a Newcastle born man, and would have rather won the great race of the North than any other under the sun. Womanly counsels prevailed, and Mrs. Hopper convinced her son that his place was beside the horse, and so in better spirits, and a more temperate frame of mind, Jim Hopper went back to the stables, stopped with the horse all night, and saw that the necessary fomentations were applied to the leg of his favourite from which the danger was feared. The horse was all right in the morning, and the trainer had the satisfaction of seeing him come in an easy winner over one of the most severe courses in England, and listened with heartfelt pleasure to the roar of delight from a sport-loving people that greeted the splendid performance. It was indeed a rare example of equine gameness, but it ended the turf career of the great racehorse, who was soon afterwards scratched for the Liverpool Cup, which looked at his merey, and could not be prepared for the Goodwood Cup, which his owner was hopeful of winning with him.

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River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

SPORTING NOTES

A meeting of the Kennel Club will be held here at 559 Piedad to-morrow, Thursday, at one o'clock.

* **

A polo match to open the season will be played at Belgrano, on the afternoon of the 26th, between the Flores and Belgrano clubs. The game will commence at 4 o'clock.

* **

The cricket match I mentioned some time ago as likely to take place between the Valparaiso and Buenos Aires Cricket Clubs cannot be played on the ground at Valparaiso as, owing to want of rain, it is quite unfit for cricket and so an interesting fixture has to be abandoned.

* **

The return match between the Quilmes and Flores Clubs will be played at Quilmes on March 5th. Next Sunday, the 26th, the Quilmes Club play the London Bank at Hurlingham, when their teams will be chosen from the following:

Messrs T. Howson, C. R. Thursby, F. Dore, R. E. H. Anderson, H. Anderson, H. Bocquet, F. Bocquet, F. Bennett, F. Rooke, P. Permaine, A. Palmer, F. W. Fothergill, and H. C. Crusoe.

The train by which the Quilmes team leaves Quilmes starts at 8.40 a.m., and the train for Hurlingham start from the Central at 9.45 a.m.

* **

The London Bank team against Quilmes will consist of:

Messrs J. Gifford, C. W. Thompson, G. A. Thomson, J. Barnes, G. S. Anderson, T. M. Lees, J. Stuart, G. Francis, J. B. Faram, R. Rumboll, and H. Ricketts.

* **

The Married v. Single members of the Quilmes Club again tried conclusions at cricket on the 19th, but again the Benedicts proved successful, principally due to the excellent cricket of Mr T. Howson.

* **

I am glad to see that the Montevideo Polo Club have at last found a suitable ground, although somewhat far out from the town. From all accounts the members of the M. P. C. are as keen as mustard and, rather than not get polo, they are at present taking their ponies by train to their ground at Colon even for practice games. I hope the club will be able to send a team over for the Hurlingham tournament.

* **

An interesting match was run at Hurlingham on Monday morning last between Mr J. K. Cassels' Sloper and Mr R. R. Melver's Silvertail. The race was for 500 metres, owners up. Sloper led from the start and won easily.

* **

The Buenos Aires Stud will this year have first claim on the services of the jockey I. Diaz.

* **

After landing at Southampton last month Ormonde was taken to Waterbeach, near Goodwood, where he now is safe and sound after his travels. Ormonde will serve several of Mr

O'Donough's mares at Waterbeach, but whether he will take any public subscriptions or not does not appear to be known yet for certain.

* **

The "Sporting Times" says that Fecundo, the two-year-old by Ormonde out of Philosophy, now in training at Newmarket, is a magnificent youngster. He would require to be, as he is the only one of his year worth talking about.

* **

The first championship polo tournament under the auspices of the polo association has been fixed for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of March, and the 1st of April, during which days also will be held the championship lawn tennis tournament of the Buenos Aires Tennis Club, and the Montevideo C. C. v. Buenos Aires C. C. cricket match at Palermo, so there will be no lack of amusement during those days.

* **

Entries for the polo tournament close on March the 23rd. It is to be hoped that clubs from all parts will be able to send teams, and that many of these will be able to come to Hurlingham on the 25th, so as to take part in the Gymkhana meeting to be held on that day.

* **

The batting performances this season of Mr J. Gifford, the captain of the Buenos Aires C. C., will, I should imagine, establish a River Plate record. Up to date Mr J. Gifford has scored an aggregate of 1125 runs in twenty-six innings, he has been nine times not out, and his average is 66.17. Three times he has scored over 100, five times over 50, and seven times over 20.

* **

The following are Mr J. Gifford's principal scores during the season: Not outs—140, 106, 134, 68, 63, 61, 64, 37, and 19; Outs—93, 81, 46, 39, 33, 25, and 23.

* **

On the programme of a race meeting at San Fernando last Sunday were two races for criollo horses. In these were entered Planchette (by Grosvenor—Lady Winter), Sol de Mayo, Misterioso, and other horses, which if not perhaps thoroughbred are not very far off it. One advantage one has here—one always *knows* when one is going to be swindled.

* **

Another illustration. A friend of mine unsuccessfully applied to an Argentine the other day for some money owed him a long time. "*Quien paga,*" said the Argentine, "even the government does not meet its debts—so why should I."

* **

On Sunday next the racing season may be said to commence. On that day a meeting for the benefit of the "Sociedad Hermanas de Dolores," Belgrano, will be held at the Hipodromo Nacional, when six races appear on the programme, and the Jockey Club hold their first races on the Sunday following, March 5th, at Palermo. The programmes of both meetings will be found in another column.

* **

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Saturday, when the following resolutions were adopted:

To resist the tax of three per cent placed on the gross sum taken at the club's sport houses. Dr Luis Lagos Garcia was named to represent the club in defending its rights in this case.

To establish a license for trainers which has to be renewed every year. The license gives the right to trainers to use the course for the horses under their charge, and it can be taken away by the club when deemed necessary.

* **

Amongst the horses lately purchased in England for Rio de Janeiro I notice Certosa, the three-year-old colt by Isonomy out of Thebais. Certosa is well enough bred to do anything, he is a half brother of Common's, and his dam who, by the way is by Hermit and is an own sister to St Honorat, won the Oaks and One Thousand Guineas.

* **

The last mail from home brought us intelligence of the death of Hawley Smart the popular novelist. Hawley Smart's books are all written in a sporting vein and related principally to racing matters, in which their author was exceptionally well informed.

After all that has been written about the "absurd definition of an amateur" not a single suggestion has been made for a better or clearer one. The reason, I am afraid, is not hard to seek. Those who object to the existing rule are not practical athletic men, and those who stand up for it know only too well that this question has been thoroughly threshed out by the very best men in the world, with the result that the present definition has been made law. The controversy was commenced by the "Times of Argentina," and however good and up-to-date a newspaper the "Times of Argentina" may be, it always gets at sea in sporting matters. "J. Nib's" language is irreproachable, but the same cannot be said of his arguments, whilst "Consistent," who is evidently not a practical man, had evidently not thought the matter out sufficiently to be able to write about it.

* **

Newspaper correspondence has undoubtedly great power in putting down any existing evils to which attention is called by letters in the papers, so I hope that cases of cruelty to tramway horses about which so many letters have been lately written to the "Standard," will daily become less and less. I do not think that the majority of the correspondents to our contemporary have, however, blamed the right parties in "going for" the managers of the companies only. To begin with, in this country, it is very difficult if not quite impossible to get drivers who have any feeling for their horses, and it is quite impossible for a tramway manager to go round the whole of his two or three thousand horses every day or even every week. The principal sinning party in my opinion is the municipality, and after them come the public.

* **

The municipality collect from the tramway companies a very large sum of money to keep that part of the streets between the tramway rails in good order—how they do this and how much of the money collected is spent on the streets, my readers know. The shocking condition of the paving is the cause of most of the terrible condition of the horses' legs and feet, and is the whole cause of their slipping down so often. Then again the municipality forbids the use of poles on tramcars, and here is another cause of suffering to the poor little horses. If horses slipped down they could not get under the tram if poles were used, their hind legs and hocks would not get knocked about through the cars being allowed to run on to them, and by being always poled up near their work they would not be able to jump into their collars at starting as they do now, and which probably takes fifty per cent off their working lives.

* **

One often sees a tramcar stopped four times in a square, when each time it takes more out of the horses to restart it again than a mile's journey without stoppage. The public never consider the horses, and rather than walk a few yards prefer to let the horses suffer. Were the streets better paved, the public more considerate, and poles used on the tramcars as at home I think there would soon be a noticeable difference for the better in the tram horses. One thing however is certain, and that is that if the cars were furnished with poles not only their drivers, but the common or street cabmen as well, would have to improve greatly in their coachmanship otherwise the damage to vehicles of all kinds would be fearful. As it is now the cars are often allowed to run so near the back of a carriage that the horses in it have to be pulled sideways on to the path to escape being sandwiched.

Boots.

CRICKET

FIXTURES.

FEBRUARY

Sun. 26, Lomas A.C. v. Flores A. C., at Flores.
Sun. 26, London Bank v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham.

MARCH

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

• LOMAS A. C. v. ROSARIO A. C.

[Second Notice]

The first of the two fixtures between these two clubs, was played on the Lomas ground, on Feb. 13th and 14th on the presence of a fair number of spectators.

Rosario winning the toss elected to bat first, and sent Ellery and Pumfrett to the wickets, Rath opening the attack against Ellery, whom he dismissed with his third ball (0-1-0); letting in Francis, who commenced with a lucky snick. Cornwall was bowling from the other end, and, in his second over, found his way to Pumfrett's wicket (4-2-0); Martin now joined Francis and commenced by hitting Rath for 3, but after making 5, Cornwall bowled him (17-3-3) Penman occupied the vacant wicket, but was soon dismissed by a beauty from Rath (24-4-4). Daniel and Beaumont did not lend much assistance to Francis, who was playing very steadily and well, Daniel being bowled, and Beaumont easily caught, (28-5-3 and 38-6-3), Wilkinson now joined Francis, and the best stand of the innings was made, both men playing free cricket until Wilkinson got under one of Rath's, and was well caught by Jacobs in the long field (55-7-10). Rosario here experienced very hard luck, as Francis and Machachlan were run out one after another, and Lee being caught at point the innings closed for 64 runs. Francis played very well for his 22 the highest individual score of the match.

After lunch Lomas started batting with Rath and A. Anderson, Martin and Wilkinson being the bowlers; 11 runs were made off 5 overs when Rath was nicely caught at slip by Ellery (11-1-6) letting in Frost who at once started playing very carefully and helped to take the score to 21 when A. Anderson was clean bowled. Cornwall joined Frost and at once got to work getting Martin away for two 2s and sending Wilkinson finely to the off for 3 when he put his leg in front and had to pay the penalty. Bridger followed in and out playing on one of Martin's (29-3-8 and 29-4-0) and making way for Jacobs who with Frost made the most successful partnership of the match although their cricket was rather slow, 18 overs only realising 24 runs, when a beauty from Ellery bowled Jacobs who had played very well and patiently for 10 (58-5-19), Ellery now seemed to be on the spot as he dismissed both Tabor and Reynolds at 60, and R. W. Anderson succumbed to Wilkinson at 69, Crusoe however with Frost made another good stand, Crusoe causing much amusement with his short runs. The innings closed for 84 or 20 runs to the good.

Too much praise cannot be given to Frost for his wonderfully patient innings of 16. He went in first wicket down with the score at 11, and was not out, having helped to raise the score by 73 runs, and during this time did not give a semblance of a chance.

On Tuesday morning Rosario started their second innings with Penman and Daniel, the Lomas bowlers being the same as before. Daniel soon got to work making a 3 and two 2's, when Penman was bowled by Rath (7-1-0). Francis followed by hitting Cornwall for three 2's, Daniel also getting him away for two 2's, Rath, however, dismissed Daniel (16-2-13), and directly afterwards sent down one too good for Francis (20-3-7). Martin came in next, but his career was cut short by a really wonderful catch in the slips by Cornwall, who took the ball very low down with his left hand; Ellery made a 4 and a 3 and was then bowled by Cornwall (31-5-7), while Beaumont, after making a couple of cuts off Cornwall, was well snapped at the wickets by Tabor (38-6-10). The last four wickets only added 9 runs, and the innings was over in a little over an hour for 47 runs.

Lomas sent in A. Anderson and Jacobs to face the task of getting the 28 runs. When several had been scored, Anderson tried to pull a short-pitched ball, and was bowled by Martin, who also forced Jacobs on to his wickets. No more wickets fell, and Lomas so won by 8 wickets; Frost not out 4, and Rath not out 15 composed of four 3's, a 2, and a single.

Of course Rosario were at a great disadvantage, playing on the cocoa matting pitch, their bowlers, however, were in magnificent form, as the analyses show, as also the fact that it took Lomas two hours and a half to make 84 runs, their fielding on the first day was good, but on the second morning the eleven appeared much more at home.

The Lomas bowling was splendid. Rath at times was almost unplayable, and Cornwall also was very much on the spot. The two were not changed in either innings, and took in all 18 wickets for 94 runs from the bat. The fielding of Lomas was as near perfection as could be on a rather rough ground; the two run outs in the 1st innings of Rosario were secured by very smart returns.

Below are the scores which we have already published last week:—

Rosario	1st inn	2nd inn	
W. E. Ellery, b Rath	0	b Cornwall	7
Pumfrett, b Cornwall	0	l-b-w b Cornwall	0
F. Francis, run out	22	b Rath	7
F. Martin, b Cornwall	5	c Cornwall, b Rath	0
W. S. Penman, b Rath	4	b Rath	0
J. J. C. Daniel, b Rath	3	b Rath	13
J. Beaumont, c Anderson, b Cornwall	3	c Tabor, b Rath	10
B. Wilkinson, c Jacobs, b Rath	10	b Rath	3
A. C. McLachlan, run out	3	b Cornwall	0
J. Lee, c Anderson, b Rath	4	not out	0
H. Lawrence, not out	0	b Rath	0
B 7, l-b 3	10	B 5, l-b 2	7
Total	64	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings				
	O	M	R	W
P. M. Rath	14	3	26	5
H. Cornwall	14	4	28	3
Second Innings				
P. M. Rath	9.3	2	17	7
H. Cornwall	9	3	23	3
Lomas A.C.				
1st inn		2nd inn		
P. M. Rath, c Ellery, b Wilkinson	6	not out	15	
A. Anderson, b Martin	7	b Martin	2	
T. D. Frost, not out	16	not out	4	
H. Cornwall, l-b-w b Martin	8			
P. L. G. Bridger, b Martin	0			
F. H. Jacobs, b Ellery	19	ht-wckt b Martin	7	
C. A. Tabor, b Ellery	2			
C. Reynolds, b Ellery	0			
R. W. Anderson, b Wilkinson	4			
H. C. Crusoe, b Wilkinson	9			
J. Brayshaw, c and b Martin	1			
B 5, l-b 5, n-b 2	12	B 1, l-b 1	2	
Total	84	Total	50	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings				
	O	M	R	W
F. Martin	21	6	26	4
B. Wilkinson	15	4	23	3
W. S. Penman	6	3	9	—
W. E. Ellery	11	6	14	3
Second Innings				
F. Martin	9	4	12	2
W. G. Ellery	6	3	5	—
B. Wilkinson	2.1	—	8	—

BUENOS AIRES C. C. v. MONTEVIDEO C. C.

This match was played at Montevideo on Monday 13th inst. at the M. V. C. C. new ground at Blanqueada. The home team won the toss and elected to bat first on a wicket, which though somewhat slow at first, played exceedingly well all through. E. J. Hunt and R. C. Moore went first to the wicket, Messrs Thomson and Walshe being deputed to open the attack. The start was anything but promising, as with only two on the board Hunt was yoked by Thomson, and Chater took his place, soon however to lose the partnership of Moore, who put up a ball from Walshe into mid-on's hands. Poole then joined Chater but the score was only 13 when he was caught off Thomson by Garrod; upon Alexander, the next man joining Chater, a better complexion was put upon the game, and at 35 the first change of bowling was tried, Garrod taking the ball from Walshe at the pavilion end. The change proved effective, Alexander being bowled by the first ball of the new bowler's second over after having completed a very useful 22—thus making 4 wickets down for 51. The newcomer, R. E. Hunt, did not trouble the scorer, as he was well taken at the wicket by Stokes two balls later. Hyde and Nugent were soon disposed of by the same bowler, and then a great misfortune befell the home team, Chater being very smartly caught by Walshe at mid-on from a hard drive off Thomson. The outgoing batsman had played a most patient and valuable innings of 19. After this the end soon came, and the innings closed for 70. Garrod and Thomson bowled exceedingly well, the former capturing 4 wickets for 9 and the latter 4 for 39.

With but a few minutes left for play before lunch, Buenos Aires sent in Dillon and R. E. Anderson, the bowling being entrusted to Poole and Slater, the latter of whom started from the pavilion end and with the last ball of his first over clean bowled Anderson (0—1—0). Garrod joined Dillon, and the batsmen kept their wickets intact until the lunch bell rang.

Upon resuming runs came steadily, and when both batsmen appeared well set Dillon unfortunately ran himself out, the ball being very smartly fielded and returned by Nugent, and only 7 runs later the visiting captain was caught and bowled from a skier in attempting to drive Slater. Thomson now came in and a bit of a stand was made which caused the first change of bowling, R. E. Hunt taking the place of Poole; the separation, however, was effected from the other end, a good ball from Slater clean bowling Thomson for 9 (4 for 52). E. R. Gifford followed but had only made one when he was given out caught at the wicket off Hunt. Stokes now came in and the score was taken to 67, when Garrod was run out in attempting a fourth run from an off drive, the ball being splendidly returned by Chater. The outgoing batsman played an exceedingly fine innings of 40. Stokes hit freely but could get no one to stay with him, and the innings closed for 85. Slater bowled well throughout as a glance at the analysis will show.

In a minority of 15 Montevideo opened their second innings with Slater and Hunt, the latter of whom was cleaned bowled by Garrod by the fourth ball of his first over (1 for 0). Chater came in and had only made two when he was well taken at mid-off by Lace off Thomson. With Alexander in the runs came more freely, Slater sending Thomson several times to the boundary, so that at 19 Walshe took his place and with his first ball cleaned bowled Slater. Poole failed to score, and after Alexander had paid the usual penalty of stopping a straight ball from Walshe with his leg the wickets fell very fast indeed, the innings closing for the small score of 44, Garrod (5 for 23) and Walshe (4 for 8) being very deadly with the ball.

With 30 required to win, and with but 25 minutes left for play, Buenos Aires sent in J. Gifford and Dillon. From the start runs came freely, the captain especially scoring fast, and the runs were hit off without loss, the visitors being thus left winners by 10 wickets.

There seems little doubt but that the better side won; the batting of the home team, with or two exceptions, being decidedly weak. The fielding on both sides was good, Nugent for Montevideo being exceedingly smart. There was none of that laxity shown in the field which is too often displayed at Palermo. Indeed excellence in this department was in a great measure responsible for the failure of the home team in the batting line.

Garrod, both with bat and ball, was of great use to his side, scoring 40 and taking in all 9 wickets for 32. Stokes at the wicket was quite in his old form, and in the first innings hit with great vigour. It is a pity in some respects that the match was all over on the first day.

As is usual on their visits to Montevideo the Buenos Aires eleven were most hospitably entertained by the Montevideo Cricket Club. A dinner was given in their honour at Pocitos on Monday evening when Mr Galwey, the president of the Montevideo C. C., was in the chair, and some forty or more sat down to dinner.

Below are the scores in full:

Montevideo C.C.				
1st inn		2nd inn		
E. J. Hunt, b Thomson	1	b Garrod	0	
R. T. Moor, c Garrod, b Walshe	3	b Walshe	0	
P. D. Chater, c Walshe, b Thomson	19	c Lace, b Thomson	2	
W. L. Poole, c Garrod, b Thomson	4	b Garrod	0	
H. C. Alexander, b Garrod	22	l-b-w b Walshe	9	
R. E. Hunt, c Stokes, b Garrod	0	b Walshe	6	
O. Hyde, c J. Gifford, b Garrod	3	ht. wkt. b Garrod	2	
R. A. Nugent, c Thomson, b Garrod	3	c Walshe, b Garrod	1	
W. P. Slater, run out	0	b Walshe	16	
E. M. Stanham, not out	2	b Garrod	3	
A. D. Dunbar, b Thomson	5	not out	3	
B 7, l-b 1	8	B 2	2	
Total	70	Total	44	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings				
	O	M	R	W
G. A. Thomson	15.2	2	39	4
J. C. Walshe	9	5	14	1
J. R. Garrod	6	2	9	4
Second Innings				
J. R. Garrod	9	3	23	5
G. A. Thomson	3	—	11	1
J. C. Walshe	5	2	8	4

Buenos Aires C.C.

1st inn		2nd inn		
B. J. Dillon, run out	9	not out	9	
R. H. Anderson, b Slater	0			
J. R. Garrod, run out	40			
J. Gifford, c and b Slater	2	not out	19	
G. A. Thomson, b Slater	9			
E. R. Gifford, c E. Hunt, b J. Hunt	1			
D. J. Stokes, not out	13			
J. C. Walshe, b Slater	0			
A. Lace, b Slater	2			
H. Anderson, c Poole, b Slater	6			
S. Francis, b Slater	0			
L-b 3	3	B 2	2	
Total	85	Total	30	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings				
	O	M	R	W
W. P. Slater	22.4	13	30	7
W. L. Poole	10.4	3	28	0
R. A. Hunt	11	3	24	1
Second Innings				
W. P. Slater	7	—	16	—
W. L. Poole	6.2	—	12	—

BUENOS AYRES C. C. v. LONDON BANK.

The above clubs met at Palermo on the 19th inst., and a most exciting match resulted in a win for the Bank by 4 runs only. The Bank went first to the wickets, but were all out at 12.30 for a total of 72. J. Gifford (25) and J. B. Faram (17) were the only batsmen to reach double figures. With twenty minutes left for play before luncheon, Buenos Ayres sent in E. R. Gifford and Dillon, who opened very carefully and carried the score to seven when the interval arrived. On resumption things went badly with the home side, and with 8 wickets down for 62 runs the game became very exciting, and the last two batsmen, doing little or nothing, the innings closed for 68, J. N. Garrod, who went in first wicket down being last out for an excellent 27, R. E. Anderson and C. A. Tabor also reaching double figures. With two hours more to play the Bank again went to the wickets, and knocked up 125 before the last wicket fell, J. F. Barnes and J. Gifford getting 39 and 23 respectively, while G. A. Thomson contributed a useful 17. The out cricket on both sides was remarkably good, C. W. Thompson bringing off two very fine catches in the slips and one in the long field.

London Bank		1st inn	2nd inn
G. A. Thomson, b Garrod	5	1-b-w b Walshe	17
C. W. Thompson, b E. R. Gifford	2	b Walshe	10
J. Gifford, c Garrod, b Walshe	25	c Anderson, b Tabor	23
J. Stuart 1-b-w, b Garrod	0	run out	0
J. F. Barnes, c Garrod, b E. R. Gifford	0	c R. Anderson, b Preston	39
T. M. Lees, b Garrod	3	b Walshe	3
G. S. Anderson, c Preston, b Garrod	1	b Walshe	2
R. L. Rumboll, c Sub b Walshe	0	not out	2
A. F. Francis, c E. R. Gifford, b Walshe	5	b Walshe	7
J. B. Faram, b Garrod	17	c and b Walshe	5
G. Stanham, not out	4	c Lace, b Garrod	3
B 9, w 1	10	B 10, 1-b 3, w 1	14
Total	72	Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings				
	O	M	R	W
J. R. Garrod	15	1	3	29
E. R. Gifford	7	3	15	2
J. C. Walshe	8	—	18	3
Second Innings				
J. R. Garrod	16	3	53	1
J. C. Walshe	27	15	30	6
C. A. Tabor	5	1	13	1
T. E. Preston	6	2	15	1

B. A. C. C.

B. A. C. C.		1st inn
E. R. Gifford, st Lee, b G. Thomson	9	9
B. J. Dillon, c Thompson, b Barnes	1	1
J. B. Garrod, b G. Thomson	27	27
C. A. Tabor, c Stanham, b G. Thomson	10	10
P. F. Bridger, b G. Thomson	1	1
A. Lace, b Barnes	0	0
T. E. Preston, c C. Thompson, b Barnes	1	1
R. E. Anderson, run out	13	13
J. C. Walshe, c C. Thompson, b G. Thomson	1	1
M. G. Fortune, c J. Gifford, b G. Thomson	0	0
H. Withington, not out	0	0
B 3, 1-b 2	5	5
Total	68	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
G. A. Thomson	17	7	22	6
G. S. Anderson	3	1	3	—
J. Gifford	3	1	6	—
J. F. Barnes	14	2	32	3

We were wrong in stating last week that the Lomas A. C. beat the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway A. C. at Belgrano on the 12th by eight wickets. The match was for one day only, and therefore decided on the first innings, Lomas scoring 89 against the Railway's 35, won by 45 runs.

ATHLETICS

The following is a list of some athletic sports which will be held under the auspices of the Rosario A. C., at Plaza Jewell, Rosario, under the rules of the A. A. A.:

1. Foot Race, 120 yards handicap.
2. Sack Race.
3. Potato Race.
4. Obstacle Race.
5. Girls' Race (100 yards).
6. Costume Race.
7. Bicycle Race, 1 mile handicap.
8. Boys' Race, under 15 years, 220 yards.
9. Greasy Pole (horizontal).
10. Foot Race, 300 yards handicap.
11. Bicycle Race, 60 yards, last man to win.
12. Tug of War.

Entries close for 1, 7, and 10 on the 10th of March.
 " " " 5, 8, and 12 on the 20th "
 Entrance fee \$1 each event.
 General entry \$5 each.
 Entrance for tug of war \$4 a team.

RACING

SAN FERNANDO—FEB. 19.

Owing to Carnival interfering there were no races at San Fernando on the 12th as first arranged, the meeting being postponed to Sunday last, when two extra races were added to the programme. The weather was delightful for racing but the attendance was but small. One or two ponies, better known at Hurlingham, will be noticed as having run in several of the races. The following is a detailed result of the racing:

PREMIO INQUIETO, for Ponies 54 in. or under; 1000 metres:

Mr F. J. Balfour's Newty, 53 inches 52 kilos	1
Stud Solitario's Porvenir, 54 inches, 55 kilos	2
Stud Nene's Nene, 51 inches, 46 kilos	3
Mr C. Paats' Flecha, 54 inches, 55 kilos	0

Porvenir got away first but was soon collared by Newty, who made the rest of the running and won easily by some lengths, the favourite Flecha finished last.

Dividend—Newty \$7.35.

PREMIO MONK, for Horses which have run but not won at San Fernando; \$500 to the 1st; 1100 metres:

Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, by Phoenix, 5 yrs, 56 k	1
Ecurie Bismark's Sud America, 4 yrs, 55 k	2
Stud Winchester's Liniers, 5 yrs, 51 k	0
Stud Santa Rita's Ynquen, 3 yrs, 49 k	0
Stud Norte's Light, 4 yrs, 48 k	0
Sr. J. Cardoso's Reporter, 5 yrs, 46 k	0
Stud Parana's Guerrero, 4 yrs, 43 k	0
Stud Montegrande's Acclamation, 6 yrs, 43 k	0

Cautivo and Sud America raced together to within a hundred yards of the winning post, when the former drew out and won by two lengths.

Dividend—Cautivo \$3.80 win and \$3.00 place, Sud America \$3.95 place.

PREMIO POLVORA, for Criollo Horses; weight 65 kilos, winners extra; \$150 to the 1st, \$50 to the 2nd; 600 metres,

Stud Misterioso's Misterioso, 70 k	1
Stud Arenas' Secret, 70 k	2
Stud Flores' Sol de Mayo, 65 k	0
Stud Nacional's Ali, 65 k	0
Stud Puéde Ser, 65 k	0

The favourite Misterioso got off badly but was landed a clever winner by half a length.

Dividend—Misterioso \$4.00 win and \$2.05 place, Secret \$2.15 place.

PREMIO DESENGAÑO, for Ponies 56 in. or under weight for inches; \$100 to the 1st; 500 metres:

Sr. M. Gonzalez' Bombon, 54 in, 56 k	1
Sr. J. Gonzalez' Salsifi, 56 in, 62 k	2
Mr H. S. Robson's Moloch, 56 in, 62 k	3
Stud Solitario's Porvenir, 54 in, 56 k	0
Mr M. Toll's Baby, 55 in, 59 k	0
Mr C. Paats' Flecha, 54 in, 56 k	0

Bombon, the favourite, got off some distance in front and won easily.

Dividend—Bombon \$3.90 win and \$2.90 place, Salsifi \$2.75 place.

PREMIO HIGH LIFE, a handicap; \$500 to the 1st; 1200 metres:

Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, by Phoenix, 5 yrs, 58 k	1
Stud Niño Dorado's Monk, 5 yrs, 53 k	2
Stud 2nd Argentino's Pluton, 4 yrs, 57 k	0
Stud Santa Fé's Santa Fé, 5 yrs, 56 k	0
Ecurie Bolivar's Silex, 3 yrs, 50 k	0

Cautivo led throughout and won fairly easily from Monk, who made an unsuccessful effort to get up at the finish.

Dividend—Cautivo \$4.00.

The following are the weights allotted to the horses entered at the meeting of Sunday next, the 26th, at the Hipodromo Nacional, Belgrano:—

PREMIO ASILO, 1000 metres			
	kilos	kilos	
Carpintero	59	Huracan	58
Vendetta	58	Onix	57
Blackfriar	54	Holland	52
Florida	52	Lugano	50
Peter	48	Fraise-au-Kirsch	47
High Life	46	Pluton	46
Cautivo	46	Nautilus	45
Iva	44	Politica	41
Scipion	41	Silex	40
Atalanta	38	Sud America	w.a.
Lavalle	w.a.		

PREMIO LAS DAMAS, 1100 metres			
Nedgate	54	Silex	44
Monk	50	Acclamacion	42
Whitethorn	43	Nada (Nenia)	40
Liniers	47	Carbine	44
Sardetti	40		

PREMIO BENEFICENCIA, 1600 metres			
San Martin	65	Zangano	48
Brandy Snap	54	Federal	48
High Life	45	Pluton	44
Artichaud	42	La Capital	38

PREMIO CARIDAD, 1200 metres,			
Carpintero	59	Salaam	55
Dandy	53	Lugano	50
Cautivo	46	Falucho	42
Calchaqui	w.a.		

PREMIO PROVIDENCIA, 1000 metres
 For mestizo or criollo horses; criollos 60 kilos, mestizos 65 kilos.

PREMIO CONSUELO, 1000 metres
 For ponies 55 inches or under.

The following programme has been arranged for the opening meeting at Palermo on the 5th of March:—

Premio Compensacion.—A handicap for horses which have not won more than \$3000; \$1500 to the 2st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1200 metres. Entrance 20.
Premio La Ralaga.—A handicap; \$1800 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1000 metres. Entrance \$30.

Premio Apertura.—For three-year-olds; 2500 metres (Classic race closed with 46 entries).

Premio Constancia.—A handicap; \$2000 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1600 metres. Entrance \$40.

Premio Rivalidad.—A handicap for three-year-olds; \$2000 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1300 metres. Entrance \$25.

Premio Ligereza.—For maiden three-year-olds; \$1500 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd; 1000 metres.

Entries close on Saturday next, the 25th of February.

On Saturday next, the 25th, the entries also close for the following race to be run on Sunday, March 19:—

Premio Novedad, for two-year-old colts or fillies, colts to carry 52 kilos, fillies 50 kilos, \$2000 to the 1st \$500 to the 2nd, 1000 metres. Entrance \$20.

POLO

A well attended meeting of the Polo Association committee was held here on Friday last to fix a date for the first championship tournament under the auspices of the association. No other suitable dates presenting themselves the 30th and 31st of March and the 1st and 2nd of April, all of which days are holidays, were agreed upon as the days on which the tournament should be played at Hurlingham, the entries to close on March the 23rd by which day they must reach the secretary.

It was decided to give a badge to each member of the winning team in the championship tournaments, and to limit the value of the first championship cup to \$500.

In view of the regulation that all ponies playing in a Cup tournament which have not got certificates of height issued by the association, according to Bye-law No. 9, must be measured before playing by two members of the committee, the committee recommends those clubs which intend sending a team to compete have have their ponies measured and certificates obtained for them. Certificate forms may be obtained from the Secretary by applying for them.

We read in the "Montevideo Times" that a general meeting of the members of the Montevideo Polo Club was held at Misiones 138 on Thursday evening to decide whether or not the ground played on at Colon during Carnival should be taken as a permanent ground for the club. Considering the importance of the subject under consideration it is to be regretted that there was a very small attendance of members—Mr Rodolfo de Arteaga was in the chair. Mr Owen proposed that the ground at Colon be taken, provided members would agree to keep as many as twelve ponies there. This motion was accepted unanimously by those present, and Mr Owen and Mr Theobald were named to interview those members who had been unable to attend the meeting.

MONTEVIDEO

A match between two teams representing the Juniors and Seniors of the Montevideo Polo Club was played on Tuesday, the 14th, on the new ground at Colon. The ground, though dusty, played well.

The teams were:

Seniors	Juniors
1. Walton	1. C. Stewart
2. C. Owen	2. R. K. Theobald
3. F. Henderson	3. T. Jefferies
Davis (back)	A. Davie (back)

The game commenced at two o'clock. The Juniors scored first with a goal hit by Theobald, but Owen equalised matters, and before time Henderson scored another for the Seniors who therefore led by two goals to one.

The Seniors added considerably to their advantage in the second quarter and scored three more goals, two hit by Owen and one by Henderson. We may mention here that this quarter (?) lasted thirty-five minutes.

In the third period Theobald scored for the Juniors and Henderson twice for the Seniors. Score—Seniors 7 goals, Juniors 2.

A fourth quarter was played, but as no goals were recorded in it by our chronicler we conclude the Seniors won the match by seven goals to two.

Messrs Henderson and Davie played well as also did Messrs Theobald and Owen, but there was an entire want of combination and backing up, and as a result the pace of the game was dreadfully slow.

HURLINGHAM CLUB

CERTIFICATES OF HEIGHT.

The following Certificates of Height have been issued by the Hurlingham Club since the 1st of January of this year:

- Sr. Amare's Porvenir, 54 in., for 1 year.
- Sr. Decoix' Tommy, 57 in., for life.
- Sr. Decoix' Ali, 58 in., for life.
- Sr. W. Paats' Flecha, 54 in., for life.
- Sr. Amare's Planchette, 58 in., for 1 year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for 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, Feb. 11.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*,

Dear Sir,—

Although tired and weary, as you yourself must also be, of the controversy which has arisen in your and other columns, and continued for some considerable time, on this subject, still, seeing that you give us until this week, before finally closing the question, I think it my duty, with your permission, to also fire my parting shot, simply to show to "J. Nib" and his coadjutor "Consistent," that, after all the lengthy correspondence, they are still most utterly in the minority.

This fact "J. Nib" seems to admit, for he commences by acknowledging his lack of backers. Verb. sap. our side of the question appears to be almost universal, the only dissentient voices being those few, who have attempted in print, to run their heads against the wall of public opinion.

You, in your extensive foot-note, have so thoroughly silenced "Consistent," that I need make no further reference to his argument: I, therefore, have merely to deal with "J. Nib." "J. Nib" most certainly is persistent, very persistent, but he must now see that he has started on an erroneous basis. His standpoint, his starting-mark, has been wrong from the commencement. He appears, nevertheless, to still try to ignore the fact that an amateur, competing for money, places himself undeniably in the same category as the "pro," whose business it is to live by the means that that amateur adopts for the time being. Where, again, I ask, is the line to be drawn? It seems to me that, at last, "J. Nib" has reduced himself to that most unenviable position, "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still." Supposing his idea were followed, what hope would there be in the future of prohibiting any professional (class "J. Nib") from freely entering and competing in amateur competitions? Could not that professional turn on any committee with the words, "I have a right to compete, because every man in the event has done the same thing that I have." And that professional would be in the right. No committee could possibly make any distinction; the thin end of the wedge would have already been well in, and any committee would be nonplussed by force of precedent. I honestly think that "J. Nib" has never seriously studied the question. If he had done so, and had also had the same experience as it is my misfortune to have had, of the real legitimate, uncoloured, unvarnished "professional athlete," he would join with us, I repeat he would join with us, in doing his utmost to prevent any admixture, any confusion of amateur and professional. The amateur should, and generally does, anyhow in this part of the world, compete for honour and glory, the professional, of which there are here comparatively few. Thank Goodness! competes for monetary gain, as a mode of living, and very soon makes little scruple as to how he does it. Would it be possible, unless a strict rule were adhered to, to part the two classes? The "Old Public School Miler" gave us a very good example of what might happen, when he referred to Sullivan, Jackson, etc.

As regards "J. Nib's" parting shot, alluding to brains where does he propose to draw the line.

He must be aware that many historically prominent men, formerly well-known amateur athletes in one form or the other, have been in after life "en evidence" in various professions of a high class. I would just mention a few—to wit—Charles Kingsley, nicknamed "the muscular Christian," all round athlete, cricketer, boxer, oarsman, afterwards a respected clergyman, beloved by all, and author of some of the soundest and most moral-toned books that the British language can show. Sir Richard Webster, formerly amateur champion miler, now one of the shining lights of the British Bar. The Earl of Jersey, formerly a long distance runner of great repute; later on noted for his keen perception in matters appertaining to political economy. Montague Shearman, amateur champion quarter-miler, now one of the principal contributors to and editors of the *Badminton Library*. I could name dozens of others of the same class, but, for fear of trespassing on your space, I refrain. All these famous men have been advocates of the very same system as that which the A. A. A. is striving to promote and protect. Surely, when "J. Nib" as he says "good-humouredly," makes allusion to "brains," he must have lost sight of the old adage "Mens sana in corpore sano." He must have closed his eyes to the fact that men of the more intellectual turn of mind only take up athletics for the purpose of distraction, some relief from the ordinary, money-grubbing, sordid, business world.

I should not wonder if the A. A. A., be it in the British Isles, the Colonies, or ever in the River Plate, could find several of its members capable of giving to "J. Nib," "points and a beating" in knowledge of the world, education, general instruction or even common logic, besides cultivation of muscles.

"I entertain absolutely no ill-feeling towards "J. Nib," therefore, I wish him to understand that I also "fire this last shot," from a perfectly good-humoured point of view.—Yours, etc.

E. T. CHRISTIAN.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

As you intend to close your columns to the discussion anent the definition of "Professional," and before such event takes place I desire to enter the lists against "J. Nib" and "Consistent," the only two of your correspondents who have taken up the cudgels against the A. A. A.

Both these correspondents have shown most clearly that they are not athletic men, and are consequently not versed in things athletic, and such being the case the rules and regulations which govern the athletic world no doubt appear most arbitrary and strange, just as certain laws in this country appear strange to foreigners.

"J. Nib," when first writing, unfurled the banner of revolt, but the half dozen athletes he called upon to come forward and upset the A. A. A. have not yet been forthcoming.

That such a body as the A. A. A.—I mean in general and not only in the Plate—is thought to be unable to stand against half a dozen athletes, be they the champions of the world, shows the crass ignorance of the writer. Let us look at England. We first have the head committee, then the Southern, Midland and Northern sub-committees. Ireland, Scotland and Wales have their committees. Then comes the Cyclists Union, the Swimming Association, Rowing Association and the Cross County Association, all of which are governed by the same rules as those of the A. A. A., and all these societies are joined together, and a man suspended by the Swimming Association is also suspended from taking part in sports held under the auspices of any of the other associations. This will show the strength of the Association at home, and as all the principal athletic clubs in the Plate are affiliated to the branch here, I think six athletes had better think twice before transgressing the existing rules and setting themselves up against the Association, as there is not much money to be made in professional athletics in this country.

As regards the word "Professional;" to my mind it suits the purpose it is put to splendidly. If a man is not an amateur he must be a professional. The Association has defined an amateur most clearly. Those who diverge from the path laid down as belonging to the attributes of an amateur cease to be an amateur, and as there is no intermediate word the term professional is applied.

One offence, or even two, would not perhaps convert a man into a regular professional; but, as he would no longer be considered an amateur, he is relegated to the ranks of professionalism.

"J. Nib" leaves the contest with the parting shot that the A. A. A. have cultivated their muscles at the expense of their brains, for the simple reason that they have not chosen to find another word than professional for those tabooed from the amateur fold. This is worthy of "J. Nib," because after laying down all kinds and conditions of absurd maxims regarding athletics, and filling columns of your space about the absurd definition, he has not even thought it worth while to assist the Association to find a word that in his opinion would meet the occasion. This question might be converted into a very successful "Missing Word" competition, and a prize be offered for a word to define what a man was who had been turned out of the ranks of amateurs, the prize to be offered by those who object to the present word professional.

With these remarks I have concluded with "J. Nib" and turn to "Consistent," who has evidently never had anything to do with athletics or he would not talk such twaddle about men keeping themselves in training by pulling in the tug-of-war. To those who know how difficult it is to get men to enter for sports, the idea of getting large entries from the amateur ranks is absurd. The "Old Flag" was knocked out because the team, we presume heavier and stronger than any amateur team that could have been put into the field, fought amongst themselves and retired from the contest. This writer then gets into a muddle about jockeys; but this does not call for remark, as you, Mr Editor, explained the question.

The A. A. A., when issuing the decree they did, were quite in the right, as subsequent events proved; and as long as the Association exists amateurs must not transgress its laws, or else they will find themselves in that middle space for which a word is thought to be wanted, but which the word "Professional" is sufficient in the opinion of yours truly,

ERNESTO DANVERS.

[This correspondence must now cease. Ed. R. P. S. and P.]

Football Facts and Fancies.

By HALF-BACK IN "SPORTING BITS."

Perhaps there is no week of the year more fraught with interest to lovers of football in England than the last one of January when the games in the first round of the competition proper for the Association Cup are therein decided.

The London Clubs are in a bad way, and suffered, moreover, in the draw, Royal Arsenal having to visit Wearside to meet Sunderland, while the Casuals encounter Notts Forest at the latter's stronghold.

So far as any hopes of victory are concerned, the Arsenal might as well save themselves the long journey Northwards, as even the most enthusiastic admirers of the Plumstead pets can hardly look forward to their beating "the Team of all the Talents." If they make a good fight

it will be as much as can be expected of them; but with the Casuals the case is different. Bickley's boys are a very smart lot, their forwards having plenty of pace, and being tricky withal, while the half backs, with Topham *facile princeps*, are as capable a trio as any team in the competition possesses.

Several of the League clubs are drawn together, and the contests between Everton and West Bromwich Albion, Accrington and Stoke, and Bolton and Wolverhampton Wanderers, should be very close affairs. In each instance, however, the fact that the first-named club will be playing on familiar ground should go a long way towards ensuring their success, though West Bromwich, like the Blackburn Rovers, play so much better in Cup ties than at any other time that they are certain to make things very warm for the Toffeyites.

Well though Derby County have been playing of late, they will scarcely be a match for Sheffield Wednesday, and the latter team, who have done some exceptionally smart things this season, are by no means unlikely, if favoured with anything like luck in the draw, to fight their way into the final. Their record up to the present is, at any rate, better than that of the Blackburn Rovers, though the fact that the latter have for a great part of the time been without the services of their centric forward, Southworth—the best man in that position in the Kingdom—will explain many of their defeats. With only Newton Heath—who, though they do big things on their own dungheap, seldom win a match away from home—to beat, the Cup favourites should at any rate survive the first round.

Preston North End apparently have a very soft thing on with Burton Swifts, and Notts County an even easier job when called upon to oppose Shankhouse; but Burnley will have all their work cut out to beat Small Heath, and Aston Villa may find that they have not such a walk-over against Darwen as many of their supporters seem to think. Still, they ought to be equal to victory, though the team will have to show more consistent form than has been the case in their League fixtures if they wish to once again figure in the final at the Oval.

A club which is to a certain extent "without the pale," but may yet have to be reckoned with, is Newcastle East End. The members of this team play a fast, untiring game, and if, as I expect, they make short work of Middlesbrough, they are not at all unlikely to upset some of the cracks, should luck, in the shape of future draws, favour them with choice of ground. Still, it would be good odds on Sunderland, Blackburn Rovers, Preston North End, and Sheffield Wednesday beating them under any conditions, and, according to my view of matters, it should be to one or other of these four clubs that the chief honours of Association football ought this year to fall.

The chief topic in Rugby circles just now is as to the merits of the four three-quarter system as opposed to the trio of players in that position which has been the custom—in England, at any rate—since the game first came into prominence. Some writers appear to think that the victory of Wales in the first of the International matches settled the fact beyond doubt, but personally I am by no means disposed to accept that view, nor am I inclined to agree with the same authorities that the success of the "Taffies" on that occasion came as a surprise to the majority of English football players.

As a matter of fact, anyone whose judgment is of the least value cannot fail to be struck with the strength of the team which Wales is able to put into the field this season. Take the three-quarters, for instance. Arthur Gould is, undoubtedly, without a rival in that position in either of the three portions of the kingdom: M'Cutcheon is the best player in Lancashire; Conway Rees has scarcely an equal at either of the Universities, which usually furnish a fair number of Internationals; and Norman Biggs, the stalwart Cardiffian, is not a whit behind his compeers. Man for man, these four could scarcely be matched by a similar number of players of English birth.

That the four three-quarter system will receive a fair trial when Wales meets Scotland is extremely probable; in fact, many of the most prominent Scottish clubs have already accepted the new style. Campbell, Macgregor, Neilson, and Jardine or Claus will furnish a very warm quartette indeed; and with an unusually strong set of forwards the stamina of the Welshmen, which was so severely taxed, and came out of the ordeal so brilliantly, at Cardiff, will be highly tried. That they will win is quite probable, and

in any case "gallant little Wales" has worked so hard to gain a high position at Rugby football that no one could begrudge them their victories if they swept the International board.

THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER.

A New York and Chicago publication, "The Horseman," which ought to know, says that it feels confident that the long looked-for and much discussed mile in two minutes will be trotted this year, and, figuratively trotting men-pat "The Horseman" on the back for suggesting the possibility of its early consummation. "Others take a directly opposite view," says our contemporary, "and we have been treated to several long disquisitions on the utter foolishness of anyone believing in the possibility of any horse accomplishing this feat at so near a date. But most of the correspondents referred to are seekers after opinion, not self-constituted disseminators of wisdom, and as a consequence the letters have largely partaken of the nature of requests for information as to whether "The Horsemen" believed it probable that a mile would be trotted in two minutes during 1893, and what animal we considered most likely to perform this feat.

Much has been written and said about the coming of this wonderful animal, the two-minute trotter, and many prophecies have been made about his advent; many times has the trotting world been assured that he was almost within sight, and many times have we been treated to elaborate dissertations from the pens of learned professors who felt able to prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he was a dream, an impossibility. The best posted men in the trotting-horse business differed materially on this subject, some contending that it was an impossibility for a horse to trot in two minutes, while others admitted that it might some day occur, but said they did not expect to live to see it. But the season just past has brought the two-minute trotter much nearer than ever before. "The Horseman" has always been a believer in his ultimate appearance, and in view of the fact that during 1892 four horses trotted two or more miles as fast or faster than the best record previous to the beginning of that year, and all of them stand quite a good chance of further reducing their record this year, we do not think we are over-sanguine when we state that we consider his appearance in 1893 not wildly improbable.

Nancy Hanks undoubtedly had something left in her when she finished in 2.04 at Terre Haute, and it was common talk among turfmen, that both there and at Independence a short time before she could have trotted in 2.02 had she been driven out. Clearly it was not the policy of her managers to lower her record at one swoop as far as possible, but rather to reduce it just a fraction of a second each time, so as to have as slow a mark as possible to start against next time. That her limit has not been reached is not hard to believe, and among the likely two-minute horses she is the brightest possibility. Martha Wilkes showed form during the summer but little inferior to the queen, and she was considered by many turfmen—and no doubt they still entertain the same opinion—to be as good or better than Nancy. Kremlin and Stamboul, whose battle for the stallion record was the sensation of last fall, also have a chance not to be despised, especially Kremlin, who has proven his possession of wonderful speed, whose record was made without the advantage of a kite track and who has youth on his side. Nelson, who is a stranger to the bicycle sulky, and who practically lost last year on account of his suspension, also promises to be a great horse next year, and no doubt will materially reduce his record. These, with the good mares Belle Vara and Alix, are the most promising candidates for two-minute honours in 1893, and we think it within the limits of possibility that one of these horses will make this year memorable by realising the dream of two generations of breeders—a trotting mile to sulky in two minutes.

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

Bullocks	\$50.00—70.00
Novillos (special)	40.00—53.00
" (ordinary)	25.00—38.00
Cows (special)	30.00—50.00
Cows (ordinary)	15.00—25.00
Calves (regular)	6.00—10.00
" (small)	4.20—6.00
Sheep	4.50—8.00
Hay, 1000 kilos	21.00—36.00
Maize morochón, 100 kilos	7.70—7.80
" amarillo, 100 kilos	7.70—7.80
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	6.25—7.50
" French, 100 kilos	6.50—7.70
" (Saldomé)	7.10—7.40
Novillo Hides	7.70—11.50
Cow Hides	5.50—6.60
Sheepskins	0.60—0.78
Wool	6.00—8.50

Cañada de Gomez

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 18, 1893.

It comes to me, like the "Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen," as a "boon and a blessing," when I can find a spot to visit, which I have not already visited and described, in this district. To one who has written, I care not who it is, so much, on the different estancias in Santa Fé, as I have, the danger must arrive, and is always present, of a repetition, in manner of description. The very subject on which I now write is the subject on which I have written for the last 12 months. One estancia is like another, except in appearance; the amount and class of stock upon it, and its capabilities of production of cereals, extent and capacity to raise and feed stock. The only really interesting part of these continual letters or articles is, that can be given to the public, a knowledge of the "locus in quo" of the different estates described, the number of cattle grazed and raised their pedigrees, and the pedigrees of the horses used for stud purposes. That one is received and entertained, wherever one visits, is simply to say that the hospitality extended, is free and hearty, and such as should put to the blush many of the occupants of large estates in the old country, although there, certainly, the circumstances under which life is lived are not by many degrees capable of being compared with those which prevail in the Argentine Republic.

To an estanciero, in this country, well versed in the manner best calculated to conduct many leagues of camp to profit, it seems to me that it must be far more pleasurable an occupation, and more healthy and interesting to boot, than to own acres at home estimated to produce such and such a rental, let to tenants who cannot even make their own living out of the land, let alone pay the rent demanded of them. Here in this lawless wast, lawless not because the laws are not good, they are, but because they are mal administered, and lawlessness is encouraged by the non punishment or by punishment which means no pain or penalty of offenders of all classes; there is a good living to be made out of the land, whether farmed by the proprietor or let to colonists. Knowledge, common sense, and hard work are required, to get a return for capital expended, but hard work comes easy to a man who has placed his capital, in land and expects a return for it. There too is the common sense and the knowledge possibly derived from other sources, only bring the sense to bear upon the question of losing the capital or turning it to good account. This is a slight remove from the description of an estancia, but the thoughts come to me as I commenced writing, and I was fain to put them down on paper. The more was I urged to this, that I had really no place upon which to write. Until the last moment for posting, in time to give a minute for setting up the type, I had, through various disappointments, and other causes, not been able to write upon, and of course not been able to visit previously any place of interest. Now, the little I have to say, must be little indeed, as Post, Tide, and Time, wait for no man.

With weather such as we are having, sun, cloud, and storm, it is difficult to time a visit to any place at a distance. The train will take you, of course, to the station nearest to the goal you have in view, but you may then have on occasion some five or more leagues to travel, and the roads in the interior of the province of Santa Fé are not, at the best of times, such as Mac-Adam would have called good. The good thing is that you find your pleasure and compensation for any inconvenience to which you may have been put in the reception which is accorded you, the objects which are shown you, the explanations which are given you (with kindly obliviousness of your ignorance), the sport which is found for you, and the evening's conversations on various topics of mutual interest, are no small inducements to cause a man to visit the estancias of this province, and to leave with regret haunts of both business and pleasure.

I hope that these characteristics govern the estancias of other provinces, one of which I fancy I am about to visit.

If I make an incomplete list (necessarily incomplete) of the estancias which I have seen and on which I have written, I call to mind La Cimbria, Schonberg, La Administracion, Irwell, La California, Las Lomas, Las Rosas, El Cardo, La Independencia, Las Limpias, El Chiru, Las Taparitas, Las Joyas, Las Petacas, La Victoria (Carcarana), La Caledonia, Monte Cristo, Los Sauces, La Esperanza, Los Paraisos, La Rosita, San José, Santa Margarita, Concordia, and the Cremeria at Carcarana, I cannot find one single instance in which I have not been treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration. Is it that our countrymen are more united in a foreign land than at home? I am invited to one or two estancias the property of Argentines and Swiss, I shall learn thus if there is a difference, but I am glad to think that if difference there is it will be only in manner and not in matter.

After an interval of seeming quiet wheat is again coming down to the station day by day in large quantities. I cannot learn of any rise in prices, it seems as though those who have sold and those who have held are pretty much on the same footing.

The projected Christy Minstrel troupe, under the auspices of Mr. Sydney Peter Ray, Dr. MacInnes, and Mrs. Lydall, now bids fair to more than a name only. Rehearsals are busily going on, and it is contemplated to give the first entertainment early in March. From a glance at the names of those who have joined, and promised to assist, I should say, and I certainly hope, that success is an assured fact.

C. W. W.

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. Bardrick, B. A. and R. Ry., Campana.
 Cordoba—J. C. Bowden, Gerencia, F.C.C.C., Córdoba.
 English High School—Edward Buchanan, Santa Fé 3590.
 FLORES—*Light Blue, Yellow, and Dark Blue with narrow White Stripes*—B. G. Henderson, 89 B. Aires, Flores.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
 Junin—H. J. Whitfield, Junin, F. C. Pacifico.
 LOMAS—*Blue and White*—J. Kahl, 631 Corrientes, B. Aires.
 Montevideo—J. Harvey, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
 QUILMES—*Dark Blue and Orange*—A. M. Hudson, 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.
 Lanús—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, Lavalle 108, 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.
 Guaileguay—R. Gordon, Guaileguay, Entre Rios.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—M. G. Fortune, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
 LA MERCED—*French Grey and Cerise*—P. H. Cawardine, La Merced, Chascomus.
 LEZAMA—*Red and Black*—E. J. Craig, Estancia Las Barrancas, Lezama.
 MEDIA LUNA—*Pale Blue with Crescent*—T. C. Fair, Soler, F. C. Pacifico.
 MONTEVIDEO—*Chocolate and Green*—A. Guillemard, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
 North Santa Fé—R. S. Foster, Chiru Trail, 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. del Uruguay, Montevideo.
 SANTA FE—*Red and Blue*—J. Benitz, La California, Las Rosas, F.C.C.A.
 SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO—*Green*—Dr. Newman Smith, La Banda, Santiago del Estero.
 Strangers—G. H. Isaac, Venado Tuerto.
 Tuyú—H. Gibson, Los Ingleses, Ajó, F.C.S.

ROWING CLUBS

- BUENOS AIRES—*Blue and White*—Piedad 852.
 MONTEVIDEO—*Blue and Black*—J. Murray, Banco Británico, Montevideo.
 ROSARIO—*Dark Red and White*—E. W. Newte, English Bank, Rosario.
 TEUTONIA—*Blue and White*—F. Lindheimer, Chacabuco 73
 TIGRE—*Black and Golden Yellow*—W. E. O. Haxell, 423 Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.

FIXTURES

RACING

- Sunday, Feb. 26—Hipodromo Nacional, Belgrano.
 Sunday, March 5—Hipodromo Argentino, Palermo.
 Saturday, March 25—Hurlingham Club, at Hurlingham.
 Saturday, March 25—Quilmes Club, at Quilmes.

CRICKET

- Sunday, Feb. 26—Lomas A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Flores.
 Sunday, Feb. 26—London Bank v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham.

ATHLETICS

- Saturday, March 25—Rosario Athletic Club's Athletic Sports.

LAWN TENNIS

- Lomas A.C.'s Tournament—Entries closed on Wednesday, Feb. 15.
 Thursday, Mar. 30, Friday, Mar. 31, Saturday, April 1—Buenos Aires L. T. C.'s Open Tournament and Championship.

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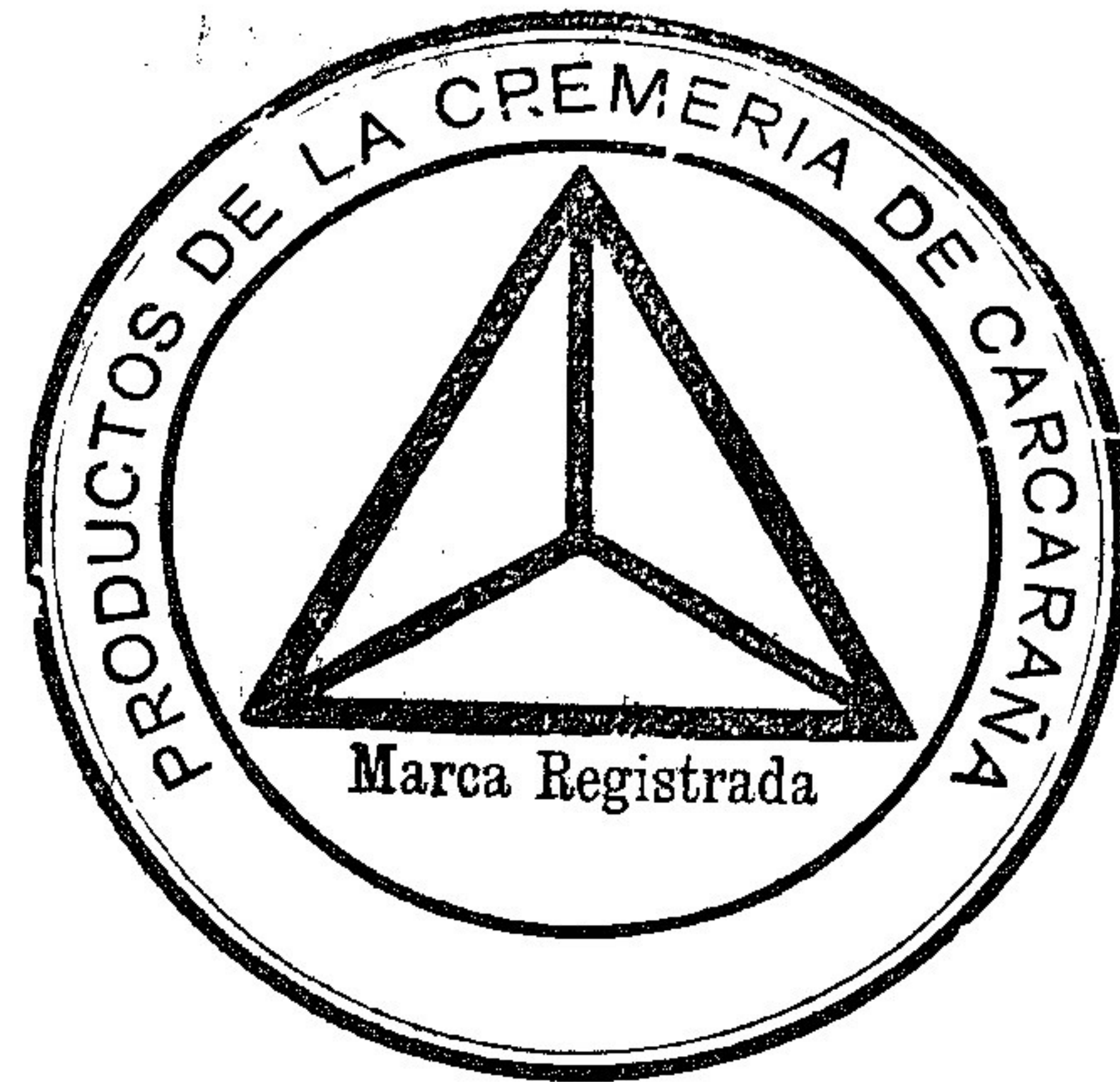
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- No. 2—September 9:
ORMONDE.
- No. 3—September 30:
PHENIX.
- No. 4—November 18:
THE SANTA FÉ AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO POLO TEAMS.
- No. 5*—December 9:
THE NORTHERN CRICKET XI.
- No. 6—December 23:
THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.

* 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:
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- 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.
- No. 23—February 1:
CRICKET GROUNDS—PALERMO

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

Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club
OPEN TOURNAMENT AND CHAMPIONSHIP
 OF THE
RIVER PLATE

AN OPEN TOURNAMENT; consisting of the following events, will be held on the CLUB GROUNDS, Calle Vicente Lopez 299, Buenos Aires, on
 THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
 FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
 SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Play to commence each day at 10 a.m.

E V E N T S

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE RIVER PLATE, open to any Resident in South America. Entrance fee \$10. A Silver Challenge Cup, value £30, offered by Members of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club, to be won three years in succession before becoming the property of the winner. The name of the winner of the year will be engraved on the Cup, and he will receive a prize value \$100 m/n. A second prize will be given should there be ten or more entries.

LADIES' SINGLES, Handicap. Entrance fee \$5.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES, Handicap. Entrance fee \$5

MIXED DOUBLES, Handicap. Entrance \$5.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES, Handicap. Entrance fee \$5.

The entrance money, to which \$200 will be added by the Club, will be given in prizes.

Entries will be received by the Hon. Secretary at Calle 25 de Mayo, 149, Buenos Aires, up to noon of Wednesday, 1st March. No entry will be considered valid unless accompanied by entrance fee.

The Draw will take place at the "Sport and Pastime" office on Wednesday, 6th March, at 5 p.m.

Should the number of entries be excessive Preliminary Ties, as may be arranged, will be played off on such courts as may suit the convenience of players.

Ayres' Championship Balls will be provided by the Club.

The Tournament will be held under the Rules of the Lawn Tennis Association (of England).

The best of three sets (the third to be an advantage set) will be played throughout the Tournament, except in the final match for the Championship Cup, which will be the best of three advantage sets.

The Club courts will be at the disposal of competitors on and after the 6th of March. Competitors' tickets, admitting player and a friend, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Visitors' tickets, available for the three days of the Tournament, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary in exchange for visiting card signed by a competitor or a member of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club.

T. S. BOADLE,

Hon. Secretary.
 Calle 25 de Mayo, 149.
 Buenos Aires. 1st February, 1893.

Lomas Athletic Club

A Handicap

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(OPEN TO MEMBERS)

Will be held on the CLUB COURTS, the entries for which will close on the 15th inst.

The Tournament will consist of

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES,

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES,

MIXED DOUBLES.

LADIES' SINGLES,

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Gentlemen pay an entry fee of \$2.50 each event or \$5 for the three.

Take the Legitimate!

Usher's Old Vatted

G L E N L I V E T

SCOTCH WHISKY

IN LITRE BOTTLES

The only LEGALLY AUTHORISED AGENTS for which are

C. ENGLISH & Co., 186 SAN MARTIN

HENNESSY'S COGNAC V. O.

CHAMPAGNE. ARTHUR ROEDERER

USHER'S ORANGE BITTERS

DRY LONDON GIN and OLD TOM

MINERAL AND SODA WATER

PROGRAMME OF A GYMKHANA MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

H U R L I N G H A M

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1893

TANDEM RACE, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; 1500 metres. Both ponies in each team to be the property of the same owner. Entrance \$10.

BAREBACK RACE, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; 1000 metres. Entrance \$5.

BENDING RACE, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; six posts. Entrance \$5.

THREADNEEDLE RACE. Entrance \$5.

UNSADDLING RACE; 1200 metres. Start with two buckles of girth fastened each side, finish carrying saddle in hand. Entrance \$5.

A HANDICAP, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under; 500 metres. Entrance \$10.

VICTORIA CROSS RACE; 400 metres, over two flights of hurdles. Entrance \$5.

JUMPING COMPETITION, for Polo Ponies 14 hands or under. Entrance \$5.

JUMPING COMPETITION, for Hacks. Entrance \$1

The above programme is subject to slight alterations or additions.

Entries close to the Secretary, Hurlingham Club, on Saturday, March 18.

All events must be ridden by Members of Hurlingham or other recognised Polo Club.

Quilmes Club

GYMKHANA RACES

TO BE HELD ON THE

NEW POLO GROUND, QUILMES

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893

(FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS ONLY).

1. **HACK RACE**; 1600 metres; weight 75 kilos; for bona-fide Hacks; entrance \$10.

2. **OPEN POLO PONY RACE**; 600 metres; for Polo Ponies 54 in. and under; weight 70 kilos; entrance \$5.

3. **POLO PONY RACE** (Cup Race for Members of Club); 800 metres; for Polo Ponies 56 in. and under; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$5.

4. **OPEN JUMPING COMPETITION**; entrance \$5.

5. **BICYCLE RACE**; 1000 metres; entrance \$10.

6. **OPEN PONY RACE**; 800 metres; for any Pony 56 in. or under; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$5.

7. **DUMMY RACE**; 800 metres; saddle up, draw tent peg and pick up bag of chaff; for any Pony 56 in. and under; entrance \$5.

8. **POLO TEST RACE** (Cup Race for Members of Club); for Polo Ponies 56 in. and under; entrance \$5.

9. **POLO GAME RACE** (Cup Race for Members of Club); for Polo Ponies 56 in. and under; entrance \$5.

10. **HURDLE RACE** (Open); 1000 metres, over five flights of hurdles; for any Pony 56 in. and under; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$5.

11. **CIGAR, TOP HAT, COSTUME and UMBRELLA RACE**; to be ridden on side saddles; 800 metres; for any Pony 56 in. and under; entrance \$5.

12. **CONSOLATION RACE**; 1000 metres; for any Pony 56 in. and under; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$5.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the River Plate Polo Association, and all Ponies competing must be the property of and ridden by a member of an affiliated club.

Entrance Fees—General entrance fee, excluding Hack Race and Bicycle Race, \$30.

The distances will depend on the course, but will be as near as possible to those mentioned.

Weights—3 kilos per in. allowed.

Entries must reach the Treasurer of the Club on or before the 20th of March, and must be accompanied by the necessary fees.

The first race will be run at 1 o'clock, and every Pony competing must be presented for measurement on the ground at 12 o'clock of the day of the races.

All disputes will be referred to the Polo Association, by whom they will be settled.

F. H. BETHELL,

Hon. Treasurer.

25 de Mayo No. 51, Buenos Aires.

How I Discovered the Indian Mines

(Continued).

Rios turned up the next morning looking very displeasable and dirty. He had evidently been on the spree for at least a week, however I told him he must now liven up. He asked me where we were going, and I told him to look at some land in the forests at the foot of the Cordilleras.

"Caramba, patron," said he, "how shall we ever find it, and quien sabe if we don't get lost."

"Shut up, you old fool," I exclaimed, "haven't we been over nearly all the Indian country together without ever getting lost? As long as we have the sun by day and the stars by night there is no fear of that, as you have seen many times; besides you have no wife nor children, I'll bring you back all right, never fear."

"Yes, if we don't die of hunger or get killed," he answered.

Well, seeing that the old chap was as grumpy as a bear with a sore head, I left him and went off to clean my arms, which consisted of 2 remingtons, 2 revolvers, and a sword knife about 2 feet long, which I always carried in my recado, as it was useful for any amount of things, such as roasting meat, tying out a horse at night, and was an admirable weapon besides.

I had a Winchester sporting rifle, too, but I never carried it with me when there was any possible chance of being attacked, as I had no confidence in it in case of a row, for several times when I had been out shooting deer the cartridges had stuck in the ejector, and this of course would be fatal in case of a fight.

Rios always carried a rifle and a revolver, and as he was an old soldier he knew how to use them.

Next morning I said good-bye to M., who wished me good luck, and started. I took the same tropilla I always drove, 22 horses and the old spotted bell mare.

Now the route I had planned out in my mind by which to get down to old Martin's land in the Neuquen territory was to take first the old tropa road that connected the forts from Villa Mercedes in San Luis to Lavalle in the province of Buenos Aires, and ride along it nearly as far as fort Italo, about 18 leagues from our place, and then cut south another 20 leagues to Laguna de Cuero, where the Indian cacique Ramon, an old chum of mine, had his village or tolderia as these small Indian towns are called.

He was what they call an "indio reducido" or tame Indian, that is to say he had submitted with all his tribe to the Argentine Government, and had been allotted land by it to live upon and receive, or ought according to his agreement to receive, rations of verba, tobacco, and mares—he and all his fighting men being enrolled in the national guard. I say that Ramon was an old chum of mine, as I had met him several times in the little (then frontier) town of Carlota, had been with him running baguals (wild horses) on several occasions, and had also met him once in Rio Cuarto, when he and his tribe had been in that town to trade and have a spree, which they generally did about once a year. He had several times asked me to go and visit him at his tolderia, but hitherto I had had no opportunity, but now was my chance.

Another reason for my wishing to pay him a visit on this occasion was that he was a silversmith on a rough scale and made spurs, bits, and stirrups of this metal for his men, and indeed for several other tribes, and I thought that if I could only warm up his friendship for me sufficiently I might be able to worm the secret out of him where they got the silver from.

I did not think it prudent to let Rios into the secret of my intended visit to the Indians, for he, being an old frontiersman, had a holy horror of them, and many were the stories he had told me on our different excursions about their treachery and fiendish cruelty, and I was quite sure that if he knew that I was going amongst them he would undoubtedly refuse to go any further—for this reason I kept the matter to myself, intending only to let him find out the truth when too late to raise any objections.

Travelling along a dusty road with a grumpy old native and driving a tropilla is not exceedingly exciting work. Rios was feeling the effects of his week's drunk too much to talk, so I beguiled the time with singing. I sang him all the songs, both Spanish and English, that I knew, remembering that someone said that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," but this time I proved the man who said that to be a liar, for no amount of music would soothe Rios, and I gave him plenty of it, perhaps he was already over-soothed.

Scenery we had none to vary the monotonous of the ride, no trees, no rivers, no anything but a succession of slight undulations; when we got to the top of a slight rise there was a slight dip in the ground, and then another rise and another dip exactly like the last, and so on all day with nothing around but grass.

The only variety was when at the end of each four leagues we came to an old ruined fort. At one of these we found a troop of ostriches, and I shot the best I could pick out, and we sat down and made a fire and eat him. I am not going to write a diary of our ride during the next three days, it would only be like the lazy man's diary, who got up, breakfasted, lunched, and went to bed. We got up, breakfasted, rode, supped, and went to bed, if it could be called going to bed, on our recados. On the evening of the third day my eyes were gladdened by the sight of a long, low, black line stretching away towards the west, which I knew to be the edge of the monte or forest where my old friend Ramon lived with his tribe.

Little did Rios think as we sat there that night cooking our dinner of armadillos and ostrich meat, that we were within 3 leagues of his old enemies the Indians,

and I had no notion of telling him, for I knew that if I did, fond though he was of me, he would scoot like a rabbit.

It is wonderful the spirit of comraderie that springs up between two men who have gone through danger, hunger, and thirst together for any amount of time. Rios and I had gone through all these. On the estancia of course he was nothing but my peon, but once away on the open pampa I had got into the habit of looking upon him more as a chum than anything else, and we tacitly undertook our different duties at the places where we stopped for the night. Mine were to hobble the horses and unload the packhorse which carried our ponchos, spade, kettle, and other little odds and ends, while Rios busied himself about the cooking arrangements, and whenever there was any work to be done such as digging for water he always undertook it.

The nights were very cold, and every morning when we awoke our ponchos and the whole camp round was white with frost, and I could not help thinking what a time poor old Martin must have had on his first and only experience of sleeping out. The mosquitoes were bad too, but they never trouble me whenever there is anybody else to bite. I guess my hide is too tough, they did not bother Rios much either, probably for the same reason.

I have often thought that could any artist have seen Rios and I round our camp fire some dark winter's night, he might have made a very fair picture of us. We always camped at night when possible near a lagoon of some kind, so as to allow the horses as much water as they liked, though for us it was not necessary, as we generally had four leather water bottles strapped on to the packhorse, each one holding more or less a gallon, which was replenished whenever the opportunity offered. We could never have got on without these, for of course we were quite ignorant of what kind of country we should have to pass through, we had the direction, and that was all, for water as for everything else we had to trust to Providence. Food we could always obtain, such as it was, in the shape of deer, ostriches, and armadillos.

Camping out like this was very nice while the clear frosty weather lasted, but 8 or 9 days and nights of continual drizzle such as we sometimes had down there in the winter was anything but comfortable, as one's clothes, boots, and saddles were always in a state of sop.

That night we sat up late, for it was just eleven when we decided to turn in, we had been drinking maté, snacking, and telling yarns ever since sunset. I was not a bit sleepy, as I was too excited at the idea of meeting Ramon among his own people on the morrow; as for poor old Rios he knew nothing about that, or else he would not have closed his eyes all night. I was up early next morning before the old man was awake, went and got some fresh water, had a wash and started the fire. It was a regular jubilee day for me. I had never as yet seen an Indian village. I had often been invited to go to one and had often wished to, but never had the opportunity before. I had met Indians often enough on their invasions, and also in the different towns they visited when at peace, but had never seen them at home.

Just before we arrived at the edge of the forest I thought it was time to prepare Rios for what was about to happen. When I told him that we were going to the Indian tolderia and that it was only now about a league away, he simply shrugged his shoulders, and said:

"If I had known that I would not have come, as they will probably cut our throats."

I told him not to be a fool, as Ramon was an old friend of mine, and he had often invited me to go down and see him.

"That's all very fine," he said, "but an Indian in town where he is not able to do anything, and an Indian in the forest is another and very different kind of animal."

"Bueno," said I, "it can't be helped now, but I don't believe Ramon would do me a bad turn."

"But supposing he should be away, how then?"

That was a thing I had not thought of, but even were he away there were plenty of his men who knew me. His brother Incono had met me several times, his two sons also, Juan and Domingo, surely there must be some there who would know me.

About half a league inside the forest we came upon the laguna—the celebrated Laguna del Cuero—a very pretty lake it was, nearly a mile in diameter, and water clear as crystal. On the opposite side, under some tall algarrobo trees, we could see the little toldos or wigwams of the village. We had been seen already, for as we rode down to the edge of the lake to water our horses we espied a party of ten men riding out to meet us. I examined them attentively as they came on to see if Ramon was among them, but he was not. I should have known him a long way off, as he was an oldish man and very stout. Rios had jumped off his horse and was busy unstrapping his rifle, which he always carried fastened on to his recado.

"What are you doing now?" I asked.

"Doing?" he replied. "Why, getting out my rifle, for my part I don't care about Indians."

"Put it back again at once," I exclaimed. "Don't let them see you with it."

He did as he was told, but I could see that he did not like the situation much.

As the Indians approached I recognised one who had been a great chum of mine, Juan Ramon's eldest son and the future chief of the tribe.

"Welcome, brother," he cried, as he rode up and shook my hand. "At last you have come to pay us the visit you promised long ago."

"Yes," I replied, "I have come to pay you a short visit, but how is Ramon, is he here?"

"He is away in the wood, cutting posts to enlarge his corral, he is fatter than ever."

I asked after Incono and Domingo, he told me that Incono had had the peste (he meant the small pox) very badly last year, and that Domingo was all right. Now Incono was a man I never liked, he was the evil spirit of the tribe of which formerly he had been chief. He was a bloodthirsty old villain and a terrible drunkard, and I should not have been sorry to have heard that he had died of the peste. During the time he was chief he had kept the tribe continually on the warpath, he had hardly ever been successful, on his invasions, but on the contrary had lost a lot of men, consequently his people had come to the conclusion that he was an unlucky chief, that his "gualiché" (god or fetish) was not good, and deposed him, naming his younger brother Ramon chief in his stead.

Ramon had only invaded, or gone on the warpath once, and that was in the year 1865, and then only because he was obliged by the chiefs of the tribes living in the south who had determined on making one grand "coup." They had all banded together and raised a force of 10,000 splendidly mounted men, five thousand of these went to the town of Saladillo in the province of Cordoba, and the other five thousand to the Río Cuarto forty leagues further west, and they drove off every head of cattle, mares, horses, and even sheep they found between these two points.

The government forces in those days were too weak to cope with so powerful an enemy, so they shut themselves up in their forts rather than be annihilated, leaving the Indians to get away scot-free with hundreds of thousands of cattle.

That was Ramon's first and last warpath, and in the year 1875 he submitted himself to the Argentine government, and ever since then he has lived unmolested. His tribe numbers five hundred fighting men besides women and children, he has also two or three thousand head of cattle and two or three thousand mares.

As we rode along towards the village I could not help admiring the horses the Indians rode. They were considerably taller than mine, the smallest must have measured 15 1-2 hands. I remarked this to Juan, who said:

"Yes, we have finer horses down here in the forests than you ever see among the Cristianos (meaning the Argentines), besides you have not got the stallions we have, ours are pure pampa bred and yours are mixed, besides the Cristianos pay no attention to choosing good padres for their mares."

I could not help comparing my little 14 1-2 hand horses with the one he was riding, and the result was not satisfactory.

As soon as we arrived at the village I saw it was much larger than had at first appeared. All the women and children and some of the men came out to look at us as we rode by to Ramon's toldo, which was on the western edge under a very large and wide-spreading algarrobo. Here we were met by his four wives and other son, Domingo, who asked me in very good Spanish to get off, which I did, and giving my horse to Rios told him to unsaddle him.

Little square logs of wood were brought for us to sit on, and just then Ramon rode up. He was wild with delight at seeing me, and bustled about making his wives bring water for maté, and make fire and roast meat.

"And what brought my brother down here?" he asked when everything seemed going to his satisfaction, and he could find time to sit down:

"Firstly," I said (and may I be forgiven the lie), "to pay you the visit I promised you long ago, and also to look at some land ten days' journey further south. Have a smoke?" I added, handing him my tobacco pouch and cigarette papers; he took them, and I could see his eyes glitter as he did so, for the pouch was made of beautifully soft white leather, very gaudily embroidered in all coloured silks, with long tassels. It was a present from a lady friend of mine; I had had it for years, but had never used it till then.

I expect my eyes glittered too if anybody had seen them, for I was looking over the old man's shoulder into the interior of his toldo, and there I espied hanging up on pegs 5 pairs of silver spurs, two of them not finished yet, as the rowels were wanting.

"By Jove," thought I, "if I don't manage to find out where you brought that silver from, you old beggar, before I'm done with you, I'm a Dutchman!"

Meanwhile the old chief made his cigarette, and began examining the pouch, he was like a child with a toy, and when I told him that he might keep it for himself he called out his wives to show them what the Cristianos could do. Three of these were oldish women but the fourth, and evidently the last he had bought, was quite a young girl, about 18. He had three daughters as I discovered later on, all of them about 17, but these did not live with him having a smaller wigwam of their own, where they and several smaller fry lived and were taken care of by the widow of one of the men who had been killed on one of Incono's raids. I got to know them all before I left, and only escaped being married to one or two of them by a miracle.

The men wore no shirts nor hats, their hair was worn long and kept off their faces by a strip of white linen bound round their foreheads. Naked to the waist they wore a thin woollen poncho wrapt round them, the end being brought up between their legs and fastened in that position by a gaudy woollen scarf. The women only wore one garment, which consisted of a long piece of woollen stuff about 3 yards long by 2 feet wide, this they take by the middle and put over their shoulders and bring both ends round and cross over the breast, where it is fastened together by a silver pin. Then two folds round the waist, and the ends dropping behind are also brought up between the legs, and fastened by a scarf the same as the men. The folds fall rather lower

than the knee, but I cannot say they look pretty or elegant. These were the first things that took my attention.

One of Ramon's wives now brought us some roasted mare's meat, and three peludos (or armadillos) roasted in their shells. Rios had by this time chummed up with a native whom he had discovered, and they and one or two Indian men and women were sitting round a fire a few paces away, evidently engaged on the same business as ourselves. There was I must say something uncanny being among a lot of savages like this, although they seemed very kind and hospitably inclined; but still they were wild.

(To be continued)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW

The following cutting from a Madras paper shows how the man, who wrote the account of the match under notice, thoroughly mastered the principles of the Rugby game at first sight.

"A Rugby Football Match which was the first of its kind that was ever played in Madras, came off yesterday evening on the Gymkhana Ground between the Gymkhana team and a team comprising Officers of Madras and those who recently arrived from upcountry to witness the Madras Races. The Match was a very amusing one and caused great laughter among the visitors. The ball was not round but of an egg shape. It was only kicked once at the start, after which it had to be picked up by a player who must run out with it and while doing so, is attacked and knocked down by the opposite party who endeavours to snatch away the ball. If unable to do so, the ball is thrown down between the legs of the players who collect themselves together and embracing one another in a stooping posture and at a signal given by the Umpire they kick round the ball and seize an opportunity to run away with it. There was one goal and two attempts made during the play of thirty minutes."

The Atlantic Live Stock Trade

We have never regarded with favour says *Land and Water* the trade in live cattle carried on between America and this country. Accounts of the sufferings of the unfortunate animals in rough weather were revolting to the humane, and the great dimensions attained by the business militated sorely against British stock-raisers. But in justice to the steamship companies upon whom more than sufficient obloquy has been heaped, we are glad to publish the following summary sent us by Messrs. William Johnston and Co., Limited, of Liverpool, of the statement of cattle carried by the steamers of the Johnston Line from Baltimore to Liverpool during the year ended 31st ult.:

Steamship	Voyages	Cattle	Lost
Barrowmore	7	4,513	6
Baltimore	7	4,469	12
Mentmore	6	3,096	7
Parkmore	5	2,777	8
Queensmore	9	5,571	11
Rossmore	8	5,035	2
Sedgemore	8	5,215	1
	50	30,676	47

Percentage lost, 153 of 1 per cent.

We cannot spare space to present full details of the results of voyages, but the above summary proves that, at all events so far as the Johnston liners are concerned, the death rate of the cattle carried is infinitely lower than is generally supposed. The best voyages of the fifty were those made by the Baltimore in March and May. On March 16 she arrived in Liverpool with 776 head, having lost not a single animal; and on May 28 she concluded a voyage with precisely the same record. The most disastrous voyage of the fifty was made by the same vessel: on October 13 she arrived, having lost nine out of 674 head. The Sedgemore shows the best average, having lost but one animal out of 5,215 carried on eight voyages. The Rossmore's record is very nearly as praiseworthy.

CYCLING.

In answer to a correspondent, whose signature we cannot read, but who writes from San José de Flores, as far as we know there is no record for 300 miles on the road. F. W. Shorland holds the safety record for 24 hours, in which time he travelled 366½ miles; J. T. Walsh rode 312 miles in 24 hours on an ordinary bicycle, and G. P. Mills and R. Tingey have ridden 298½ miles in 24 hours on a tandem tricycle. All these performances were made on the road and by amateurs.

"WHAT A SELL!"

No, Sir, that is not quite grammatical; you should say "What a SALE!" and then your remark would strictly apply to the CLEARING OFF now proceeding at "THE ENGLISH." This semi-annual event begins TO-DAY, and will last for so long only as will suffice to dispose of the rare bargains now to be obtained, in the shape of Scarves, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothes, and Fancy Goods generally.

"Ring! Ring! what do the bells say?"

Ring! Ring! what do they say?"

You'll surely not fail to come to the SALE

At THE ENGLISH Establishment, Ring, ding, ding!"

"The English"

In Stock for the approaching Ploughing Season

18,000 PLOUGHS

Of the following well-known marks :

8000 "Vanguardia"

Light and Cheap American Single Furrow Ploughs

5000 "Pampa"

Superior American Single Furrow Ploughs

1500 "Collins"

Extra Strong Cast Steel American Single Furrow Ploughs

3000 "Ransomes"

Celebrated "GEDA" Double Furrow Iron Ploughs,
with adjustable beam and all the latest improvements,
manufactured especially for the Argentine Republic.

500 "Argentine"

Double Furrow Ploughs

Universidad de

San Andrés

Rolling Coulters, Extra Shares, and a complete Stock of Repairs for above
Ploughs, always on hand.

~ Sole Importers ~

JOHN & JOSEPH DRYSDALE & C.

440 - PERU - 450

PHENIX

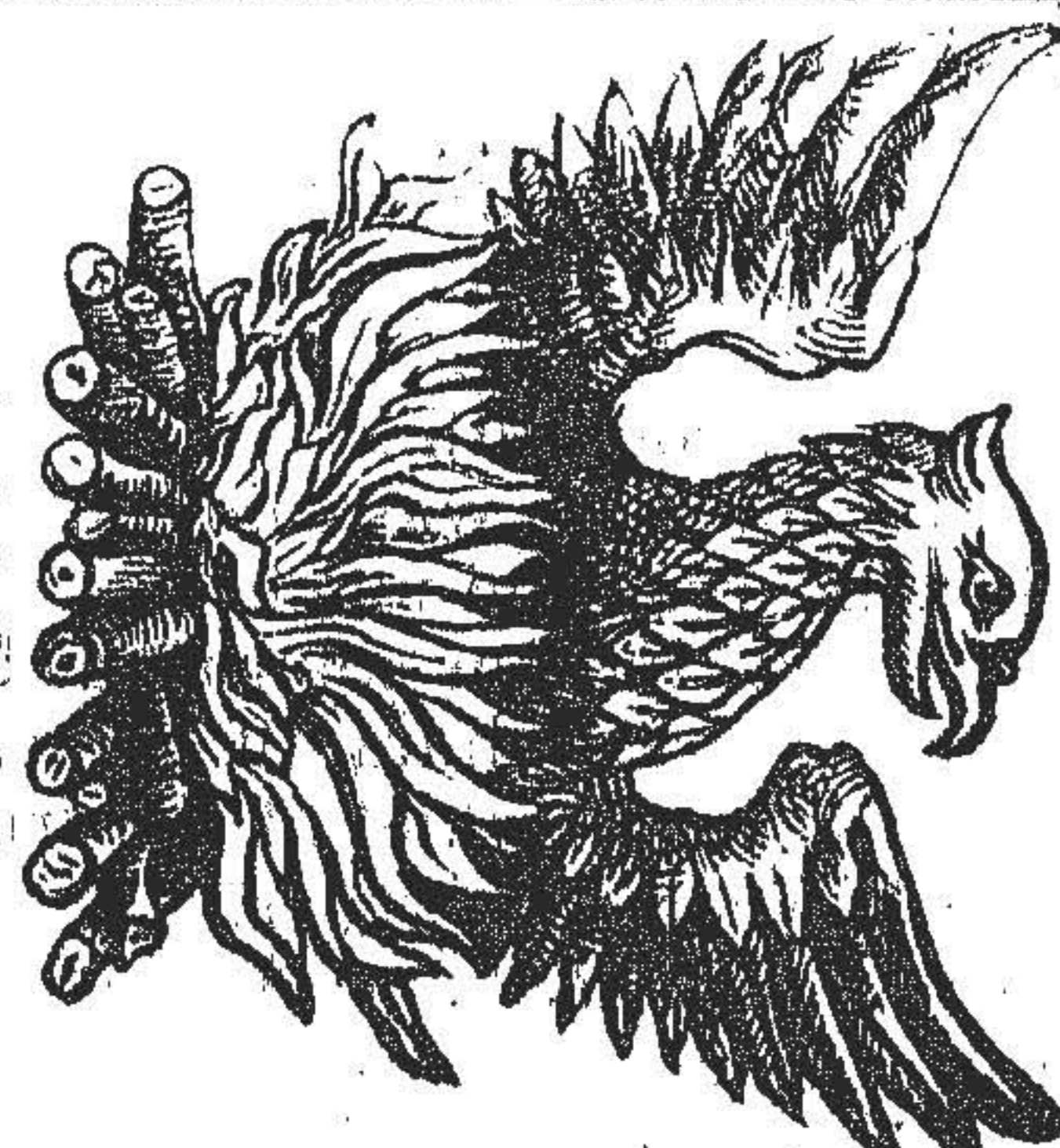
Compañía Inglesa de Seguros

AGENTE:

Juan Wallace - Piedad 559

CONTRA INCENDIOS

PHENIX
LONDON



1782