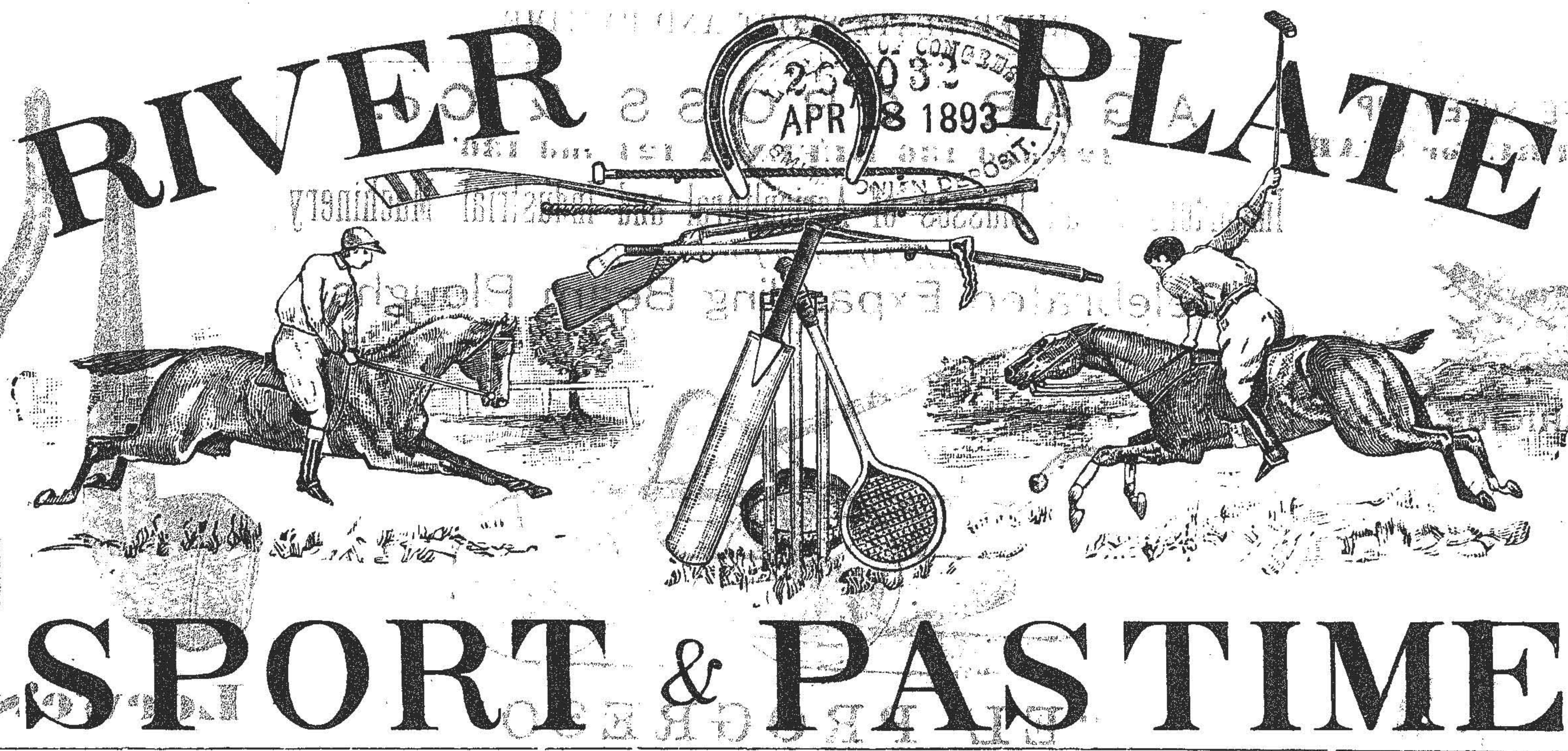


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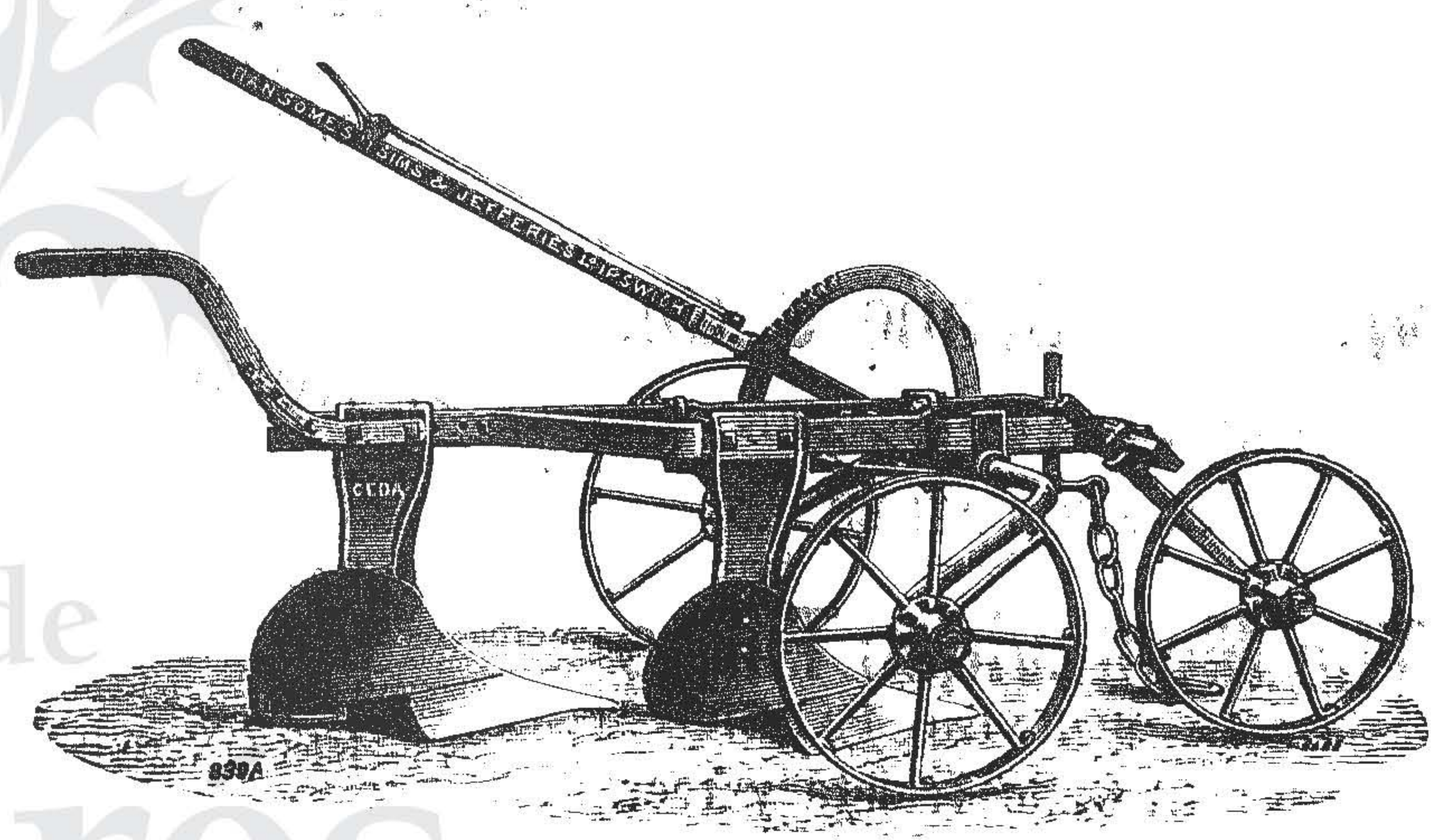
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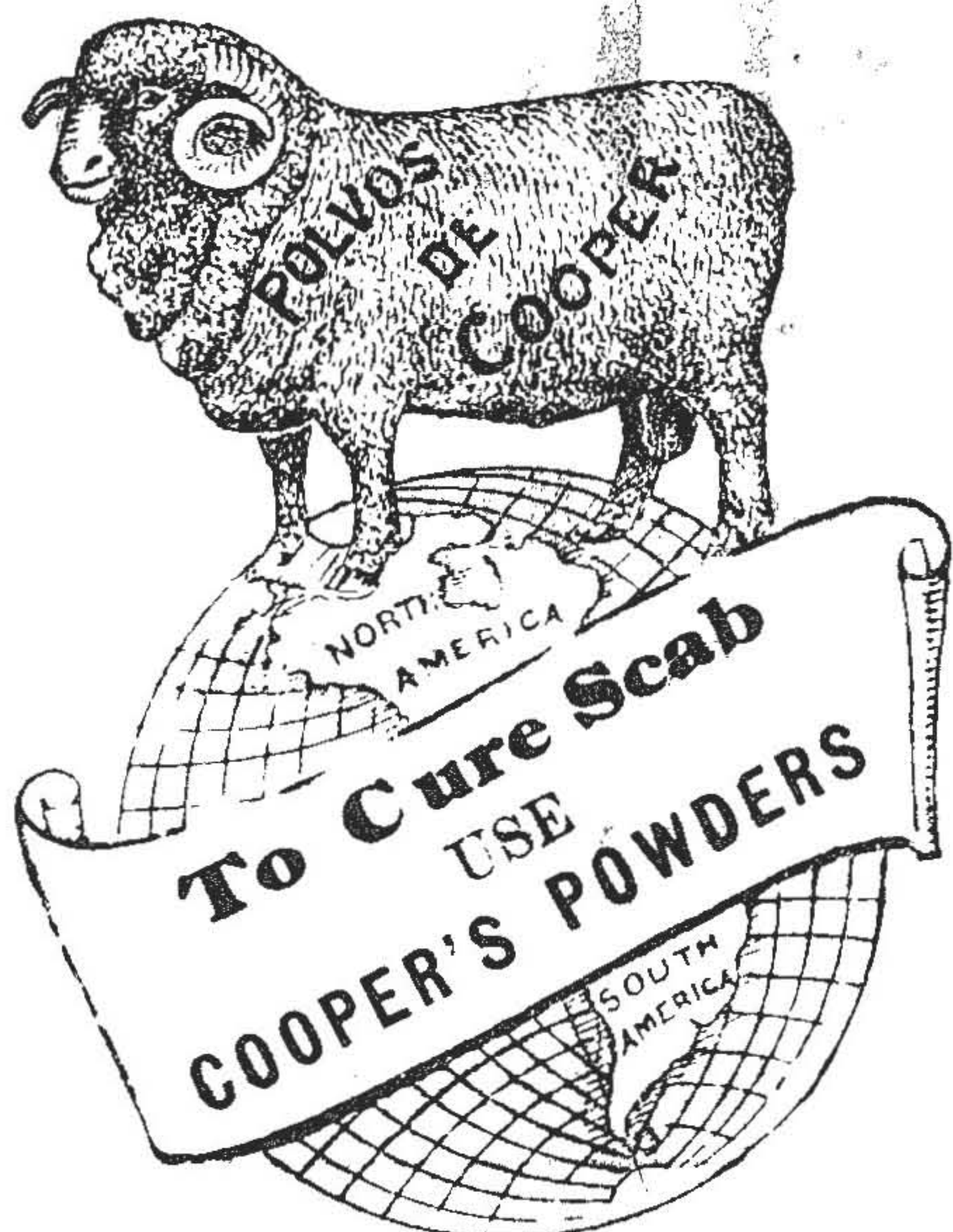


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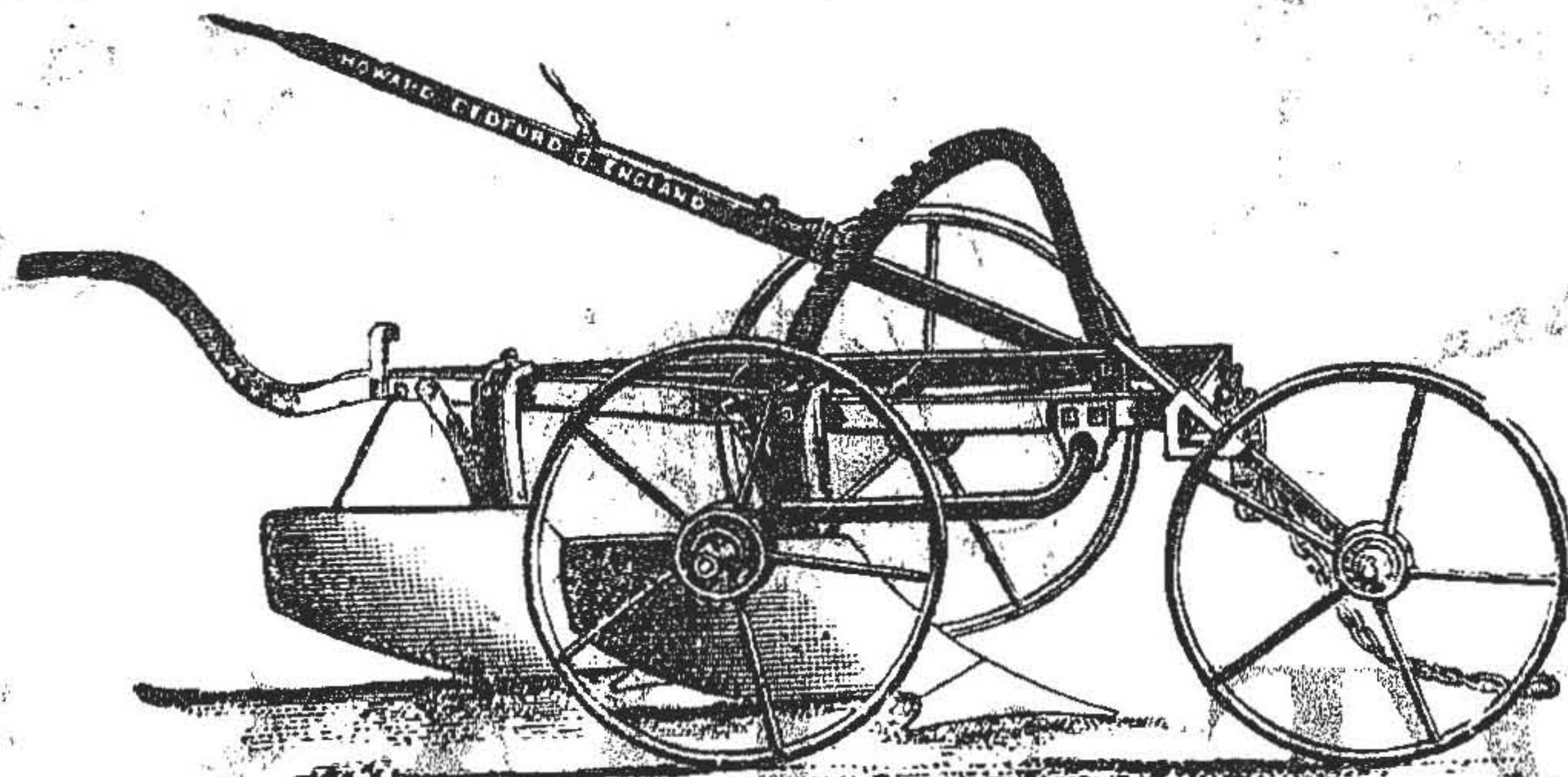
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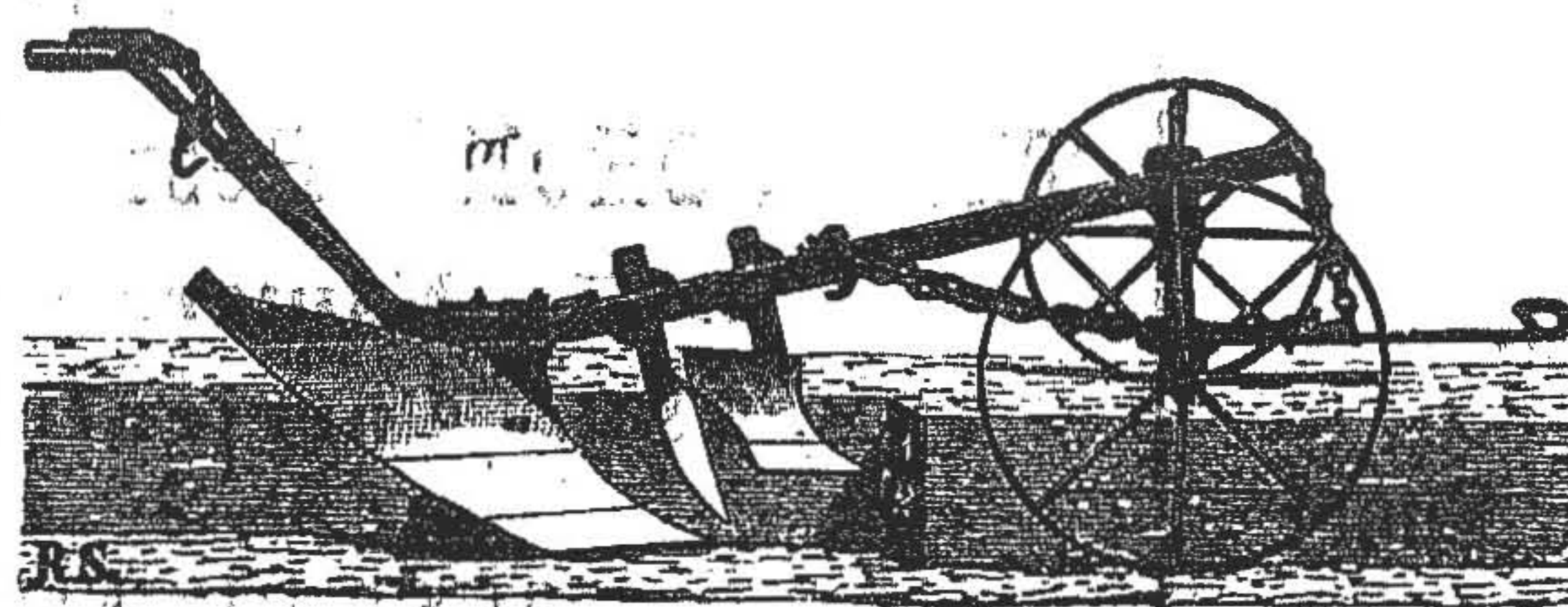
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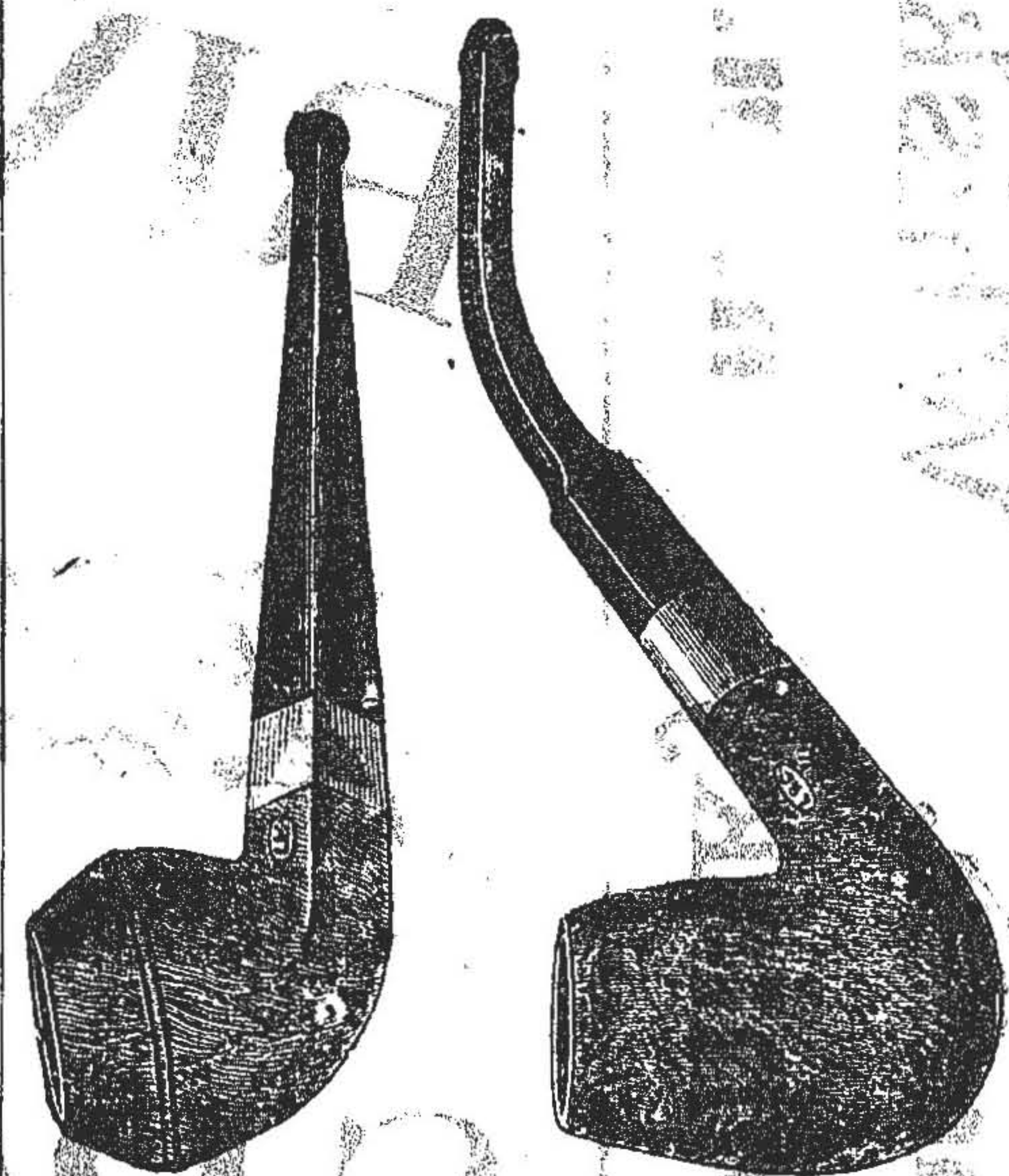


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## HOME NEWS

### FOOTBALL.

Of the matches played during the week ending on February 4th, the first place must be given to the Rugby Union County Championship competition between Middlesex and Yorkshire in the second round. Each county adopted the four three-quarter system, and it was said that a finer combination of three-quarters never had been seen on one side than Middlesex had on January 30th, on which day the match under notice was played. The game was principally among the forwards, and of these, the Yorkshire scrummagers proved the superior, displaying marked ability in getting the ball through, and eventually gaining the match for their county by fourteen points (two goals, one penalty, and three tries) to five (one goal). The following were the teams:

Yorkshire: W. H. England (Heckmondwike, captain), J. Dyson (Huddersfield) (three-quarter backs), H. Duckett (Bradford), A. Rigg (Halifax) (half backs), J. Toothill (Bradford), T. Broadley (Bradford), D. Jowett (Heckmondwike), C. Richardson (Leeds Parish Church), H. Bradshaw Bramley, M. Fletcher (Leeds), H. Speed (Castleford), W. E. Bromet (Richmond) (forwards).

Middlesex: E. Field (Middlesex Wanderers, back), G. T. Campbell (London Scottish), A. J. Gould (Richmond), G. McGregor (London Scottish), A. E. Stoddart (Blackheath) (three-quarter backs), W. Wotherspoon (London Scottish), J. C. Orr (Middlesex Wanderers) (half backs), R. G. McMillan (London Scottish, captain), F. W. J. Goodhue (London Scottish), J. Hammond (Blackheath), E. Prescott (Old Merchant Taylors), E. W. Bishop (Rosslyn Park), E. Bonham-Carter (Blackheath), W. P. Wells (Kensington), H. P. Surtees (Harlequins) (forwards). Referee, Mr W. H. Humphreys (Durham); touch-judges, Messrs E. T. Gurdon and J. A. Miller.

The return match between Blackheath and Richmond was played at Blackheath during the week, but strange to say the match appears to have lacked "go," probably owing to the want of condition in the players after the late frosts. At half time Blackheath led by a goal to a try, but in spite of their having all the best of the game in the succeeding half nothing more was added to the score, and so the home side won by seven points.

Other notable Rugby matches were played between Old Merchant Taylors and Harlequins, and the Old Leysians and Lennox, in both of which the old boys were successful. Old Merchant Taylors won their match by four points to none, having gained a try in each half of the game, and Old Leysians defeated Lennox by a goal and three tries to nothing after a very fast game. In a Rugby fixture against Kensington, Cambridge University were successful by a goal and four tries to two tries or thirteen points to four. Oxford University played their always interesting match against the London Scottish on January 28th, and won by two tries to nothing.

It is curious to note that all the Old Boys in the first round of the London Association Cup was successful, the most noticeable victory having been obtained by the Old Westminsterers over the Millwall Athletic. A summary of results in the round is as follows:

Old Westminsterers beat Millwall Athletic, at the Oval (2-0); Oxford beat City Wanderers, at Edmondton (2-1); Old St. Stephens beat Stanley, at Denmark Hill (7-1); Old Harrovians beat Minerva, at Lee (2-1); Old Carthusians beat Crouch End, at Crouch End (3-1); Clapton beat Crusaders, at Leyton (3-2); Clapham Rovers beat Orion Gymnasium at Walthamstow (2-0); Casuals beat Tottenham Hotspur, at Tottenham (1-0).

The first round of the Inter-Hospital Association Challenge Cup was concluded as follows: King's College beat St. George's, Jan. 23 (2-0); St. Bartholomew's beat Middlesex, Jan. 31 (7-1); Guy's beat London, Feb.

1 (3-2); Westminster, St. Thomas's, University College, Charing Cross, and St. Mary's draw byes. In the second round, which had to be completed by Feb. 15, the matches were: (D) St. Mary's v. Westminster; (E) King's College v. Charing Cross; (F) St. Thomas's v. St. Bartholomew's; (G) University College v. Guy's.

In the Army Association Challenge Cup the Sherwood Foresters, after a first game, beat the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry by two goals to one, and the 1st Scots Guards beat the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry by four goals to none.

In the Football Association Challenge Cup, the Wolverhampton Wanderers played a drawn game with the Bolton Wanderers, each side scoring a goal. Derby County and Sheffield Wednesday replayed their tie for the third time on Feb. 2nd, when, after a desperate struggle, Derby County were defeated by four goals to one. After the game Derby County lodged a protest that one of the Sheffield men, the goal keeper, was not eligible to play, and it is probable that the match has been played a fourth time.

In Scotland, during the week, some interesting Rugby matches were played, the want of practice being rather noticeable in some of the men after the long frost. The Watsonians beat the Royal High School by ten points to two, Edinburgh University drew with Gala, Edinburgh Wanderers beat St. George by eleven points to none, Blair Lodge School practically gained the Scottish Public School Championship by beating Fettes College by nine points to five (one goal and two tries to one goal), Edinburgh Academy drew with Watson's College, and Glasgow University beat Edinburgh Collegiate by nine points to two.

The principal Association results in Scotland were: St. Bernard's beat Rangers by three goals to two, and Queen's Park beat Kilmarnock by the large margin of eight goals to none. In the Scottish League competition Celtic beat Leith Athletic by one goal to none, and the 2nd Lanark defeated Clyde by four goals to one.

In Ireland, Dublin University met Wanderers for the second time this season. In the first match the University scored an easy win, and again on this occasion the University was successful by a goal and a try to nothing. Monkstown drew with the Bective Rangers with try each.

Of the international matches played on Saturday February 4th, and there were two, the better play was shown in the match between Scotland and Wales, and the victory of the latter appears to have been thoroughly well deserved and due in no small measure to superior stamina the result of strict training. The match took place at Edinburgh and for the first time, excepting in 1888, Wales defeated Scotland. The victors played with one exception the same fifteen who beat England in January and though it is asserted that in the first part of the game, when the Scotch forwards were fresh, the four Welsh three-quarters, or half backs as the Scotch call them, were disappointing, but when after change of ends the Welsh forwards more than held their own, their combination appears to have been magnificent. Wales scored a nine points victory, made up by a penalty goal and three tries, Scotland failing to notch a single point.

The teams were as follows: Scotland—A. W. Cameron (Watsonian's, back), J. J. Gowans (Cambridge), G. Macgregor (London Scottish), D. D. Robertson (Cambridge University) (half backs), W. Wotherspoon (West of Scotland), R. C. Greig (Glasgow Academicals) (quarter backs), R. G. McMillan (West of Scotland, captain), G. T. Neilson, J. N. Millar, H. F. Menzies (West of Scotland), W. R. Gibson (Royal High School), H. T. C. Leggat, W. B. Cownie (Watsonian's), T. L. Hendry (Clydesdale), A. Dalgleish (Gala) (forwards).

Wales—W. J. Bancroft (Swansea, back), W. McCutcheon (Oldham), A. J. Gould (Newport, captain), B. Gould (Newport), N. Biggs (Cardiff) (half back), Phillips, F. C. Parfitt (Newport) (quarter back), Day, T. C. Graham, J. Hadden, W. H. Watts, Boucher (Newport), F. Mills (Swansea), G. B. Nic (Cambridge University), A. F. Hill (Cardiff) (forwards).

As we have just hinted the second international match, between England and Ireland was of a very much less interesting nature as the above. The game was played at Dublin in fine weather and though England deserved their victory they have nothing to be proud of in winning, their half backs and three quarters being very disappointing and comparing very badly with their splendid forwards. The close of the first half saw England leading by a try to nothing, and though they always had the best of the game afterwards, Ireland finished only two points behind them, the score really not being a true reflection of the game. The teams were as follows:

England—E. Field (Cambridge University and Middlesex, back), J. Dyson (Yorkshire), R. E. Lockwood (Yorkshire), T. Nicholson (Northumberland) (three-quarters), H. Duckett (Yorkshire), E. W. Taylor (Northumberland) (half backs), S. M. J. Woods (Somerset), F. Evershed (Burton-on-Trent), J. Toothill (Yorkshire), E. Greenwell (Northumberland), F. Bradshaw (Yorkshire), P. Maud (Blackheath), W. Yiend (Durham), W. E. Bromet (Yorkshire), A. Allport (Blackheath) (forwards).

Ireland—S. Gardiner (Albion, back), T. Edwards (Lansdowne), S. Lee, W. Gardiner (North of Ireland) (three-quarters), F. Davies (Lansdowne), W. Thornhill (Wanderers) (half backs), J. H. O'Connor (Bective), C. V. Rooke, J. Lindsay (Dublin University and Arnagh), A. K. Wallis, R. Johnstone (Wanderers), E. J. Walshe (Lansdowne), R. Stevenson (Dungannon), T. J. John-

stone (Queen's College, Belfast), M. Egan (Garryowen) (forwards). Referee, Mr A. R. Don-Wauchope (Scottish Union); touch judges, Messrs Cail (England) and Blood (Ireland).

## RACING

The Warwick steeplechases and hurdle races on February 6th and 7th, and a day's racing at Kempton Park on February 10th, are the only meetings to be recorded for the week ending on February 11th. There is not much to say about Warwick, except that the weather was fine on both days and the racing fairly interesting. We print below the Warwick Handicap Steeplechase and the Leamington Hurdle Handicap, which respectively were the attractions on the Monday and Tuesday. At Kempton the going was heavy for the Kempton Hurdle Handicap, which Craven was expected to win; and win he did, as William the Silent, who beat him the week before at Hurst Park, giving him 9 lb., had now to give him 15 lb., and failed to get home. It was said to be a pretty race between the pair and one only decided in the last few strides.

Warwick Handicap Steeplechase of 100 sovs; 3 miles.

- Mr J. Bell-Irving's gr g Champion, by Victor—Violante, aged 11st 9lb.
- Mr H. W. Johnstone 1
- Capt J. E. Aikin's The Sikh, aged 11st 7lb
- Sir C. de Crespigny 2
- Mr W. Grazebrook's Harlow, aged 11st 4lb
- R. Mitchell 3
- Mr Swan's Lord of the Glen, aged 12st 7lb
- Dollery 0
- Mr T. R. Irving's Rimbecco, aged 11st 1lb
- Hassall 0
- Mr C. S. Newton's Affable Jane, aged 11st
- Mr Milne 0
- Capt Ethelston's Blanchardstown, aged 10st 9lb
- Mr Harper 0
- Mr Rochfort's Little Buttercup, 6 yrs 10st
- Mr Beatty 0

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Lord of the Glen, 4 to 1 agst Champion, 7 to 1 agst Rimbecco, 8 to 1 each agst Affable Jane, Blanchardstown and Little Buttercup, and 10 to 1 each agst Harlow and the Sikh. Won by five lengths.

Leamington Hurdle Handicap of 80 sovs; 2 miles.

- Mr G. Milne's ch c County Council, by Isonomy
- Lady Peggy, 4 yrs 11st 9lb
- Owner 1
- Mr E. Weever's Dr Johnson, 5 yrs 11st
- Mr Teague 2
- Mr C. H. Joliffe's Ring on, 6 yrs 11st 2lb
- Mr R. Isaacs 3
- Mr W. Grazebrook's Harlow, aged 11st 6lb
- Strong 0
- Mr Braithwaite's Wych Elm, aged 11st 2lb
- W. E. Stephens 0
- Mr C. Lane's Gladstone, aged 10st 13lb
- G. Morris 0
- Mr Gregory's Philmont, 4 yrs 10st 12lb
- S. Woodland 0
- Mr S. Harvey's Violet Blossom, 6 yrs 10st 10lb
- Savage 0
- Capt Gooch's Happy-go-Lucky, aged 10st 9lb
- Turner 0

Betting: 7 to 2 agst Gladstone, 4 to 1 each agst Philmont and Ring on, 5 to 1 each agst Harlow and County Council, 100 to 15 agst Dr Johnson, and 100 to 8 agst any other. Won by six lengths.

Kempton Park Hurdle Handicap of 300 sovs; 2 miles.

- Mr Atkinson's ch g Craven, by Muncaster—
  - Little Duck, aged 10st 13lb
  - Escott 1
  - Mr R. Lebandy's William the Silent, aged 12st (inc, 7lb extra)
  - H. Barker 2
  - Mr J. A. Miller's Doge, 4 yrs 11st
  - Halsey 3
  - Capt A. Court's Partisan, aged 12st 1lb
  - Butcher 0
  - Mr Deacon's St Dunstan, 6 yrs 10st 10lb
  - Morris 0
  - Mr W. H. Moore's Leybourne, 5 yrs 10st 10lb
  - A. Nightingall 0
  - Capt Whitaker's The Tyke, aged 10st 9lb
  - Capt Bewicke 0
  - Mr E. A. Wigam's Vagrant II, 4 yrs 10st 6lb
  - B. Nightingall 0
- Betting: 11 to 8 agst Craven, 11 to 30 agst William the Silent, 6 to 1 agst Leybourne, 10 to 1 agst St. Dunstan, 100 to 8 agst Partisan, and 20 to 1 agst any other, on by a length.

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Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, etc. for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of the money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc. the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
or of the  
PARIS BRANCH, 16 RUE HALEVY.  
**BILLS OF EXCHANGE**  
Issued and purchased on the following places  
LONDON  
And all the principal Towns of  
ENGLAND SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

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

The rates of the Bank allowed and charged by including 1st November notice will be as follows:

	Mon. nac.	M/N	ORO
Current and deposits at sight	1 %		
On deposits at 30 days' notice	3 "		
On deposits at 90 days' fixed	4 "		
On deposits at 12 months	5 "		
On accounts current	conventional		
On deposits at 7 days' notice	2 %		
Do. 30 do. do.	3 "		
Do. 90 do. fixed	4 "		

**CHARGED**  
M/N ORO  
On debit balances in account current . . . . . 9% 12%  
R. A. THURBURN, Manager.  
Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

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

**Brass & Iron Bedsteads & Bedding**

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

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

**Importers and Manufacturers**

**New English Bank of the River Plate**  
(LIMITED)  
**139 - Reconquista - 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 Pagares 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.  
García Calamarte e 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%  
Deposits at 30 days . . . . . 3% 4%  
Do. 90 . . . . . 4% 5%  
Other dates . . . . . Conventional

**CHARGED**  
On debit balances in account current . . . . . 12% 12%  
H. D. ROBINSON, Manager.  
Buenos Aires, January 1, 1893.

**Just Arrived**

**Kepler's Extract of Malt**  
**Burrough's Beef and Iron Wine**

**Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine**  
**Sacharin Tableids**

**Burrough's Hazelline**

Order them from your Grocer or from

**RICHARD HALL AND CO.**  
**276 - BALCARCE - 286**

**LIST OF SAILINGS**  
OR  
**Lampert & Holt's Steamers**  
**Antwerp and Liverpool**  
DRYDEN . . . . . MARCH 15.

Captain Graham  
Loading in the Dock No. 1.  
**Antwerp and London**  
Via Southampton

**WORDSWORTH** . . . . . MARCH 25  
Captain Hairby  
Loading in the Darsena

**Liverpool**  
**HANDEL** . . . . . MARCH 31  
Captain Sherlock  
Loading in the River Paraná

**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 . . . . . 300,000  
£800,000

LONDON—2A MOORGATE STREET.  
BRANCHES:

BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
SANTOS AND SAO PAULO

Current Accounts opened.  
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

Commercial Bills discounted.  
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 Heiue & 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



## How I Discovered the Indian Mines

(Continued).

I found several men who knew me by sight, and several of them came up and shook hands with me, and asked me to go round to their toldos, which I did, and went into several. I noticed that there was always one, sometimes two lances in each one, while all of them had at least a dozen pairs of boleadores, most of them too had iron pots and kettles for cooking, but a few of them had only an earthen jar or two.

The old women were, with only a few exceptions, ugly, and the very old ones would have been flattered with that term for they were hideous. Among the young ones there were a few of fifteen or sixteen years' old who were rather pretty, if you could only get over their eyes slanting like a Chinaman's, their hair was jet black, very coarse and long, and worn down their backs in one long pleat, sometimes four inches broad; the colouring, too, of the young ones was pretty, a clear brown with the red of their cheeks showing through. I have seen many gipsies far darker.

The old women were regular curiosities, some of them, and took up almost as much of my attention as the young ones. Their faces were nearly square, as their cheeks hung down sometimes below their chins, and their faces were seamed with innumerable wrinkles, I thought at first that they had lost all their teeth, and only succeeded in finding out the true state of the case by making one of the oldest laugh, and then I saw that her teeth were all there but that they were worn off level with the gums. I have noticed this same thing in many old men, their teeth never seem to decay but simply wear down.

There are no deformed babies either, for I asked my friend "El Tuerto," and he said he had never seen one nor heard of one being born so, nor an idiot either. I saw several babies, the very small ones being tied up with a sort of bandage wound round them ever so many times quite tightly, their arms being tied to their sides. They live chiefly in swinging cradles made in the simplest manner, first of all four straight sticks tied together at each end form a nearly square framework, on to this a deer or guanaco skin is loosely sewn so as to have a slight dip in the centre, this is then hung to the roof or to the branch of a neighbouring tree, it is then ready for baby, who is put in, set swinging, and left to scream to its heart's desire.

They are never taken out of this cradle for the first seven or eight months except to be fed or to have their bandages tightened, and that only when their mothers remember their existence, which happens only about twice a day.

Their next stage is worse, for when they are about eight months' old they are unwrapped and seated on the ground, where they sit and steadily eat earth and seem to enjoy it. They don't flourish on it though, as their stomachs assume an enormous size, their legs and arms get very thin, and their necks grow exactly in the centre of their heads, which look like turnips stuck on spikes. They never smile, but sit and look at you like regular little men and women having a bad time. But of all mischievous young devils I don't think the whole of creation could supply one to lick an Indian boy from six years' old up to twelve.

That afternoon Ramon and Juan and I rode out to the corral which was only about six hundred yards from the village, but an Indian would not walk six, much less six hundred yards if he could help it. All the walking an Indian ever does is done before he can learn to ride. They generally learn to ride by about the mature age of five, but by that time their legs have assumed a beautiful bow. You can see quite a large expanse of scenery if you sit down and look through an Indian's legs as he is walking away from you. After they have learnt to ride they never walk more than they can help for fear of bending the bows to breaking point, but when not riding they spend their time on their stomachs and by this means flatten them out, but there is no remedy for their legs.

I have seen many stock yards in this country but never have I seen a finer lot of animals together than those which Ramon now showed me, there was not a misshapen one or a badly made one among them—big bodied, short legged horses, none of them looking 15 hands though in reality they were all well over, nearly all whole coloured, too, and that a rich dark brown. There were only three stallions in the corral, two browns and a chestnut, and splendid animals they were. The chestnut especially took my fancy and I rode up to look at him. Old Ramon shouted "look out!" and only just in time, for as soon as he saw me riding towards him he laid back his ears and came straight for me with his mouth wide open. When within about six or eight yards he slewed around as quick as lightning and let fly a succession of kicks, lashing out like a thoroughbred. I guess I was out of that corral before you could say knife, amid the roars of laughter of Ramon and Co.

They told me then that the chestnut never would allow anybody to go into the corral on horseback when his mares were there, that when they had to catch any colts or mares, belonging to his manada they always went in on foot and caught him first and tied him up outside. That he was not a criollo or native horse was easy to see, for he looked more to be a thoroughbred than anything else. They told me that he was a present from the cacique of a neighbouring tribe as something very special, he, with a lot of others, had been

driven off from an estancia in the south of Buenos Aires. Ramon told me that his foals were as quick as lightning, or as he styled it faster than two buck guanacos, on hard ground, but no good to run in the sand as their feet were too small and their pasterns too long.

Not caring to annoy the chestnut any further by my presence among the ladies of his harem on horseback I dismounted, and climbed up on top of the gate post, whence I could have a good view of them all and moreover was safe. I broke the tenth commandment though right away, for I never saw such lovely potros (unbroken colts) anywhere. I am sure I could have picked a dozen that would have fetched \$500 any day of the week in Buenos Aires, but an Indian never either gives away or sells a good horse, so with a sigh and filled with envy and covetousness, I climbed down.

We galloped on then for about a league through the wood to see some cattle, and well worth the ride they were, they looked as though they were stall fed, and small wonder, sheltered from the cold winter winds by the trees, and with an unlimited supply of the most beautiful grasses. The bulls however were not so good as I should have expected to find, and I recommended Ramon to buy a dozen or two good mestizos to put with the herd. He did not seem to see it though, as he said the meat was good enough for him and I should try it. They accordingly parted a four-year-old steer and drove it back to the encampment.

I was surprised at the neatness with which Juan lassoed the beast, there was none of the needless galloping about which one so often sees on estancias—no whirling of the lasso—with a small loop and three or four coils in his right hand, the remainder neatly coiled and held in his left, he cantered after the novillo, and just as we came in front of his father's toldo, with an underhand chuck he encircled the horns, another man on foot caught the hind legs, and stretching him out he fell over on his side. An old hag then came running out with a large flat earthenware dish and a handful of coarse salt. Ramon stuck the animal, and the old woman caught the blood, stirring the blood all the while with her hands and mixing the salt with it. The blood they ate just as it was, asking me to have some also, which of course I declined, although repeatedly told it was very good and made one strong.

The skin was then taken off, and Ramon took out the tongue and the breast, which were his portions, and the remainder was divided up by anyone who chose—in twenty minutes from the time the animal was lassoed there was not a particle of him left.

Domingo suggested just before sunset that we should go out next day for a couple of days' running, they had, he said, seen a great quantity of guanacos that morning while out after the mares, they were feeding in a cañada in some open camp about four leagues away, and would probably remain there for some time. Horses were accordingly caught and tied up so as to be ready for an early start. Two for each man, one to ride and one to do the running on.

Ramon woke me next morning about three o'clock to get up and have mate, I had a good snack of roast beef too at the same time, as I knew we should have nothing more until the next sunset, and about an hour before dawn we started.

There was no moon to light us as it was only in the first quarter and set about ten o'clock, but the stars were beautiful, and the cold horrid—I wonder why the two hours before sunrise are always the darkest and coldest. There were about forty of us more or less, each of us with a led horse, and all of us with ponchos on. The women make the ponchos, which are always made of black and white wool striped alternately, they are very warm and thick and last for years. I had got one too, having bartered a flannel shirt for it the day before, and very glad I was now that I had done so.

After about two hours' hard riding we halted, and Ramon separated our troop into two bands. It was far too dark for me to see anything except the line of the nearest trees, the forest was still A. W. except for the distant lowing of cattle and the oboles bark of a fox.

Our two bands now parted, Ramon and I and twenty Indians went one way, and Domingo taking the opposite direction with the remainder. The forest seemed to be far thinner here, and after trotting for about a quarter of an hour we started to gallop leaving a man at about every half mile. Just as the sky was beginning to grow pink in the east we left our last man. About five minutes later we saw a man riding towards us.

"There is Domingo," said Ramon, "he has got here first; the circle is now complete; so look out for the guanacos."

I rode back a short way so as not to be too near Ramon, hobbled the horse I had been riding, and putting the bridle on to the other jumped on to his bare back. By this time it was light enough for me to see round, I found that I was almost on the edge of the trees, and that in front of me was an open camp about two leagues wide and almost circular surrounded by trees. As I looked I could see the Indians on either side riding out on to the plain. There were a lot of cattle in front but as yet I could see no guanacos, though on topping a further rise I saw about fifty, some chasing one another about in play, some feeding, and others rolling like horses often do when they wake up from a good refreshing snooze.

I nipped off my horse as fast as possible but not before some of them had seen me, old Ramon was also lying at full length by the side of his horse, so as not to scare the guanacos before the others had time to close in a bit. Some of those that had seen us came lobbing along to reconnoitre us, evidently distrusting our appearance, though apparently not much frightened, as

they kept on skipping and playing about like a lot of young kids.

But now I saw a small cloud of dust coming like the wind from the north. The guanacos saw it at the same time, stood looking at it for a second or two, and then uttering their peculiar neigh (something like that of a colt) away they sped for the west.

Ramon was equal to the occasion however, for he vaulted on to his running horse, and heading them passed them on to the next man to his left, who again passed them on to the next, so that every time they tried to get out of the circle they found themselves met by a mounted man.

A guanaco never looks as though he were going any pace, he gallops like a machine, his fore legs always exactly parallel with one another and his hind legs the same. You never hear all four feet strike the ground one after another as is the case when a horse or any other animal is racing, there are only two sounds, one when his fore feet strike and the second when the hind ones follow suit. It is only when on a fast horse and over good galloping ground that on trying to lessen the distance between yourself and a guanaco that you come to realise the pace at which he is going. It is no use either to throw the bolas round his hind legs, for though if thrown straight they catch on and tie them together he will continue his pendulum-like gallop just the same. The only way to stop him is to catch him round the neck, which is about a yard long, and about six inches thick, for then he leaves off galloping and starts bucking, sets the balls flying about in all directions, one of which presently hitting him over the head stuns him and brings him to the ground. This is your time to nip off and cut his throat before he comes to again.

I began now to think that Ramon and I were out of the fun altogether, and commenced riding quietly in his direction, when suddenly my horse got excited, capered about and turned round, and then I saw two old bucks followed by a doe coming along like lightning, their necks stretched out stiffly in front of them swaying gracefully to and fro, evidently meaning to run the gauntlet between Ramon and myself.

When just level with me I set my horse going, Ramon did the same, and as they passed within twenty yards of me I let fly with my bolas. They passed about six inches over the first buck's head, but Ramon got him neatly round the throat. The second passed before I had time to untie another set of bolas from round my waist, but the third I got beautifully as she scudded by within ten yards of me, and away she went bucking like mad I after her—every buck she made she must have gone a good six feet into the air, she seemed to be made of indiarubber. About a dozen bucks though finished her off for down she came as if she had been shot, with her head stove in. I was close behind and going as hard as my horse could carry me, but as soon as the guanaco came down round went my gee as though on a pivot, nearly sending me off for I never expected such a performance. As soon as I had despatched my beast I looked round to see what had become of my old friend. I saw that he had got both the bucks, cut their throats, and was now cantering over to where I was.

I shouted out to him as he rode up that we had done very well.

"Yes," he answered, "but my brother has bad blood in his hand or he would not have missed the first, I must let it out."

"Holy Moses!" thought I, what does the old infidel mean?

He pulled out his knife (as usual with a heavy silver handle) and asked me to give him my hand, which I did with fear and trembling; then he pricked up a little bit of skin on the top of the muscle between the thumb and forefinger, and made a small slit in it lengthways so as to allow a few drops of blood to run out.

"Now," said he, "bad blood gone away, you will throw straight next time."

I had my doubts as to the truth of that assertion, but he seemed quite pleased, and I had little to complain of.

"What has become of the others? I don't see any of them," asked I.

"They have gone right towards the north," he replied. "If they can only drive the guanacos up to the Dunstan, they will kill most of them. Go and get your horse, and we will follow them."

"But what shall we do with these we have killed?" I asked.

"Leave them where they are, and I will send some young men to bring them later on."

By the time we could start the Indians who were on the northern side of the circle were just reaching the forest in hot pursuit of a cloud of dust which represented the flying guanacos, those who were on the eastern and western sides were streaming after, and a very pretty sight it was, though we had but little time to enjoy it.

We hurried along as fast as we could with our led horses, but before we were halfway across the open ground the last man had vanished among the trees. On we sped along the track till we reached the outskirts of the forest, and then we had to slacken off a bit to avoid being knocked off our horses by boughs, or coming a mucker over some of the many half decayed logs which lay all around partly hidden by the tall grass. These our horses took in their stride, and I was surprised to see old Ramon sitting his horse as well as any Englishman used to hunting in England. Very few natives will take a "lep" if they can avoid it, though they think nothing of a buck jumper. We rode in this manner for almost an hour, going in almost a bee line for the village, when I heard several shouts a good way ahead.

"Somebody is hurt," said old Ramon.

(To be continued)



## PROVE IT!

BY BENNETT COLL IN THE "IDLER."

Before I write another line I desire to intimate, in the most emphatic manner, that I will not be responsible for any after effects which may follow the reading of this sketch. I would rather imitate the method of the sandwich-man, who bears upon his front the legend, "Don't look at my back," or that of the enterprising advertisers who score out their business circulars with two black crosses, and who add the words, "Don't read this." Such keen judges of human nature know how far the public will take their advice, and I, too, would be a benefactor to my kind.

The fact is, I am the proud possessor of a riddle which is guaranteed to send a man into delirium in one short hour if he will only be patient and steadily fix his mind upon it. It is expedient that the victim should, first of all, make his will and say good-bye to his relations. Thus bereft of all earthly cares, he will be able to go mad comfortably and to make no fuss about it.

The origin of the thing was this. When I was a boy at school (never mind how long ago), it was my turn, on a certain day, to "go on" in the translation of a Greek author. After I had floundered hopelessly amongst the tenses, moods, genders, and so forth, of that Greek writer's grammar—which I despised—my master kindly and generously interposed.

"Coll," he said—and the benevolence of his smile was as an angel's—"Coll, my dear fellow, you are getting mixed. You have been working too hard. Your brain is not equal to the continued strain. Let me bring your mind to a clearer view of things. Instead of puzzling over Thucydides try to guess this riddle. A man, A, was showing his friend, B, over his picture gallery. Pausing before a portrait, A said to B—

"Sisters and brothers have I none;  
That man's father is my father's son.

Of whom was the portrait a counterfeit presentment?"

I pause before to say that I have every wish to be perfectly fair in this matter. I am not one of those who ask a conundrum merely for the sake of retorting to an answer—"That's what the other donkey said." Not at all. In fact, I have no reason for concealing the answer, because the fun comes afterwards. Therefore I willingly make you a present of the solution. Here it is. The portrait was the portrait of himself; that is, of the speaker—A, I mean—the fellow who was showing things to the other fellow. See?

Eh? You have "heard it before?" No doubt. It is "a hardy chestnut?" Quite so. "Noah laughed at it?" Very probably. But can you work it out? That's the point. Try it. You know the answer: make it square with the conundrum. You "can easily do it?" All right. Satisfy yourself and you will satisfy me. Meantime, I bid you good-day; because you are not likely to meet again. Besides, I want to go on to my own experiences.

I shall not detail the horrors of the day when I first became acquainted with that most diabolical riddle. But on that self-same night, and at some unearthly hour, I rose from a couch which had no rest for me. I sought, and obtained, a portrait of myself, in which—as I need hardly say—the artist had done me but scant justice. I placed that grinning photograph before me, and I said, pointing to it—"That fellow's father, my father—Zephaniah Coll—was Zephaniah Coll's son. Good. Thus, Zephaniah Coll—the father of the photograph—was the photograph's son. That is to say, Zephaniah Coll was his own son—! Wait a bit. This scrap of paper is the son; this other scrap of paper is the father of that son. Well, he—the son's father—son's father; keep that in mind, now—the father of this son was the son of my father. Now, this being the portrait of my honoured self, it follows that my father was the father of his own father!"

At this point I gave the thing up; and, now I know what I know, I am thankful for the determined courage which obliged me to do so.

But, on the following morning, my master summoned me to his desk, and demanded an answer to his enigma. I knew that there would be a fundamentally warm time if I failed to reply; therefore I answered boldly that I thought—I thought!—the solution was "Grandfather."

"Grandfather!" said he; "is there an imminent softening of the cerebral tissues in that intellectual skull? Boy! it was himself; not his grandfather."

He took a sheet of paper; wrote upon it the words, "Son," "Father," "Father's Son;" airily dipped a pen into the inkpot; hovered with it over the written words, and began his demonstration. Said he—

"If the man's father was the man's father's son, he must have been his own father's son, you blockhead—er—ah—that is—Let us begin again.

"It's the man's father who was the man's father's son, isn't it? Ha ha! Of course. Now then: I suppose you have a father, eh? Just so. Well, your father, don't you see, is your father's—"

My poor master leaned back in his seat and stared at his own handwriting. His face grew stern and pale, and I heard him murmur, "It is the plainest thing in the world; it is as apparent as the sun at noon-day." Then he went at it again; ruffled his hair, and bit at his fingers. Finally, he bolted clean out of the school, slammed the door that led to his house, and disappeared. During the afternoon we heard that he was confined to his bed, but, although he reappeared after an absence of three days he was never the same man again.

I little thought, at the time, that I should live to thank him, with tears of gratitude, for the only riddle I

ever heard him propound. Yet, so it is. Time has made me proud, of my possession, and I would not exchange it for all the gold of Araby. Here are a few instances in which it forms an absolute mine of wealth.

I.—I give a little dinner, only to find that my guests regard each other with eyes of mutual and malignant hate. Somebody in the wholesale line declines to cotton to somebody else in the retail way. The church-warden's wife is only politely tolerant of the local practitioner. Mr X. is not on speaking terms with Mrs Y., because Mrs Y. is a friend of Mrs Z., who has had the effrontery to order a dress of the same material as that worn by Mrs X. Suddenly, I tell this story of my boyhood's days, and finish up the recital, by saying, "Sisters and brothers have I none, that man's father is my father's son." The answer is—Himself.

Then there comes a pause. I used to be alarmed when that pause occurred; but it has no terrors for me now. After five minutes or so of silence, there ensues the following debate:

"But, I say, it can't be himself, you know."

"Quite true," I reply, "but the answer is—Himself."

"What! the portrait of the fellow who said it?"

"Yes."

"Can't be. Must have been his grand-dad."

"Pardon me," says a voice, "I think you will see that the portrait was the portrait of the speaker's brother."

"How can that be?" thunders another; "sisters and brothers have I none!" And the interlocutor is smashed flat—as flat as a sole. I defy you to find anything much flatter.

After this episode the debate becomes general. Echoes of my father's son—"no brothers, don't you know"—"man's father"—"father's father's son," and a running refrain of "bosh!"—"poph!"—"fiddle-de-dee!" occupy the remainder of the evening. There is nothing further for me to do, and I finish the meal in peace. A storm of words hurtles around me; but it moves me not. I only notice that the guests impatiently wave away the proffered dishes, and that the decanters maintain a constant level.

If any man desires to give a dinner on the cheap, and to enjoy his own portion in silent satisfaction, let him ask my riddle as soon as the soup goes round! There need be no entertainment in the drawing-room afterwards; the guests will supply it all for themselves. The only difficulty will be to induce the combatants to depart. They will argue the thing all the way downstairs—some descending backwards while their opponents advance, with relentless pertinacity. There will be a final halt on the door-mat at the bottom; but, by gently shoving the crowd towards the open door, the host will gradually clear the hall; and the policeman will clear the street to the tune of "Pass away, please."

II.—Here is another instance. A man called upon me the other day who said he was the Poor Rate and the Highway Board. He was kind enough to promise that he would take himself off for the trifling consideration of twenty-three pound four shillings and eightpence. He declined to take off the eightpence in turn for ready money, notwithstanding my warning that the discount was necessary for his soul's health. When I found that argument and flattery were equally thrown away upon him, I, promptly and with malice aforethought, fired my riddle at him. He placed a rugged forefinger on his puckered brow, and then I left him.

During the afternoon I sent him in a cup of tea, giving strict orders that he should not be disturbed. At ten o'clock that night I visited him, but the cup of tea was untouched. He took no notice of me until I laid a hand upon his shoulder, when he looked up at me and said, "My father's son."

"Yes, yes," I said, "I know. But hadn't you better be going?" He rose wearily from his seat, and I led him by the arm to the front door. He was still repeating, "That man's father—my father's son," when I softly shut him out into the night.

Some days afterwards I enquired after my friend, but no one knew of his whereabouts. He has not been seen in these parts since that fatal day; and I still owe somebody twenty-three pounds four shillings and eightpence.

III.—One more. I have lately come into a legacy. A friend of mine sent a friend of his to me with a letter of introduction. I now know why; because the introduced man is one of the most pestilential bores I have ever come across. He has discovered the hours at which we sit down to our frugal meals, and he invariably makes a descent upon me five minutes before the gong summons us to the dining-room.

This man's conversation is personal—to himself. He is a crack shot, and he prides himself upon that fact. Amongst the partridges he performs miraculous feats, and thinks nothing of killing two brace at the expense of a couple of cartridges. Quite recently he came across five snipe. He shot six of them, with a keen regret that he failed to bag the remaining one. It is true that he winged it, but, somehow, he managed to get away. After he had informed me that he once shot a skylark which was out of sight, trusting to his ear to tell him where the songster was, I lent the young man a copy of Baron Munchausen; because I like to stimulate talent, especially in the young.

At last the recital of his many exploits palled upon me. It turned out that he was the original man who spitted six birds upon his ramrod, which he had carelessly left in one of the barrels of his gun, with no charge at the back of it. I said I thought that his gun was a breechloader; and his answer was, "So it is." I did not know, until that moment, how necessary it is to provide a ramrod for a breechloader. The end of it was that I took this bore (chokebore) into a room one evening, and pointed to a picture. I said, "The

original of that man had neither brother nor sister; yet that man's father was my father's son. The answer is—Himself."

After my friend had been gently conveyed into the outer air, I solaced myself with a vesper pipe, and bethought me of other like victims. But my peace of mind was broken by a ceaseless monotone which seemed to come from the garden outside. Anxious to investigate matters, I strolled into the air and followed the sound until it led me to a rhododendron bush. Within that leafy shelter I found my bore seated upon the ground. Three fingers of his left hand were pointed skywards; the forefinger of his right hand was tapping each in turn; while low to his own heart he turned this melancholy ditty—

"My son's father was his brother's son—  
Sisters and fathers had he none—  
My son's sister was his father's son—  
Sisters and brothers—"

I led him to the gateway and left him, and I have never spoken to him since. On the following day a closed carriage passed the house. Inside it was my poor victim, accompanied by a keeper and a pair of hand-cuffs. He has forgotten how to shoot with a ramrod, and spends his time in company with three small pieces of sealing wax, which he calls his father, his son, and his father's son respectively. He has come to the conclusion that these three relationships are embodied in himself, and the bewildered doctors are at a loss to understand his meaning.

I once met a man who said he could see through this riddle quite plainly. To my own mind, his statement only proved that he had graduated in a university of prevaricators. He carefully explained the position to me, and arrived at the false conclusion that the true answer was—"Uncle on the mother's side." He did not admit so much, but that was the issue to which his argument remorselessly led him.

"You see it now, don't you?" he asked.

"No," I said, "I don't."

"Then," said he, "you must be a thundering ass!"

All objections to this conundrum, and its answer, simply amount to this. You are required to prove the identity of a man with his own portrait. Now, any man who demands such a proof must be little better than an idiot. The only remaining question is—"Which do you prefer to be: a hopeless imbecile—if you attempt to reconcile answer with question; or a fulminating jackass—if you accept this verdict of my candid friend?" It seems to me that one or other of these characters must unquestionably be assumed by every thinking man, and I cheerfully leave the public to make its choice between the two.

## Cañada de Gomez

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 4.

## LA HANSA

At last I have visited this estancia, unique in every respect, and I have experienced a pleasure in visiting it many degrees greater than were my expectations.

On Monday morning my "Fidus Achates" Don Enrique French (not Don Emilio, Mr Printer) started forth on a drive of five leagues to the north of the Cañada, a drive not uninteresting for this part of the country, but still though interspersed with small montes on each side of the road, not what we could call in the main through lovely scenery. The best feature and the most comfortable was that the roads were good, and the recent rains had not allowed the dust to be really inconvenient.

La Hansa is the property of Messrs Guillermo and Filiberto Tietjen, who although they do not reside on the estates, having large business in Rosario, are constant in their attendance, and in their absence are in every respect well represented by their excellent majordomo.

The camp is four leagues in extent, two and a half of which are colonised and the remaining one and a half leagues are in the hands of the proprietors. Of this only 180 squares were put down in wheat last year, the yield from part of which was over 20, but other portions of the land only gave 14. If taken all round at 17 quintales it will be a fair average. The grain is good, clean, and heavy. I send you samples of this as I have of others, that you may judge, who are a better judge than I. I send you also with this a sample of "groats" grown on the estancia. I have not until this present visit seen any place on which this grain was grown. Fifteen bags of this seed produced seven hundred and fifty. This is a very good average I should say. We know little of this grain here, but in England it is considerably cultivated. I don't quite understand what my dictionary (Velasquez) means in its description, but it says that it is "Avena mondana y media molida."

The wheat is fetching much the same price here as anywhere in the district, and whether it is taken to Santa Teresa on the narrow gauge Rosario to Cordoba, or to Cañada makes little difference, it would make more if the distances



from the estancia to the two stations were the same, because the freight is less on the new line than on the F.C.C.A., but the cartage expenses, etc., make it "asi, asi."

The camp of La Hansa is "mestizado." There are 800 squares of alfalfa and pasto tierno, and the rest is pasto fuerte, so-called, but grass of great nutritive capacity. The appearance of the cattle shows that the food which they are allowed to eat is such as could hardly be improved upon. Indeed, in respect of its pasto fuerte, La Hansa compares more than favourably with many of those which I have already seen.

The whole of the horses and cattle now on the estancia are imported either from Germany or Switzerland, or are bred on the place from such importations. This fact gives to the estate an interest not only in view but in description, and I only wish I was capable of describing both for English and German alike. I will do my best, but my best must be inadequate and poor.

Mr Grussi says that the cows, numbering over two thousand, which are to all and entirely of German breed, and imported or bred from imported animals, give more milk than any cows either in this country or in any other, not even excepting Jersey. What does Mr James say to this? Mr Tietjen himself vouches for the fact that some of his young cows have, not one day but many days, given 22 litres of milk. This speaks volumes for the breed and much for the pasture on which the animals feed, as well as for the attention bestowed upon them by a man thoroughly conversant with the duties which he has taken upon himself.

The whole of the cattle (of course there are a few exceptions, which only go to prove the rule) are "oveja negra," pure Oldenburgs without cross or blemish, they are full of bone and flesh and are mostly great upstanding animals. This class is admirably portrayed in an illustrated book shown me by Mr Grussi, published in Berlin in 1876 and written by Dr O. Rhode, Professor of Agriculture at the college at Giberuc. This work is most interesting and valuable. German not being my strong point I could not father all that the author had written, but in the illustrations I saw fine made and fine horned animals, and in the potteros of La Hansa I saw their prototypes.

To turn to the horses and to continue on the subject of a book. One (not a horse, a book) was shown to me replete with illustrations of all classes of the noble animal. It is entitled "Racour Buchtung und Haltung des Pferdes Von Go. Schwartznecker," and is published in Berlin, or was published in 1879.

These seem very dreadful words for an Englishman to use, but the value of the work in question demands a full description of its author and of its whereabouts. Any interest in it was almost closed to me at first but still I had explanations, and I studied the illustrations.

Messrs Tietjen began horsebreeding in 1834 with the Cleveland stallion Young Venture which was at first run with criollo mares of picked shape and colour. The result was very satisfactory, but the very satisfaction led to a further departure, and in 1870 was imported a pure Hanoverian horse which had served at the government stud, and was thought one of the best stallions that Oldenburg had ever seen up to this year. He is a black standing fully 17 hands, and as grand a coach horse as I have ever seen. His name is Tucard, which will probably bring him to the memory of some of our readers.

In 1889 another black stallion was brought out from Hanover and is almost the counterpart of his conspire. I think I liked the older horse better, but there is little to choose between them. General Blucher, as he is named, is now rising five, and has got stock of quality unsurpassable from the three quarter bred Cleveland mares which compose both his manada and that of Tucard. Of course his stock are still in the early stage. This horse was allowed 48 mares his first year of serving.

The cheapest horse, or horse fetching the lowest price, sold from this estancia last year in Buenos Aires, brought \$800 and they went up to over \$2000. There are some 80 collar horses and 100 riding horses for use on the place. The mares were brought up for view in the afternoon, and I must say I never wish to see a finer lot of their class, they are very even both in size and colour, prevailing dark brown or rather dark bay, with black points, and most of them without a spot of white. They are a treat to look upon, and are the pride of the owners and majordomo alike.

There are 8000 sheep of fine size and appearance. Four hundred odd are pure Lincoln, the remainder Rambouillet. Most sales are made

for Buenos Aires but some few are sold in the neighbourhood. The price of capones on the estancia runs \$8. The bath for dipping the sheep is different to any that I have ever seen. It is built up at each end for the approach and exit in quite artistic fashion, and forms no ugly addition to the other buildings. From end to end it is fully fifty yards, and the receiving corral is strongly and well fenced, and large enough to hold many hundreds of sheep at a time.

Novillos sold lately to the butcher at five and six years for \$38 and 3 years at \$70 the junta Capones I have said were sold at \$8, but some few mestizos went at 4.50 and 5.

The hares which Mr Tietjen, as I wrote some time back, have proved very prolific and are now in great numbers. They in some measure roam abroad, so that other estancias are benefiting by their wandering habits. The forty which first were introduced must now be numbered many hundreds.

The house is a two story building with balcony and verandah, both substantially built and prettily situated, totally surrounded by trees. Two avenues at right angles to each other are very fine, the view along one looking from a side door of the house shows a glimpse of light through a balloon shaped gap in the trees, and forms a very effective picture.

The pigs I had forgotten, they number 300 pure Yorkshire, with some Berkshire, and are of high class and make. The number of fowls I cannot enumerate, but I know that I would like to be the owner of the eggs they lay.

Stabling and outbuildings, carts and machinery, are of the best and best fitted for their use. The estancia in every particular is one of the most interesting which I have yet visited, and I am obliged both to Messrs Tietjen and Mr Grussi for the courtesy which I permitted and accompanied my visit.

Yesterday was the date on which yet another Englishman put an end to his existence. Hugh McLean was for many years known in the northern camps, and was a man not only of camp habits and experience but of literary tastes and literary ability. One work of his dubbed "The Maid of the Golden Age," was published not long ago by Marston and Co. I believe, and he had written much other matter, some of which, he told me in the Cañada the other day, he had had accepted for the "Arrow." Poor fellow, he fell on troubled times. He was here for some days without money and almost without friends, he had lost his situation and home in the camp, and was little known to the denizens of this town. He went to Elisa a few days ago in search of work, and last afternoon he blew out his brains with a revolver. I believe in Mr Greenwood's house at the Ponejas. The charitable view that he was insane at the time finds strong corroboration in the fact that his brother threw himself in front of a train some years ago and was, of course, killed.

C. W. W.

## BUENOS AIRES FROM DAY TO DAY

The great event of the week in news circles has been the practical admission that all we have heard about the Rosales was true, and that no raft was ever made, no attempt made to save the crew, but that the latter, if not previously done to death, were left to perish, whilst the officers, with one exception, looked after their own safety, and thought nothing of their crew, their ship, or their honour.

More than this, it appears that Admiral Solier protested vehemently against having the Rosales as a consort, but was ordered by his superiors to take her with him.

Now, what will be done? We shall see if the rulers of the country care any more for their honour and that of their "patria" than did the infuriated officers, or whether by shirking their duty they will become accomplices after the fact.

We regret that it should be necessary to even hint such as possibility, but the fact that the father of one of the officers is the Minister of War and Marine, and in spite of the clamours of the press and the nation, retains his portfolio, not only with the consent but at the desire of the President and other Ministers, leaves room for great doubt as to whether or not justice will be done.

The "Birkenhead News" records a scandalous abuse of authority and cruelty practised on the person of a poor carpenter on board the Almirante Brown, whilst at Liverpool in Laird's dock, who was shut up in a cell until his limbs were frozen, gangrene set in, and he had to be removed to the hospital and have a portion of each foot amputated. The man's name was Richard Jones, a native of Cork, and although twenty years in the Argentine navy, it would appear that long service only made him the more fit subject for inhuman treatment.

We saw a novel application of the metal of the future, aluminium, on Saturday last, in the shop of Mr Black, the jeweller. It was the face of a clock specially constructed to bear the oscillation of railway movement. The aluminium face will enable the necessary lightness of construction to be maintained, and will, in addition be free from wearing out or breakage, as this metal, once engraved, is absolutely permanent.

The latest scandal of the army department is the discovery that, acting under superior orders, the workmen in the Arsenal have been making cartridges with carbon instead of powder inside, the object being that such cartridges should find their way into the hands either of revolutionists or disaffected regiments so that the latter should be an easy prey to the National troops in case of an outbreak. As these facts were admitted, and were discovered by an attempt being made to foist a quantity on to Dr Mantilla, the Corrientino leader of the Revolutionists, we leave this record without saying more than that the action is "incalificable."

The Governor of Corrientes has come to town ostensibly to look after the interests of some almacén he is interested in, but really to get Government help in the solid form of cash. He is a "cacique puro," and can only speak a few words of Spanish. His nation and national idiom is Guarani, and to communicate with Porteños he requires an interpreter!

The ex-Judge of Crime in the Province of Buenos Aires, Dr Sarmiento, is to be prosecuted, at the instance of the Judge, for "irregularities."

It is advisable for everybody to take out a patente of some sort, as the "hard up" Municipality is "running in" all kinds of people who happen to be doing business in the streets. In a while, our office boys will have to take out patentes according to the business status of their employers.

We venture to differ from our English colleagues about the Basque lecheros in La Plata. They have only given the second act in the drama. The first act is that all the lecheros were arrested and taken to prison for three days for nonpayment of some fine imposed by the Police.

Act 2. The lecheros on being released went on strike and tried to strengthen their position by preventing any milk being sold in the district.

Act 3. The fine referred to was remitted, proving that the Basques were justified in refusing to pay it.

We think the Basques did quite right in striking, and if any blame was to be attached, it should be to the grasping authorities of La Plata, and not to the hard-working Basques, who are a credit to any country.

It would appear that times are somewhat changed, and concessions are not to be had for the asking. Comandante Calzadilla had the cheek to ask for a concession for a coach and cart road over the Andes from the Punta de Vacas to the Punta de Rieles. The concession to be (sic) for the short space of 20 years. The Government have very properly put "no ha lugar" to this slightly impertinent request.

S. Paul Groussac is getting a great deal of undeserved praise for preparing a catalogue of a portion of the books of the National Library. What in the world is a librarian for but to keep his books registered and make catalogues. At most of the work has been done by underpaid employees, we do not see where the laurels of M. Groussac have been earned.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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## River Plate Sport and Pastime.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

## SPORTING NOTES

A meeting of the committee of the Amateur Athletic Association was held on Thursday last when the programme for the Hurlingham meeting was drawn up and the championship events arranged for the year. It was decided to hold the championship meeting this year at Rosario, so as to give Montevideo more time to get their ground in good order, a decision which we think will meet with general approval. Rosario possesses perhaps the best running path in the country, whilst the new ground of the Montevideo Club is as yet hardly fit for a championship meeting.

The programme of the Hurlingham Athletic Meeting to be held on May the 25th will be found in another column. The events are all handicaps with the exception of the obstacle race and throwing the cricket ball. The introduction of three events for schoolboys will no doubt add greatly to the attractions of the meeting, as also will the bicycle race.

I hear with pleasure that the Southern Railway Challenge Cups will be competed for at the Hurlingham sports in May. These challenge cups will add an extra interest to an already interesting programme, so that the meeting should be in every respect a brilliant one.

Whatever the enemies of the A.A.A. may say, the association has done, during the short time it has been in existence, an immense amount of good to athletics in general. It came when the interest seemed to be flagging, revived the sport, and has now become one of our most important and influential sporting institutions.

The championship athletic meeting will this year be held in Rosario on August 30th, the usual date of the Rosario sports, when the following championship events will be decided:

Quarter Mile Flat Race, Half Mile Flat Race, One Mile Flat Race, High Jump, Long Jump, 120 Yards Hurdle Race, Pole Jump, Putting the Shot, Throwing the Hammer, 100 Yards Flat Race, and Five Miles Bicycle Race.

A meeting of the committee of the Kennel Club was held on Friday last when the Rev. Canon Pinchard was unanimously elected chairman of committee and Mr O'Donoghue hon. secretary. Mr O'Donoghue also undertook the duties of treasurer for the time being.

I am told that probably within a few days a sporting challenge will appear in these columns, Messrs J. Cunningham, R. Bolster, and Hugh Lett offering to throw the 50lb weight against any three men in the republic of any nationality whatever. Mr Lett is an Irishman, and Messrs Cunningham and Bolster are Argentines by birth but of Irish parentage, so the contest if one comes off will be Ireland against the world.

Of the many new patent horseshoes which have come under my notice the very latest seems to be the best and most useful. The patent con-

sists really of two thin shoes with a thickness of rubber in between, and by using them it is found that horses can be galloped without harm on the hardest of ground, as the jar on their fore legs is naturally very much lessened by the india-rubber.

I was sent the other day "Le Cycle," a French publication devoted to cycling, and in it there is a delightful sample of French geography. In notes from abroad, under the heading of Brazil, appears a paragraph giving an account of Mr Leitch's ride from Buenos Aires to Rosario. When will it be generally recognised that Brazil is not the only country in South America, and that Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.

Four cricket matches are on the programme for the 12th but it is probable that not all of these will be played. The Quilmes team against Lomas will be chosen from the following:—Dr. White, Messrs. C. R. Thursby, T. Howson, T. V. Knox, F. Dore, H. Anderson, R. E. H. Anderson, F. Bocquet, A. Palmetr, F. Bennet, F. Rooke, and P. Permain.

The Flores Club were unable to keep their cricket fixture with Quilmes on the 5th, as the Hurlingham v. Buenos Aires match at Palermo deprived them of most of their best players. We have either too many clubs or too many matches are arranged for the same day.

The drawings for the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club's championship tournament took place in these offices on Monday, they will be found with the handicaps under "Lawn Tennis." There are fifteen entries for the championship, thirty-four for the handicap gentlemen's singles, and thirteen for the gentlemen's doubles. Most of our clubs, with the exception of Montevideo, are well represented.

It seems likely that Buenos Aires will be very badly represented in the Hurlingham championship tournament, as neither Lomas nor Belgiano appear to be able to send a team; Hurlingham and Quilmes being the only two clubs at present intending to enter. Altogether it is expected that ten or eleven clubs will compete.

Neither Romay nor I. Diaz have obtained their jockey's licenses from the Jockey Club, who are awaiting information from their conferees in Rio regarding these lads' suspension from riding under the Rio Jockey Club's jurisdiction. From what I am told of the way the Rio meetings are managed, a jockey must do something very dreadful indeed to be warned off the course or suspended from riding, and the Jockey Club are doing quite right in making full enquiries before granting licenses to either.

The Jockey Club have refused to renew Diaz' license, under their rule which says: "No license will be granted to jockeys who have been warned off by any other recognised racing club." Diaz it appears was suspended for three months by the Jockey Club of Rio Janeiro, so the Buenos Aires Jockey Club has no alternative but to also suspend the lad, according to their own rules, until the three months have expired.

The following is the new Committee of the Jockey Club elected on Saturday last:

Dr Carlos Pellegrini, president; Sres Eliseo Ramirez, Alberto Casares, A. Mendez Casariego, Julian Martinez, Bernardino Acosta, Dr Pedro Benedit, Sres Salvador Mesquita, Jorge Atucha, Adolfo G. Luro, Enrique Bollini, Enrique Acebal, Carlos Hoevel, Dr Carlos Estrada.

The Premio Criadores, the classic race for next Sunday, is one of the oldest established by the Jockey Club. It was first run for in 1884 when it was won by Dichosa by Blair Adam, then it was won in succession by La Perla by Tower Hill, and Cora by Pembroke, who ran a dead heat, May Blossom by Phoenix, Angelus by Phoenix, Ethiopia by Phoenix, Wanda by Phoenix, La Prensa by Phoenix, Santa Lucia by Garrard, and last year by Liana by Keir. It is curious to note that though the race has been in existence for nine years the same owner has never won it twice.

Last week I mentioned that the conditions under which the members of the Quilmes Club compete for the Mackill Challenge Cup had not been published and suggested that it would be better to do so before the Gymkhana on the 25th. Since then these conditions have been sent me for publication and I gladly find room for them here:—

## QUILMES CLUB.

Conditions for competition for the "Mackill Challenge Cup."

1—The cup is to be competed for at the Spring and Autumn meetings of the Quilmes Club and to be awarded to the winner of any two of the following races:

- Polo Game Race.
- Polo Test Race.
- Polo Pony Race.

2—The cup must be won twice in succession or any three times by the same competitor, it then becoming the property of the winner.

3—The cup to be held by the Club until definitely won, the winner of the cup at each meeting to be presented with a medal stating same until the cup is finally won.

4—It is not necessary for one pony to win the two events.

5—Ponies entered for these races to be bona fide polo ponies and must have been the property of a playing member of the Quilmes Club for at least one month before the meeting.

6—For the Polo Pony Race any gentleman rider will be allowed, but in the Game and Test Races owners must Ride their own ponies.

7—The Race Committee have power to reject any pony which they consider does not come under the above conditions.

A Buenos Aires Hunt Club is the very latest novelty. The nucleus of a pack of beagles has been purchased, and it is intended later on to run a drag for them over the country between Belgrano and the Tigre. A Kennel is to be acquired in Belgrano, with a kennel huntsman, horses and all the necessary appurtenances, and the club is to be very select. The hounds originally came from the Cheshire and Royal Rock beagles. If the wire fence difficulty is got over I don't see why the club should not in time be able to get some good gallops in the winter, but finding a rideable line of country anywhere near Buenos Aires is at present a sheer impossibility.

Mr R. W. Anderson, so well known to most of my readers, has to be heartily congratulated today on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Jacobs. May the popular couple live long and happily.

The American Church is still to the fore with its concerts. The one given last week seems to have been as great a success as the preceding ones.

Saint Andrew having been duly honoured, those who recognise Saint David as their patron, the descendants of the Ancient Briton, had their "banquet" in his honour. Everybody seems to have enjoyed themselves, and to be able to give a complete narrative of the events of the evening, which speaks well for the Welshmen and Chubuteers. The last word is new and original, and open to correction.

## CRICKET

## FIXTURES.

## MARCH

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

## LOMAS A. C. v. TOLOSA.

On last Sunday the return fixture between these two clubs was played at Lomas, and resulted in a win for the home eleven by 130 runs and 5 wickets, mainly owing to the fine batting of Messrs Bridger and Cornwall, who in their respective innings of 41 and 55, gave a rare exhibition of clean, hard hitting, unmarred by a single chance.

At 12.30, the visitors having won the toss, elected to bat first, and sent in Bannatyne and Foster to face Rath and Cornwall. Bannatyne was rather unfortunate in playing on to Rath's fourth ball, and made way for Clarke; almost immediately a smart bit of fielding by Bridger disposed of Foster. Parkes now came and helped to bring the score to 30 before Clarke was out for a careful 12. Tabor, who had relieved Cornwall,



accounting for the next two men, letting in Barnes, who gave very little trouble; eventually all were out for 54 runs, Parkes having made 21 by careful play.

The fielding of Lomas was as usual good, the longstop especially being seen to advantage.

After a short interval, Lomas sent in Bridger and Rath to the bowling of Barnes and Halstead, either batsmen scored a single and double off the former, and Bridger sent Halstead to the boundary; a brace of 4's and a really beautiful cut by Bridger brought 30 up, 30, 40, 50, and 60 followed in quick succession, the Lomas captain doing a good deal of punishing on the leg side; change of bowling seemed to prove of no avail, and the advent of Parkes with his underhands saw 80 on the board; however, only four had been added, when Rath, failing to get hold of one from the new bowler was caught, the board registering 84-1-38. Tabor now joined Bridger, but almost immediately the latter ran himself out, 90-2-41. The outgoing batsman played in capital style. Cornwall was next in, and began by sending Parkes for 4, which he supplemented by a 2 and 6; Tabor was next to go, falling to a low one from Foster. Frost was next in and out, being succeeded by Lees, who, along with his partner, began to make things lively for the visitors. Cornwall seemed particularly at home with Parkes' underhands, sending him for a 6 and three 4's almost in succession, he also got Foster away for a 6 to leg, which went over the pavilion. Lees meanwhile had not been idle, and helped to send the score to 175, when Cornwall was yorkeed by Halstead; he had hit three 6's and seven 4's. Reynolds stayed with Lees till call of time, when the score was 184 for 5 wickets, Lees having made 29. Scores:—

Lomas A. C. 1st inn		Tolosa 1st inn	
P. M. Rath, c Moffat, b Parkes	38	A. W. Bannatyne, b Rath	3
P. L. G. Bridger, run out	41	F. Foster, run out	1
C. A. Tabor, b Foster	4	R. Clarke, b Rath	12
H. Cornwall, b Halstead	55	F. Parkes, b Bridger	21
T. D. Frost, b Parkes	2	B. Baker, b Tabor	0
T. M. Lees, not out	29	M. Halstead, b Tabor	0
C. W. Reynolds, not out	2	J. Barnes, b Rath	6
H. C. Crusoe	—	H. Winter, b Rath	0
J. F. Kahl, did not bat	—	T. Moffat, b Bridger	0
W. G. Cowes	—	W. Schoppe, not out	1
W. Leslie	—	W. Breeze, b Rath	0
B 8, 1-b 1, w 4	13	B 5, 1-b 2, w 3	10
Total	184	Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
Lomas A. C.				
	O	M	R	W
J. Barnes	93	2	24	—
M. Halstead	11	3	39	1
W. Schoppe	2	—	14	—
B. Baker	2	—	20	—
F. Foster	6	—	40	1
F. Parkes	6	—	34	2
H. Winter	1	—	4	—
Tolosa				
P. M. Rath	15	8	19	5
H. Cornwall	7	1	14	—
C. A. Tabor	5	3	12	2
P. L. G. Bridger	3	2	2	2

**HURLINGHAM AND GROUND v. B. A. C. C.**

Played at Palermo on the 5th, on a good wicket and in very hot weather, this match resulted in a win for Buenos Aires by sixteen runs only. Hurlingham batted first and lost their first wicket before a run had been scored, but C. Thompson and Lacey ran the score up to 65 before they were separated by Knox, who got Thompson caught with his first ball and in the same over dismissed Lacey l.b.w. Until the eighth wicket fell and H. Anderson and Robson got together there was no stand worth mentioning, but these two put on 70 runs between them before the former was smartly caught in the slips by J. Gifford, after having made a most praiseworthy 67. The whole side were eventually all out for 172 runs.

Buenos Aires opened well, Messrs J. Gifford and J. R. Garrod putting on 58 before the latter was caught by Robson. The second wicket added 15 runs, but E. R. Gifford and his brother put up 57 whilst together, and raised the score to 130—J. Gifford scored 49 and E. R. Gifford 45. With the exception of Lacey's 15 no score worthy of note was afterwards made, and the innings closed for 188 or 16 more than the Hurlingham total. Buenos Aires were allowed 25 extras by Hurlingham. Scores:

Hurlingham 1st inn		B. A. C. C. 1st inn	
C. Thompson, c R. Anderson, b T. V. Knox	27	J. Gifford, c Robson, b Dillon	49
F. Clunie, c J. Gifford, b Garrod	0	J. R. Garrod, c Robson, b Hutton	36
Lacey, 1-b-w, b T. V. Knox	30	A. P. Boyd, b H. Anderson	9
G. A. Thomson, b T. V. Knox	0	E. R. Gifford, c Danvers, b Lacey	45
B. J. Dillon, st b Garrod	0	R. H. Anderson, c Lacey, b Wilson	0
A. Anderson, b Garrod	3	G. Anderson, b Dillon	0
H. Anderson, c J. Gifford, b E. R. Gifford	67	A. Lacey, b G. A. Thomson	15
E. L. Wilson, b T. V. Knox	0	T. E. Preston, b G. A. Thomson	2
W. L. Hutton, c J. C. Walshe, b Knox	0	T. V. Knox, not out	3
E. Robson, not out	18	J. C. Walshe, b Lacey	4
E. Danvers, c Garrod, b J. Gifford	7	M. G. Fortune, did not bat	25
B 9, 1-b 9, w 1	19	B 17, 1-b, 6 w 2	25
Total	172	Total	188

**BOWLING ANALYSIS**

Hurlingham				
	O	M	R	W
J. R. Garrod	17	4	41	3
J. C. Walshe	9	1	22	—
E. R. Gifford	11	4	33	1
J. Gifford	8	3	17	—
T. V. Knox	14	2	40	5

Garrod bowled one wide.

B. A. C. C.				
	O	M	R	W
G. A. Thomson	17	1	47	2
Lacey	17	4	46	2
H. Anderson	16	7	28	1
W. L. Hutton	6	2	24	1
E. L. Wilson	3	—	12	1
B. J. Dillon	4	1	6	2

**LAWN TENNIS**

**THE BUENOS AIRES LAWN TENNIS CLUB'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT**

The following are the drawings and handicaps for the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club's Championship Tournament which is to take place on the 30th and 31st of March and the 1st of April:

**Championship Singles.**

**Preliminary Round—**

J. J. C. Daniel v. M. D' C. Findlay.

**First Round—**

T. A. H. Forde v. A. P. B. Boyd.  
P. J. Pickney v. A. L. S. Jackson.  
J. S. Sheehan v. F. M. Still.  
R. A. Sumner v. winner of preliminary round.  
W. G. Cowes v. Dr J. White.  
B. W. Gardom v. V. Ker Seymer.  
T. V. M. Knox v. B. St. G. Verschoyle.  
D. J. O'Connor v. B. W. Kennard.

**Ladies' Singles**

**Preliminary Round—**

Mrs Boadle (scr) v. Miss Moores (scr).

**First Round—**

Miss Barfield (— 15) v. winner of Preliminary Round.  
Mrs Daniel (— 15) v. Miss Jacobs (scr).

**Mixed Doubles**

**Preliminary Round—**

Miss Moores and B. Verschoyle (— 1/2 15) v. Miss Jacobs and L. Corry Smith (scr).  
Mrs Daniel and J. J. C. Daniel (— 15) v. Mrs Boadle and J. F. Macadam (scr).

**First Round—**

Miss Barfield and B. W. Kennard (scr) v. winners of Preliminary Round No. 1.  
Mrs Williamson and T. V. M. Knox (— 15) v. winners of Preliminary Round No. 2.

**Gentlemen's Singles**

**Preliminary Round—**

F. J. Coombs (— 1/2 15) v. E. B. Macadam (+ 3/4 15).  
A. Williamson (scr) v. T. S. Boadle (scr).

**First Round—**

H. H. Woodgate (+ 15) v. F. J. Balfour (+ 1/2 15).  
W. Russell (+ 3/4 15) v. F. L. E. Wallace (+ 3/4 15).  
R. L. Trotman (+ 15 1/4) v. H. A. Still (+ 1/2 15).  
J. J. C. Daniel (— 30) v. M. D' C. Findlay (— 15).  
W. Warden, jr. (+ 3/4 15) v. R. Matthews (— 1/2 15).  
J. S. Sheehan (— 30) v. V. Ker Seymer (— 30).  
R. W. Romer (+ 1/2 15) v. B. W. Gardom (— 1/4 15).  
A. G. Gumpert (scr) v. winners of Preliminary Round No. 1.  
T. V. M. Knox (— 1/2 40) v. winners of Preliminary Round No. 2.  
W. Goodwin (+ 15 1/4) v. B. St G. Verschoyle (— 30).  
J. D. O. Bridges (— 1/2 15) v. F. J. Pembroke Jones (+ 15).  
F. W. Atkinson (+ 15) v. M. G. Fortune (scr).  
B. Goldsmid (+ 15 1/4) v. J. Bowman (scr).  
A. B. P. Boyd (— 1/2 15) v. T. A. H. Forde (— 15).  
A. L. S. Jackson (— 30) v. C. H. Cumming (+ 3/4 15).  
A. M. Barton (scr) v. J. K. Theobald (scr).

**Gentlemen's Doubles**

**Preliminary Round—**

B. Verschoyle and M. D' C. Findlay (— 1/2 30) v. M. G. Fortune and T. S. Boadle (scr).  
A. H. Clarke and H. A. Dale (— 15) v. Dr. J. White and J. Ritchie (scr).

**First Round—**

B. W. Gordon and R. W. Romer (— 1/4 15) v. J. F. Macadam and A. P. Boyd (— 1/2 15).  
B. Goldsmid and C. W. Cuning (+ 15) v. B. W. Kennard and L. Corry Smith (— 1/2 15).  
R. Matthews and F. Francis (— 1/2 15) v. T. V. M. Knox and V. Ker Seymer (— 30).  
F. W. Atkinson and P. Pernain (+ 15) v. winners of preliminary round No. 1.  
E. B. Macadam and G. R. Shrewsbury (scr) v. winners of preliminary round No. 2.  
A. L. S. Jackson and J. Bowman (— 1/2 30) v. R. A. Sumner and J. W. Theobald (— 1/2 15).  
F. L. Jacobs and A. Mohr Bell (— 1/2 15) v. F. L. E. Wallace and H. H. Woodgate (+ 15).  
H. H. Spicer and H. Tudor (— 15) v. J. J. C. Daniel and J. Neil (— 1/2 30).

**RACING**

**PALERMO—March 5th.**

The first regular meeting of the season was brought off at Palermo on Sunday last, and to many of those present at any rate it was difficult to realise that the day marked the beginning of another year's racing and that there had been a break of nearly three months since the last meeting on the familiar course. The day was fine but very hot, and the course showed the want of rain no less than other places where perhaps it is even more necessary. A fair attendance put in an appearance though not so large a gathering as might have been expected, betting too was none too brisk not much over seventy thousand passing through the "sport" houses and this with the shops in town closed, so it is doubtful if the club had a very good day.

The principal topic of conversation was the scratching of Niobe and Thalia as well as the other horses of the Buenos Aires Stud, the reason being given that I. Diaz, the jockey of the stable, had not yet obtained his license from the Jockey Club, who have not it seems obtained particulars of the reasons for his suspension from riding in Rio de Janeiro. The club is quite right in enquiring into Diaz' conduct at Rio before granting his license here, but at the same time they might have done so long ago. With Niobe scratched the Premio Argentino therefore lost most of its interest and was reduced to a match between Ituzaingo and Farandol. Ituzaingo had to give Farandol eight kilos but was receiving six months as the latter is an imported filly out of Fascia, a mare which unhappily died last month.

There was nothing to choose between the pair till close on home, when Ituzaingo gamely answered the call of his jockey and won by nearly two lengths.

Nautilus, who was not a success last year, distinguished himself by winning a couple of races, and the speedy Holland had no difficulty in securing the Premio La Rafaga for which Cautivo, after his victories at Belgrano, was made a very strong favourite, but the extra weight told. The start for this race was a good one, such a start as English racegoers are accustomed to see, when only a field of ten or a dozen horses are concerned every day; yet on Sunday, when the starter had only to get off half a dozen old horses and was successful in despatching them together it was thought a wonderful feat of skill on the part of that official. Probably this time ten years we shall see every race started as well, certainly not before.

The start for the last race fully made up for that of the second, the winner getting a lead of which, in the thousand metres gallop, he could not be deprived.

San Martin failed to give away eight kilos to Gattatore in the Premio Fortaleza, the French horse scoring a win such as he so often scored the year before last.

There were no new horses to notice with the exception of a mare by Bend'Or out of Sr Boucau's Dourance named Orissa—a nice mare and a rare bred one to boot.

**The following are details of the day's racing:**

**PREMIO COMPENSACION, a Handicap for Horses which have not won more than \$3000; \$1500 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1200 metres.**

Sr E. Acebal's gr c Nautilus by El Amigo—	
Navi Sabina, 3 yrs, 48 k	P. Orona 1
Stud Terminacion's High Life, 4 yrs, 53 k	I. Cardoso 2
Sr E. Casal's Luisant, 3 yrs, 53 k	R. Garrido 3
Stud San Ignacio's Curupaity, 4 yrs, 55 k	M. Navas 0
Stud La Noria's Noel, 4 yrs, 44 k	Lo. Gonzalez 0
Stud San Juan's Nahuel, 6 yrs, 40 k	Lo. Gonzalez 0
Stud Winchester's Orissa, 6 yrs, 57 1/2	Livesey 0

Nautilus jumped off in front and making the whole of the running won easily from High Life by two lengths, a bad third.

Tickets—Nautilus 1081 win and 1105 place, High Life 1313 and 1209, Luisant 633 and 844, Curupaity 514 and 389, Noel 263 and 297, Nahuel 125 and 169, Orissa 16 and 35. Totals. 3945 and 4048.

Dividends—Nautilus \$6.56 win and 3.20 place, High Life \$3.09 place.

**PREMIO LA RAFAGA, a Handicap; \$1800 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1000 metres:**

Stud Winchester's ch h Holland, by Phoenix—	
Kilmeny, 6 yrs, 51 k	L. Gonzalez 1
Stud San Jorge's Blacktriar, 6 yrs, 53 k	G. Palacios 2
Ecurie Colon's Egbert, 7 yrs, 51 k	L. Gandulfo 3
Stud El Plata's Huracan, 5 yrs, 58 k	I. Cardoso 0
Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Cautivo, 4 yrs, 50 k	D. Bayardi 0
Stud Las Ortigas' Fraise au Kirsch, 3 yrs, 47 k	R. Bastiani 0

The lot were despatched to a capital start and ran together in a bunch for some fifty or hundred metres, when Holland came out and never being headed afterwards won easily by three lengths.



Tickets—Holland 495 win and 395 place, Blackfriar 875 and 785, Egbert 654 and 492, Huracan 995 and 765, Cautivo 1537 and 1303, Fraise au Kirsch 1044 and 1044. Totals, 5600 and 4785.

Dividends—Holland \$20.36 win and 9.91 place, Blackfriar \$5.97 place.

PREMIO APERTURA, for three-year-olds; weight 54 kilos, fillies allowed 2 kilos, winners of \$6,000 to 10,000 4 kilos extra, of from \$10,000 to 15,000 6 kilos extra, and of more than \$15,000 8 kilos extra; \$3500 to the 1st, 500 to the 2nd; 2500 metres:

S. J. B. Zubiaurre's ch c Ituzaingo, by Whipper-In—Machree, 3 yrs, 62 k..... J. Alvarez 1 Ecurie Bolivar's Farandol, 3 yrs, 54 k..... J. Sanchez 2

Farandol led till passing the stand where Ituzaingo joined him, and the pair ran together till rounding the last bend where Ituzaingo drew ahead and eventually won by a couple of lengths.

Tickets—Ituzaingo 2987, Farandol 2332. Total, 5319. Dividend—Ituzaingo \$3.20.

PREMIO CONSTANCIA, a Handicap; \$2000 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1600 metres:

Stnd San Jorge's b h Blackfriar, by Edward the Confessor—Mare by Narbonne, 6 yrs, 53 k..... G. Palacios 1 Ecurie Golondrina's Valiente, 4 yrs, 53 k..... P. Torres 2 Ecurie Argentino's Ambush, 7 yrs, 44 k..... C. Bueno 3 Sr. E. Acebal's Financiera, 5 yrs, 56 k..... C. Balla 0 Capitan Lopez' Brandy Snap, 41 yrs, 54 k..... P. Aguilero 0 Sr. J. B. Zubiaurre's Guerrillero, 5 yrs, 52 k..... C. Navarro 0 S. E. Casal's Lumineux, 4 yrs, 51 k..... R. Garrido 0 Stud Terminacion's Nedgate, 5 yrs, 47 k..... J. Valle 0 Stud Jefferson's Jefferson, 6 yrs, 42 k..... L. Gonzalez 0

Lumineux led from Financiera for nearly the first thousand metres when Valiente took up the running. Entering the straight Valiente looked all over a winner, when Blackfriar drew up and easily disposing of him won by about three lengths; two lengths separated second and third.

Tickets—Blackfriar 1337 win and 1336 place, Valiente 2332 and 2080, Ambush 283 and 542, Financiera 1111 and 1196, Brandy Snap 890 and 1168, Guerrillero 659 and 561, Lumineux 739 and 912, Nedgate 223 and 438, Jefferson 355 and 477. Totals, 7629 and 8710.

Dividends—Blackfriar \$19.24 win and 3.93 place, Valiente 3.24 place, Ambush 6.77 place.

PREMIO RIVALIDAD, a Handicap for three-year-olds; \$2000 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1600 metres:

Sr. E. Acebal's gr c Nautilus, by El Amigo—Navi Salvia, 48 k..... S. Paez 1 Stud La Prensa's Prometeo, 56 k..... I. Cardoso 2 Stud Entre Rios' Federal, 53 k..... P. Martinez 3 Sr. E. Casal's Soleil, 58 k..... R. Garrido 0 Stud San Jorge's Remigia, 56 k..... G. Palacios 0 Stud Tandil's Porvenir, 54 k..... I. Brascesco 0 Stud Argentino's Veterano, 51 k..... P. Orona 0 Stud Las Ortigas' Artichaut, 46 k..... R. Bastiani 0 Ecurie Gladiateur's Silex, 43 k..... R. Silva 0

Veterano made the running till passing the station on the other side of the course when Soleil took it up, but upon reaching the bend Prometeo assumed the lead which he held almost till entering the straight; here Nautilus came up and getting the best of the finish won by a length; the same distance divided second and third.

Tickets—Nautilus 586 win and 1152 place, Prometeo 1001 and 904, Federal 167 and 1359, Soleil 920 and 710, Remigia 167 and 1359, Porvenir 765 and 169, Veterano 1332 and 683, Artichaut 223 and 654, Silex 970 and 184. Totals 6770 and 6438.

Dividends—Nautilus \$9.14 win and 3.80 place, Prometeo 5.33 place, Federal 4.29 place.

PREMIO FORTALEZA, a Handicap; \$2000 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 2000 metres:

La Petite Ecurie's ch m Gettatore, by Patriarche—Gentile Dame, 6 yrs, 55 k..... P. Torres 1 Stud Terminacion's San Martin, 5 yrs, 63 k..... D. Ruiz 2 Capitan Lopez' Don Carlos, 5 yrs, 51 k..... P. Aguilero 3 Stud Tandil's Puygaveau, 6 yrs, 53 k..... J. Brascesco 0 Ecurie Argentino's Fergus, 5 yrs, 50k..... P. Orona 0

Gettatore took up the running soon after the start and improving his lead the farther he went eventually won easily from San Martin, who could not get nearer than three lengths; four lengths separated second and third.

Tickets—Gettatore 2022 win and 1410 place, San Martin 2840 and 1380, Don Carlos 570 and 532, Puygaveau 875 and 526, Fergus 966 and 622. Total, 7273 and 4470.

Dividends—Gettatore \$6.47 win and 2.87 place, San Martin 2.89 place.

PREMIO LIGEREZA, for three-year-olds; colts 52 kilos, fillies 50 kilos; \$1500 to the 1st, 200 to the 2nd; 1100 metres:

Ecurie Montevideo's ch c Montevideo, by Kings Hill—Fortuna, 52 k..... J. Cruz 1 Stud La Noria's Jenny, 50 k..... L. Gonzalez 2 Sr. J. M. Villanueva's Andarin, 52 k..... R. Garrido 3 La Petite Ecurie's Atalanta, 50 k..... P. Torres 0 Stud Florista's Florista, 50 k..... A. Galimberti 0 Stud Whipper-In's Roughwater, 50 k..... J. Brascesco 0 Ecurie Catalinas' Politica, 50 k..... P. Lasas 0

The flag was dropped to a wretched start, Florista and Montevideo getting away with a good lead, the latter never being caught and winning from Jenny by a length; two lengths separated second and third.

Tickets—Montevideo 656 win and 316 place, Jenny 183 and 94, Andarin 1612 and 1029, Atalanta 1776 and 1101, Florista 227 and 208, Roughwater 415 and 217, Politica 1084 and 554. Totals, 5953 and 3519.

Dividends—Montevideo \$16.33 win and 10.72 place, Jenny \$37.33 place.

The following are the weights allotted for next Sunday's meeting at Palermo:

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes PREMIO ECURIE ACEBAL, 1500 metres and PREMIO LAS ORTIGAS, 2200 metres.

PREMIO CRIADORES, classic race for three years old fillies, weights 55 kilos winners, of \$5000 three kilos extra of \$10,000 or more 5 kilos extra; 1000 metres.

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes Niobe, Remigia, Folie, Marionette, and Whitethorn.

PREMIO CAPITAN LOPEZ, 1600 metres.

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes Blackfriar, Brandy Snap, and Guerrillero.

PREMIO ECURIE INDECIS, 1750 metres.

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes Ituzaingo, Prometeo, Clovis, and Remigia.

PREMIO PETITE ECURIE, 1900 metres.

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes San Martin, Gettatore, Financiera, and Zangano.

PREMIO ECURIE TITAN, 1000 metres.

Table with columns for race names, weights, and jockeys. Includes Bouchon, Voluntario, Montevideo, and Porvenir.

The Jockey Club has granted licences to the following jockeys:—

Large list of jockey names and their respective owners or stables, including Aguilera Pablo A., Ales Gumerindo, Arias Carlos, etc.

The following jockeys have been suspended or their licences refused:—

- List of suspended jockeys: S. Gil, A. Lasarte, E. Lopez, H. Valdez, C. Brascesco.

D. Castillo—suspended for four meetings from Dec. 25, 1892.

J. Martinez—suspended for four meetings from Dec. 25, 1892.

P. Bacu—suspended for eight meetings from Dec. 25, 1892.

J. Cisneros—suspended till January 1, 1893.

M. Barbera—suspended till licence be renewed.

P. Gomez—suspended till licence be renewed.

C. J. Ferreyra—suspended for ever.

J. Arce—suspended for ever.

J. Olmos—licence taken away.

V. Ferreyra—warned off.

FOOTBALL

LEAGUE FIXTURES FOR 1893

APRIL
Sun. 2—Practice Game of Lomas A.C., at Lomas.
Sun. 9—Practice Game of Flores A.C., at Flores.
Sat. 15, or Sun. 16—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. E. H. School, at Palermo.
Sun. 16—Flores A.C. v. Quilmes C., at Flores.
Sun. 23—B. A. and R. Ry. v. Flores A.C., at Belgrano.
Sun. 30—Quilmes C. v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Quilmes.

MAY
Sat. 6, or Sun. 7—B. A. and R. Ry. v. B. A. E. H. School at Belgrano.
Sun. 7—Lomas A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Lomas.
Thurs. 11—B. A. E. H. School v. Quilmes C., at Palermo.
Sun. 14—Quilmes C. v. Lomas A.C., at Quilmes.
Sun. 21—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Lomas.
Thurs. 25—Flores A.C. v. B. A. E. H. School, at Flores.
Thurs. 25—Rosario A.C. v. Quilmes C., at Rosario.

JUNE
Thurs. 1—B. A. and R. Ry. v. Quilmes C., at Belgrano.
Thurs. 1—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. E. H. School, at Lomas.
Sun. 4—England and Wales v. Scotland and Ireland, at Lomas.

Sun. 11—Quilmes C. v. Flores A.C., at Quilmes.
Sun. 18—Flores A.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Flores.
Sat. 21—B. A. E. H. School v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Palermo.
Sat. 24, Sun. 25—Flores A.C. v. Montevideo (not arranged yet).
Sat. 24, Sun. 25—Lobos A.C. v. Quilmes C., at Lobos.
Thurs. 29—Quilmes C. v. B. A. E. H. School, at Quilmes.
Thurs. 29—Flores A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Flores.

JULY
Sun. 9—North v. South of the Riachuelo, at Lomas.
Sun. 9—B. A. and R. Ry. v. Lomas A.C., at Belgrano.
Sun. 16—Lomas A.C. v. Quilmes C., at Lomas.
Sat. 15 or Sun. 16—B. A. E. H. School v. Flores A.C., at Palermo.

The ground on which the following fixtures will be played will be drawn for at the committee meeting held in June:

Sun. 23—Flores A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry.
Sat. 29 or Sun. 30—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. E. H. School.

AUGUST
Sun. 6—Quilmes C. v. Flores A.C.
Sun. 13—B. A. and R. Ry. v. Lomas A.C.
Tues. 15—United Railways v. United Clubs.
Sun. 20—Quilmes C. v. B. A. and R. Ry.
Sun. 27—Flores A.C. v. Lomas A.C.
Sat. 26 or Sun. 27—B. A. and R. Ry. v. B. A. E. H. School.
Wed. 30—Lomas A.C. v. Quilmes C.
Wed. 30—B. A. E. H. School v. Flores A.C.

SEPTEMBER
Fri. 8—Quilmes C. v. B. A. E. H. School.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

The total slaughter at the Montevidean saladeros up to the 25th of February was 142,595 head, against 126,660 on the same date last year, showing therefore a difference in favour of 1893 of 15,935 animals.

The Mercurio left at the end of last week for Patagonia with a hundred and fifty pure Lincoln sheep and two imported rams on board for Mr W. Morgan's Estancia on the Rio Negro, Sauce Blanco. This stud flock will fill a want long felt by sheep farmers in the district.

The following extract from an interview with Mr William Nelson, one of the directors of the great firm of frozen meat importers of that name in Liverpool, published by the "Evening News" is of interest:—Mr Nelson says that there is very little if anything more to be gained by selling the New Zealand meat than that from the River Plate, he considers one quite as good as the other. In the manufacturing districts of Lancashire the River Plate meat is preferred; it has a greater proportion of lean than fat, and the mill-folk will not eat



fat meat. It is certainly a good, wholesome, and nutritious class of food, in addition to which the joints are small, and consequently suitable to small families, and people in cramped circumstances. Now, it is just the contrary in the agricultural districts round London and in other parts of the country. There the River Plate meat cannot be sold at all; the people like a fat meat, and they find it in New Zealand mutton.

The general opinion however is that New Zealand meat is superior to River Plate though Mr Nelson thinks not, he says that the Argentine meat is smaller; but his own opinion is that the River Plate meat is decidedly best in the eating, for the simple reason that it is usually more matured. In the Argentine Republic you can buy land at a much cheaper rate than in New Zealand, and, furthermore, there is land to be bought in the Argentine Republic, while you have to go and look for it if you want any land for sheep-farming in New Zealand.

No less a quantity than 1,000,000 carcasses of River Plate meat was imported during last year. Of this Mr Nelson's firm imported over 400,000 carcasses, the Sansinena Company about 300,000, and the River Plate Company, whose headquarters are in London, about the same quantity. There can be no dispute as to Messrs Nelson being the largest importers. The Nelson line of five steamers, one of which arrives every three weeks, carries from 35,000 to 57,000 carcasses, the latter quantity being brought by the Highland Lassie, their largest steamer. This is mostly mutton, the beef imported being very small in proportion.

The meat is consigned from here to Liverpool and is placed in the enormous storage at the Bramley Moore Docks, where there is accommodation for 90,000 carcasses, and where it is distributed to the 500 shops belonging to the firm.

\* \*

The extreme South of Chile has lately been brought under notice as a stock raising country. The lands there can never be used for agriculture or fruit growing, whereas they are said to be admirably adapted, both in climate and pasture for raising cattle and sheep, so if these lands can be obtained by Chilean farmers on terms which will place them on an equality with Argentine estancieros they may be able to raise at home the cattle which now have to be imported from Argentina. A considerable portion of this territory is densely wooded but on the other hand there are said to be leagues upon leagues of land which are quite ready to receive any number of cattle and sheep.

\* \*

Chile now pays yearly to the Argentine Republic something like five million dollars for stock which might be raised at home, and in return only exports into this Republic a trifle of forty four dollars worth of produce. We read that between the years 1844 and 1889 inclusive Chile imported from the Argentina \$70,228,753 value and exported thither \$9,371,412 only. The former amount was almost entirely for cattle while the latter amount was largely made up of merchandise *in transitu* so it will be seen that the loss to Argentina and the gain to Chile in the event of the latter raising her own cattle would be considerable.

\* \*

Frog-farming is being introduced into America with great success. On the banks of the Mississippi a tract of land of several hundred acres is entirely devoted to the cultivation of these new victims to the epicurean palate. The farming of these frogs appears to be a lucrative business, there being a demand for many thousands each morning, and the outlay for their keep subtracting little from the yearly income. In the instance of the farm on the Mississippi, quoted above, the American breed has been much improved through a consignment from France of a much larger size. These froggeries appear to be a very ingenious method of turning marshes and low-lying ground to an excellent account.

\* \*

The River Plate sheep imports last year were 1,070,292 carcasses, of which Messrs Nelson introduced 415,077; the River Plate Company, 277,734; Sansinena 269,963; Fletcher, 61,698; Eastman, 33,395; and Hudson, 12,425.

\* \*

We are glad to learn that the tobacco crop of Tucuman is in good condition. In some districts the harvest, if it can be so called, has commenced, and with the present favourable weather, will soon be general, and is expected to be vastly superior over that of last year. Amongst the first sales of the leaf were some of \$11 the arroba, although sales of \$5 and \$7 were also effected, according to the pecuniary necessity of the planter.

\* \*

The representative of Liebig's Saladero in Fray Bentos has been buying cattle to a considerable extent in Entre Rios, paying prices ranging from \$13 to \$13.50 gold per head. These prices are a considerable improvement on those hitherto paid in the Province by the local saladeros, which nearly paid the same prices in paper as the Liebig Co. are now paying in gold. This naturally caused a commotion amongst buyers, who are now calling out for a tax on all cattle exported. A sale of 5000 novillos from Messrs Duggan's estancia in Marcos Paz is reported—the cattle are for Montevideo. If better cattle can be bought in Argentina and landed at the saladeros of Uruguay for less than they can be bought near home, it is a poor look out for the estancieros of the Banda Oriental.

\* \*

The Anglo-Argentina Live Stock Agency sent a splendid shipload of cattle and sheep to London by the Ro-

sarian on Monday. Many of the cattle were from Negrette, and the sheep, which would be hard to beat on any estancia in the Republic, were from Mr Brown's estancia at Canuelas. Cattle are now embarked at the Buenos Aires docks in a very expeditious manner. They are driven into a run, and there kept separate and from crowding by bars placed between them; the box to sling them on board is dropped at the end of the run, and the cattle enter it readily, though they are glad to leave it for their stalls on board after their flight through the air. Once on board the cattle soon settle down, as they are made as comfortable as possible, and have plenty of room and good food, though we saw one poor beast pull his horn off in his struggles to get out of his stall.

\* \*

We visited the Corrales last week and were much struck with the improvement there in the way of cleanliness and order. Water carts are now kept going constantly to lay the dust, which otherwise would be terrible, and on the whole the work of killing, skinning, and cutting up the meat is carried out in a much better manner than is generally supposed. The cattle to be slaughtered are placed in small corrals which run down one side of the long galpones, and in these they are lassoed by the horns by a man standing outside the gate. They are then drawn by horses up to the bars of the gate, where they are stuck with a knife at the back of the head, the gate is opened, the carcass pulled out, skinned, cut up, and the meat put into the butcher's carts, and sent off to town in a fairly expeditious and cleanly manner.

\* \*

We did not see on our visit an animal in what might be called good condition, whether it is owing to the poor condition of many of the camps, or whether the Buenos Aires butchers always kill the thinnest of animals we cannot say, but certainly those we saw last week being slaughtered by the hundred were thin enough almost to see through, and would by no means have suited all tastes. Messrs Calvo's system of selling in small lots is much appreciated, and meets with great success; the system is found of great convenience to estancieros, who consign their cattle to Messrs. Calvo at the Corrales.

\* \*

The following were the prices of wheat in Mark Lane on February 6th:

	Per 50 lb.	Per 49 lb.
English, White	28s .. 34s	
" Red	26s .. 32s	
Dantzic and Koningsberg	— .. —	
St. Petersburg	— .. —	
Saxonka	32s .. 36s	
Taganrog Hard	29s .. 31s	
South Russian	28s .. 32s	
River Plate	30s .. 32s	
Melbourne and Adelaide	33s .. 34s	
New Zealand	30s .. 33s	
Californian and Oregon	33s .. 34s	
American No. 2 Red Winter, New	30s .. 31s	
Daluth and Hard Spring	31s .. 34s	
India Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi	29s .. 33s	
Persian Gulf	28s .. 30s	

\* \*

Farmers are proverbial grumblers, and will as a rule never acknowledge when things are going well with them, but the man, who said, with tears in his eyes, when he one year had exceptionally good crops, that he was afraid such a great crop would be a powerful strain on the lan i, fairly appropriates the biscuit.

\* \*

In 1868 the British Islands had 3,951,018 acres under wheat, six years later the acreage was 3,381,701. In 1888 it was down to 2,628,226 acres, and in 1892 to 2,298,607 acres. There has thus been a decrease in the wheat area of 1,652,411 acres, or 42 per cent in twenty-five years. The falling off began in earnest with 1875.

\* \*

Grass seems now to be the king of all English crops which means that the country is passing more from grain and more into farm stock. In the British Islands there are now about two and a third millions more cattle than there were in 1868. There are also about 70,000 more horses; but sheep are now fewer by about two millions than they were in 1868. Excessive foreign competition in mutton and wool have brought about this change.

\* \*

Extremely low as the price of wheat was last year says the Farmer and Stockbreeder it is somewhat surprising that it is not the worst on record. A summarised list, showing the average price of wheat each year since 1852, places the figure for 1892 second lowest. Small as the 30s 4d average for 1892 is, 1889 with its unparalleled low standard of 29s 9d per quarter clearly excels it. But while prices in 1889 were more uniformly low, last year saw the deepest point yet touched by this cereal. Once during last year the weekly average fell to the disheartening level of 25s 8d, a figure more befitting of oats—2s 3d under the minimum of 1889. The next lowest years were—1886, 31s 2d; 1890, 31s 9d; 1888, 31s 10d; 1887, 32s 6d; and 1885, 32s 10d. The highest price for a year was in 1855, when the average was returned at 74s 8d. In the previous year the average was 72s 5d, while the highest weekly return was 80s 10d registered in both these years.

\* \*

Messrs Bullrich obtained the following prices at the sale of cattle at Sr Don J. L. Arauz' estancia La Atalaya, on the 28th of February: Sheep al corte from

\$2.80 to 3.60, and one flock of Lincolns at 6.70 each, novillos 21.00, señueleros 36.00, cows from 8.80 to 9.70, work horses 25.00, young horses 29.00, bullocks 50, mares 15.

\* \*

During the past week Messrs Funes and Lagos have obtained prices varying from \$108 to 1150 for Lincoln rams and £30 each for some Oxford down rams. The same auctioneers sold some Durham heifers at \$300 each and some Shropshire ewes at 360 each.

\* \*

The fairs of Dolores and Chascomus, as we have already announced, were held on the same days, February 26th, 27th, and 28th, and in consequence both suffered to a certain extent, so that we hope in future different dates will be chosen, for their mutual benefit. At Dolores the principal exhibitors were Messrs Gibson Brothers for Lincoln rams, F. Fernandez, M. Paz, and V. Buenavida, also for Lincoln rams, etc.; M. Gonzalez, J. Altaparro for Tamworth pigs, Durham and Hereford bulls, and Lincoln rams, M. Claudio for harness horses; F. Serantet, A. Walker, O. Sundblad—arab and anglo-Normandy stallions, T. Berro, Trakenen mares, and D. Rodriguez, harness mares. The following sales amongst many others were effected: Messrs Gibson Brothers sold six Lincoln rams at \$100 each, eight rams from Molino Moron fetched 150 each, seven rams from Pálenque Chico made 150 each, and one year old Tamworth pig and another four months' old made 200 the pair.

\* \*

The Chascomus fair was a much more important affair than the Dolores one, and was naturally much better attended. Amongst the principal exhibitors we may mention Messrs F. Senillosa of El Venado, R. Bruce, G. Bell, W. Donne, A. M. Custo, J. A. Fernandez and Co., P. V. Reid of Las Barrancas, D. Gowland, T. Brown, H. Dodds, P. H. Cawardine, T. Tetley of Espartilla, N. Sproat, J. Marinelarena, J. Fair, J. Lean, G. Allan, B. Pedernera, A. F. Izurieta, T. Llanos, J. M. Celastrerre, W. Hails, G. Newton, Murray and Tulloch, M. Casey, F. Bellos, J. Casco, P. Echevarria, Gibson Brothers; La Fabrica de Milani y Buden and many others. Sales were brisk and prices good, Messrs Gibson of Los Ingleses sold 50 Lincoln ewes at \$40 each, a Lincoln ram at 200, six others at 85 each, and eleven others at 70 each. The universal opinion at the fair was that the best Lincolns were those from Los Ingleses, Ajo.

\* \*

The Jewish Colonisation Society have bought four-teensquare leagues of land in Entre Rios for a colony. The price paid was \$60,000 per league, the land belonged to the late General Urquiza and is situated in Villaguay.

\* \*

We have received Messrs Gibson Brothers' statement of the condition of the Buenos Aires wool market during last month, and from it gather that prices have been from 30 to 40 cents better than in January, special lots having sold during the month as high as \$10.50 to \$10.20. Wools free from "semilla" have found an exceptionally ready sale owing to their scarcity. The end of the wool season is expected to arrive this month.

\* \*

The drought is again being felt almost all over the country to an alarming extent, and unless we have rain shortly estancieros will experience very heavy losses amongst their stock. The camps in many places are quite bare and the cattle are having to be moved to where there is grass to be had.

## The Cost of Professional Football

OVER A MILLION A YEAR SPENT ON THE GAME

The case of George Davie v. the Arsenal Football Club Committee, which was tried in the Woolwich County Court a few weeks ago, created an enormous amount of interest in football circles. The press was pretty evenly divided on the merits of the case; but, if anything, there is a preponderance of sympathy for the plaintiff. The professionals all round, and many amateurs, declare that after the judge's decision their agreements are not worth the paper they are inscribed upon. The management and committees aver that something was required to put professionals in their proper place. Take it any way one will, there are prospects of many serious discussions on the subject in dispute, which has thrown something of a new light on football as seen by the public. Indeed, the revelations as to the salaries of professionals and the rules of clubs, which were made during the hearing of the case were so extraordinary that a representative of the "St. James's Gazette" has made enquiries which have led to the unearthing of some startling details.

He reports as follows: Though I have been to Plumstead I have no idea where it is. I got there by taking a ticket at Charing Cross and by walking—the walking seemed the longest part. Plumstead has been specially built so as to shut out interviewers. My destination was Crescent-road: but one end of Crescent-road is called Church-street, and the



other end of Church-street is called Crescent-road. This may be the rule in Plumstead but it is confusing even when you know it. I did not know it, or I should not have gone. George Davie (so the lady who answered the door assured me) was at home and would see me: I was shown into a small front sitting-room, where I awaited his coming. When he did come I saw that I had to do with a very pronounced young Scotchman, and that if I wanted to obtain any information I had better become serious. Accordingly, after sympathising with him over the loss of his situation, I asked him to tell me the whole story of how and why he took to football as a profession, how he came to join the Arsenal Club, his experiences there, and why he was discharged:

This is his story:

"I was born in Renfrewshire some twenty eight years ago. My father was a cutter of blocks for hand-printed calico, which was once a flourishing trade. I became a block printer of calico. I was paid by the piece, and earned from about 15s to 20s a week, with many weeks during which I earned nothing. The living being very precarious led me to go in for football, by which I was kept out of the public-house and supplemented my income."

"But I thought they were all amateurs in Scotland?"

"So they are supposed to be; but there are always tips on the sly in every club, and it comes to the same thing in the end. I started playing as a lad for the love of the game; but when times got bad and I found money was to be made I drifted into regular play, and so continued in Renton for about seven years. In October, 1891, Mr William B. Jackson, the chairman of the Arsenal Club, was going his rounds to try and pick up talent, and came to Glasgow. I was recommended to him by a Dundee agent."

"Do you mean that the chairmen of football clubs make voyages of discovery like operative empresarios on the look out for 'prime donne,' and that there are actually agents who supply football players just as other agents supply chorus girls?"

"Certainly I do, and a very fine business it is. Well, Mr Jackson sent for me and asked me my terms. I asked £70 bonus and £3 a week for the football season, which commences on the 1st of September and closes on the 30th of April, and £2 a week during the close season, with everything found."

"Then do I understand you to say you earned £138 a year, and had all your football clothes, shoes, colours, travelling expenses, etc., given you for merely playing football?"

"Certainly I do."

"And how many times a week had you got to play?"

"On an average about twice a week."

"And had you nothing else to do for your money?"

"Yes; training, which consisted of going to the ground twice a week and taking a run of about a mile in the morning, after which I was rubbed down, and in the afternoon I went a walk with the trainer. When I was training hard I did from about a quarter to half an hour with a skipping-rope, and took an occasional hot bath."

"And during the rest of the week and throughout the close season you were your own master, to walk about with your hands in your pockets if you so desired?"

"Certainly I was."

"And how many other professionals were engaged on the same terms?"

"There are generally from sixteen to twenty-two in each club; but some of them have higher salaries, I believe—up to, I think, £4, but in some cases, such as men in the League, I dare say over that."

"Then, taking sixteen as an average number and £3 all the year round as an average salary, professionals in this club alone cost £1,496 in salaries."

"Those are the facts and figures, and I dare say you have worked them out right."

"And how many clubs are there of the same kind?"

"I cannot say exactly, but you will find them here in the 'Football Annual.' I see there are twelve pages of them, and there are thirty-six names on each page."

"That would make 432 principal clubs; so that, taking £3 as an average weekly salary and an average of sixteen professionals to each principal club, the annual expenditure for football salaries amounts to an aggregate of £1,078,272 sterling a year, or nearly twice as much as the annuities of the entire royal family, twice as

much as the pay of the entire cavalry of the British army, and five times as much as that of the three regiments of Foot Guards."

"I don't know any more than I tell you; but I consider my money was well earned and I have been pretty well kicked and battered and torn to pieces. I have had sprained ankles and sprained knees by the score; I have had black eyes by the hundred; I have been kicked over the eye, back, head, and spine innumerable times, and have put out my fingers oftener than I can calculate. It was a kick I got when playing against Gainsbury Trinity in September last, on the back of the right foot, which laid me up, and has led to my being thrown out of the club because I could not train sufficiently to please the committee. It seems pretty hard that I should have been led to give up my own trade, small as it was, and, having played a whole season and given satisfaction, been engaged for another season, only to be thrown out because I have become temporarily prevented from taking my usual training owing to being disabled in the service of the club. Of course, they say I could have done the training if I had liked, and so I could do the ordinary two days a week training; but I really could not comply with the new rule which called upon us to train every day. I am afraid the moral of it all is, that our contracts are so framed as not to be worth the paper they are written on; which will ultimately result in professionals refusing to sign till the contracts are so framed as not to leave our summary dismissal to the entire discretion of committees."

"And how long can a man last as a professional football-player?"

"With average luck, till he is about forty; but, of course, he may be killed in the first season. But, at any rate, after forty he is no good for anything else: so you see we earn our money when we get it."—"St. James'"

THE WATERLOO CUP, 1892.

The Waterloo Cup for 1892 is a very fine work, and well repays the length of time (some ten months) occupied in its production. It is in the form of a vase; the mouldings on the foot and from the base upwards are highly chased with acanthus leaves, the boss or knob being bold in outline and similarly treated, the panels show Colonel North's famous dog, "Fullerton" at the winning post, while in the immediate back ground among those assembled can be recognised portraits of the owner of the winner with Mrs and Miss North. Surrounding this panel are laurel leaves treated in a highly artistic manner, bound by a riband with a legend bearing the winner's name, and centred with arms, crest and motto. Above the panels are circular medallions with portraits modelled and chased in high relief, of the owner and trainer, while the whole trophy is surmounted by a cover on which stands a statuette of the wonderful dog "Fullerton," showing his many beautiful points. The Cup is of solid silver, standing 4ft 6 in high and is finished in gilt, giving a charming effect, the alternate bright and dead gold bringing into play and relief the lovely contour of all the outlines. The trophy has been designed and made by Messrs Mappin Brothers, and was, by permission of Colonel North, on view in their showrooms at Cheapside, from Wednesday, February 8th, to Saturday, February 18: and at 220, Regent-street, from Monday, February 20th, to Wednesday, March 1st.

Villa Constitucion was the scene of a serious railway accident on Saturday night, when the Rosario train was run into by a goods train of the S. F. and C. Great Southern Railway. Twelve people were injured, but no one was killed. The driver of the goods train ran away, leaving the steam on in his engine. Mr Silveyra had the presence of mind to turn it off. We do not wonder at the driver of a train making off after an accident, as he is always locked up whenever anything happens, whether there be the slightest culpability on his part or not.

"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"

LATEST LONDON BETTING

Below will be found the quotations of the betting which took place on February 11th on the Derby, Lincolnshire Handicap, and Grand National:

Lincolnshire Handicap—	
109 to 12	agst Pensioner (t and o).
20 to 1	" Acrobat (t and o).
25 to 1	" Orontes (t and o).
25 to 1	" Friar John (t and o).
25 to 1	" Middleham (t and o).
25 to 1	" Prince Hampton (t and o).
25 to 1	" Gangway (t and o).
25 to 1	" King Charles (t and o).
25 to 1	" Wolf's Crag (t and o).
33 to 1	" Arise (t and o).
33 to 1	" Florrie (t and o).
33 to 1	" Tanzmeister (t and o).
33 to 1	" Kentigern (t and o).
33 to 1	" Wrinkles (t and o).
33 to 1	" Lottery (t and o).
40 to 1	" Stuart (t).
40 to 1	" Bill (o).
40 to 1	" Kilkenny (t f).
Grand National—	
100 to 12	agst Cloister (t and o).
10 to 1	" The Midshipmite (t and o).
100 to 8	" Sarsfield (t and o).
100 to 7	" Why Not (t and o).
100 to 6	" White Cockade (t and o).
20 to 1	" Royal Buck (t and o).
20 to 1	" Carrollstown (t and o).
20 to 1	" Kedar (t and o).
25 to 1	" Lady Helen (t).
25 to 1	" The Primate (t).
25 to 1	" Faust (t and o).
25 to 1	" Harlequin (t and o).
33 to 1	" Barbatello (t and o).
40 to 1	" Iceberg II. (t).
Derby—	
4 to 1	agst Isinglass (t and o).
5 to 1	" Meddler (t and o).
100 to 12	" Raeburn (t and o).
100 to 8	" Ravensbury (t and o).
100 to 6	" Le Nicham (t and o).
22 to 1	" Joyful (t and o).
25 to 1	" Childwick (t).
25 to 1	" Fealar (t and o).
28 to 1	" Glenwood (t and o).
66 to 1	" Quickly Wise.
100 to 1	" Studley Royal (t).

FIXTURES

RACING

Sunday, March 12—Hipodromo Argentino, Palermo.  
Saturday, March 25—Hurlingham Club, at Hurlingham.  
Saturday, March 25—Quilmes Club, at Quilmes.  
Saturday, April 8—Strangers' Polo and Racing Club, at Venado Tuerto.

CRICKET

Sunday, March 12—Flores v. London Bank, at Flores.  
Sunday, March 12—Hurlingham v. B. A. and R. Ry., at Hurlingham.  
Sunday, March 12—B. A. C. C. v. Western Ry., at Tolsa.  
Sunday, March 12—Lomas v. Quilmes, at Lomas.

ATHLETICS

Saturday, March 25—Rosario Athletic Club's Athletic Sports.  
Sunday, April 9—Junin Athletic Club's Athletic Sports, at Junin.  
Wednesday, May 25—Hurlingham Club's Athletic Sports, at Hurlingham.

LAWN TENNIS

Lomas A.C.'s Tournament.  
Thursday, Mar. 30, Friday, Mar. 31, Saturday, April 1—Buenos Aires L. T. C.'s Open Tournament and Championship.

PRICES

Price of gold on the Bolsa from February 22 to 28 inclusive:	
Wednesday	318.50 %
Thursday	318.00 "
Friday	317.80 "
Saturday	318.30 "
Monday	319.90 "
Tuesday	321.50 "

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

Bullocks	\$50.00—60.00
Novillos (special)	37.00—45.00
" (ordinary)	25.00—31.00
Cows (special)	34.40—40.00
Cows (ordinary)	12.00—23.00
Calves (regular)	8.70—10.50
" (small)	4.50—8.00
Sheep	6.50—8.40
Hay, 1000 kilos	23.00—33.00
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos	7.15—7.80
" (amarillo), 100 kilos	7.10—7.60
Wheat (barleta), 100 kilos	6.80—7.30
" (French), 100 kilos	6.80—7.40
" (Saldomé)	6.80—7.50
Novillo Hides	7.00—11.00
Cow Hides	6.00—7.30
Sheepskins	0.65—0.90
Wool	7.00—11.00



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Views of Buenos Aires on Sale.

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SPECIALITY IN  
**Polo and Racing Breeches**  
AT THE  
**English Tailoring Establishment**

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### LANDS! LANDS!

#### VENADO TUERTO

Any Gentleman wishing to invest in First-Class AGRICULTURAL LANDS, situated about two leagues from the town of Venado Tuerto, in lots of 100 Squares, can obtain same at a price of \$45 m/legal cash, or on time payments, at proportional rates, by arrangement.

Apply to J. Collett Mason, San José de la Esquina, F.C.O.S.

### LANDS FOR SALE

LANDS FOR SALE in the PROVINCE of SANTA FE. Payments in instalments extending over a long period of years.

For terms apply to Compañía de Tierras de Santa Fé, San Cristobal, Provincia de Santa Fé; or to John Lean 195 Reconquista, Buenos Aires; Moore and Tudor, 470 Urquiza, Rosario; J. W. Richards, 425 Jujuy, Santa Fé.

N.B.—Lands can be rented for Pasturage purposes on Long Leases and specially favourable terms.

BOUND COPIES of RIVER PLATE SPORT AND PASTIME, Vols. I. and II., may now be had at this office.

FOR SALE, Racing Saddle, nearly new, price \$60; also, Steeplechasing Saddle, new, price \$60; also, Two Bridles, nearly new, price \$15 each; also, Weight Cloth, with weights. Apply this office.

SADDLES, Guns, Rifles and Revolvers Bought and Sold. FURNITURE bought on commission. RIX, 338 Cangallo, 338, Commission Agent.

TO RENT, two and a quarter leagues of FENCED ESTANCIA LAND in SAN COLN. For particulars apply to H. Scott Robson, Bolsa de Comercio, Pieza No. 8.

TWO WHEEL and FOUR WHEEL DOG-CARTS, GIGS, etc., in various shapes; also, Four wheeled Sportsman Carts, Light Vans, Tip-Carts, etc., strong and extra well built, for Camp Work, at 450 Calle Pavon, entre San José y Lorea.

# GATH AND MAHON CHAVES

A LARGE AND SELECTED STOCK  
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Following games always  
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- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| CRICKET  | LAWN TENNIS   |
| FOOTBALL | BOXING GLOVES |
| POLO     | DUMB BELLS    |
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## PHOTOGRAPHS

WHICH HAVE APPEARED  
IN THE  
**- River Plate Sport and Pastime -**  
1891

- No. 1—August 5: Mr. M. G. FORTUNE, Hon. Sec. Hurlingham Club.
- No. 2—September 9: ORMONDE.
- No. 3—September 30: PHENIX.
- No. 4—November 18: THE SANTA FE AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO POLO TEAMS.
- No. 5\*—December 9: THE NORTHERN CRICKET XI.
- No. 6—December 23: THE SOUTHERN CRICKET XI.  
\* Only a few numbers left.

- 1892
- No. 7—January 27: WINNING CREW IN THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE (Buenos Aires Rowing Club), Tigre Regatta, 1891.
- No. 8—March 23: WHIPPER-IN.
- No. 9—April 13: THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 1
- No. 10—May 11: THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 2
- No. 11—June 1: THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 3
- No. 12—June 22: THE CRUISE OF THE DART, No. 4
- No. 13—July 6: HURLINGHAM CRICKET XI.
- No. 14—July 20: UNITED RAILWAYS CRICKET XI.
- No. 15—August 10: ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.
- No. 16—August 31: THE BUENOS AIRES RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.
- No. 17—September 14: HURLINGHAM POLO TEAM.
- No. 18—October 5: PRIZE CARICATURE.
- No. 19—October 19: ROSARIO LAWN TENNIS TEAM.
- No. 20—November 30: TIGRE REGATTA.
- No. 21—December 21: THE SOUTHERN CRICKET TEAM.
- 1893
- No. 22—January 18: THE NORTHERN CRICKET TEAM.
- No. 23—February 1: CRICKET GROUNDS PALERMO
- No. 24—February 15: ST. HONORAT.

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

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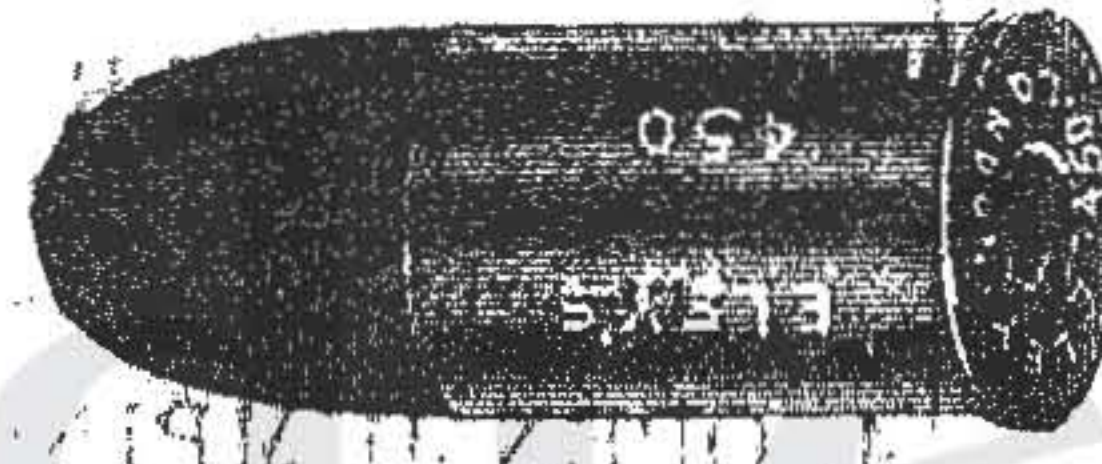
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**Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club**  
**OPEN TOURNAMENT AND CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 OF THE  
**RIVER PLATE**

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. 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.  
 GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES, Handicap.  
 MIXED DOUBLES, Handicap.  
 GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES, Handicap.

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

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**

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**PROGRAMME OF A GYMKHANA MEETING**  
 TO BE HELD AT  
**HURLINGHAM**  
 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**, ride with a Needle to a Lady, have it threaded and ride home. 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**; 200 metres, over one flight of hurdles, pick up dummy and home again, over same course. Entrance \$5.

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

**JUMPING COMPETITION**, for Hacks. Entrance \$10

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, and ponies must be qualified polo ponies.

**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 58 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. 54, Buenos Aires.

**Strangers' Polo and Racing Club**  
**VENADO TUERTO.**

**PROGRAMME OF THE AUTUMN MEETING**  
 TO BE HELD AT

**Venado Tuerto, on Saturday, April 8**

(Under the Hurlingham Club's Racing Rules).

**PREMIO ASOCIACION POLO**; 500 metres; entrance \$20; for Ponies 56 in. or under; weight 75 kilos; allowance 3 kilos per inch.

**PREMIO ISIS**, Hurdle Race; entrance \$30; for Criollo Horses; weight 75 kilos; 1800 metres, over six flights of 4 ft. hurdles.

**PREMIO SELLING RACE**, Flat Race for Ponies 56 in.; 800 metres; entrance \$15. Prize \$100. The winner will be sold; \$30 going to the owner and the balance to the Club.

**PREMIO HURLINGHAM**, Flat Race; 3500 metres; entrance \$50; weight 75 kilos. For any horse, thoroughbreds excepted, the property or nominated by a member of this Club.

**PREMIO EPSOM**; 1800 metres; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$30. For Criollo Horses the property of members of the Club only.

**PREMIO TIPPERARY**; 3500 metres; weight 75 kilos. Steeplechase, for any horse, thoroughbreds excepted, the property or nominated by a member of the Club.

**PREMIO EL CORTO**; 800 metres; weight 75 kilos; entrance \$30. For Criollo Horses the property of members of the Club.

**PREMIO MEDIA LUNA**; 1800 metres; Steeplechase for 56 in. Ponies; weight 75 kilos; allowance 3 kilos per inch. entrance \$20.

With the exception of the Premios Epsom and El Corto all races are open to members of all Polo Clubs affiliated to the Polo Association. Winners at last meeting to carry 3 kilos penalty.

Racing to commence at 1 p.m.

All races to be ridden in saddles, and jockeys to ride in colours.

Entrance fees to be paid, and horses and colours named, at time of entry.

The Committee of the Club will act as Stewards of the Meeting, and any disputes will be decided by them.

All races are sweepstakes.

10 per cent. will be deducted from the stakes to go to the funds of the Club.

Entries will close on the 31st March.

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

Entries to be addressed to Mr G. H. Isaac, Correo, Venado Tuerto.

**HURLINGHAM CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS**

TO BE HELD ON

**Wednesday, May 25, 1893**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

**Amateur Athletic Association of the River Plate**

120 YARDS FLAT RACE, Handicap.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, Handicap.

HALE MILE FLAT RACE, Handicap.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE, Handicap.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE, Handicap.

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE, Handicap.

HIGH JUMP, Handicap.

LONG JUMP, Handicap.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, Handicap.

POLE JUMP, Handicap.

SHOOTING THE SHOT (7 ft. square), Handicap.

THROWING THE HAMMER (9 ft. circle), Handicap.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

1000 YARDS STEEPLECHASE, Handicap.

300 YARDS BOYS' RACE, Handicap for Boys still at School.

HIGH JUMP, for Boys still at School, Handicap.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (3 ft. Hurdles), for Boys still at School.

OBSTACLE RACE.

300 YARDS CONSOLATION RACE.

Entry forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association or the Hon. Sec. of Hurlingham, and must be sent in on or before Saturday, May 8.

HON. SEC. HURLINGHAM CLUB,  
 Piedad 559, Buenos Aires.



## Junin Athletic Club

The ANNUAL SPORTS in connection with the above Club will be held on APRIL 9, in the Club Grounds, Junin, F. C. Pacifico.

The following events are open to all competitors, viz., 100 Yards, 220 Yards, 440 Yards and Mile, also the High and Long Jumps.

Entrance for each event \$1.

All applications to be made to the Secretary, Ll. W. Makin, Almacenes, F.C.B.A.P., Junin, not later than March 31.

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

By A. STUART PENNINGTON

(Zoologist to the Sociedad Rural Argentina).

### LASSO THROWERS.

The lasso is, in the mind of the ordinary reader, associated with mad gallops over pampa or prairie after wild horses, buffaloes, and similar animals, but to the naturalist, the lasso represents a weapon, or series of weapons, with which many of the lower classes of animals are endowed for the purpose of snaring and holding their prey. Thus it is that as with many other implements and inventions which we fondly pride ourselves on having discovered or invented, Nature had furnished her lowest and humblest children with similar and very often much better weapons. The lasso is an illustration of this truth. Among *Coelenterates*, or hollow-bodied animals, are many furnished with not one but thousands of tiny lassoes, coiled up spring-like in their body wall, ready to be hurled at any passing object, and often armed, not with any slip knot arrangement but with powerful barbs as often as not, secreting poison, so that the animal lasso combines all the advantage of a lasso, a harpoon, and a poisoned arrow. But what are the *Coelenterate* of which we have spoken? We have translated the term already hollow-bodied animals; but we are perhaps not much wiser on that account. Let us see what is a *Coelenterata* or hollow-bodied animal. If we could imagine an animated flour sack with the mouth partly closed, and a funnel filling up the open part of the mouth, and surrounded by a series of rope-like feelers, we should, if we could reduce the size of such sack to microscopic proportions, have a fair idea of a hollow-bodied animal. If we could imagine the wall of the sack to be fairly thick, and consider the outside of such wall as the skin, the inside as the stomach lining, and between the two imagine a layer of nerves and muscles, we should get still nearer comprehending what is the exact form of a coelenterate, and if in the outside wall or skin we could imagine a number of arrow-headed lassoes coiled up in little capsules, and conceive of such capsule containing lassoes much smaller in size, distributed all over the rope-like tentacles, we should have a still further idea of the structure of a hollow-bodied animal. I just spoke of microscopic proportions, but although the vast majority of Nature's lasso-throwers are microscopic in size, there are others which are not so, and which enable us to see clearly the structures which I have referred to. Everyone must be familiar with the sea anemone, whose flower-like forms are visible at nearly every seaside haunt in the old country, and of which several forms are found at Mar del Plata, in the province of Buenos Aires. Well, these sea anemones are not flowers, they are animals, as much animal in their nature as any elephant. Though usually rooted in one place, or more correctly, attached to the place by the base of their body, acting as a sucker, they have as truly an animal nature as the fishes which pass them by. Let us examine one. At first it appears a rounded, knob-like fleshy excrescence at the bottom of some pool left by the retiring tide; but wait a moment. The top of the fleshy mass begins to move and unfold, and round it, like the petals of a flower, open out the tentacles. Some species have few and all equal tentacles. Others have long snake-like tentacles, that coil and uncoil like the snake on the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and others, tall and massive, have their tentacles arranged like the petals of a carnation. This latter is one of the commonest and most beautiful objects in marine aquaria in England. In the centre of the disk between the tentacles are two fleshy lips which open into a short gullet that hangs down halfway into the body cavity. Some small crustacean passes and touches one of the long tentacles. They close on it, one after the other, like the organs of a sensitive plant, and push it towards the lips, which open to admit the prey. Escape

is well nigh impossible once the long feelers have detected the presence of the passing food. Once in the body of the animal, the inside lining of the gullet, physiologically and anatomically identical with the structure of the lining membranes of the human stomach, digest the food, and the dry carcass is emitted again through the lips, and washed away by the waves. Between the walls of the body and the gullet are stretched dividing partitions or *septa*, along which are ranged the ova in various stages of development. When the ova are hatched, the tiny anemone falls into the body cavity, from which it is expelled by the mouth into the outer world.

The body wall of the anemone is furnished with capsules, in which are the stinging threads or lassoes before referred to. Coiled like a rope, with one end attached to the capsule, and often barbed at the free end, hollow, so as to admit the exit of a poisonous secretion, these weapons are powerful for offence and defence. But these are not always the only lassoes which the anemone possesses. Sometimes protruding from the mouth, at others from openings like eyelids or potholes in the body wall itself, may be seen long threads, which under the microscope are found to be armed with stinging cells of the nature of these just described. So that we see the sea anemone coincides with the animated bag described at the commencement.

But all our lasso throwers are not large like this. Many of them require the microscope for their detection. There is one species very common in English ponds, and which contains relatives in all parts of the world, either in fresh or salt water. This is called the *hydra*. It is about a quarter of an inch long, generally green in colour, and looks to the naked eye like a piece of green thread with a knot at the end, to which knot are attached eight or ten little thread-like arms. This little creature, except that the body is not divided into partitions, is a miniature of the sea anemone referred to. It is called the *hydra* because of its remarkable powers. Cut off one of the arms and a body and fresh arms will grow to it. Cut it in two, and each becomes a perfect whole, cut it into pieces, and as many pieces as you cut, so many fresh *hydreae* will spring up, whose destruction taxed the energies of Hercules, by developing a pair of heads in the place of any one of which it was deprived. This *hydra* once upon a time gave people much to think about. The *hydra* is the type form of the great group of zoophytes whose very name, when translated, shows the difficulties with which early observers had to contend. Zoophyte means the animal plant.

Prior to 1599 the zoophytes generally were considered either as plants or inanimate objects. In 1599 Ferante Imperato, a native of Florence, was the first to claim zoophytes as animals, but his discovery passed into oblivion. In 1703 Leuwenhock discovered the *hydra*, but it excited little notice till about 1744. In 1727 Peyssonel communicated to the Academy of Science of Paris his discovery that zoophytes were animals, but he was ridiculed and censured therefor, as in 1711 Marsigli had proved (so it was said) that the polyps in coral were the flowers of those plants. Reaumar was intrusted with Peyssonel's memoirs, and he concealed the name of his friend in order to preserve him from ridicule. He also opposed the animal theory. In 1741 Abraham Trembley discovered *Plumatella*, and experimented on the reproductive and recuperative powers of the *hydra*. His discoveries brought back Peyssonel to the mind of Reaumar who forwarded his experiments. He sent two of his friends to examine the matter on the coast. Their investigation altered Reaumar's convictions and he declared his complete support of the animal theory. In 1751 Peyssonel, who was still living, sent another communication to the Royal Society in London, but Dr Parsons, the eminent naturalist, opposed it, and his efforts were not recognised. At this time also, although admitting the animal nature of the *hydra*, Baker fought hard for the mineral theory, so far as the compound *hydra* and the corals were concerned, but this was its last struggle for existence. In June 1752 John Ellis took up the subject, and worked steadily at it, and in 1754, published an essay towards the natural history of corallines, and other marine productions of the like kind commonly found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. Linnaeus partly adopted Ellis' theory as to some zoophytes, but not as to all. Some being considered by him as vegetable in their stems, but animal in their inflorescence. Ellis steadily opposed this vegeto-animal theory, and adhered to his animal one. From this time the animal theory prevailed.

When the peculiar powers of the *hydra* were

first announced, it, as may easily be supposed, excited great wonder. We are told that ambassadors deemed it part of their duty to keep their respective Courts informed of the progress of discovery; but most interesting of all we find Milton apostrophizing it in the following lines:—

"Vital in every part, not as frail man,  
In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,  
Cannot but by annihilating die,  
Nor in their liquid texture, mortal wound  
Receive no more than can the fluid air.  
All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,  
and as they please  
They limb themselves, and colour, shape, or size  
Assume as likes them best.

Johnston, Zoophytes, 1848.

It is curious to note that in 1758, Linnæus, who introduced the name *hydra*, under the subkingdom *vermes* or worms, has two orders, *lithophyta* and *zoophyta* or animal plants, and that he defines the *zoophytes* as plants growing by animal flowers, to which he assigns the genus *hydra*, which he describes as a stem with a gelatinous root and flowery apex.

(To be continued).

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### A TALK ABOUT DRIBBLING.

I am not going to attempt to teach the art of dodging. Every player has his own style and must find it out for himself. Cobbold, on approaching an opponent and finding that he could not simply run past him by sheer speed, would very often imperceptibly slacken his pace, and by turning his head and swaying his body a little to one side or the other, beguile his adversary into making a move. Now it is certain that when a man has put all his weight on to one foot that he will take some time in changing his balance, and that foot is for the time being quite incapable of motion. Accordingly Cobbold would suddenly put on steam and rush by on that side, leaving his opponent as helpless as though he were standing on ice, and exciting the surprise of all the spectators. Banbridge had a wonderful manner of using his knees as well as his feet, and could go at a tremendous pace with the ball bounding about in front of him, but quite under control. All these tricks may be watched and imitated, but the great thing is to acquire a thorough control of the ball and to carefully watch one's antagonist. In order to do this you must be able to take your eyes off the ball and look in any direction without losing your stride. It is also necessary to cultivate the use of the outside of the foot, so that even when you have shown which foot you are going to use for your next kick it is still uncertain to your opponent in which direction you are going to place it. I have often seen Cobbold quickly push a ball through the far corner of the goal in this manner when the goal-keeper had been brought to suppose that he was going to kick straight before him through the near corner. When the art of dribbling is learnt it should be used with discretion. A player who has a clear run on the wing should not hesitate to take the chance and to keep on until he sees another better placed than himself for kicking a goal or continuing the run. A centre forward who can dribble should not hesitate to do so if his wing men are all marked by the half-backs and backs. The time to pass arrives when he has drawn off the defence from the other forwards. But it is of little use to be able to dribble nowadays unless you can reap the fruits of dribbling by passing at the proper moment, in the old days when nothing but dribbling was done by the forwards, three backs were sufficient to stop eight attacking players. Now it takes six (counting the goal-keeper) to stop five. The worst thing that a forward can do is to try to dodge the last back when there is a comrade at hand to whom he might pass.—From "Chums."

## BARRELS AND CASKS

### IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING THEM DIRECT FROM THE TREE

Barrels and casks are now successfully turned out direct from the tree—that is, without the wood having to be cut up into numerous staves. By this method, which is known as the Oncken system, the tree stem is first sawn into lengths to suit that of the cask to be made, and these lengths are boiled for about three hours in a closed vessel, which renders the wood soft, a current of electricity being also passed through the water during the boiling process. The log is taken from the boiler to the cutting machine—in which it is fixed as in a lathe, and brought up against a long, broad cutting blade—the log is revolved, the knife automatically approaches it, and the sheet of wood passes out to the rear of the machine through an opening in the frame just at the edge of the blade, as in a plane. The sheet of wood is drawn from the machine on to a table, where it is cut into lengths suitable for the diameter of the barrel; the lengths are taken to a grooving machine, and grooved near the edges for receiving the head and bottom of the cask; the wood is now put into another machine which cuts long, narrow V pieces or gussets out of the edges at intervals, which give the necessary double taper to the cask. The sheets of wood are finally formed up into a cylinder and the first two hoops driven on by the machine, there being thus only one stave in the cask, and, consequently, only one joint. The sheets of wood can receive any degree of thinness.



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**440 - PERU - 450**

# PHENIX

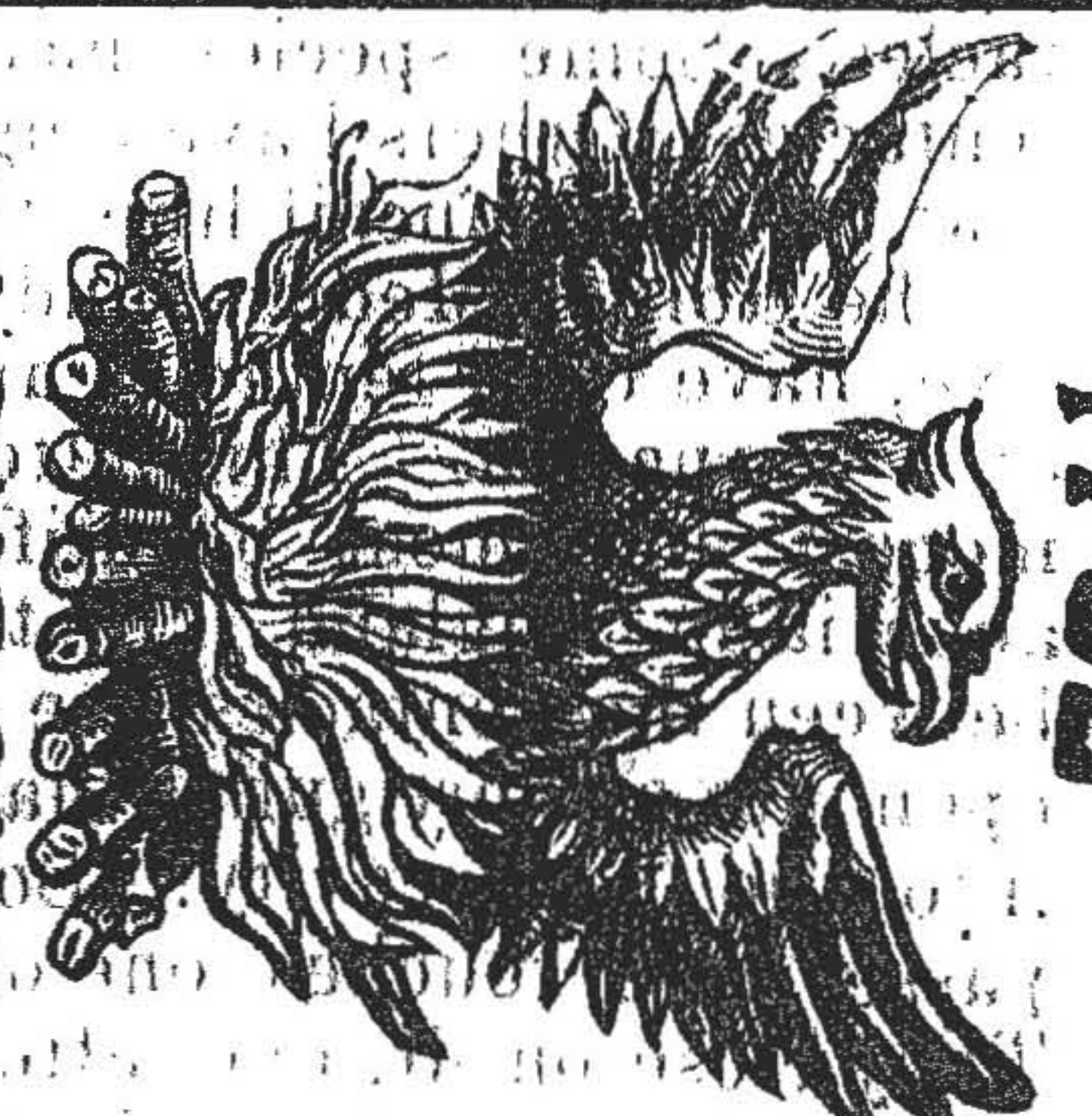
Compañía Inglesa de Seguros

AGENTE:

Juan Wallace - Piedad 559

**CONTRA INCENDIOS**

PHENIX  
LONDON



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