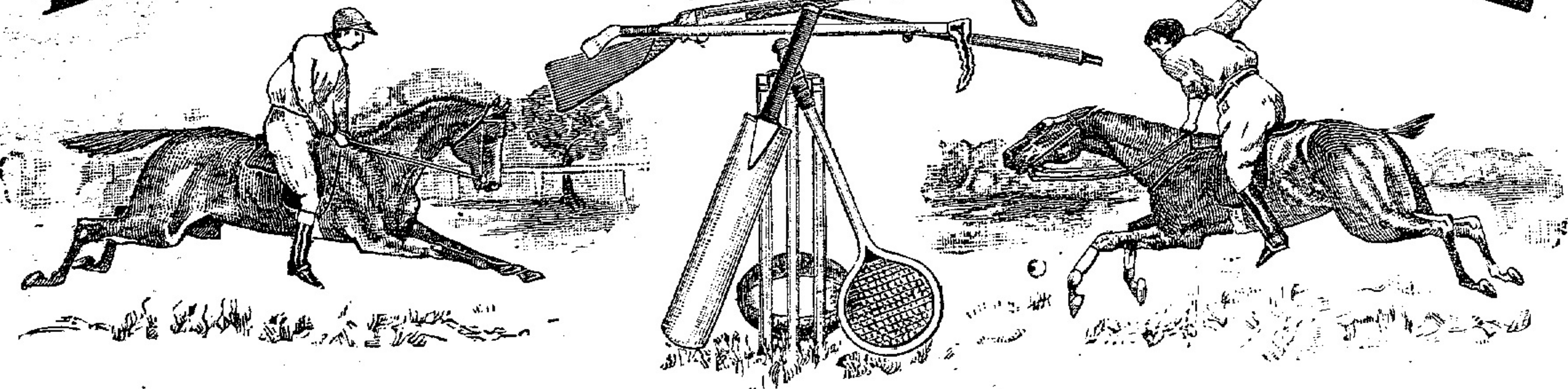


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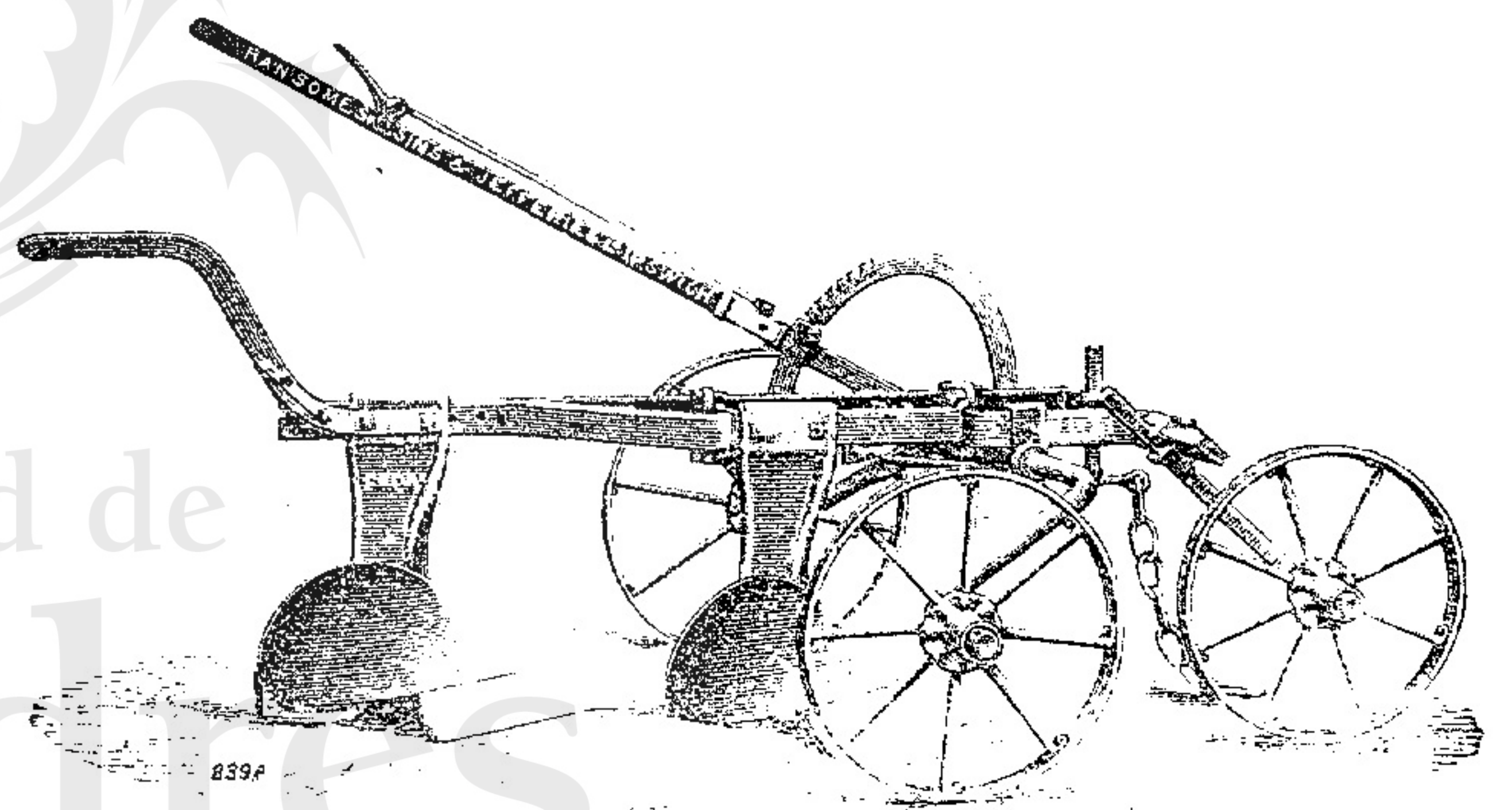
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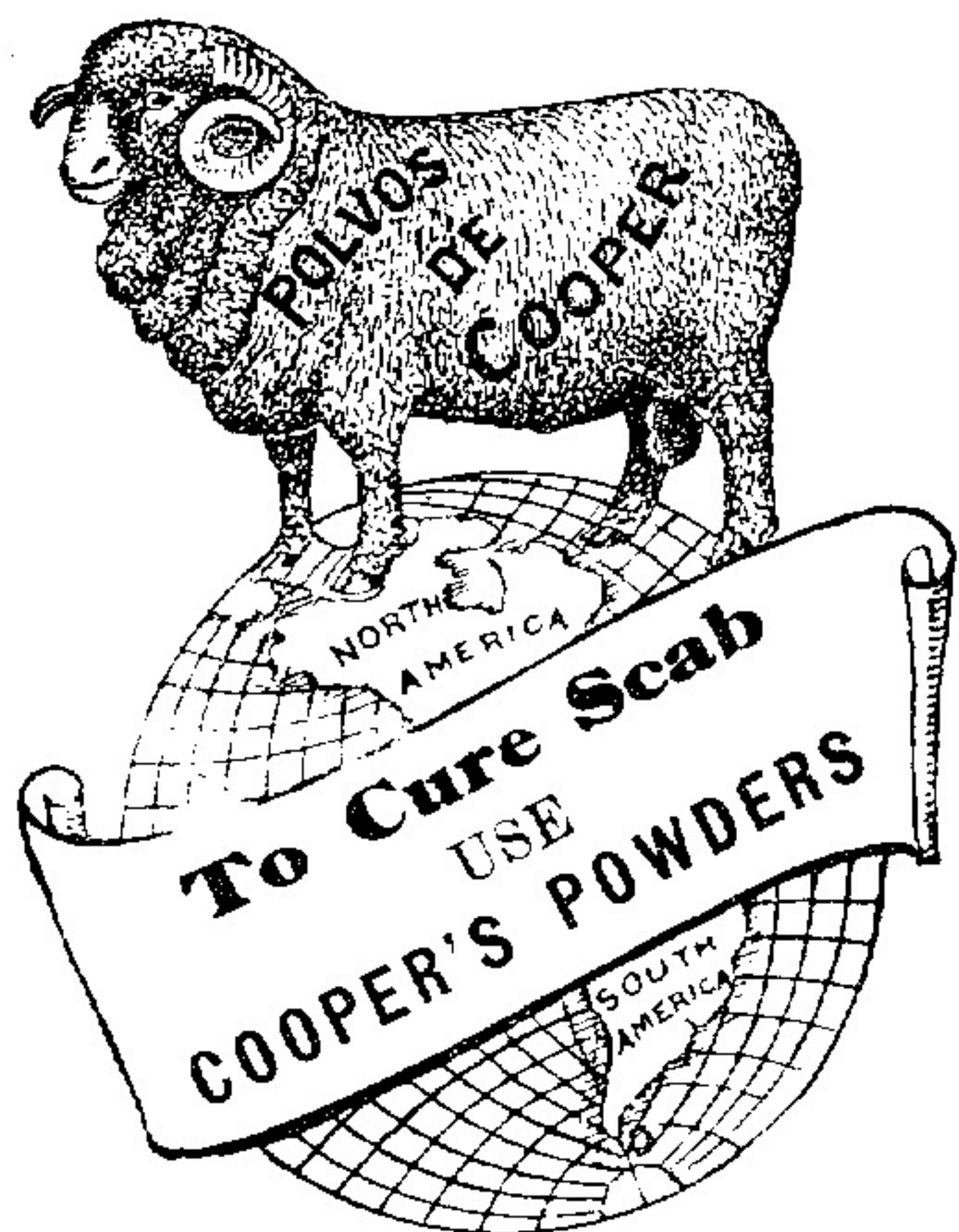
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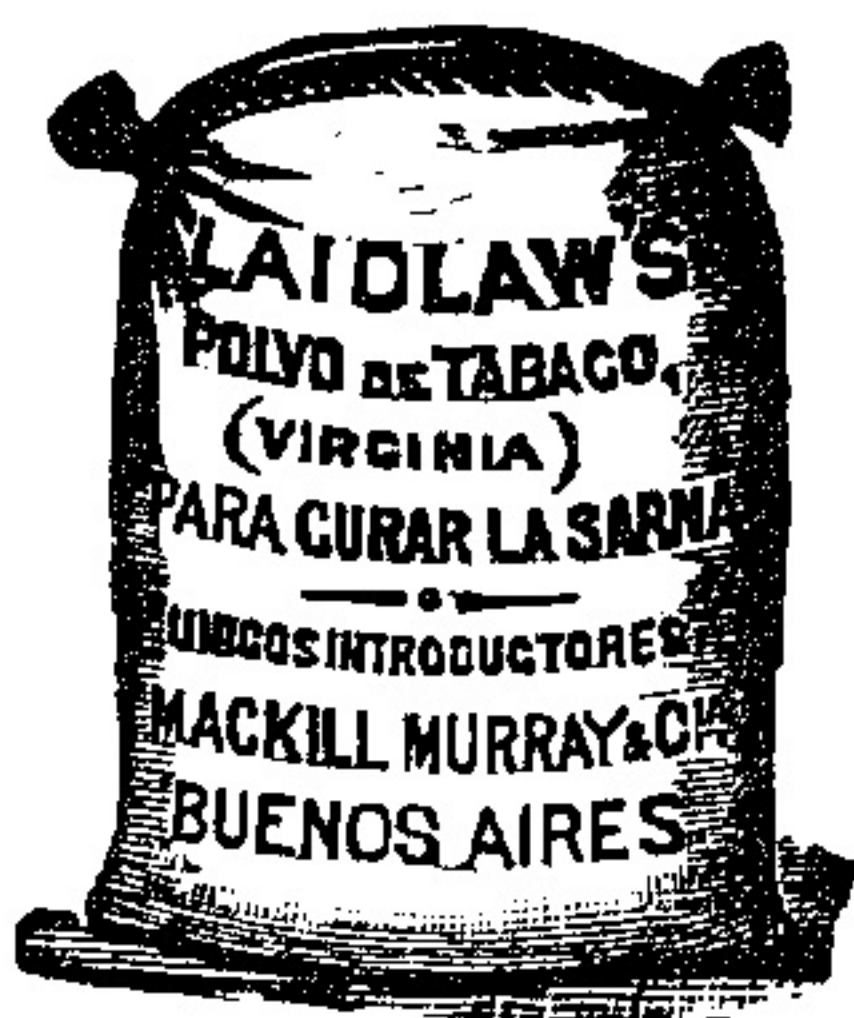
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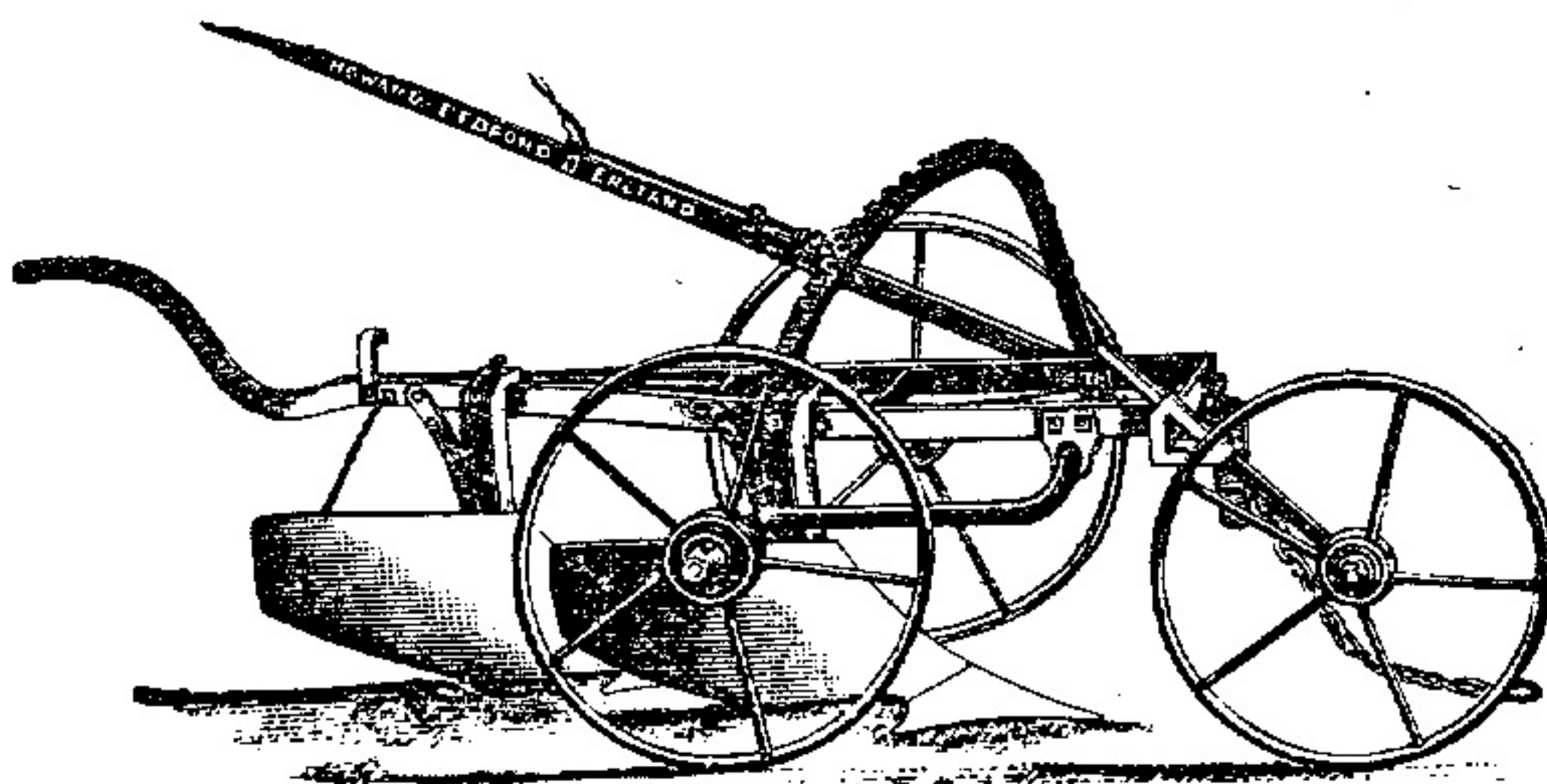
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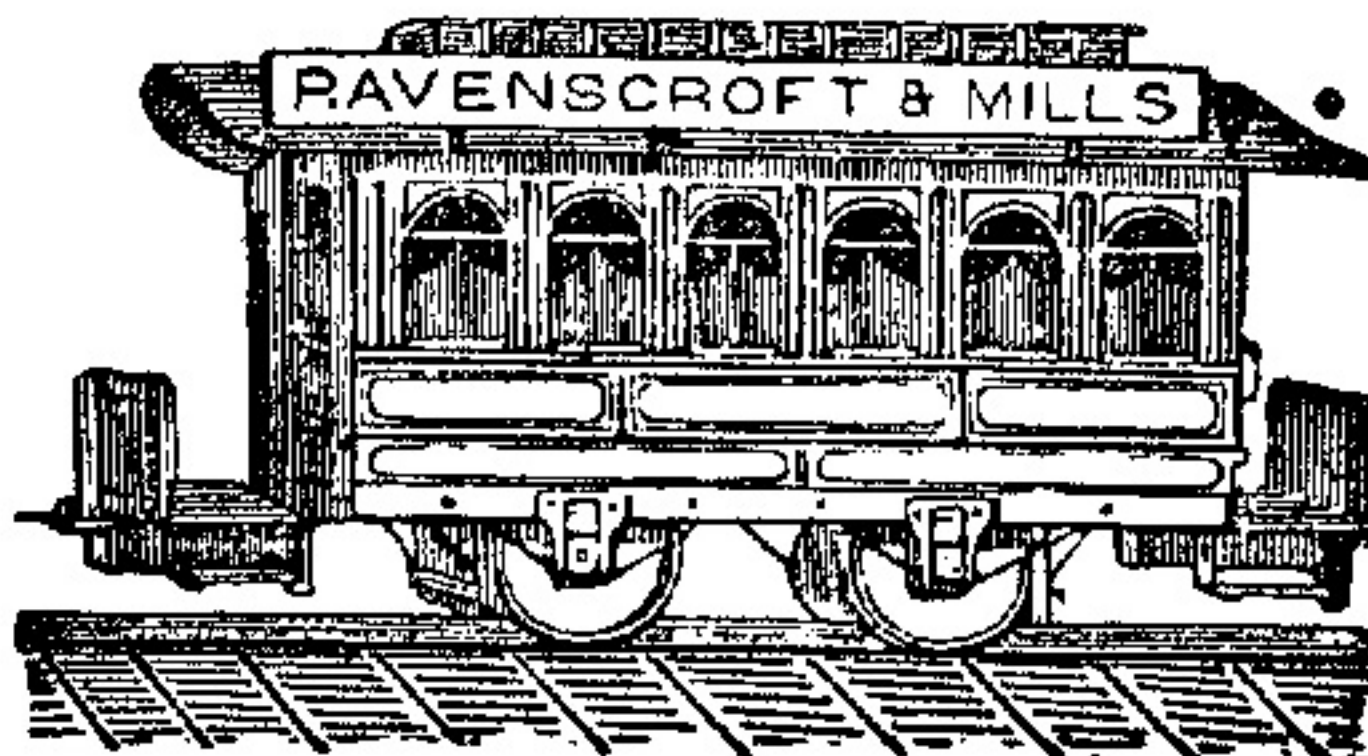
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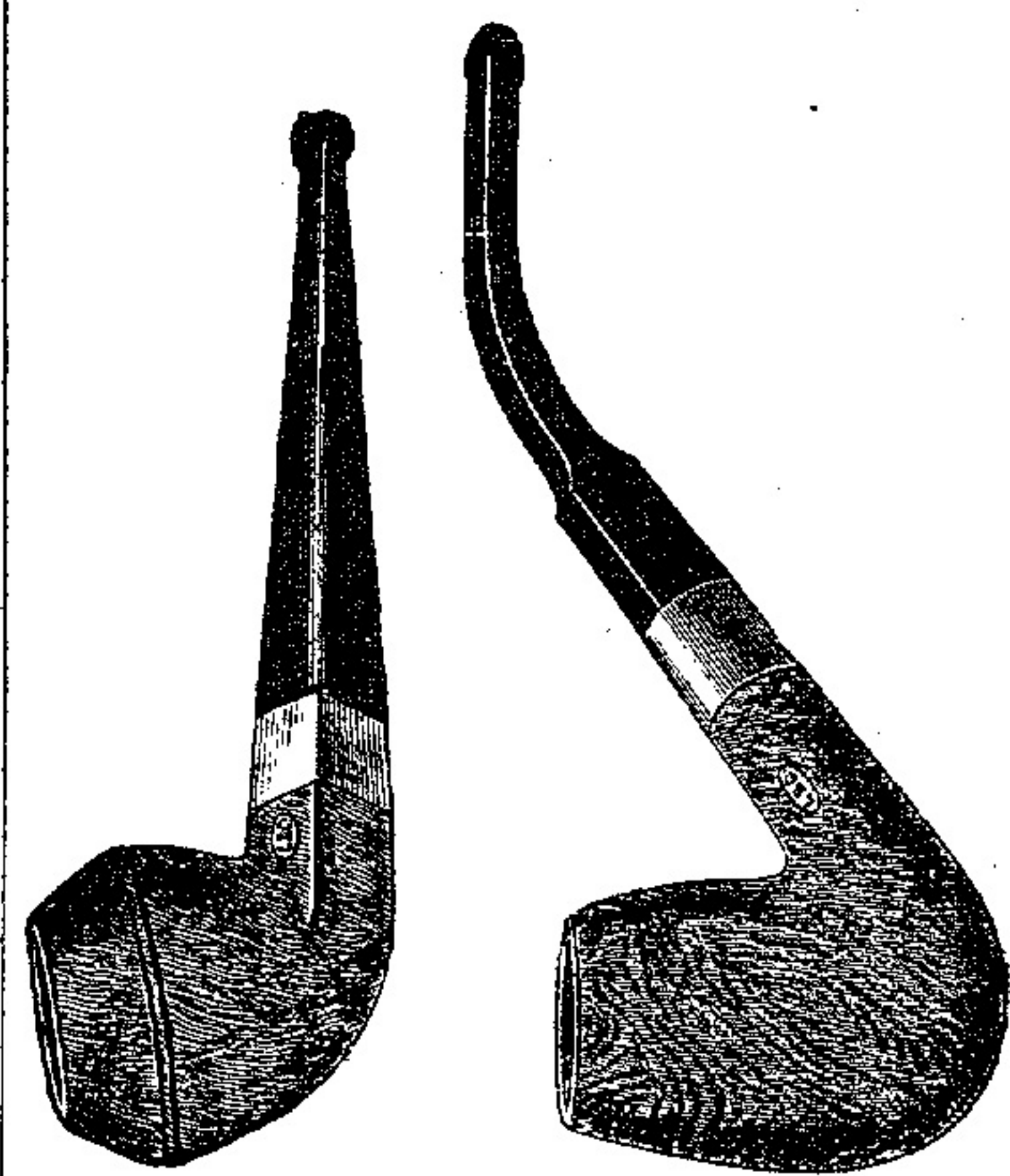
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CRICKET

THE FIRST CLASS AVERAGES

(Calculated to Saturday, June 17, inclusive).

Gunn's comparative failure against Lancashire causes him to be superseded in the premier position by Stoddart, who averages 56 against 53 by the Notts professional. No one else reaches 50, W. G. Grace being third with 48, the others over 40 being W. W. Read (44) and Moorhouse (41), though the latter is considerably assisted by his not-out contributions. In bowling, Richardson is still easily first, Wainwright and Hirst occupying the next two positions, the Cantab, Wells, just being in front of Peel.

Batting Averages					
	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Most in Inns.	Aver.
Stoddart, A. F.	17	1	897	195a	56.06
Gunn	18	1	916	156	53.88
Grace, W. G.	21	3	844	128	46.88
Read, W. W.	14	2	535	147a	44.58
Moorhouse	12	6	251	57a	41.83
Brann, G.	14	3	437	137	39.72
Foley, C. P.	15	4	418	69	37.81
Shrewsbury	14	0	499	164	33.64
Flowers	19	2	604	130	35.52
Bean	20	0	686	186	34.30
Hewett, H. T.	16	1	501	94	33.40
Sugg (F. H.)	14	1	424	169a	32.61
Murdoch, W. L.	19	2	548	96	32.23
Ferris, J. J.	18	2	510	106	31.87
Briggs	17	1	416	88	26.00
Barnes	12	0	306	102	25.50
Hearne (A.)	13	2	279	120	25.36
Ward (A.)	14	1	323	77	24.84
Douglas, J.	13	2	270	80a	24.54
Sellers, A.	14	0	342	105	24.42
Attewell (Wm.)	16	2	339	89	24.21

a Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.					
	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.	Aver.
Richardson	324	88	958	76	12.60
Wainwright	328	109	689	51	13.50
Hirst	362.8	154	624	43	14.51
Wells, C. M.	335.2	29	388	26	14.92
Peel	335.3	112	644	43	14.97
Lockwood	305	82	828	54	15.33
Hearne, J. T.	718.2	275	1451	93	15.60
Humphreys	255.4	42	768	46	16.69

Briggs	502	194	901	53	17.00
Rawlin	388.3	177	676	39	17.33
Hill, A. J. L.	189.3	59	438	25	17.52
Mee	297.2	84	819	46	17.80
Jackson, F. S.	243.3	93	483	27	17.88

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Yorkshire's brilliant victory over Somerset on June 17 has improved their position at the head of the list, whilst the defeat of Notts at the hands of Lancashire has sent them back a point. With a win over Sussex Middlesex are still a good second. The results up to June 19 are:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Yorkshire	5	5	0	0	5
Middlesex	6	4	2	0	2
Surrey	5	3	2	0	1
Kent	3	1	1	1	0
Notts	6	2	3	1	-1
Gloucestershire	6	2	3	1	-1
Sussex	7	2	3	2	-1
Lancashire	4	1	2	1	-1
Somersetshire	4	0	4	0	-4

The Australians could not be congratulated on their play of the second week in June as they were beaten decisively in each match they played.

Against the M.C.C. the Colonials met a strong eleven consisting of Messrs W. G. Grace, A. E. Stoddart, T. C. O'Brien, C. J. Kortright, Gunn, A. Hearne, Bean, Flowers, Storer, Shacklock and J. T. Hearne, but although the scores of the first innings were very even, 231 to 236, with the exception of Mr J. J. Lyons, Mr W. Bruce and Mr R. W. McLeod, the Australian batsmen could not score in the second, their total only reaching 179. The M.C.C. lost but three wickets in obtaining the required 170 and odd runs, and so gained a victory by seven wickets. For the M.C.C. Mr Grace scored 75 and 45, Mr Stoddart 5 and 74, Gunn 36 and Shacklock 23; for the Colonials Mr J. J. Lyons scored 83 and 45, Mr G. H. Trott 56 and 0, Mr W. Bruce 2 and not out 46, and Mr R. W. McLeod 19 and 38.

Cambridge University collapsed utterly in the second innings of their match against the Australians in a most unaccountable manner. Going to the wicket first, the Cantabs totalled 290, of which Mr F. S. Jackson made 49, Mr J. Douglas 55, Mr R. S. Ranjitsinhji 58, Mr C. M. Wells 35, and Mr T. N. Perkins 32. The Colonials replied with 196, Mr Lyons' 35, Mr Bannerman's 38, Mr Giffen's 35, and Mr Trott's 45 being the best scores. This necessitated a follow on, but this time the score rose steadily and well till finally 319 was on the board when the last wicket fell, leaving the University 226 to get to win. Mr Lyons' 68 and Mr Trott's 71 were the best scores of the Colonial's second innings. 108 was all the University could make in their second innings, Mr Perkins with 32 and Mr Ranjitsinhji with not out 37 being the only batsmen to score over 10 runs. The Cambridge men therefore sustained defeat by 117 runs after what is described as a splendid game.

The third match played by the Australians during the week was against the South of England, and a disappointing one it proved to be, the Englishmen winning by no less than ten wickets. The South of England team was taken from four sources, viz., Cambridge University, Surrey, Kent, and Gloucester, and consisted of Messrs W. G. Grace, J. Douglas, W. W. Read, L. Wilson, R. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. M. Wells, L. H. Gay, A. Hearne, Brockwell, Murch, and Richardson. The South scored first 305, to which A. Hearne contributed a fine innings of 120 and Mr W. G. Grace, who was in good form all through the week, 66. The Australians scored first 142, then 169, leaving the South only seven runs to make which they scored without losing a wicket.

Richardson secured six wickets in the first innings of the Australians for 85 runs, whilst for the Colonials Mr Trumble was the most successful bowler. Of the twelve matches played by the Australians up to June 17th, four had been won, five lost and three drawn.

Yorkshire had a successful season to the latest mail's date, their latest successes being against Surrey on a bad wicket at Sheffield and against Somersetshire at Taunton. Their match against Surrey was a remarkable one, begun and finished as it was in just over six hours, and the aggregate scores only reaching 320. Yorkshire scored 98 and 91, and Surrey 72 and 59. Yorkshire therefore winning by 58 runs. Hirst and Wardall in the second innings of Surrey took respectively 5 wickets for 28 runs, and 5 wickets for 13 runs truly extraordinary figures. Yorkshire therefore maintained their unbeaten record.

Notts, without Gunn, Flowers and Shacklock, suffered defeat at the hands of Leicestershire after rather a sensational match. Leicestershire scored first 103 on a bad wicket, and Notts 187. The former county then compiled 275 of which Holland scored 72, Tomlin 105 and Mr C. Marriott 37. Notts, owing to the fine fielding of their opponents, and the bowling of Finney and Pougher scored only 134, of which Attewell made 58, so were beaten by 57 runs.

Through trying to break the record score for an innings, Notts lost their match against Sussex, which had to be left drawn. It will be remembered from last week that 674 was their total, and in compiling this they did not leave themselves sufficient time to dispose of Sussex twice, time being called with four wickets still to fall in the second innings. Sussex scored 221 and 264 for six wickets.

Neither Derbyshire nor Lancashire were fully represented in their match at Derby. An unfortunate downfall in their first innings was the cause of Derbyshire being defeated by six wickets. Lancashire scored 250 and 68 for four wickets, and Derbyshire 109 and 208.

The best scores for the winners were made by Sugg (65), Mr Rowley (34), A. Smith (36), and C. Smith (30); and for the losers Mr C. S. Evershed scored 37 and 62.

Middlesex gained a very easy victory over Sussex at Brighton, the play of the home county not comparing favourably with their previous efforts of the season. Middlesex scored 264 in their first innings, of which Mr Stoddart compiled 95. Sussex could only reply with 76, but following on totalled 215; this, however only left Middlesex 28 to get to win, which they scored without losing a wicket. In the second innings of Sussex Bean scored 42, Mr W. L. Murdoch 50, Mr W. Newham 34 and Mr G. Brann 40.

RACING

Ascot races, commencing on June 13, and ending on June 16, were this year favoured with a record attendance. Many will no doubt back us in our opinion that there is no race meeting in the world to compare with Ascot, and this year's gathering seems to have been even more brilliant than usual. The racing, however, seems to have been a little disappointing, and the meeting was by no means a good one for backers of the favourites. For the Hunt Cup Amandier seems to have been an eleventh hour tip, and a good one too, neither Lady Hermit nor Oatlands, the favourites, getting a place, Amandier winning very easily. Orme beat his solitary opponent, Lady Lena, in the Rous Memorial, and showed what a grand horse he is over a mile course.

Buccaneer after the Gold Cup pulled up very leg weary and shin sore. It was Lord Rosslyn's intention not to run him again, so though beaten, he leaves the turf by no means disgraced. Orvieto overreached himself so badly in the same race that he could hardly walk past the post.

The Trial Stakes were won by Mr J. Lowther's Workington by Charibert, The Ascot Stakes by Sir R. Jardine's Enniskillen by Prism, the Biennial Stakes by Prince Soltykoff's Speed by Hampton, the Triennial Stakes by Mr J. Charlton's May Duke by Muncaster, the Visitors Plate by Captain Machell's Kilsallaghan by Brown Prince, the Ascot Derby by Lord Ellesmere's Phocion by Hampton, the Fern Hill Stakes by Mr D. Cooper's Glare by Ayrshire, the Forty-First Triennial Stakes by Mr Rose's Basildon by Galopin, the Ascot Biennial by Mr J. J. Cooper's Belted Earl by Lowland Chief, the New Biennial Stakes by Mr H. Milner's Mecca, the All Aged Stakes by Mr H. E. Reddington's Shelmer by Albert Victor, the Rous Memorial Stakes by Duke of Westminster's Orme by Ormonde, the New Stakes by Sir R. W. Griffith's Wedding Bell by Hampton, the St. James Palace Stakes by Lord Ellesmere's Phocion by Hampton, the Wokingham Stakes by Mr C. W. Fawcett's Pitcher by Swellington, the Windsor Castle Stakes by Sir R. W. Griffith's Sweet Duchess by Hagioscope, the Alexandra Plate by Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Bushey Park by Hampton, the High Weight Plate by Lord Ellesmere's Lower Boy by Lowland Chief, whilst the more important events resulted as follows:

Gold Vase value 200 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs; 2 miles.

Sir J. Thursby's b f Convent, by Philammon - Conviction, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb. Alsopp w.o.

Prince of Wales's Stakes of 50 sovs each, with 1000 added; second received 300, third 200; for three-year-olds; 1 mile and 5 furlongs.

Sir R. Jardine's br c Red Ensign, by Paradox - Red Rag, 8st 3lb. T. Loates 1
Lord Rosebery's Tressure, 7st 12lb. A. White 2
Sir J. B. Maple's Childwick, 8st 3lb. Rickaby 3
Mr D. Baird's Harbinger, 9st 11lb. Cannon 0
Duke of Beaufort's Son of a Gun, 8st 13lb. J. Watts 0
Baron de Hirsch's Gambaige, 8st 3lb. Barrett 0

Betting—6 to 1 agst Tressure, 7 to 2 agst Red Ensign, 4 to 1 agst Childwick, 9 to 2 agst Harbinger, and 100 to 14 agst Son of a Gun.

Won by a length, the same betweed second and third.

Royal Hunt Cup, value 500 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; New Mile (7 furlongs and 166 yards).

Baron de Rothschild's bl h Amandier, by Lavaret—Aveline, 5 y, 7st (car. 7st 3lb). T. Loates 1
Mr C. J. F. Fawcett's Pitcher, 3 y, 6st 7lb. S. Chandley 2
Mr D. Cooper's Juvenal, 4 y, 7st (car. 7st 2lb). Woodburn 3
Col. North's Lady Hermit, 4 y, 7st 7lb. T. Mullen 0
Baron de Hirsch's Watercress, 4 y, 8st 13lb. G. Barrett 0

Mr B. Greenhalgh's Roy Neil, 4 y, 8st 2lb. Calder 0
Sir J. B. Maple's Gangway, 3 y, 7st 3lb. Wall 0
Gen. O. Williams's Perigord, 3 y, 7st 2lb. W. Bradford 0

Mr J. Durward's Drogo, 4 y, 6st 12lb (car. 7st 11lb). A. Watts 0
Sir J. Miller's Jodel, 6 y, 6st 10lb. P. Chaloner 0
Mr H. T. Barclay's Simon Frazer, 3 y, 6st 9lb. Gough 0

Col. North's Concrete, 3 y, 6st 9lb. Huxtable 0
Lord Bradford's Cuttlestone, 5 y, 6st 8lb (car. 6st 11lb). Allsopp 0
Mr W. Low's Profit, 3 y, 6st 8lb. W. Taylor 0
Mr A. W. Cox's Firt Flight, 4 y, 6st 7lb. Fawdon 0
Mr H. Ransford's Shootaway, 3 y, 6st 6lb. E. Hunt 0
Duke of Devonshire's Oatlands, 3 y, 6st 4lb (car. 6st 6lb). O. Madden 0
Duke of Beaufort's Rigmarole, 4 y, 6st 11lb. Payne 0

(Continued on page 5).

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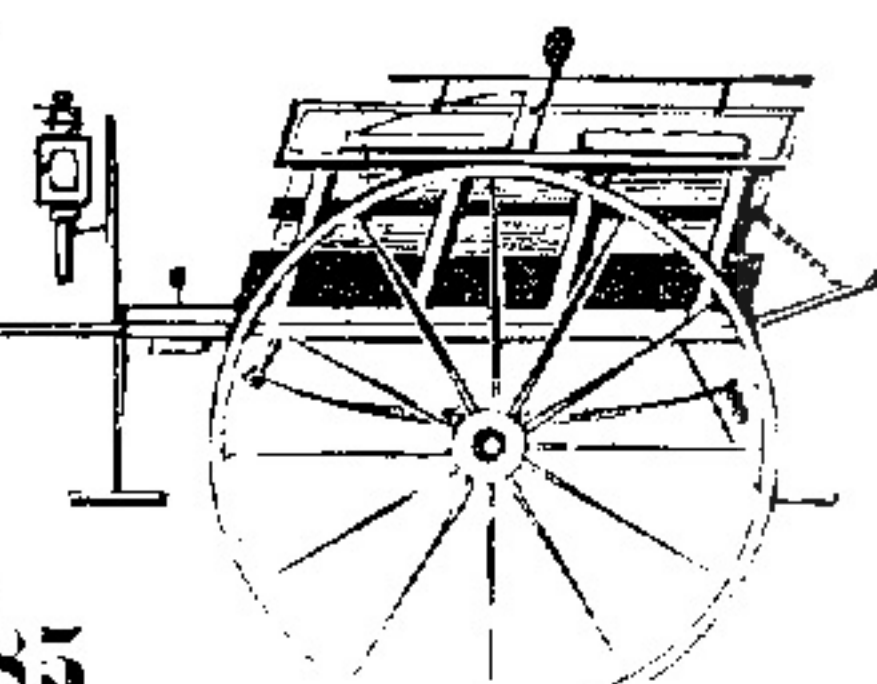
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Importers and Manufacturers

The Monday-Chronicle

ONLY ENGLISH PAPER
PUBLISHED ON MONDAY MORNING

CONTENTS:
LATEST TELEGRAMS
SUNDAY NEWS
ORIGINAL ARTICLES
SHORT STORIES
SELECTED CUTTINGS, &c.

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FOR SALE,

Owing to a change of blood being necessary, a Son of Hermit,

Sweet Willie

(The Property of W. R. SHAND, Esq.)

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By HERMIT out of PERFUME,

Hermit by Newminster—Tadmor,

Perfume by Buccaneer—Frangifanni,

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TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

Betting—5 to 1 agst Watercross, 6 to 1 agst Oatlands, 7 to 1 agst Amandier, 100 to 9 each agst Juvenal and Simon Frazer, 100 to 8 agst Perigord, 100 to 7 each agst Lady Hermit and Pithier, 100 to 6 agst Cuttlestone, 25 to 1 each agst Drogo, Profit, and First Flight, 30 to 1 agst Concrete, 40 to 1 agst Gangway, 50 to 1 each agst Roy Neil, Jodel, Shootaway, and Rigmarole.

Won by three lengths, the same between second and third.

Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, with 300 added; for three-year-old fillies: Old mile.

Mr D. Baird's br f Silene, by St. Simon—
 Palmflower, 8st 10lb M. Cannon 1
 Sir J. B. Maple's Dame President, 8st 10lb. F. Webb 2
 Mr H. Milner's Medora, 8st 10lb. Bradford 3
 Mr R. H. Combe's Evermore, 8st 10lb. Riccaby 4
 Mr W. Cooper's Armorer, 8st 10lb. T. Loates 0
 Baron de Hirsch's Poppoea, 8st 10lb. G. Barrett 0
 Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Caserta, 8st 3lb. Woodburn 0
 Duke of Portland's The Prize, 8st 10lb. J. Watts 0
 Prince Soltykoff's Crownthorpe, 8st 3lb. Groves 0

Betting—100 to 30 agst Silene, 7 to 2 agst Dame President, 9 to 2 agst Caserta, 8 to 1 agst Armorer, 100 to 12 agst Evermore, 10 to 1 each agst Medora and The Prize, and 100 to 8 agst Poppoea.

Won by a length, two lengths separated second and third.

Gold Cup, value 1000 sovs, with 200 added (second received 500 and third 250 sovs), added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; about 2 1-2 miles.

Mr R. Vyner's ch c Marcion, by Royal Hampton
 Emmeline Marcia, 4 y, 7st 7lb. S. Chandley 1
 Lord Rosslyn's Buccaneer, 5 y, 9st 4lb. G. Barrett 2
 Duke of Beaufort's Ragimunde, 5 y, 9st 4lb
 J. Watts 3
 Mr J. H. Houldsworth's Orvioto, 5 y, 9st 4lb
 M. Cannon 0

Betting—5 to 4 agst Marcion, 7 to 4 agst Buccaneer, 4 to 1 agst Orvioto, and 10 to 6 agst Ragimunde.

Won very easily; Buccaneer going very sorely indeed at the finish. Orvioto overreached himself badly.

Hardwicke Stakes of 2000 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; second received 10 per cent., and third 5 per cent. on the whole stake; Swinley Course 1 1-2 miles).

Baron de Hirsch's br c Watercross, by Springfield
 —Wharfedale, 4 y, 9st 10lb G. Barrett 1
 Col. North's Simonian, 5 y, 9st 12lb. F. Webb 2
 Duke of Portland's Kilmarnock, 3 y, 7st 7lb
 Bradford 0

Betting—100 to 60 on Watercross, 11 to 4 agst Kilmarnock, and 5 to 1 agst Simonian.

Won easily by a length, Kilmarnock broke a blood-vessel.

LATEST LONDON BETTING

St Leger

(Run Sept. 6. Distance, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards)

Isinglass	8 to 11 (t and o)
Raensbury	8 to 1 (t and o)
Raeburn	16 to 1 (t and o)
Tanderagee	16 to 1 (t and o)
The Jew	20 to 1 (t and o)
Self Sacrifice	50 to 1 (t and o)

TROTTING

At a trotting meeting held at Alexandra Park on June 12th we notice that the English trotting record for three miles was lowered by Mr. Cruit's Rowley. At the meeting referred to the sport proved very indifferent, and but for the excellent performance of Rowley in the United Kingdom Challenge Cup it might be passed over without comment. Mr. Cruit's horse was indulged with a walk over, but, in order to fulfil the conditions of the race, which necessitated three heats of a mile each, he went in for the three miles record to cover the distance, and succeeded in beating that made by Leybourne, 8min., 15sec., at Liverpool, as long ago as 1871, by no less than 24 1-5 sec. covering the distance in 7min. 50 4-5 sec. No horse could have trotted more kindly, though he tired somewhat in the last half mile, which was hardly a matter for surprise considering the heavy going. He trotted his first mile in 2min. 35sec., two miles in 5min. 8 4-5sec.

We may state here that Mr. Cruit is a partner in the firm of the London agents of the Anglo-Argentine Live Stock Company, and owns some of the best trotters on the English track.

ATHLETICS

At the Civil Service Sports on June 10th, E. C. Bredin successfully attempted to lower the record for 600 yards in the Invitation Handicap at that distance. Starting from Scratch he ran clean away from his six opponents and completed the course in 1 min. 11 2-5 secs., the best English time ever accomplished, and time which equals the best done in America.

At the same meeting G. Shaw nearly lowered the record in the hurdle handicap, in which to give the L. A. C. man the chance of beating record the starts were so allotted as to admit of his running the proper distance. In this distance the record of 16 sec. remained undisturbed, but how narrowly Shaw missed

altering it will be understood when it is explained that the timekeeper's return was a yard inside 16 sec. for the preliminary heat and 15 4-5 sec. in the final, in which Shaw was beaten by less than a yard.

At the London and North Western Athletic Club's Sports, a record was also lowered by C. E. Willers in the four miles Invitation Handicap, by completing the course in 19 min. 33 4-5 secs., beating Thomas' previous best time by 5 2-5 secs. Pearce finished next to Willers in 19 min. 36 2-5 secs., and won the handicap. S. Thomas' time was 19 min. 40 secs., the latter stopped 10 yards from the post and walked in.

WOMEN'S GOSSIP.

Dear Kate,—

It is quite a mistake to think that notes on the Royal Drawing Rooms are "caviare to the general," for those whom distance or other reasons prevent from being in the happy position of the presented. No better hints can be found for ball or evening toilettes during the season than these Drawing Room gowns, which when their court trains are removed, are merely the prettiest and most stylish full dress gowns that can be made.

So, as you may not see the excellent illustrations and descriptions in "The Queen" or the other ladies' papers. I shall give you just a hint or two as to the combinations in colour and material that have been much worn and talked of. To begin with, as there were so many brides and debutantes, white was much in evidence, and among colours a soft pink was perhaps the most worn, while a splendid orange made some handsome trains, and lovely combinations of pale greys and delicate lavenders and lilacs with dark heliotrope and pansy colour were most attractive. Black, too, in velvet, costly lace jet and satin or brocade made stately wear for the dowagers, and for younger matrons it looked very well relieved with white cream, pale blue, or vieu-rose in train or petticoat.

Here, for instance, is a charming gown, a white velvet train lined with a lovely shade of pink, a white satin petticoat, lined with pink and trimmed with Brussels lace and white feathers, and the bodice made with a wide frill and large sleeve puffs. Full and puffed sleeves were universally worn, and many bodices had large epaulettes or pretty crossed fichus. Roses, the flowers of the season, were much worn, and either real in the exquisite bouquets, or artificial, in beautiful shaded velvets looked very lovely. The Princess May wore a charming and simple gown of pure white Spitalfields silk brocade, the bodice of which was draped with chiffon and Brussels lace.

A very pretty white gown had a train of green miroir velvet trimmed with Flemish point and the bodice embroidered in gold tissue with silver and emeralds. A quaint combination was a gown of pink Duchesse satin draped with old Venice point caught here and there with pink roses and green velvet, while the train was a brocade of roses on a satin ground, and was lined with green satin, one corner was turned back and fastened with a bouquet of pink roses. Trains with one corner turned back were both fashionable and pretty.

Bouquets were simply exquisite at all the Drawing Rooms, and were made of the loveliest flowers arranged in the most artistic styles to match the prevailing shades of the gowns. With one lovely dress in heliotrope and silver grey, white and mauve orchids were worn, and another bouquet of mauve and white orchids, matched perfectly a gown of white brocade with a train of mauve velvet and satin. And a curious bouquet of brown and yellow orchids looked lovely with a train of golden brown velvet lined with yellow, and a petticoat of shot yellow-brown satin. Some lovely shades of heliotrope were worn, and wateau trains looked pretty and uncommon. One short waisted empire gown in white muslin and lace with a wateau train in white brocade, lined with pale blue, looked very dainty, and good hints for ball gowns could be got from a dress of soft white silk and chiffon, trimmed with sprays of white westeria, or from a dress of rose petal pink silk wreathed with pink gauze and trimmed with rosebuds, and with a train of delicate sea green. Pale grey, too, with trimmings of velvet ribbon and lilac, fastening into place some old point, and a train of black velvet would be an ideal dinner gown for a married woman. Eau de nil satin, too, trimmed with shaded roses in pink, and a train of rose pink lined with eau de nil looked lovely, while a pretty American was charming in a most tasteful toilette of white Duchesse satin trimmed with chiffon with a white moiré train turned back with a bunch of white heather and white lilac, and sprays of white lilac and heather on the bodice and shoulder puffs.

But that is enough of court gowns, and I hope they will give you some hints for your ball dresses for the next little while.

A pretty lawn tennis dress can be made with graduated bands of braid reaching from hem to waist, and a blouse with a wide turned down collar and large shoulder puffs. With a Swiss belt and a sailor hat to match the shade of the gown it is a very neat get up. Pretty blouses that make useful tea jackets are made of rainbow chiffon with large grey crepe de chene frills at neck and sleeves. Either in silk or chiffon this style of blouse is very dressy.

Petticoats must be most particularly fitted at the waist to suit present fashions. For evening wear they are made five and a half yards wide at the hem and prettily frilled. Black and dark silk ones are improved by little coloured bows being dotted about on the flounces. If one goes in for stiffening, petticoats can be made of horsehair, but must be most carefully cut and fitted. However, I do not recommend you to wear stif-

fening, it is far better style to have a soft-falling moderately full gown.

Lovely underlinen is being sold just now, and some empire garments with the wide frills and the smocking at the waist made in different delicate shades of engrained colour, are truly things of beauty. Of course you know the woven under bodices? Either in silk, wool, or cotton they are much nicer than the old ones made of cotton cloth, and they fit so much better.

Pretty stockings are quite a feature of the season, and the newest are those with the foot of a different colour as far as the ankle.

Muslin gowns trimmed with lace and velvet are much worn at garden parties.

A very pretty cross over blouse is made of a pale shade of batiste with scarf folds coming from the shoulders, crossing over a vest of white embroidery, and fastening in a bow at the back of the waist, over a closely fitted back.

Zuaves are still very fashionable, and some of the newest are made in miroir velvet lined with shot silk and only reaching to a level with the dress armholes. Some of them are sleeveless, but others have frills of velvet from the shoulder or falling elbow sleeves of puffed lace. These short zuaves are kept in place by braces going under the arms from the back to the front.

Nothing is a prettier finish to a dinner gown of velvet or velveteen than a berthe of good lace, and I am glad to see these lace berthies are very fashionable just now.

Millinery is still made in all styles from pokes to the morsels of bonnets that seem to consist only of a lace fan or two, and an upstanding plume of tips or a spray of flowers. Hats, too, are of all shapes, but the newest veils are the French veils, made deep and full, put loosely round the hat and reaching to the shoulders, with pretty lace patterned borders. That ugly thing the white veil is to be worn in Paris it is said, but it never looks good style, and it is rarely becoming. A truce to fashions, however.

Women are doing good work at Cambridge again, and in the mediaeval and modern language tripos, two women, Miss M. B. Smith of Girton, and Miss M. S. Smith of Newham are in the first class, no men take a first class, but five men and four women are in the second class, and one man and three women in the third class.

Two young pianists, Miss Frieda Simons, aged eight, and Fraulein M. Fasser, are doing good work in London just now. Adieu! Ever yours,

MARGERY.

EN PASSANT.

Politics and the weather have been the chief subjects of interest during the past week and as I am strictly enjoined to leave the former severely alone, I can but pass on to the latter. All those who take an interest in camp matters cannot fail to have remarked with what jubilation the recent down pour has been greeted, for the drought and severe cold had left their mark on many an estancia and chacra and the death rate among the sheep and cattle has been very heavy in parts. Salvation therefore was last week's rain to many of our camp friends and all the more in that a cutting pampero wind did not follow the deluge which would still further have added to their trials.

The French colony is a very numerous one in Buenos Aires and no other nation celebrates their National fete with such ostentation as do the Gauls. Last Friday, the 14th July, was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille by the Revolutionary party in 1879, virtually the first of the historical events comprising the grandest democratic uprising the world has yet witnessed and than which few events have excited more historical criticism and analysis. Although historians and philosophers differ in the views they take of the good or evil which emanated from the French Revolution, it nevertheless leaves its mark on the historical pages of the world, in that it was an event of extraordinary magnitude and the fountain of successive revolution and constitutional reforms and whose evolution is still progressing. That the French national fete obtains more than passing sympathy from the Argentines is but natural in view of the democratic form of Government reigning in both countries. Charity plays a prominent part in the French fetes here in Buenos Aires and food is distributed gratis to the poor at the French Hospital without regard to nationality, and the children of the French Orphanage are treated to a good breakfast by the philanthropic society. Passing on to amusement the Nacional presented a brilliant aspect, the performance of Mignon by part of M. Charley's troupe being under the patronage of and honoured by the presence of the President of the Republic and the French Minister. Everything passed off with great éclat and judging by the enthusiasm displayed both during and after the show, some of our Gallic patriots must have awoke with rather sore heads on Saturday morning.

The Central Produce Market was on the night of the 11th inst. the scene of a serious fire which, but for the strenuous efforts of the fire brigades might have proved most disastrous. The building, which covers an extent of some two squares, is 3 storeys in height, constructed of brick and iron, the interior of which consisting of 9 immense warehouses is subdivided into smaller deposits. These deposits are stocked with cereals of all kinds and at the moment the fire broke out there was stored produce of every description valued at some millions of dollars. The conflagration broke out in the offices of Messrs. Devoto, Balbiani and Co. and although smoking is strictly prohibited in the premises, it is supposed that it was due to the carelessness of a peon throwing a lighted cigarette on the floor. The regular fire brigades and many volunteers rushed to tender their services to help subdue the flames, and very fortunately their efforts were partially successful though handicapped at first by want of water. The losses are estimated in some 40,000 dollars, building and contents included. The market was not insured.

* *

A broken-heart is very fashionable in three volume novels but seldom to be encountered in every day life. In this matter of fact city a really romantic episode occurred lately which goes to show that chasing rags of legal currency has not, in one case at least, steeled the heart to softer impressions. He was but a tramway driver and a Neapolitan at that, she was his wife whom Providence thought fit to remove from this poor world of care much to his chagrin. Unable to live alone and bear up under his temporary bereavement, he left his employment to languish away and lament his hard fate on the cold tombstone which bore, but the name of her who had passed away, till in a moment of temporary insanity he resolved to try whether a revolver bullet would not be the means of uniting him in another world to the being he had loved so well in this. This story is told, who will point the moral and adorn the tale?

* *

The dinner-concerts which the enterprising Georges Mercer started with such success have been imitated by half the restaurant proprietors in town, and now it is difficult to partake of the evening meal without perforce listening to the strains of somebody's "famous orchestra." Music, Shakespeare tells us, has charms to soothe the savage breast, and doubtless at times when alone or in want of some soothing influence it is agreeable to dine to the tune of some popular opera or other air but it is not well to overdo these things as "tousjours perdrix" always falls on the palate at last. The worst of a craze or mania of this sort is that it always ends by being done to death and the public become tired and fly to the other extreme. No doubt the caterers know their own business best but I fancy the reaction must set in sooner or later and the business profits, like water find their own level. Moderation is a very excellent quality in all things we are told and it applies equally to orchestral dinners.

* *

The Spanish newspapers of our cosmopolitan community have been making lately a great effort to have the words of part of the Argentine National Anthem changed or erased, inasmuch as they aver that their susceptibilities and patriotic pride are wounded every time the anthem is sung. The question was taken up *con amore* by the Dons and last week, being laid before Congress, was made the subject of a most amusing speech by Dr. Lopez, and after a great deal of half-jocular discussion the matter remains entirely *in statu quo* so the haught progeny of Old Castille must still consent to allow their feeling to be harrowed and unpleasant memories recalled of the times that were, when the Spanish flag waved proudly over Buenos Aires, on every occasion of the display of Argentine patriotism. As a weekly colleague very justly remarks there is no nation to whom defeat has not come and it is by defeat that the road to victory is trod. The whole question is very ridiculous and absurd and must appear even more so to outsiders who have no knowledge or conception of the Spanish character in its hyper-sensibility to anything which touches the "dignidad de hombre" or overstrained patriotic sentiment.

* *

Many will remember the piteous sight of a tramway horse so severely injured as to be unable to move and left to suffer for more than twenty-four hours in the street at the corner of

Piedad and Reconquista, before being removed. Some years ago, the Prince of Wales saw a valuable horse injured in Rotten Row beyond hope of recovery and ordered a police constable to shoot the poor beast. The latter demurred at first, but yielding to the authority of His Royal Highness eventually fired two shots with evident intent to miss till the Prince becoming exasperated snatched the pistol from the hands of the policeman and put the beast out of misery himself. Truly a humane act, though illegal, and I am curious to know what would be the result if under similar circumstances out here, a private individual were to take the law into his own hands in the cause of humanity and prevention of cruelty to animals. I fancy it would depend to a great extent on the individuality of the person and a gringo who should he be so rash as to follow the example of the Prince of Wales might find his efforts in the cause of humanity hardly appreciated by the Comisario of the nearest section.

* *

A useful innovation and specially advantageous to suburban residents is the lighting of the clock in the Central Station after dusk. The wonder is that such has not been done before. It is very annoying to run for one's life down Piedad or Cangallo to catch the last train for anywhere, jump the rails and find that one has ample time and to spare, a discomfort which will in future be obviated by being able to see the time of night some 3 squares off instead of trusting to one's best Waterbury, or perhaps, a handy policeman.

* *

I venture to remind all votaries of Terpsichore and others interested that the third Cinderella Dance of the season takes place on Wednesday next at the Opera Italiana Hall, in Calle Cuyo. Dancing to commence punctually at 8.30 p.m.

"ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO" AND THE LAST RAID OF THE RAUQUELES

(Continued)

This time the Indians retired out of range, and the man on the grey horse began speechifying to them, pointing to us and to where the wounded men lay, and shaking his lance in our direction, but they would not come on again. He talked for some time, during which some of the natives ran out and finished off the wounded Indians with their knives, and then, seeing that none of them would try their luck with us, he rode down by himself to within a hundred yards, and shouted out—

"Let any dog of a Christian come and fight me hand to hand."

Now there happened to be a little chap among the natives called Bernardo, whom we had nicknamed Fastidio, for he was a regular little nuisance, and always kicking up a row. He was a brick maker by trade and as strong as a little bull, only about five feet high. As soon as he heard the challenge he shouted out—

"That is my man, if I can't shoot I can hit with a sabre," and out he ran to one side, waving an enormous sabre over his head and yelling to the Indian to come on, and we all stood waiting to see the fight.

The cacique did not wait to be asked twice, but set spurs to his horse when Bernardo was about seventy yards from us, and rode straight at him. We fully expected to see the lance go slap through Bernardo, but just as it appeared to touch his chest he sprang to one side and gave a most tremendous backhanded slap as the cacique passed him, cutting him open from his shoulder to his hip. The Indian dropped his lance and reins and threw his hands up over his head with a horrible yell, and then fell forward on his horse's neck, and was carried in this manner to where the others were standing.

"Que viva Fastidio!" shouted our men.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed he, "I think I gave that fellow more than he bargained for, he won't challenge anybody else for some time to come."

I should think not indeed, for it was a terrible gash, he could never get over it, we heard the thud as the sword clove its way through the flesh and bone quite plainly, it was very sharp, yet it sounded like a blow from a stick on a dry hide.

We saw the Indians close round him as his horse carried him up to them, and about half a dozen rode away with him, but he could not have gone far, he must have died soon after.

And now another seemed to go suddenly mad, a fellow on a black horse this time. He began haranguing just the same as the gentleman on the grey had done, he rode up and down the line shaking his lance both at us and his own party as well, he even caught hold of some of their horse's bridles and tried to drag them along, but they all refused, and then a kind of frenzy seized him, for he charged down upon us as hard as he could come.

"Look out!" I shouted, as I fired and missed, some one had knocked my elbow, and in another second he was amongst us, I dropped my empty rifle and let fly at him as he passed me with my revolver, which almost touched his ribs. He jumped off his horse and pulled out a long sword knife with a heavy silver han-

dle, but before he could do anything Bonafacio had sent his, which was quite as long as the Indian's (a good two feet) right through him, and the point came out nearly a span on the side near me. He turned to clear at that, and ran about six yards, when Bracamonte clove his skull with his sabre and finished him.

It is wonderful the vitality of these fellows, the flash from my revolver had burnt his skin but the bullet had not come out the other side, but yet it did not stop him, next Bonifacio's knife did not stop him, though both wounds must have been mortal, and had Bracamonte not knocked him down with the sabre he would have gone a hundred yards before he fell.

He was quite a young fellow too, not more than twenty-five, and must have been a man of rank, for he had a linen shirt on and a black cloth chiripa, and a white handkerchief round his head. He had a pair of silver spurs on which weighed a pound and two ounces each one, and a broad silver ring on his finger, these I took as my share of the spoil.

The spurs I afterwards gave away, and the ring I sent home to my mother, and she has it still. It was a broad, flat ring, with a flat square on one side of it, and on the square an embossed woman's face. The spurs were quite plain, but of good workmanship, with very large steel rowels, probably bought or taken from some Mendocino muleteer. The part which surrounded the heel was two inches wide by three-fifths of an inch thick of solid beaten silver. Two straps of raw hide above the instep and one underneath the foot kept them in place.

He also had on a broad waistbelt of prepared tiger skin, with three pockets in it with the usual things the Indians carry, a few pieces of cardo root which they carry to chew when they can get no water, as it will bring saliva into one's mouth however dry and parched it may be, two or three small red feathers tied together, doubtless a charm, but as we had proved a very bad one, two sea shells, a flint, steel, and a piece of touch-wood.

On seeing the death of this last champion the Indians who had been looking on all this time without attempting to help him, now cleared out, and we on our part now had time to attend to our wounded.

I went to Taboada.

"I am very sorry for this mishap, Don Arturo," he said, "as from the way you all knocked over the savages I think you would otherwise have had a good chance of getting your mares and cattle back, but do not count all as lost yet, for they have to cross the frontier and there are plenty of soldiers there still; and before I left town I telegraphed Colonel Racedo, who is head of the frontier in Rio Cuarto, notifying him of the invasion, and by this time all the people in the forts are on the 'qui vive' to catch them as they go out. Should the soldiers come across them they will take the spoil from them and kill a good many."

This put me in good spirits once more, I don't know how I had not thought of it before, as it was always a chance and a good one too. The troops on the frontier never could, or never did, stop the Indians from crossing inside, but they generally managed to stop them on their way out. It is easy enough for a band of savages to pass the frontier at night, as the forts were four leagues apart, but every morning a man was sent from one to the other to look for trails, and if he came across any it was immediately reported to headquarters, and from these word was sent either by telegraph or chasqui to all the outlying towns, who in their turn advised the estancias.

Taboada was very sick, he had certainly two ribs broken by his horse falling on him, besides his broken leg, and his right hand, the palm of it, was cut to pieces by the double edged lance blade, and he was also considerably bruised. We cut his boot off the broken leg, and wrapped a poncho round it, and tied another tightly round his ribs, we doctored his hand also as best we could, putting the pieces of cut flesh in their proper places, rolled a couple of handkerchiefs into a ball to put in his hand, and then tied another tightly over them to keep a pressure on the wounds.

Luis was also in a very bad way, the ball had struck him on the bone right in the centre of the chest, breaking it in. He breathed with great difficulty, we could do nothing for him, he must be taken back to town and cured there, so we made him as comfortable as possible, propping him up with saddles and ponchos for the time being.

Vittorio, of course, was dead and stiff by this time; the ball had struck him on the left temple just above the eye, knocking it out and raising a lump the size of a cricket ball on his fractured skull. We merely put a poncho over his face to keep the flies off and left him.

And now the fight was over, and when we had cooled a bit it was surprising to find how many of us were hurt. Hardly one had escaped the shower of stone balls the Indians unceasingly poured in among us during their three charges. One man had some ribs kicked in by a horse that had been struck. He admitted that he felt the blow at the time, but in the heat of the fray thought nothing of it, so we doctored him also.

The ball which broke the stock of my rifle also hit me on the arm, which now began to pain me. D. had a knock on the back of the hand which had broken the skin and now was considerably swollen. Bracamonte's hat had been knocked off his head by a ball which knocked a horse's eye out just behind him, in fact there were few who came unscathed out of that memorable fight.

But it was getting late, it was after three o'clock and terribly hot. We must get Taboada and the other wounded men to some estancia before night, as we could see there was a tremendous storm coming on. So we sent off a man to the nearest estancia to bring a cart and take them there, and I and five or six more rode down to the arroyo to have a drink and get some

water for Taboada, and also to get some meat, as the Indians had evidently been cooking when we surprised them.

We found five mares and a heifer had been killed, so we cut off sufficient for our wants, and then I had a look round to see whether they had left anything else worth taking; we found a number of Indian saddles, a lot of stone balls, each one with a string to it of about a yard long to throw it by, and about twenty yards further off we came across the dead body of Antonio. He was perfectly naked, they had taken all his clothes, mutilated him dreadfully and then cut his head off, that we never found, they had evidently thrown it into the river. Poor little chap, he was avenged. We could do nothing for him, not even bury him as we had no spade, but I made up my mind to come down and do so next day.

(To be continued)

FIRE AND FLOOD: TWO EPISODES IN A FAMILY HISTORY

I. FIRE

(Continued).

His own room was up a short flight of steps in a corner of the house, the window looking to the front patio. In a few seconds he appeared at the window with the little inlaid writing desk in his hands.

"Here you are; catch hold!" he shouted, and threw the writing desk from him, and then was seen preparing to escape through the narrow window and drop into the patio below. He appeared to hesitate, he looked back, and hung for a moment to the shutter handle. There was a dreadful crash, a column of flame and dust went skywards with a fierce roar.

The gaunt walls and rafters stood out against the sky. The bedroom window was vacant, the roof had fallen in, and George's mangled body was buried in the ruins. The last sight his eyes beheld were his mother's extended arms, the last sound which rang in his ears was his mother's shriek as she fainted away.

It is a truism that grief does not kill. Even the death of an eldest and well beloved son just arrived at man's estate will not be followed by fatal consequences to the survivors. Even the pangs of grief and unhappiness are soon mitigated in the pursuit of every day's duties and pleasures, and this might have been the lot of the Hudson family in the mud ranch in which they were now installed.

George's sad death notwithstanding it might have been, but it was not, for, alas, a greater trouble overshadowed them. They were face to face with the terror of eviction. The evil deeds that men do live after them, and so do the deeds of the gobleman man. That deed of pacto retroventa was produced against them by the executors of the late Edward Shady, and the receipt proving that the debt had been discharged was nowhere to be found.

"It was in George's writing desk, he said he put it there. I saw him take it away the night he came back after paying the money to deposit it in his desk."

"Then it must be there; look for it."

They looked and looked again, they emptied the desk, examined all the papers, and explored impossible crevices with the point of a penknife—but there was no receipt.

Tears, protestations, curses, were of no avail. The legal mind, the inexorable duties of a trust were not to be so moved. The deed of pacto retroventa must be enforced.

It was a great misfortune; worse than the fire, worse than even the death of poor George, and the time came all too soon when the red flag of the auctioneer floated over their puestos, their ranchos, and their sheep pens, and the family, with the wreck of their household goods, moved into the city, and lamed and scarred by their first mischance had to begin once more on the sea of life.

II. FLOOD

George Hudson the elder was not one of those sanguine, energetic temperaments that can beat down difficulties and reverses, and ultimately ride triumphantly over them.

Had it not been for his wife it would have been hard to foretell what his future lot might have been and that of his young family. True, to be deprived at one blow of land, and house, and stock, was a facer which would have knocked most men out of time, and that he ultimately came up smiling to renew the battle once more was entirely owing to the little woman who fought by his side. She too, had had her ambitions, and now they were temporarily buried in the grave of her son. But they were not forgotten.

She had the sanguine temperament which forbade her to cave in. She was a sensitive little body with a keen appreciation of humour, and though easily moved to tears and laughter she knew that neither would avail to keep a house over her head.

She sang with a merry, pathetic tone—

The rent, the rent, is the landlord's cry,
He won't take a tear, and he won't take a sigh.
With five hundred a year we can merrily sing
"Oh, love in a cottage is a very nice thing!"

She set herself to make the five hundred a year, or as near thereto as she could get. She advertised for pupils at a cheap rate, and got them in abundance, children of the Englishmen on the staff of the Southern

Railway who lived by the dozen both in North and South Barracas.

It was before the days of the great boom, when still Roca was President, and respectable houses were of the simple azotea type, had cross rejas in the windows, and continual pantanos before the door. For constructora banks and companies had not yet arisen to improve the architecture and double the rents of the city.

In such a house they had lived for nearly three years since the double catastrophe of fire and pacto retroventa. Hudson himself worked on the railway. The little mother, assisted now by the family, kept school, and they had gradually accumulated comforts that had sent the gobleman man into the limbo of things forgotten.

"Dear, oh, dear," said Hudson coming in one evening from his work and stamping in the patio, "this is dreadful weather. The street in front is a river, a lake, a sea. I was up to the knees for several squares."

"Yes, father," cried one of the youngsters, "and the water is washing over the roadway along the bank of the Riachuelo."

"Yes, and the next door neighbour says that they are afraid of Barracas Bridge," said another.

"There is no fear of the water coming here I hope," said the little mother.

"Pooh, nonsense!" said Hudson, "what harm will a dash of rain do; you have had a wet patio before, you will have it again."

But the mother went out to have a look in the fading light of the August evening. The rain had ceased and the sky was clearing to the westward, yet it seemed to her observant eyes that the drift of the solid water in front of the house was inwards. She stood looking at it for some time, noting a point of observance to determine whether the waters rose or fell, until she was joined by her husband and children.

"Come away in out of the wet, and give us our supper," said Hudson, "you will catch cold."

"The water is rising, George," said his wife.

"What of that? It will soon fall again."

"But if it comes into the house it will ruin all my carpets."

"That will be a pity, but it cannot be helped. Come to supper."

"Let us try and dam back the water first. Come, children, get the spades, and make an embankment in front of the door."

Hudson went grumbling for the spades, and set to work, for well he knew there would be no supper for him until his wife had her way. He threw up a bit of a dam, shut the street door, and plastered it up with mud, and thankful that nothing more could be done sat down to supper.

From time to time they had a look through the windows, from which they were unable to see clearly the progress of the flood, and as the plastered embankment held for a time, and the rain had ceased, it was a reasonable expectation that the waters would fall.

Hudson himself could believe nothing else; it was preposterous to think of a rising flood when the rain had ceased, and even if the rain continued what harm could there be of a dash of water. However, he so admired and loved his little wife that he would not give her a moment's anxiety if he could help it, so, while laughing at and ridiculing her fears, he fell to work and rolled up all the carpets, and piled them high on each other on the dining room table.

"Now, will that please you," said he, "do you think you will be able to sleep in peace, or will you send the children to sleep on the roof?"

"That will do," she answered, "let the water come now if it likes, a few inches won't spoil the furniture altogether."

In fancied security they went to bed, following their economical habit of extinguishing the lamps, for healthy and contented people need no light to sleep by, and day light at six o'clock was sufficient for all their needs.

But still the water rose, shortly after the household fell asleep the few inches of water they despised had invaded the whole house. There had been a steady south-easterly wind blowing for some weeks, and that night it blew stronger than ever, driving back the whole waters of the broad River Plate. Continuous rains had filled the channels of the upper rivers which, unable to get exit to the sea, overflowed their banks and flooded the camps for leagues and leagues around. Arroyos became broad streams, lagunas became lakes. The Barracas bridge choked up the insufficient passage, and the waters of the Riachuelo and the Plate mingled together and invaded every dwelling in the Boca and Barracas.

Still they slept on, the gentle lapping of the water being insufficient to disturb their slumbers until it became deep enough to set tables, and chairs, and boxes afloat, and the sound produced by these articles knocking against each other in their erratic passages finally roused the lightest sleeper of the house.

"George, get up; get up, I say. We are flooded out," she cried, nudging her husband.

"Eh! what do you say; the flood? You are dreaming. Do you think I am Noah?"

"Get up, I say," giving him another punch, which made him jump out of bed still half asleep.

"Oh Lord, save us; I am drowned!" he cried, and a great splash testified to the fact.

"Dear, dear; the water must be deep," cried the wife, "get the lamps lit, and don't use bad language."

For Hudson's temper was not proof against the sudden immersion from a warm bed.

"Don't you get up unless you can swim," he growled, "don't you hear me splashing about looking for the lamp?"

When the lamp was eventually lighted it showed up a scene of desolation, everything movable was afloat, and the water washed about the overhanging bed clothes. But a casual examination revealed that it was

still rising, and it would be the height of folly to suppose now that it had reached its maximum.

The children had to be looked to, and some faint attempts were made to keep them dry, their beds were lifted on to platforms of tables and chests, and they were made to remain in bed fully dressed against contingencies.

(To be continued)

ROSARIO ATHLETIC CLUB

The Annual Athletic Sports of this Club

WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday, August 30,

When the SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING of the Amateur Athletic Association of the River Plate will take place, and Eleven Championship Medals will be competed for.

PROGRAMME

- 100 YARDS, Scratch (For the Champions)
- QUARTER MILE, Scratch " "
- HALF MILE, Handicap " "
- ONE MILE, Handicap " "
- 120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, Scratch " "
- HIGH JUMP, Handicap " "
- LONG JUMP, Handicap " "
- POLE JUMP, Handicap " "
- PUTTING THE SHOT, Handicap " "
- THROWING THE HAMMER, Handicap " "
- 5 MILE BICYCLE RACE, Scratch " "
- and the Jewell Challenge Cup.
- 120 YARDS, Open Handicap.
- 220 YARDS, Handicap, Members only.
- 350 YARDS, Handicap, Members only.
- 200 YARDS, Boys' Race, Handicap.
- 100 YARDS, Boys' Race, Handicap.
- 2 MILES BICYCLE RACE, Handicap.
- VETERANS' RACE, 250 Yards, Handicap 1 1/2 yards per year.
- OBSTACLE RACE, 250 Yards.
- TUG-OF-WAR.
- CONSOLATION RACE, 350 Yards.

Entrance \$2 each event, general entry \$10.

Members 1 " " " 5.

Boys' Races \$1.

Tug-of-war \$5 per team of eight.

All entries close on the 15th of August, and in cases the fees must accompany the entry.

Entry forms can be obtained from Mr E. Danvers, Hon. Sec. A. A. A., Piedad 559, Buenos Aires, and from the Hon. Sec. of the Rosario Athletic Club, 2 Plaza Jewell, Rosario.

T. A. HALL, Hon. Sec.

Programme of a Race Meeting

TO BE HELD AT

HURLINGHAM

ON

Tuesday, 15th of August, 1893

THE BELGRANO STAKES of \$10 each with \$50 added, a Handicap for Ponies 53 in. or under; 1000 metres.

THE SELLING STAKES of \$10 each with \$50 added, for Ponies 56 in. or under; weight for inches, winners extra: 56 in. Ponies to be sold for \$100 to carry 75 kilos, if for \$75 70 kilos, for \$50 65 kilos; 1000 metres.

THE HURDLE STAKES of \$10 each with \$50 added, a Handicap for Ponies 56 in. or under; 2000 metres.

THE MAIDEN STAKES of \$10 each with \$50 added, a Handicap for Ponies 56 in. or under which having run at Hurlingham have not won there; 1000 metres.

THE TALLYHO STAKES of \$25 each with \$200 added for the winner, the second saves his stake, a Steeplechase for Horses which have been fairly hunted with the Buenos Aires Drag (thoroughbreds excepted); weight for age, horses of 6 years and over 78 kilos, of 5 years and over 75 kilos, of 4 years and over 72 kilos; 3000 metres. A certificate, from the master, to be presented at time of entry, certifying that each horse entered has been fairly hunted.

THE POLO STAKES of \$10 each with \$50 added, a Handicap for Polo Ponies 56 in. or under; 1200 metres.

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.

London Agents: Messrs BATES, HENDY & Co., 37 Walbrook from whom back numbers of this paper can be obtained

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Montevideo (12 months)	5 gold
Camp, post free (12 months)	16 m/n
Europe	1 guinea

All orders to be accompanied by subscriptions, which are payable in advance.

River Plate Sport and Pastime

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1893.

SPORTING NOTES

The want of some sort of barrier or rope to keep the spectators off the field of play was very noticeable in the two football matches played at Flores on Sunday. On one occasion particularly, when a run was quite spoilt by the crowd standing some yards over the line, two children upset the player with the ball and got knocked down themselves. A temporary rope barrier would be found a great improvement to the Flores football ground.

.

The Lomas Athletic Club's Concert will be held in the Italian Hall at Lomas on Friday the 21st. The programme, which contains some twenty pieces, is most attractive, and as the proceeds of the concert go towards the funds for building the pavilion the Italian Hall should be crowded on the occasion.

.

Articles have lately appeared in several English papers discussing the probability of the continuance of the rage for golf. "Will it have its day?" people ask. "Or will it go on increasing in popularity?" This is a difficult question to answer, for nothing is so fickle as public fancy, but if it were possible to wager on the subject one might safely bet that its day would at least be a very long one, and that it has not yet reached anything like the zenith of its popularity.

.

That almost every man or woman who takes to golf seriously becomes so enthusiastic about it is surely a proof that it is really a good game in spite of what the uninitiated, who are so ready to laugh, may say about it. Lawn Tennis created at first the same furore some years back as golf is making now, and Lawn Tennis still continues to flourish and be popular, so why should not golf.

.

I see that there is trouble at home owing to one gentleman designating another a 'harmless idiot' because he was in the custom of travelling to the sea coast with a view to walking about in a scarlet flannel coat, thus eccentrically garbed he was said to arm himself with a metal headed stick and to wander by the sea side in pursuit of a small globe consisting of some sort of hard composition. When he failed in striking the small sphere with the metal headed stick he was guilty of language which describes the stoppage of water.

.

The programme for the race meeting to be held at Hurlingham on August 15th will be found in another column. The steeplechase for horses regularly hunted with the Drag will be an exceptionally interesting one, and will, I hope, be the means of increasing the entries for the Ayrshire Cup which is run a month later. The events for ponies should suit most owners and attract plenty of entries.

.

A Racquet Handicap Tournament for Singles and Doubles will be played at Hurlingham during August, entries having to be sent in before

Monday, July 31st. The Handicaps and all further particulars regarding the tournament will appear in this paper on Wednesday, August 2nd. Entries for the Doubles must be made in pairs, the entrance fees for one event being \$3, for the two events \$5. Entries must be sent to either Messrs F. Forde, F. Furber, or R. A. Sumner.

.

Sr. Manuel J. Lainez has imported the Hackney Lock Harkaway by Pioneer out of Widgeon by Denmark. Sr. Lainez purchased two other hackneys, one of them Gleaner, a winner of prizes, but they died on the voyage out; though luckily they were insured. Lock Harkaway is a three-year-old, a brown, and a rare shaped horse.

.

Hermit blood is now so eagerly sought after by breeders here that Mr. Shand's horse, Sweet Willie by Hermit—Perfume, should not be missed by intending purchasers. Sweet Willie is a very good looking horse of the beautiful Hermit chesnut colour, and he is in his prime for stud purposes. He will be on view at Messrs Bullrich's from to-morrow for about a week, after which he will be sold by auction to the highest bidder.

.

The offices of the Kennel Club have been removed to Piedad 559, Mr. J. O'Donoghue having resigned the Secretaryship, and Mr. H. H. Ewen having succeeded him in the post. At a committee meeting held on Monday a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr O'Donoghue for his services since the formation of the Club. Arrangements for the Kennel Club's dog show are progressing, and it is almost certain that the 7th, 8th and 9th of September will be the dates on which the show will be held.

.

I have already written in some of the first numbers of the "Sport and Pastime," a great deal about the duties of the various numbers of a polo team in a match, but as polo is yet a young game, and with some clubs here at any rate played in rather loose fashion I think the letter to a young polo player, written by Mr J. Moray Brown in Bailey's and published by us in another column, will be read by old and young players alike with exceptional interest. Mr. Moray Brown is such an old hand at, and keen observer of, the royal game that what he says about it may be taken as most valuable information to those who wish to play the game properly.

.

I would especially recommend his advice to Nos 1 and 2 as regards playing into each other's hands. Nos. 1 so often ride their back on to their No. 2 that instead of clearing the road they really bar it. The advice therefore Mr Brown gives to Nos. 1 to always get on the right side of the man they wish to hustle, and to Nos. 2 to hit the ball to the side most easy for their Nos. 1 to ride the ball away from, is advice it does not occur to many men to give, but which at the same time is most essential to be followed by forwards who wish to attack with any degree of success.

.

The Buenos Aires L. T. C.'s Lawn Tennis tournament at Cinco Esquinas, which was commenced on July the 6th is not yet finished so I cannot give the results as promised last week. The finals will probably be played to-morrow afternoon.

.

Col. North, who is not in very good luck this season, is most unfortunate with the horses he has sent over to run in the United States. One has died, and the others have as yet been beaten in every race in which they have started. This is to be much regretted, as Col. North sent his horses from purely sporting motives, and it would be therefore pleasanter to read of their success occasionally.

.

The Beagles met on the 16th at their new Kennels in Calle Saavedra, Belgrano, from where they ran almost straight to Vicente Lopez the run finishing at the Pigeon Shooting Club's grounds there. A rather large field was out, and all seemed to enjoy the run. The hounds ran a good pace, and only were at fault twice casting themselves very prettily and soon hitting off the line again on each occasion, in fact all though the spin they ran exceptionally well, and gave their followers plenty of music, and few will deny that a beagle can give finer music than any other hound.

Some time ago I suggested that it would be much better if the Rowing Clubs of the River Plate were to form a Union and hold a yearly regatta under its auspices, instead of each Club having its own regatta as at present, with no officially recognised championship meeting. I now see that there is some chance of this suggestion taking shape, and that the various rowing clubs here are thinking of uniting for the purpose. As pointed out at the time, if every member of the five clubs were to subscribe annually a few cents each, a very large sum would result for the necessary expenses.

.

The Ruderverein Teutonia has invited all the rowing clubs in the River Plate to take part in a long distance race on the 10th of September. The course to be rowed will start from the Teutonia Club House, by the Rio Lujan, Abra Nueva, Reculada, Capitan, Parana to the Cruz Colorada, the return journey being over the same water. The race will be rowed in inrigged fours, a maximum crew of six men being allowed. Each Club can send as many boats as it wishes. The entries will close on the 31st of July, and the names of the competitors must be sent in before the 31st of August. The Ruderverein Teutonia will give a trophy to the Club which wins the race, and medals to each of the crew in the winning boat. The race promises to be the most interesting aquatic event we have had for some time.

.

The Columbia Skating Rink continues to be as well attended as ever. Last Friday the benefit in favour of the German Hospital attracted many well known members of that nationality, and last Sunday the special Tombola party was equally successful.

I hear from Montevideo also that the two new rinks lately opened there are crowded at all times, roller skating having become as great an amusement with our friends across the water as on this side.

.

As so many corks are Sunday after Sunday endeavouring to win races here, but unsuccessfully, owing to their poor legs not allowing them to be properly trained, many owners will be glad to hear of the following curious method of training horses whose legs are too bad to stand work when the ground is hard. Instead of making them canter and gallop they are made to swim! The action of swimming, it is said, calls into play all the muscles exercised in fast work on the turf, and a quarter of a mile in the water is equivalent to five or six times the distance on land. Who invented the system is not said, but years ago Captain Machell practised it in Ireland. He had a chaser with such sorry joints that its breakdown seemed imminent; but the horse could gallop and jump, and he got through several races by the expedient of training him in a canal. When driven in the animal's first endeavour was not unnaturally to get out again, and to prevent this a man with a pole was stationed on each bank. By this the horse was guided onwards until it was thought he had been in long enough and gone a sufficient distance. Besides exercising the muscles and clearing the wind the practice is beneficial, because cold water is an excellent thing for the legs.

.

For the above information I am indebted to "Rapier," who has an interesting paragraph for trainers on timing races. He writes that he had a letter from Mr. Marcus Verall about timing races which suggests a rather interesting experiment. Readers know my views as to value of the time test. As I have before remarked, Lonely, one of the poorest of Oaks winners, galloped the distance in less time by over two seconds than Ormonde, the best, or about the best, of Derby winners. That is significant, and as for the absurd idea of the best horse necessarily making the best time, it must be remembered that good horses often win races without being extended; so that the time they take is no sort of proof of their capacity. My correspondent writes, however, "I would suggest that the Derby be timed each half-mile. The time should of course be from post to post, and I mention this because I recollect one race when Lord Stamford objected in consequence of the horses having been started in front of the post, though the objection was not entertained, as it was made too late. I have often, also, seen the start from eighty to one hundred yards behind the post. It will probably be found the faster the first half-mile the slower the time, and vice-versa."

Boots.

FOOTBALL

ASSOCIATION FIXTURES

JULY
 Sun. 23—Quilmes C. v. Lomas A.C., at Quilmes.
 Sun. 30—Quilmes C. v. B. A. E. H. School, at Quilmes.

AUGUST
 Sun. 6—B. A. and R. Ry. v. Quilmes C.
 Tues. 15—Montevideo v. Buenos Aires, at Montevideo.
 Tues. 15—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. E. H. School.
 Sun. 20—Flores A.C. v. Quilmes C.
 Sun. 20—Lomas A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry.
 Sat. 26—B. A. and R. Ry. v. B. A. E. H. School.
 Sun. 27—United Railways v. United Clubs.
 Wed. 30—B. A. E. H. School v. Flores A.C.
 Wed. 30—Lobos A.C. v. Quilmes C., at Quilmes.

SEPTEMBER
 Sun. 3—Lomas A.C. v. Quilmes C.
 Fri. 8—B. A. E. H. School v. Quilmes C.
 Fri. 8—Flores A.C. v. B. A. and R. Ry.

RUGBY FIXTURES

JULY
 Sun. 30—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Lomas.

AUGUST
 Sun. 6—London Bank F.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Lomas.
 Tues. 15—England and Ireland v. Scotland and Wales
 Sun. 27—Buenos Aires F.C. v. Quilmes C., at

ASSOCIATION

The following table shows the position of the five clubs in the Argentine Association Football League to date:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Lomas	8	7	0	1	15
Flores	8	4	4	0	8
Quilmes	6	2	1	3	7
E. High School	7	1	4	2	4
B. A. and R. Ry.	7	0	5	2	2

FLORES A.C. v. Lomas A.C.

This match was played at Flores on Sunday immediately after the Intercity Rugby match in the presence of some 300 very enthusiastic spectators.

Flores won the toss and played the first half with the wind in their favour. At the start Flores went away, but were stopped just when they began to look dangerous; Guy and Syer here putting in a lot of good work, the latter passing well to Gahan who put in a clinker which was magnificently saved by Carter, who however slipped down and left an easy chance to Wilson which he promptly availed himself of amidst tremendous applause. From the restart Lomas went away, and almost scored from a scrimmage in front of Flores goal, the shot just clearing the bar. From the kick off Lomas' right wing got possession, and Harry Anderson centering beautifully, G. Leslie put it through making the score level. From this to the end of the first half the game was very level, and exceedingly fast, the superior condition of the Lomas men telling as the game proceeded. As the teams left the field they were repeatedly cheered the spectators evidently being well pleased with the evenness of the game.

There can be little said about the second half, the Lomas men playing with the wind held their opponents almost the whole time, and only faulty shooting accounted for the small score. About ten minutes from time G. Leslie centred well across goal, and the back missing his kick, F. Jacobs did the needful, Lomas winning one of the best fought and fastest games as yet played here. For the winners Carter was good in goal but Rath was the best man on the field, clearing magnificently time after time; Brooking played a good game at half, but he must learn to keep well clear of his backs. Of the forwards Nobili was the pick, but he should pass more. The two Leslies seemed to ignore the fact that there was a right wing, and shot many times when they should have passed. Jacobs and Anderson played a good and hard game, Anderson's runs up the touch line were very neatly made. Fowler was distinctly good in goal for Flores. Gordon was a good back, but we have never seen Knox miss so many kicks. Murphy and Macadam were very good at half, the latter being everywhere, stopping and passing in good style. Syer was the pick of the forwards, breaking away time after time, while Guy, Gahan and Gifford were very useful. Wilson was good, and with more practice will make a very dangerous man. There were two noticeable things in the match. First, the friendly spirit in which it was played, and second the impartiality shown by the spectators.

The teams were as follows:

Flores—
 Goal—H. Fowler.
 Backs—T. V. M. Knox, F. Gordon.
 Half backs—M. Hughes, M. Macadam, J. Murphy.
 Forwards—B. Syer, F. Gahan, H. Wilson, B. B. Guy, R. Gifford.

Lomas—
 Goal—F. X. Carter.
 Backs—P. M. Rath, C. W. Reynolds.
 Half-backs—T. Brooking, P. L. G. Bridger, A. Buchanan.
 Forwards—H. Anderson, W. Leslie, G. Leslie, F. H. Jacobs, L. Nobili.
 Referee—Mr J. Flint.

LOMAS v. QUILMES.

The above match will be played at Quilmes, on Sunday, July 23. The Lomas team will consist of the following;—

Goal—F. X. Carter.
 Backs—P. M. Rath, C. W. Reynolds.
 Half backs—A. Buchanan, P. L. G. Bridger, T. Bridger.
 Forwards—G. Leslie, L. Nobili, W. Leslie, F. H. Jacobs, H. B. Anderson.

RUGBY

BUENOS AIRES F. C. v. ROSARIO F. C.

The return match between the teams representing the above cities took place on Sunday last at Flores, in the presence of more than three hundred spectators. The weather was everything that could be desired for football, cool, crisp, and delightfully clear.

We had looked forward to this match, and anticipated a good exhibition of the old game, which is so full of happy remembrances to all football men. We must admit that in this respect we were disappointed. Both clubs were well represented, but neither produced their best team. Some well known faces were conspicuous by their absence from both clubs.

The game played on Sunday, although resulting, as it did, in a win for Buenos Aires F. C. by 1 goal and 5 tries to nil, was not a satisfactory one. First and foremost let us say that it was a game played almost altogether by the forwards from first to last, and even then not well played by them. We noticed several times during the match fine opportunities for the back division, which were never availed of on account of the selfishness the forwards of both sides showed in trying to retain the ball instead of heeling out as they might have done. This fault was perhaps more noticeable on the part of the Buenos Aires team, and is fairly shown by the fact that of the six tries obtained, we find five of them were gained by the forwards and only one by the back division. Individually the Buenos Aires forwards played splendidly, as a team they were very inferior to their opponents, who kept better together, and showed more combination all through the match. Buenos Aires won from the superiority of the individual players, not from the harmony of the whole team working together.

Football to-day is so much faster than it was in days gone by that it is difficult to distinguish in the game the men who do the most for their respective sides, but in our judgment there was one man on the field who showed himself superior to all the others, and that was Westray for Rosario. From the beginning to the end of the match he played a brilliant and magnificent game, seldom made a mistake of judgment in kicking, always gained ground when he got the ball, and was next to impossible to pass. We wondered why this player was placed in the position of half back instead of three quarter, as we feel sure had he been in the latter position the Buenos Aires team would have had a harder task before them than they had.

Foremost amongst the Buenos Aires forwards we noticed Goodfellow as playing in his usual dashing style. The try gained by this player, from which Fothergill kicked a goal, was gained after a long run right through the Rosario team. Anderson, Earnshaw, and Frost also did good work for Buenos Aires, while the pick of the Rosario forwards were Bruce, Stewart, and Boardman.

In the back division, Thomson, Fothergill, and Lees all played well, but were ably opposed by Bury, Westray, and Beaumont, representing the Rosario F.C.

The tries for Buenos Aires F. C. were gained by Frost (2), Goodfellow (2), Lees and Anderson (1 each.)

The teams were as follows—

Rosario F.C.
 Back—B. Williamson.
 Three-quarter backs—H. Bury, A. Anderson, J. Beaumont.
 Half backs—T. W. Westray, H. Holloway.
 Forwards—A. Stewart, T. Hall, R. Bruce, A. Leslie, M. M. Graham, T. Fitzgerald, B. Holloway, R. Verschoyle, T. W. Boardman.

Buenos Aires F.C.
 Back—F. E. Jones (captain).
 Three-quarter backs—G. A. Thomson, F. H. Jacobs, F. W. Fothergill, E. L. Wilson.
 Half backs—J. Tait, T. M. Lees.
 Forwards—G. S. Anderson, L. Corry-Smith, A. A. G. Goodfellow, G. C. Kennard, J. D. Frost, J. Earnshaw, A. Thornton, Briggs.

POLO

QUILMES CLUB.

The polo match between members of the Q.C. over thirty years and under that age came off last Sunday at Quilmes. After some little discussion as to ages the following sides faced each other:

Over 30	Under 30
1. W. L. Morkill	1. J. Lean, jun.
2. J. Bennett	2. F. J. Bennett
3. H. Henry	3. A. M. Hudson
T. Murray (back)	W. D. Bailey (back)

In the first quarter the old hands scored a goal, hit by J. Bennett, this being the only score made during the period.

In the second quarter, however, matters were reversed, the juniors playing up better scored two goals, hit by Messrs F. Bennett and A. M. Hudson respectively, whilst

the old stagers scored only one, which was hit by Morkill, thus leaving the game 3 to 2 at the call of time.

After this the sides had to be split up owing to J. Bennett not being able to continue playing and Henry having no mount. F. J. Bennett went over to the old hands and with this assistance they managed to score another goal and made the game 3 all.

In the last quarter each side again scored a goal, so the game was left a tie. It was then decided to play the match out, and very shortly F. J. Bennett hit the winning goal, leaving the final score 5 to 4 in favour of the old hands.

The game all through was fairly fast, and there was a good deal of fast galloping, the ground being in very good condition.

GOLF

During the long spell of dry weather golf was popularly supposed to be lying dormant owing to the unplayable state of the greens all over the country. I was much surprised, therefore, on Sunday last, while doing a morning spin in Belgrano, to see collected on a putting green several boys, and a few minutes later two men appear with clubs in their hands, which they gave up to their respective caddies and started off to play over a most sporting course of nine holes. The usual scarcity of hazards cannot, as in most links here, be complained about, but as a plan of the whole course is promised for next issue it will be better to keep a full description until then. The green is by no means an easy one, but in time a great improvement may be looked for as it gets more played on.

The club is not strictly speaking a private one; every one who plays there pays 50 cents a day to Mr Sumner or Mr Clarke, who spend these funds on the improvement of the links, which start alongside Mr Clarke's house. Some scoring cards are being printed, giving a plan of the links, which can be had on application to Mr Clarke, Mr Sumner, Mr Tulloch or in this office. On feast days and holidays there are always ten or a dozen caddies who have been well trained by the local players, some of whom show great promise, judging from a foursome I saw between Dr Shadbolt and Mr Sumner and Messrs Tulloch and Clunie. Mr Sumner's driving was particularly noticeable for length and discretion, while his partner, who is a beginner, helped him well in the short game. Messrs Tulloch and Clunie won, the former, for a complete novice, shows signs of becoming a credit to his links.

Messrs Williamson and Gumpert were also out for two rounds, the former, though not playing up to form, won. Mr Gumpert is persevering and improving, in time he will be heard of as picking up a handicap.

The most delightful thing about the Belgrano links was to see two ladies playing the noble and ancient game.

It is proposed, as soon as the putting greens can be got in order, to hold an open handicap meeting, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Cañada de Gomez

July 17, 1893.

Yesterday a most interesting, and I may say exciting, sporting event came off here. It should have been held the Sunday before but was postponed on account of the sad death of Tom Parry.

The event which I describe was a match arranged between Messrs Russel England and H. Doddington to race over a steeplechase course chosen from the two polo grounds at Cañada. The horses matched were Mr England's picao Tilbury Nogo and Mr Doddington's bayo Coco, distance more or less a mile and three-quarters, catch weights, owners up. A large concourse of natives lined the banks of the arroyo where the big jump was taken, and on the ground were ladies and most of the Englishmen in the town. The course was five times over the arroyo, with a jump in and out of a sheep corral. Not a difficult course, but still quite enough to try the stamina of both ponies and riders. After the preliminary canter, Robinson started, and England got best away, but the first ditch was reached by both almost simultaneously. Still England went to the fore, and the bayo making a mistake at the real water jump, he increased his lead. On arriving at the corral the bayo refused three times, and Tilbury Nogo jumping in and out like a cat came round to the water again. The bank was down a decline and a most difficult take off. He took the declivity, and then, by my measurement, jumped at least seventeen feet. He then won as he liked. The bayo following on, pecked and rolling over, gave his rider a ducking, but luckily nothing more.

Both horses were well ridden and every one enjoyed the sport thoroughly. These events should be of more common occurrence. Mr Doddington is not satisfied with his defeat and I learn that a match under similar conditions is to take place in four weeks time, but it is possible that it may resolve itself into a general entry of ponies. If so all the better.

After the race a rattling knock up at polo took place between the following teams:

La Administracion	All Comers
Robinson	Dickson
Leared	Sweetman
Owen	Forbes
Doddington	England.

the Administracion just coming off victorious.

RACING

PALERMO—JULY 16.

We half expected on Sunday last to see something exciting happen in the Premio Iniciacion in which it was said a Jockey ring had been formed to upset Etoile, and in which many thought the unknown daughter of Orbit and Absala, Alina, would beat the invincible filly of Sr. Acebal. Etoile, however, won her race as she has won all the others in which she has taken part, Alina finishing second to her, and added another seven thousand and odd dollars to her already large sum of winnings. Alina is a nice filly and she will prove a dangerous opponent if all goes well with her. Her dam Absala is a french bred horse, by Milan II out of Absolution, which ran well in France in the year 1886, and we think we are right in saying that Alina is her first foal born in this country.

The remaining events in the programme do not call for any special comment other than their detailed descriptions given below, when t be the last race which furnished the best finish of the day. With the exception of Santa Lucia, who got off very badly, the field ran very close together, Guerrillero coming with a fine rush at the finish and winning a capital race from Prometeo and Satanella

Cham and Porvenir being trained in the the same stable was the cause of some confusion in the first race. Porvenir finished third to Cham, so no dividend was paid on the former, the pair being placed as one in the betting. Corresponsal therefore who finished fourth, earned place money, but as his number was not put up by the judges, many who had taken tickets on him threw them away or tore them up, so the Jockey Club must have reaped considerable profits thereby.

Details of the racing follow:—

PREMIO CHIVILCOY, a handicap for horses which have not won more than \$5000, \$1500 to the 1st, \$150 to the 2nd, 1600 metres.

Table listing race results for Premio Chivilcoy, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

Acclamacion ran in front till well in the straight where Cham was sent along, and after easily disposing of Anacoreta, won by nearly a length, a distance which also separated second and third. Montevideo was left at the post.

As Cham and Porvenir are trained in the same stable, third money was paid on Corresponsal who finished fourth.

Tickets—Cham with 1039 win and 1585 place, Anacoreta 806—990, Corresponsal 316—503, Connetable 85—120, Liniers 226—364, Montevideo 903—1051, Pertoldi 564—1175, Junio 309—415, Never Mind 104—97, Acclamacion 70—102, Chiquito 261—423. Totals 4683—6825.

Dividends—Cham \$8.11 win and 3.28 place, Anacoreta 4.06 place, Corresponsal 6.06 place.

PREMIO SALTO, a handicap, \$2000 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd, 1100 metres.

Table listing race results for Premio Salto, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

After a long delay at the post, Huracan jumped away in front, and led from Siva and Marionette. The last named was beaten in the straight, where Siva took the lead from Huracan, and eventually won by a length. Florido and Huracan ran a close race for second honours which resulted in a dead heat.

Tickets—Siva with 742 win and 743 place, Huracan 1052—1255, Florido 2198—2039, Holland 323—552, Paysandu 858—1086, Prometeo 857—949, Danton 1026—1571, Marionette 193—422, Santa Fe 122—223, Veterano 137—282, Smiling Lass 625—654. Totals 8183—9776.

Dividends—Siva \$19.72 win and 6.27 place, Florido 3.55 place, Huracan 4.44 place.

PREMIO INICIACION, for two-year-olds, colts 55 kilos, fillies 53 kilos, \$7689 with the entries to the 1st, \$1965 to the 2nd, \$786 to the 3rd, 1600 metres

Table listing race results for Sr. E. Acebal's ch f Etoile, by WhipperIn—Dichosa, 53 k.

On settling down Alina took up the running from The Masher with Etoile lying third and Cero last. So they ran for about four hundred metres when Etoile passed first The Masher, then Alina. After getting in front the invincible daughter of WhipperIn never left the issue of the race in doubt and won easily from Alina, who kept her position of second to the finish, by three lengths, Cero was third about three lengths behind Alina.

Tickets—Etoile 8554, Alina 4198, Cero 853, The Masher 377. Total 13982. Dividend—Etoile \$2.94.

PREMIO BARADERO, a handicap for two-year-olds, which have run, \$2,000 to the 1st, \$300, to the 2nd, 300 metres.

Table listing race results for Premio Baradero, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

Maybloom was in front till reaching the paddock where he was beaten and Malakoff then took the lead to win by a length from Maybloom who finished half a length in front of Carnot.

Tickets—Malakoff with 3420 win and 3006 place, Maybloom, 1410—1585, Carnot 1707—1993, Alejandria 2747—3732, Danseuse 452—547, Chimpance 399—731, Clarette 740—1045, Friedland 519—839, W. Gillmore and Prim 467—779. Totals 11961—13658.

Dividends: Malakoff \$6.11 win and 3.26 place, Maybloom 4.40 place, Carnot 3.90 place.

PREMIO TANDIL, a handicap, \$3000 to the 1st, \$300 to the 2nd, 2200 metres.

Table listing race results for Premio Tandil, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

Sucré made the running to the last turn in which he was passed by Anacoreta who eventually won by a length, half a length separated second and third.

Tickets—Anacoreta with 342 win and 494 place, Sucré 2975—3326, Phoebus 1293—1956, Amazon 2433—1841, Puygaveau 1700—1527, Nautilus 1812—2234, Alerta 1128—1234, Fergus 416—613, Email 163—213. Totals 12,312—13,438.

Dividends—Anacoreta \$64.800 win and 10.52 place, Sucré 3.26 place, Phoebus 4.15 place.

PREMIO TURY, for maiden two-year-olds, colts 52 kilos, fillies 50 kilos, \$180 to the 1st, \$180 to the 2nd, 1100 metres

Table listing race results for Premio Tury, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

Table listing race results for Sr. E. Acebal's ch f Siempreviva, by Kingshill—La Memorable, 50 k.

Relnu made the running as far as the paddock, where Siempreviva went to the front to win by more than a length from Victoria, who was half a length in front of Speculation at the finish. Buenos Aires was left at the post.

Tickets—Siempreviva with 429 win and 745 place, Victoria 986—790, Speculation 401—444, Buenos Aires 2132—1861, Floridor 911—965, Mistral 471—438, Light-heart and Relnu 1167—1484, Ortiga 1220—1158, Thebis 2105—2219, Maria 309—319. Totals 10,131—10,373.

Dividends—Siempreviva \$42.50 win and 8.58 place, Victoria 8.20 place, Speculation 13.04 place.

PREMIO AZUL, a Handicap, \$2000 to the 1st, \$200 to the 2nd, 1600 metres.

Table listing race results for Premio Azul, including names of horses, jockeys, and finishing positions.

Financiera made most of the running from Prometeo till nearly opposite the stands. where she was done with, and Guerrillero, with a well timed effort, rushed to the front, and gained the verdict by a length; half a length separated second and third.

Tickets—Guerrillero with 738 win and 695 place, Prometeo 1237—1086, Satanella 3626—2764, Santa Lucia 3248—2148, Monk 3079—2412, Financiera 830—884, Sobremonte 610—624, Frobisher 690—839, Corresponsal 561—669, Pluton 642—712, Email 196—207. Totals 14,651—13,080.

Dividends—Guerrillero \$35.72 win and 8.93 place, Prometeo 6.43 place, Satanella 3.34 place.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

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

A fortnight ago it will be remembered that we said that Mr Edward Casey, president of the Abasto de Carne Company, had written to the Minister of Public Works complaining of the existence of an epizooty in the cattle in the partido of Mar Chiquita, and especially on the estancia La Armonia, which belonged to the late Sr. M. J. Cobos. Mr Casey made his complaint in the interest of those he represents, as in that district a large number of cattle have been purchased for exportation. After a careful investigation of the stock and camps of the Estancia La Armonia and neighbourhood, Dr Bernier has reported on them as follows:—

1. That the mortality amongst the cattle in Mar Chiquita he considers to have arisen from the great scarcity of grass, together with the intense colds of the winter.

2. That the parasites encountered in the bodies of animals examined are not in sufficient number to account for the death of a single animal.

Dr Bernier's report is a very long and detailed one, based on examination of the stock and camps of Sres. Cobo, La Armonia, E. Manuel Aguirre, and Sra. Rosa Ibañez de Anchorena, where he found the condition of the animals as follows:—

Table showing conditions of animals: In very bad condition (10%), In bad condition (25%), In fair condition (40%), In good condition (15%), In very good condition (10%).

Since the end of April Sr Cobo has lost 1200 head, and his cattle, chiefly young among cattle and cows and calves, are now dying at the rate of fifteen or twenty per day.

There have this year arrived in this country 52,000 emigrants. Before the end of the year it is expected that this total will reach a hundred thousand.

The Rural Society of Chascomus have issued invitations to the estancieros and agriculturists of the district to take part in a fair to be held on the 1st and 2nd of August. This will be the thirty-sixth fair held by the Chascomus Rural Society.

The Petition of the Entre Rios Argentine Extract of Meat Co. and Sociedad Argentina de Carnes Conservadas asking for the abolition of the decree obliging them to pay the exportation tax on the sub-products of jerked beef has not been granted. The custom houses have been ordered to enforce payment of the sums the collection of which had been temporarily suspended.

A machine invented by an individual in Montevideo for destroying ants appears to have given good results. An experiment was lately tried with the machine, and the whole of the ants in the nest experimented upon were found to be quite dead when the nest was dug up after the experiment, which was made in the presence of Sr Pons, President of the Rural Association, and other important personages, who all testify to the efficacy of the invention. A really reliable destructor of ants will come as an immense boon to agriculturists and sportsmen alike.

The price of hay still seems to be high, but we may expect soon to see it selling in Buenos Aires at a lower price. It is a pity straw is so difficult to get in town at this time, as it would in many cases well take the place of hay. Sixty dollars may be reckoned the average price for best hay in Buenos Aires, and fifty dollars shipped in Rosario. The drought in England has been the cause of a large quantity of hay being shipped there.

Forage is so scarce and expensive in France that the French Minister of War has had to order the elimination of all horses unfit for war service over and above the effective. Almost similar steps have also had to be taken in Germany and Italy.

We read however that in Switzerland, where the number of horses belonging to the State is about 480, the authorities think there is no need to trouble about the forage question so far as their horses are concerned, although the matter has been brought before them in another and very curious manner. The Swiss Govern-

in ent-manufacturers, with native cattle, the preserved meat for its army, the Rorschach factory, supplying it with an article of a much superior quality to American and Argentine preserved meat. The Berne farmers have proposed to the militia department to sell it cheaply several thousand head of cattle which they want to get rid of owing to the scarcity of forage. This offer was refused on account of the season not being suitable for preserving, and the storehouses being full.

The municipal fathers of Rio de Janeiro have reduced the price of fresh beef at S. Diogo so low as to render the importation of cattle from Argentina unprofitable. This will throw the Rio people once more into the arms of the Minas stock raisers.

We read in the "Live Stock Journal" that during the early part of June Mr Donald MacLellan made a very important purchase for exportation here, of three young Shorthorn cows with their calves from the celebrated herd of Booth cattle at West Dereham Abbey, the property of Mr Hugh Aylmer. They comprise—Riby Louise, a beautiful rich roan cow from the renowned Riby family, with her bull calf, a very magnificent young animal by the Broughton Prince Consort 53,441, who is one of the grandest sires of the present time; Riby Rose, a splendid young red cow from the same tribe, with a grand red bull calf by Royal Fame 52,035, who has done so much good service in this herd, and is, in fact, the best sire Mr Aylmer has ever used, besides which he has been let for service at the Shaw Farm, Windsor, and also to Warlaby; and Golden Lady, a grand roan cow of the G tribe, which at the Aylesby sale averaged £279 6s. each, with her heifer calf. Royal Bliss, the sire of this cow, was of the Broughton family, and after being let for service at Her Majesty's Shaw Farm, Windsor, and having been much used at home, was purchased by Lord Polwarth at a very high price. The animals, says our contemporary, have been chosen with the greatest care. They are, indeed, a very choice lot, and will undoubtedly be the means of increasing the reputation of this already far-famed herd, and also will do great credit to the keen judgment of the purchaser.

The committee consisting of Messrs Newton, Arribalzaga, and Bandrix, which we mentioned as having been formed by the Liga Agraria for the purpose of trying to obtain from the Southern Railway a reduction on the freights for animals which have to be removed from one camp to another in search of pasture and for "epidemia" hides, have received an answer from the manager of the Southern Railway, Mr Barrow, who replied that his company will make a reduction of twenty per cent on the freight of animals, moved on account of the drought, to any station as far as the Rio Salado, on the understanding that every remittance should consist of at least two hundred head of cattle, or of a thousand sheep. As regards "epidemia" hides, Mr Barrow said he could not see his way to lower the freight on them, as in many cases they fetch better prices than the "consumo" hides. The committee, however, intend to insist on a reduction on the freights of the former class of hides.

It is indeed satisfactory to see the large number of pedigree shorthorn bulls and cows now being imported into this country. The following is a list of pedigree exportation certificates granted by the Shorthorn Society from May 2nd to May 30th, 1893 for South America:—

Duke of Underley 10th 62,460 and Grand Duke 55th 60,911, bred by the Earl of Bective; Barming Fogga-thorpe, bred by Mr. Leney; Lady Bickerstaffe 13th, bred by Colonel Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B.; Emperor of Waterloo 11th 60,772, bred by Sir John Swinburne, Bart.; Bright Daisy and Princess of May, bred by Mr. W. T. Tallbot-Crosbie; Baron Barclay 63,631, Champion's Heir 63,770, and Golden Duke 64,090, bred by Mr. John Barnes; Belvedere 63,688, bred by Mr. W. Peterkin; County Councillor 2nd 62,341, bred by Mr. J. Waind; Duke of Barrington 37th 63,894, Earl of Fawsley 23rd 63,943, and Earl of Fawsley 24th 63,944, bred by Mr. H. J. Sheldon; Clipper 63,803, Money 64,455, and Onward 64,488, bred by Mr. D. Cameron; Favorite Duke 29th, bred by Mrs. C. H. Stopford-Sackville; Field Marshal 64,024, Lofty 64,271, Prince Adeline 64,558, Red Duke 64,634, and Roan Duke 64,669, bred by Lord Lovat; Fitz-Fife, bred by Mr. John Handley; Lochresque 64,270 and Masher 64,408, bred by Mr. C. M. Cameron; Magnet 64,381, Mohawk 64,448, Nonesuch, 63,048, and Rosebery 64,696, bred by Her Majesty the Queen; Marquis of Worcester 64,402, bred by Mr. T. T. Baker; Mountain Lord 64,466, bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis; Oxford Duke of Calthwaite 15th 63,069, bred by Mr. Joseph Harris; Prince Edward 64,574 bred by Mr. J. D. Fletcher; Red Knight 64,639 bred by Mr. J. Mac William; Rosedale Bangle 64,698, bred by Mr. C. W. Brierley; Shooting Star 63,354, bred by Mr. Henry Webb; Wild Fire 65,033, bred by Mr. Jonas Webb; Countess 39th and Josephine, bred by Mr. T. E. Walker.

The long dry summer of 1892, and the absence of the autumn rains, says the "Australasian" taught the farmers over a large portion of Victoria the necessity of keeping a supply of fodder for their cattle. On many farms the loss of young cattle was serious, and though most of the grown stock pulled through, they were a long time before they recovered from the severe trial to which they had been subjected. The usefulness of a straw stack has been often demonstrated in such a season as that of last year, but almost invariably whenever such a season occurs it finds a large number of farmers un-

prepared. Now that dairying has become such an important rural industry the case of growing cattle and milch cows is of much greater importance than it was before the establishment of dairy factories throughout the country. Wheat or oat straw cut on the green side is an invaluable stand-by for a bad season. Straw stacks badly made and left exposed for years to the weather have often served to tide a large flock of sheep over a severe drought.

We read in the "Australasian" that the experiment as to the value of spaying cows which the Council of Agricultural Education are carrying out at the Dookie College Australia, has created a fresh interest in the practice among the dairy farmers of the colony.

M. Gouin, a French scientist, has recently prepared an important paper upon the spaying of cows, and he has shown that the operation has resulted in some instances in considerable benefit to the owners of cattle. It appears that the system was in operation in Sweden and Norway during the last century, and that in 1823 an American was enabled to prolong the period of lactation in a cow by spaying. When antiseptics were unknown, and when practitioners operated upon the flank of a cow, accidents were frequent, and under such conditions the practice did not become general. It remained for M. Charlier to make known his system of ovariectomy by what is termed the *procede vaginal*. The instruments used were perfected a little later on, when M. Mansuya, veterinary surgeon at Remirement, who made a great number of experiments, announced that he had never had more than from one to two per cent. of accidents, although to succeed to such an extent he believed it was necessary to have had considerable experience. Another veterinary surgeon, M. Flocard, of Geneva, who has also had considerable experience both in France and in Switzerland, has had still better results, losing no more than five per 1,000, and in this case the loss is stated to have been owing to want of care. The writer states that in the canton of Geneva spaying is daily practised, the farmers being satisfied with the results which are obtained.

There appear to be two causes which render success uncertain. The chief is that surgeons have not had sufficient practice in this most delicate operation, not daring to risk their reputation by an experiment the success of which can hardly be assured. Much depends upon the care which the animals receive at the hands of the cowmen after the operation. Some men have no faith in it, and take little trouble to assist in the achievement of success, but when success has been assured the writer states that they become zealous auxiliaries in promulgating the system. Ovariectomy is performed upon the cow about six weeks after calving. A cow belonging to M. Nicolas, the famous Parisian milk purveyor, at his farm at Arvy, in December, 1881, was actually giving two gallons of milk daily in July, 1884, while a cow belonging to M. Galley, in Geneva, which was spayed at 17 years old, was sold to a butcher four years afterwards when giving about six quarts of milk daily. In another case a heifer of three years gave an average of four gallons daily for three years after the operation. M. Gouin states that six years is the maximum period during which a spayed cow remains in milk, but such cases are rare for an owner can scarcely count on more than an average of from 15 to 18 months. It is stated that the milk of such cows is richer than that of unspayed cows. Ovariectomy presents certain advantages which are to a great extent increased in the case of cowkeepers who do not breed, and who are anxious to lengthen the period of lactation as much as possible. If by this system cows which yield from 10 to 11 quarts a day can be induced to increase their yield to from 14 to 16 quarts, it is scarcely necessary to suggest that the plan would become a favourite one. In some cases it appears that spaying raised the yield of milk per cow from nine to 11 litres on the average. M. Gouin claims that when a castrated cow is yielding no more than eight litres of milk per day (about six quarts) she will, as a rule, be in a condition fit for the butcher, and will provide beef of a very high quality.

The "Review" correspondent in Paraguay writes that the other day one piece of land there brought under the hammer over two hundred thousand dollars, this sum being devoted toward purchasing a hundred leagues of land as a site for the projected colony of "New Australia," a co-operative concern which has been commented upon in a former issue of the "Review," and also in these columns.

The Australians were announced to leave Sydney in a sailing vessel for Montevideo in the early part of June. The first contingent is a pioneer company of nearly 200 men, and about fifty women and children, the main body of 500 men come over early in September. The Government hand over 70 leagues of land to the representatives in a few days from date; thirty leagues of this has been purchased from Mr. Lowry of Montevideo, and is said to be the finest land in Paraguay. The nearest point is ten miles from the railway station of Itapé, and as the Tebicuary forms its southern boundary, the colonists have both rail and water communication.

The shorthorn Bull, Duncan Gray, whose pedigree and prize list we gave last week has been attracting large numbers of visitors to Messrs. Bullrich's yard in Calle Alsina. He is a magnificent bull, probably one of the best ever imported into this country, and Messrs. Whigham, who imported him, should not find it difficult to sell him at a high price.

We rejoice to see that the committee of the Rural Societies of Dolores, Balcarce, Ayacucho and Azul are working together as they should and arranging dates for their respective fairs which shall fit in and not interfere one with the other.

The Azul fair will be held on September 25th and 26th, the Dolores fair on September the 8th, 9th and 10th, and the Ayacucho fair on September the 24th, 25th and 26th.

We read in the "Montevideo Times" that Sr. J. W. Hansen has withdrawn the proposal he presented for building a port at Coronilla and establishing a business for the exportation of live stock, having been unable to form the necessary syndicate. The same project has, however, been taken up by Mr Edward Cooper, who, we trust, may be successful in this progressive initiative.

Thirty young Durham bulls from the Cabaña Laura, belonging to General Bosch, were sold at Messrs Funes and Lagos' last week, at fair prices ranging from \$360 to 120. The thirty bulls realised \$6850, or an average of \$228 each. The principal purchasers were Messrs Wilson, P. Ramos, B. Saenz Valiente and Dr Ezeiza.

Messrs Collet and Llambi also sold last week eleven heifers and eight young bulls from the Cabaña El Pino, belonging to Messrs Ecurra Bros. and Font. Prices for heifers ranged from \$270 to 150 and for bulls from \$200 to 150.

Dr Bernardo de Irigoyen has just imported fifty Lincoln and Oxfordshire Down rams for his estancia, San Fermín, which are on exhibition at Messrs Bullrich's yard. The rams are from some of the best flocks in England, and have been carefully selected by Mr Alfred O. Lumb.

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Uncle Johnathan once more in his old character "licking creation." This time the prodigy is vocal. The possessor of the most phenomenal voice on record is stated by the "New York Herald" to have been discovered in the person of a young lady, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw—not a musical name, but that is easily rectified. "The highest vocal range of a singer recorded by history," the correspondent who has found the phenomenon has discovered, "was that of Lucretia Ajugari. Mozart says that in 1770 he heard this soprano range from G below the middle C to C above the high C, a range of twenty-five notes. This is noted by the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" as the only known instance of the kind; but Miss Yaw can sing as low as Ajugari and one note higher in the upper register," and can without an effort sustain the note.

The lady is twenty-two years of age, has golden hair, blue eyes, features of pink delicacy, and a slim neck "as graceful as a swan's"—so the writer who has interviewed her declares, though the familiar comparison never strikes me as complimentary. Because a voice is high it is by no means necessarily agreeable, it may be remarked, and I gather from the statements made that Miss Yaw's intonation is far from as accurate as it might be; but she is said to be in the hands of competent teachers, and is believed to have a future. She was born among the hills about twenty miles from Buffalo, and if any one cares to know why she has this extraordinary voice the reason is said to be—though these scientific explanations seem rather to destroy the romance of beautiful singing—that her inferior tyro-arytenoid ligament or true vocal cord makes 2,048 vibrations each second.

The next performance of the Amateur Dramatic Society will be held in the Salon des Enfants de Béranger, Calle Tacuari 253, on Tuesday 25th inst. The plays selected are Sidney Grundy's well known "In Honour Bound" and another comedieta, which, I believe, has not yet been brought before the public.

The "Rio News" is rather amusing à propos of the mise en scene at the Lyrico, where the divine Sarah is charming the Fluminenses, and I quote the paragraph in full.

Our dramatic reporter happened to be present at the Lyrico on Friday evening last, on the occasion of Sarah Bernhardt's benefit, and brought away with him an impression so vivid that it will probably never be for-

gotten. It was not Sarah's acting nor her posing, and it was not due to the beauty and artistic ability of her troupe. Neither, let us add, was it caused by the audience even, whose beauty, distinguished ability and good clothes were above criticism. This one vivid impression was created by the calm dignity and plebeian solidity of three old kerosene cans, which occupied a conspicuous place on the stage in the useful capacity of palm-holders. It is hardly to be expected that "Devoe's Brilliant" can outshine the divine Sarah, or that "Pratt's Astral" can eclipse a star of her magnitude, but their presence among the silks and gilded splendour of such a place was certainly enough to distract the attention and set one wondering how the manager happened to do it.

Palms and kerosene tins amid the frou-frou of Worth's masterpieces is decidedly striking.

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A concert will be held at Lomas de Zamora, in the Italian Hall, on Friday, 21st inst., to commence at 8.15 p.m. There will be a late train back to Constitucion after the performance. There is a deal of amateur musical talent in the pretty suburb, and it should be a success artistically and financially.

.

Two concerts are announced at the Nacional Theatre, the first to take place on the 20th inst. They are to be given by the blind professional guitar player Manjon. I had the pleasure of listening to him some time back, and he combines a perfect mastery of the instrument with faultless execution. He is well worth hearing.

.

With the performance of Fallstaff, given for the third time in Buenos Aires, the Opera season this year comes to an end and from an artistic point of view, it has been a most successful one. The Company was an excellent one and the production of three new operas before they were represented in the chief capitals of Europe is proof sufficient of the enterprise of Ferrari, and the public have shown their appreciation of his efforts by the support they have accorded him throughout the season. Doubtless last year the Company was not brilliant and deficient in novelties but the empresario has retrieved his reputation during the present 'temporada.' All lovers of music and the opera will look forward to the reopening of the pretty theatre next season. Perhaps in no city of the world does the Opera take so well as here and crammed every night, not to be seen there among the Porteños is not to be in the fashion.

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If the members of the Municipal Council who are responsible for the direction of the theatres of the city would turn their attention to the fraudulent practices of the "revendedores" instead of issuing childish regulations as to what hour each performance should be in and end exactly, I fancy the general public would reap the benefit thereby. At no matter what theatre, on the occasion of any special function, and nearly always during the Opera season, it is virtually impossible to obtain seats at the box-office. The reason is that the 'boleteros' are in collusion with the 'revendedores' who have a keen scent for their prey, the public, and buy up all the available seats to retail them outside at an enormous percentage, in which of course the 'boletero' starts. It is a scandalous state of affairs to think that this should be allowed to exist in a civilised town with a Municipal Inspector of Theatres and should be put an end to at once. For example when the first performance of Fallstaff was advertised, on the day and on the day before the production these knaves had purchased every unoccupied stall and were asking prices varying from thirty to sixty dollars apiece, the legitimate and advertised fee being but fifteen dollars. The management gain nothing thereby as if the business is profitable enough for the 'revendedores' to purchase the seats en masse and retail them to a public willing and ready to repurchase them from the middlemen at an huge increase, it stands to reason that they (the public) would be the more eager to pay their seats at the box-office at the advertised for a price, where it should be a case of first come, first served. It is to me a wonder that the public calmly consents and lets itself continue to be thus fleeced. The gist of the swindle is that the Municipality winks at these vampires and goes so far as to make them pay a patente, which they evade however by combining among themselves and agreeing that one of their number shall pay the tax and the rest pass themselves off as his clerks! It is a crying abuse which needs instant redress.

.

The National and Odeon theatres were crowded on Friday night the 14th July when Mr.

Charley divided his company into two forces for the gala performances in honor of the French fete. Both houses were packed from floor to ceiling and so great was the crush at the National that the sale of entrances was prohibited by the authorities shortly after the commencement of the performance. At this theatre the representation was under the special patronage of the President of the Republic who was unable however to attend owing to indisposition. A letter of regret was read and Minister Virasoro had been commissioned to represent His Excellency. Needless to say all the French diplomats were present. The proceedings opened with the singing of the Argentine hymn and then Mdles. Marcolini, Haussmann and Engel followed by each singing a verse of the Marseillaise for which they received a triple encore. "Mignon" was the piece de resistance which however was not nearly so well given as at the Odeon, the reason perhaps being due to nervousness on the part of the artistes or excitement attendant on a too liberal celebration of the taking of the Bastille during the earlier course of the day. The French are an excitable nation. The audience were in the best of spirits however and applause was rife.

.

"La fille du Tambour Major" was represented at the Odeon and was a most appropriate piece to choose for such a day, as the triumphal entry of the French troops into Milan in the last act pandered to the patriotic sentiments of the audience, who saluted the artistes with every demonstration of enthusiasm while the entrance of the French flag was made the subject of a tremendous ovation. The French Minister came from the National to the delight of his compatriots. With regard to the performance itself Mdle. Biant played the title role in her usual piquante style though her voice is not sufficiently strong to do full justice to the score. M. Freich too was admirable and his singing was the main feature of a not very brilliant representation of Offenbach's pretty operette.

.

Signor Mascagni has arrived in London, and it is stated that he will conduct performances of his opera, "L'Amico Fritz," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "I Rantzau." The last-named opera has not yet been heard in England, and the remaining rehearsals of it will be conducted under the guidance of M. Mascagni, who will conduct the first performance in England. He was an operatic conductor in Italy before he became famous as an operatic author.

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I am looking forward to the production of "L'Amico Fritz" and "I Rantzau" in Buenos Aires, both of which, to the best of my belief, are as yet unknown here.

.

Bizet's one act opera, "Djamileh," was performed for the first time in London last month, and from what I see was coldly received, due to its being of too light a character for the large Opera House in Covent Garden. Although unknown at home, it is by no means so to the Continental playgoer, and the music is melodious and the orchestration bright and piquant, but there is, however, little dramatic interest in the plot and action.

With "Carmen" Bizet took the world by storm, and it is to be regretted that he has failed to produce anything within reach of this popular opera. The "Pescatori di Perli" and "Djamileh" do not approach his earlier effort.

Buenos Aires Amateur Dramatic Club

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BY ORDER.

Latest Intelligence

The most important item of news which we have lately heard—more interesting, in fact, to the community in Buenos Aires, than even the Duke of York's Wedding—is that the Half-Yearly Sale at "The English" will commence towards the end of this month. Further particulars of this undeniably Sporting Fixture will shortly be announced, and our friends had better be on the alert for some of the unquestionable bargains to be had as usual at

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FIXTURES

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The Handicaps and all further particulars will appear in this paper on Wednesday, August 2.

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No. 3—September 30: PHOENIX.

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

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No. 8—March 23: WHIPPER-IN.

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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.

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1893

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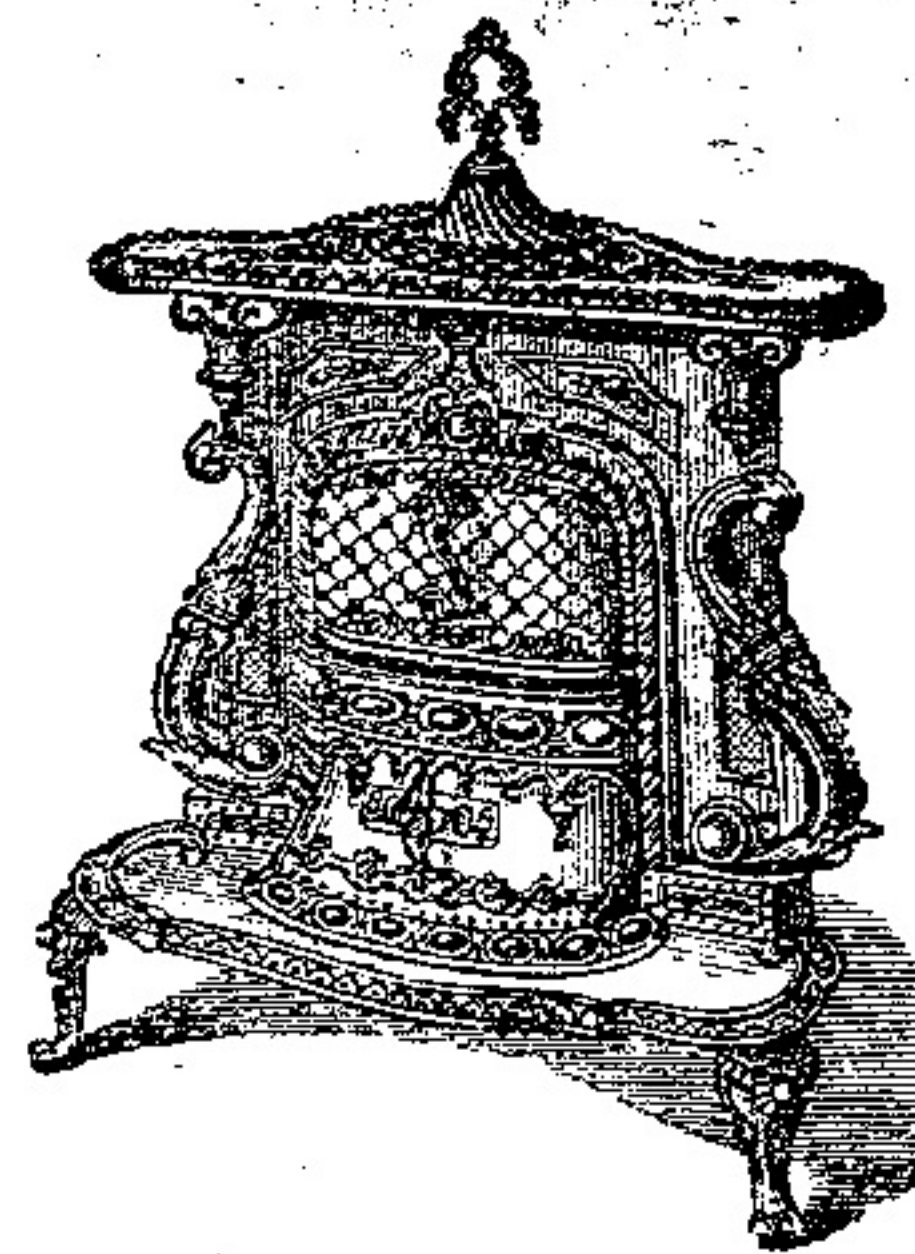
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LETTERS TO YOUNG POLO PLAYERS

BY J. MORAY BROWN IN 'BAILEY'S MAGAZINE'

My dear A.—This must be my last letter, and devoted to telling you how to play the game. Before, however, offering you a few suggestions as to the main points you will have to study and bear in mind when playing in different positions, I would invite your attention to one or two other considerations. Please do not think me a bore for doing so.

You must remember that any combination depends more or less on the units of which it is composed, and that a polo team is either strengthened or weakened according to the ability of its members in fulfilling the duties of the various positions allotted to them, and keeping their places. No matter, how brilliant individual members of a team may be, if they do not play together they will not make their mark. Reflect, also, on the fact that in polo, strategy and tactics have to be considered in a very marked degree. Study these by precept and observation, and if you want a clearer definition I would refer you to what I write in *Bailey's Magazine* for May 1892. You will have to be greatly guided by circumstances; to learn by experience when to be bold, and when wary; to seize the right moment for turning defence into attack, and make the most of any weakness shown or mistake committed by your adversaries; in fact, you will ever have to be on the *qui vive*. Let me recommend you to watch narrowly the play of good men, note what they do, and endeavour to imitate them. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory, and you will learn more from observation than anyone can teach you on paper. I would further impress upon you the absolute necessity of keeping your temper and not losing your head. The former will doubtless be often tried, and the latter you will be frequently tempted to do, under certain circumstances. We will suppose, for instance, that you are in possession of the ball, and that one of your opponents, a wary veteran, tries to "bluff" you, by shouting at you to "get out of the way". Your natural diffidence may lead you to fancy that you have no right to be where you are. Visions of "crossing" or being "off-side" will flash through your brain, and you will feel inclined to obey the mandate delivered, perhaps, in an imperious tone. You will get flurried, and your adversary having succeeded in putting you off—the very thing he is trying to do—will calmly take the ball from under your nose, and draw upon you the ridicule of foes and the anger of your own side. Be certain that you are right, and then stick to it. Do not give way, for your adversary, when he sees that his little plan has failed, will be too wise to risk a collision, and you will probably have the satisfaction of having placed him in the predicament he vain would have lodged you, and turned the tables on him. Study well the rules and definitions about "crossing" and "off-side". There may at times be excuses for transgressing the law of the latter, but for the former none. So, my dear A., resolve, whatever other faults or failings as a polo player you may be guilty of, let not the sin of "crossing"—which, remember, is foul play, productive of danger to yourself and your opponent, and for which a penalty is exacted—be laid to your charge. Polo is a scientific game nowadays, and rough and unmannerly play spoils it. It is quite possible to play with vigour and hustle without degenerating into "rough-and-tumble", and to preserve the instincts and courtesies of a man gently bred. No one yet was ever a worse soldier or a worse sportsman for being forbearing, and master of himself and his language under provocation, and if, my young friend, you will carry out these principles, you will raise in your own estimation as well in that of others.

Let me now have a talk with you as to what will be your duties as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and "back" respectively. Do not, I beg of you, make up your mind that you are more suited for one position than another. You ought, if you are to make a name for yourself, be able to play *anywhere*. Granted that after a while your particular capabilities may be more suited for any place than for another, still begin by learning to play in all places. You constantly hear men saying, "Oh, I cannot play 'back,' or 'I never play No. 1, or No. 2,' &c." Do not follow their example; take cheerfully any place that may be allotted to you, and do your best in it; for if you acquit yourself equally in any position you will be useful, even if you are not a brilliant player, and your services will be appreciated.

You will do well to begin by playing No. 1, and when so doing you must make up your mind that hitting the ball is to be somewhat of a secondary consideration, and that the main part of your duty is to harass your opposing "back" by every legitimate means; to thwart him and keep him off the ball on every possible occasion, and be a regular thorn in his side. Stick to him like a leech, and never leave him except on certain occasions when you have a clear field and see a good chance of hitting a goal. An uncontrollable desire to hit the ball is the great temptation every young player has to contend against, for we are all keen to have a smack at it, and, and earn distinction as goal-hitters. Some men cannot be made to understand and appreciate the harm they do their side by not grasping the fact that by keeping the field clear for their No. 2 they often are really doing more service to their side than by striking the ball. I saw an instance of this last year in a match where I was asked to coach some beginners. They all vowed they would do what they were told; but once the game began, entreaty and objection alike failed on my part to get a certain No. 1 to stick to his "back". He was a good horseman, well mounted, and could hit the ball fairly well, but was so keen on doing the latter that he neglected his "back" entirely, and was always hanging back and looking out for the chance of a smack at the ball. I venture to prophesy

that unless he adopts different tactics he will never make a polo player, and the only cure for him is to play for a while *without a stick*. Now, though your first and paramount duty will be to keep your opposing "back" off the ball, and hustle him on every possible occasion, you must not think that you have nothing else to do; but hustle only at the right moment, and do not expend your energies and those of your pony uselessly. Hit the ball you must occasionally, but you must watch your opportunity, and then quickly make the most of it, remembering that doing this must be made subordinate to taking care of your opposing "back", and keeping the field clear for your "No. 2." You must combine the two without carrying either to excess, for the man who never hits the ball, and contents himself by "shadowing" his "back", is as useless in a team as one who neglects his "back", and only thinks of hitting the ball. You will constantly have to use your judgment, your observation, and your skill, altering your pace, judging your side of attack and defence, clearing the front for your No. 2 when your team is attacking, and, when defending, prevent your hostile "back" from coming up into the game. Circumstances alter cases, and what may be a mistake under certain conditions will be right under others. For these no mere theory can be advanced, and you will have to form your own judgment how to act. There is one thing you must guard against—*viz.*, being put off-side by a "back", and to avoid this be careful not to get in front of him. A knowing "back" will frequently try to put you off-side by taking a pull at his pony, and letting you shot past him, and so you must be careful to regulate your pace by his. I feel I cannot do better than quote part of a letter written to me by Mr. John Watson, who is the finest all-round player the world has ever seen. He thus defines the duties of a No. 1, after insisting that the latter, like every other member of the team, should be a good striker, and master of the ball: "The two 'forwards' No. 1 and No. 2, should work together, and if possible be exactly the same class of player; but the least certain striker I should place as No. 1. His duty is to always keep one eye on the ball and the other on his opposing 'back' always bearing in mind that it is his duty to prevent the latter getting the ball *just as much when the game is going against his (No. 1's) side as when it is attacking*. It is ridiculous to say that No. 1 should not strike the ball. He should invariably do so when he has an opportunity unless he is shouted to by one of his side to 'leave it,' in which case he should pop the eye he has on the ball on to the goal, and keeping his other eye still on the 'back,' devote all his energy to get along side his enemy, and *clear the road*. Should he manage to get up along-side, he should be careful not to let the 'back' drop back suddenly, and so put him off-side, but should hug him and hold him, as it were, with his knee. If the ball then comes in front of him, he cannot well tell what is going on behind. No. 3 of the other side should be up against his (No. 1's) 'second forward,' and unless shouted to 'leave it,' No. 1 should get the goal if he sees his chance. In fact, unless told by one of his own side to leave the ball, he should always strike. A team is weak if its No. 1 cannot strike; but, at the same time, a good rider, well mounted, may do grand service to his side by riding out the 'back,' and not striking much, yet not half so much as if he is a good striker as well. No. 1 should be very careful to know exactly when he is off-side, and if even at all doubtful, he should not give the opposite side a chance of claiming a foul."

There you have the whole thing in a nutshell, and only experience can teach you the right thing to do at the right moment, when to take the ball on and when to leave it; but you must practice self-denial, and one of the first lessons you must learn and lay to heart is to be *unselfish*, and play for your side and not for your individual gratification. Master the art of sticking to your "back" first however, and when you have thoroughly learnt this it will be time for you to practice when to hit and when to leave the ball. I am talking to you as a beginner, remember, and therefore, would impress on you the former necessary point. You will have at times to be prepared to change places with your No. 2, and you must be quick to see when occasion requires you to do this, but do not do so unless imperatively called on, for it is a difficult matter, and one which if you attempt uncalled on, you will probably not be thanked for.

As No. 2, you will have an easy place, and one that should suit a man who, like yourself, glories in the elixir of pace. As No. 2, you will have to mainly lead the attack, for you will be essentially the fighting man of your force, constantly engaged in attack. Unless you are a good striker, however, you will be little good as No. 2, for next to the "back," more will depend on the accuracy of your eye and the strength of your arm than any other member of your team. You will have to be sharp as a needle, ever ready to swoop down on the ball and be off with it; you must, too, keep your wits about you every bit as much as No. 1, whose place you must be ready to take the moment you see he is in possession of the ball. Do not call to him to leave it unless you feel confident about yourself or unless you see that the interests of your side recommend such a course; be ever ready to play into your No. 1's hands, and, when hitting the ball note on which side of his opposing "back" he is. I would lay stress on this latter point, for it is one which is very much neglected, and one in which the value of *accurate* hitting is proved. Now, we will suppose that you are embarked in all the thrilling delights of a run, that your pony is going a good pace, and that your No. 1, doing his duty to perfection, is riding off the opposing "back," and is on the *right* side of the latter. In such a case you should—supposing always that you are go-

ing in a direct line for goal—hit the ball to the *right* of your No. 1. His task of keeping the "back" off will then be greatly facilitated, whilst if he gets a chance at goal himself the odds in favour of his success will be increased by his having the ball on his right side. If, however, your No. 1 is on the left of the "back," hit to the left—in fact, hit the ball to that side which best enables your "first forward" to keep the road clear for you. You should play to the player on your side, and this applies equally well when you are "passing" the ball, and not hit it anywhere, and then expect your No. 1 to ride off his adversary. If you make a point of doing this always when practicable you will considerably lighten the duties of your No. 1, for he will know on which side of him the ball is going to be hit, without looking back, and so manoeuvre the "back" out of the way. Many men consider that as long as they hit the ball to the front somewhere in the direction of the adversary's goal they have done sufficient, but this, you will see, is not nearly so advantageous as hitting in one particular direction, and with a particular strength. Endeavour, therefore, to hit the ball to a place from which your forward player can keep his adversary and so give you a clearer field. This naturally reads very much more easy of accomplishment on paper than it is in reality, and you will doubtless experience much difficulty in perfecting yourself. To achieve a system you must persevere with it and practice. Nor need you be discouraged if success does not crown your efforts at once; but, believe me, when you have attained proficiency in the particular point to which I refer, you will find it pay. As a No. 2, you should of course hit straight up and down the ground as a rule; but cases will arise when, as in the great game of war, you will find that turning the enemy's flank, and taking the ball round, will be distinctly to your advantage. This you will be able to do very frequently if the ground is a boarded one and you are mounted on a first pony—I need not tell you that No. 2 should not be on a slow one—and the efficacy of such strategy will be very apparent to you. Of course you must ride hard and hit hard; and I think I may sum up the rest of your duties by telling you that your enemy's No. 3 is your special opponent and that you should always be ready to take on the ball whenever it has been hit out from behind your own back line.

As No. 3, or "half-back," much will depend on you, but the position, though onerous, is yet a very pleasant one. Your chief duty will be to keep a sharp look out on your opposing No. 2, and ride him off the ball on every possible occasion. Besides this you must be ever ready to protect your "back," and assist him to keep the ball away from dangerous proximity to his goal. You should also be ready at the slightest hint to drop back and take his place whenever he goes up into the game, and when not wanted for this purpose to go to the assistance of your "forwards." In a sharp attack you may often afford material aid by doing this and help to overpower opposition. You must be good at "backhanders," quick to note every turn and phase of the game, and be prepared to play the "general utility man," ready to hustle, make a run, hit up to your "forwards," act as "back," and occupy in turn almost every position in which you can render assistance to your side. When you can do all these you will be one of the most useful members of a team, and earn unbounded gratitude from your comrades.

"What can I do as 'back,'" Ah! my young friend, that opens up a very wide question. What you should do on every occasion it would be as impossible for me, or anybody else, to strictly define, as it would be to lay down any law on which a general should conduct a campaign. Certain axioms and principles you will have, like him, to be guided by, but on occasions will have to set these at defiance, and judge whether some bold *coup de main*, even though attended with risk, will not, in the end, prove the most advantageous strategy. As "back" you will occupy the most reasonable position in the game, for not only will the burden of defending your goal rest immediately on your shoulders, but you will have to exercise the qualities of a commander, and direct, more or less, the movement of your forces. You will have to encourage, and censure; inspire your comrades with confidence, and urge them to fight. To you they will look for incitement to further efforts when the game is against them; on you they will depend for that cheery word of praise which always stimulates when bestowed by a leader. Be lavish of such praise if you like, but when you have to censure let it, I pray, be bestowed in the language of a gentleman, and let not hot words or foul language escape your lips. Fault can be found, and reproof administered—ay with stinging effect—if such be your object, without putting yourself on a par with the *oi polloi* of Billings-gate, or forgetting that you are a gentleman; and if you care little what you say before men, bear in mind that ladies are frequently present on polo grounds, and let not foul language pollute their ears. Forgive me, my dear A., for reading you this lecture. I do not pretend to be better than my neighbours, and fear I have often sinned in the matter against which I preach; but complaints have, of late years, been frequently made about the unusually strong language used on polo grounds, and that the game encourages the use of such language is one of the charges laid against polo by its detractors. As far, therefore, as lays in your power, prove that the accusation is groundless. As a "back" you will have, so to speak, to be the "intelligence department" of your team, besides being its leader, its reserve, and directly responsible for the defence of your goal. Now many men think that as long as they stick near their goal they are carrying out the duties of a "back." This is a fatal error, for if you are not near your fighting line you cannot control it, nor afford aid at critical moments. There will be times—

when defence can be suddenly, and with telling effect, turned into attack. This will most frequently devolve on you, and you must therefore, keep as near to the game as you can conveniently trust your pony, and if you have a sharp and fast pony you can go nearer the game than if you only have a slow one. Let your defensive strokes be mainly given in the shape of back-handers. When galloping back to defend your goal you must hit thus if you want to save time, and if the ball is in front of your goal hit it to one side, and take it out of dangerous ground. You frequently see an inexperienced "back" hit a back-hander straight into the face of the attacking force, and it is needless for me to point out to you the folly of such a proceeding. You will be called on to "hit out" when the ball is behind your back line—at least this is the general rule—though personally I have always held the opinion that No. 3 is the man to do this. However let that pass. On such occasion be careful not to hit the ball in front of your own goal, but to one side; you may at times find it advantageous to follow up your hit out, and take the ball on; but, if you do, shout to your No. 3 to drop back and take your place, which you should resume yourself as soon as convenient. Do not attempt to meet a ball when defending your goal, except as a desperate resource, for if you miss it you leave the road clear for the attacking force; it will be far better for you to turn your pony and wait for the chance of a backhander. You must be prepared at times to come up into the game and lead the attack; but before doing so be certain that your No. 3 is to be depended on, and that he grasps the situation and takes your place. You will, of course, be considerably bothered by your opposing No. 1, but you can also bother him to no slight extent by always trying to put him off-side, which can be done by letting him get between you and your goal. Watch Mr. John Watson, Mr. Arthur Peat, or Capt. MacLaren, and you will see how this can be effected. Let your guiding principle be the steady defence of your goal, and sacrifice every other desire for great deeds to that object. Much will depend on how you comport yourself at critical moments, and on your quickness and decision. You must temper boldness with caution, be Argus-eyed, and frequently practise self-denial; you will then possess the qualities of a leader, and inspire your team with confidence.

Such are the main points that you must be guided by in your play in different positions. That you will prove yourself such an Admirable Crichton as to strictly observe them all, I doubt; you will constantly fail, and commit many mistakes, but you can at least try. Be not discouraged if you fail; time and practice work wonders, and if you persevere and carry out the spirit of the suggestions I have laid down for your guidance you will succeed. Let me advise you, once you have mastered the intricacies of the game, have a handy pony, and can hit the ball well, to play as much as possible in good company. Nothing will stimulate you more, nothing afford you more practical experience, or demonstrate to you your weak points, than playing with men who understand their business. You will never discover your faults if you are content to play always with men of your own calibre, or possibly inferior. Then, when you have made a name for yourself, remember you too were once a duffer, be lenient to the shortcomings of others, and when asked to play with inferior players, do not look glum and object. Be guided by what Lindsay Gordon says:—

As far as you can, to every man,
Let your aid be freely given.

You will be respected for so doing, and do much towards advancing the interests of the glorious game.

I have now given you all the advice I am capable of imparting, and as you possess youth, courage and a liking for the game, I hope you may profit by what I have told you. Apply precept to practice, and where precept fails, let common sense and observation serve you. I have nothing more to add, except this: Ride hard, hit hard, keep your eyes open and your mouth shut; stick to a good pony when you have got one and be temperate in living; don't lose your temper, and never "cross." Then shall men speak well of you and in time you will occupy a niche in the temple of polo fame. So good luck to you.

Believe me, my dear A—,

Yours faithfully,

J. MORAY BROWN.

ROUNDERS ON HORSEBACK

Some time ago we published a description of the new game "Jeu Monté" or rounders on horseback, as played in New Zealand, and we now find in "Land and Water" a description of the game as improved upon by a house-party in Lincolnshire, who, however, were evidently handicapped by having to play it on all sorts of animals, from a sixteen hand hunter to a Shetland pony. If played on polo ponies we should imagine that the game would be a good one. The writer in "Land and Water" says that it will make a pleasant diversion for those whose resources are not equal to meet the exacting demands made by polo, but it in no way rivals the royal game. This should be quite sufficient recommendation to a large section of those who simply enjoy the fascination of knocking a polo ball about, but in addition to this the game possesses an extra charm, in that the fair sex can take part in it and hold their own with men. Although it is on record that ladies have played polo, we could never wish to see them seriously attempting to take part in the game, even if it were possible, any more than see them playing football.

Rounders on horseback opens out a new departure in our national games, and is likely to cause a flutter of

excitement in the petticoat world, which will have every opportunity to display the most heartaching summer costume in the saddle, besides showing that they can wield a polo stick with the best of us. Although the game at present is young it will develop in skill and tactics as it advances, until it reaches the pitch of excellence attained by other games.

For this particular game under notice a large circle, measuring four hundred yards in circumference, was chalked out with a lawn-tennis marker, and at every hundred yards goals were placed, measuring twenty-five feet, marked by a white and a red flag. One goal was made home, as in the case of rounders, and the other three were flag-goals. The resources of the game developed with practice, and it was found that a wooden polo ball was preferable to any other kind, as it travelled best when hit. The players also did away with any fielding on foot, and depended entirely on polo-sticks to send the ball between the posts of the home goal. The only person on foot was the umpire, who also acted as starter and placed the ball for the hit off. Having puzzled out the game, the following rules were framed:—

1. That two points be scored for each flag-goal reached in safety.
2. That ten points score for a rounder.
3. Anyone scoring a rounder, follows on the innings and scores any further points.
4. Anyone put out loses ten points.
5. Two shots allowed at the ball when hitting off, the fielders to retire fifty yards, and gallop up directly the umpire lowers his flag.
6. The umpire hoists flag when the ball is fielded into goal, and stops any further chance of scoring, or judges if any of the in-side are put out by being out of the flag-goal at the time of hoisting the flag.
7. Anyone meaning to stop at a flag-goal, but unable to pull his horse or pony up, may notify the fact by holding up one hand, so that he will not be out if he shoots over the mark, but he may not go on to score again.
8. Nobody may turn back to a flag-goal unless he has complied with Rule 7.
9. One of the in-side in goal may telegraph with a flag to those riding round when to stop or go on.
10. The winning side to be the one which has the most number of points after the minus points have been deducted.
11. Caution to fielders: if the striker of the ball is in any way crossed or interfered with when riding round he may claim a foul, which, if allowed, incurs a penalty of five points.

HORSERACING IN PARAGUAY

Horsereading, bathing, and self-government are so intimately woven into English life that we are apt to look upon these characteristics as peculiarly British institutions originated by ourselves.

It was the gay and genial General Mansilla, who, when congratulating Saenz Peña on becoming a possible president, claimed for ancient Spain that it was there representative institutions were born and cradled; in defiance though, of every British authority who has written on the subject.

Dr. Federico Tobal, a Paraguayan, in his late work, "El Dictador Francia," against Carlyle (the English philosopher) asserts that the custom of the bath as a daily duty also came from the Spaniards, who got it from their Arab ancestors, Roman history notwithstanding.

Up till the present neither Argentine nor Paraguayan has had the courage to claim for their ancestors that they originated horseracing.

As a matter of fact the Greeks in their national games made chariot racing a favourite pastime, the Romans followed and when they came over taught the ancient Britons all they knew of racing.

At the Smithfield horse fair in 1174 there was a race-course and an account of a race or trial of horses. The Saddlers Company of the City of London offered a silver bell, valued 3s. 6d., as a prize in 1540, but it was James the First who really made racing popular by purchasing and running an Arabian horse which sad to say was beaten in every race it ran. His majesty far from being disheartened then invested five hundred guineas on an Arab stallion, a small bay horse purchased at Constantinople which does not seem by its shape to have pleased the judges, and which turned out a rank failure, both as a sire and a racer. Nevertheless, from that time forward racing became the "Sport of Kings."

In this early period of racing two horses often comprised the field, just as is the case to-day in Paraguay, probably the course was somewhat similar.

In this out of the way corner of the world there are no straight miles with grand stands alongside the course to hold thousands of spectators. The native contents himself with something far less pretensions, the height of his ambition, being a railed off track of about 300 yards for two horses, as exists at the Cancha, just outside Asuncion, an hotel where Argentines love to congregate who come up here to spend the winter.

There are traditions that when the boom was in full swing as much as 1000 dollars was often put up there as a stake, but usually it is anything from 20 up to 500 paper dollars.

In most of the villages there is a recognised "cancha" on a level road or piece of camp where the races are run off.

Before a contest a peon is paid a few dollars to cut two straight tracks, clear off the weeds, and hoe up a little earth between the two. Here on feast days and Sundays contests take place, which are usually arranged a month in advance.

There are no racing clubs, but matches are arranged in the neighbouring boliches. Perhaps some horse owner, rendered bold by caña, will come out to where his horse is tied up among others that have been ridden in, and while caressing his animal, will defiantly assert that he is not afraid of any horse present; somebody takes him up, and then a higgling goes on, lasting often for hours. One man wants to receive a length at the finish, or as he puts it "dar luz," that is light between one horse's tail and the other's head. May be it will be arranged by the worst horse receiving "yet-tu-u," a Guarani expression for a flying start, the favoured animal going about 20 yards behind the starting point and coming up with a rush, while the other waits for its arrival.

Now and then weights are allowed. Then scale weights from the neighbouring stores are borrowed, tied up in a poncho and wound round the waist of the jockey.

Most of the horses here are bred in Corrientes and are just the ordinary criollos of Argentina. Previous to a race they are trained for about a month. At daybreak these racers are taken to a neighbouring stream and well bathed, they are then trotted round the country for an hour, taken home and fed with 8lb. of maize and a good feed of home grown alfalfa, every stock being picked over so that no weeds may be eaten; at 10 o'clock a gallop over the "cancha," another feed of alfalfa, and the racer is tied up in the shade of an orange grove for its mid-day siesta until the cool of the evening, when it is taken out for another gallop three or four times over the course and then stabled for the night.

If a horse requires purging, the roots of one of the native grasses is stewed down and the liquor mixed with salt as a drink. Boiled barley is also given occasionally.

Two or three days before the race the horse is led out for a final trial and "castigated" as they term it, over the course. The time is taken, and about 14 secs. is considered a good thing for 245 varas, which is about the usual length of the course. Whether the trial is good or bad, if the race is a straight one the friends and owner of the animal are going to put their money on him. The honour of the village from whence the horse hails is at stake, because everyone in these little centres of population seems either to be a near relation or an intimate friend of either the owner or trainer, the latter usually being jockey as well. In the big events of Asuncion and Villa Rica the winner is often known before the race comes off, but in country events one usually gets a fair run for his money.

The eventful day arrives and about 2 o'clock the spectators commence to gather. First on the scene are a number of females in the sere and yellow leaf carrying little boxes. They are bent neither on monte nor on laying the odds, but vend caña, treacle and water cigars, "chilpa," a native bread, and the inevitable mate and oranges. Following close up come the juveniles who are forced to attend on foot, and then a crowd of horses curvetting round a centre of attraction announces the arrival of the pet on which their hopes are set. Sometimes the crowd consists of every single adult male inhabitant of the village from whence the horse comes; mounts being begged, borrowed, and often stolen from unheard of distances.

When the other horse arrives, with its contingent, business commences. Bets are freely exchanged of from 50 cents up to 50 dollars, usually by word of mouth. If two men are not known to one another, the one who is supposed to hold the most responsible position takes the stakes, but there are few disputes, although a judge is always appointed; the defeated party usually consoling themselves with the statement that their horse was a bit off colour, otherwise he would have won in a canter, and perhaps another race is fixed up.

Horses are always ridden barebacked, the jockey being picturesquely attired in cotton drawers and an undershirt of the same material. Neither bit nor bridle is used, the underlip of the horse being simply tied with the piece of string or strip of raw hide, known to most of our readers as a *bovado*.

Starts are always by mutual consent, and while it only takes a few seconds to run the race it often happens that a few hours elapse before both jockeys are content at the same time. This is very wearisome for onlookers, and I have known cases, where the owner fancies he has made a mistake, of these starts taking up the time till dusk, when the race is put off till another occasion. It also gives great opportunity for one man on a quiet animal to fret his opponents nervous horse.

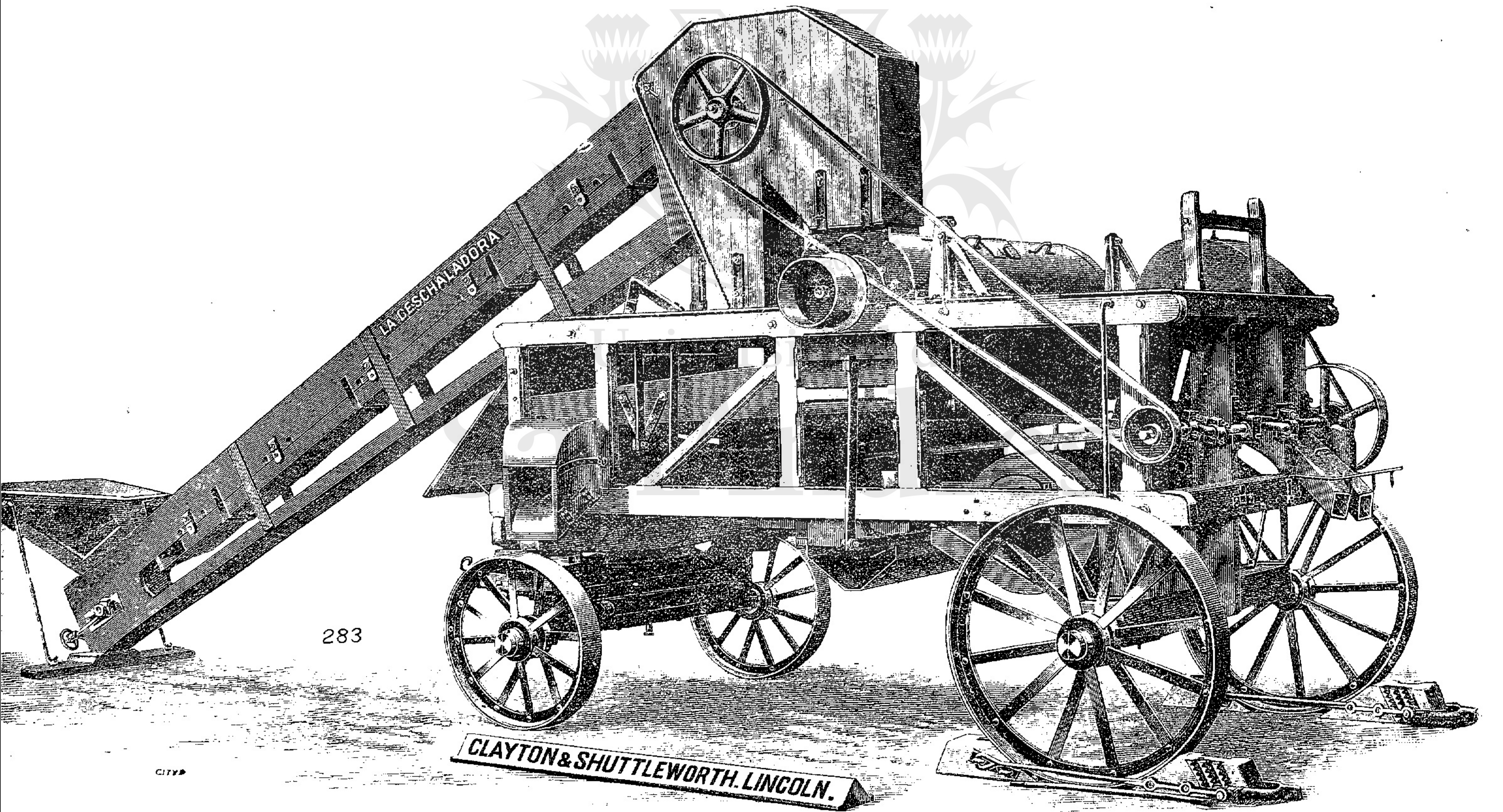
As a rule the horses here are as tame as sheep, and seem to have about as much spirit in them. The natives do not ride nearly so well as the Argentines and are less expert with the lasso, probably this is because the younger generation have not had the opportunity their fathers had years ago before the war depleted the country of domestic animals.

Very little attention is paid to breeding as the country generally speaking is not considered favourable, especially the camps on the big rivers, but on the high lands of the interior I have seen what the natives call good horse camps, where Lopez used to raise thousands of mounts for his cavalry, but the little that is being done now in this direction is rendered utterly abortive by stupid inbreeding and the want of selection which is allowed to go on.

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