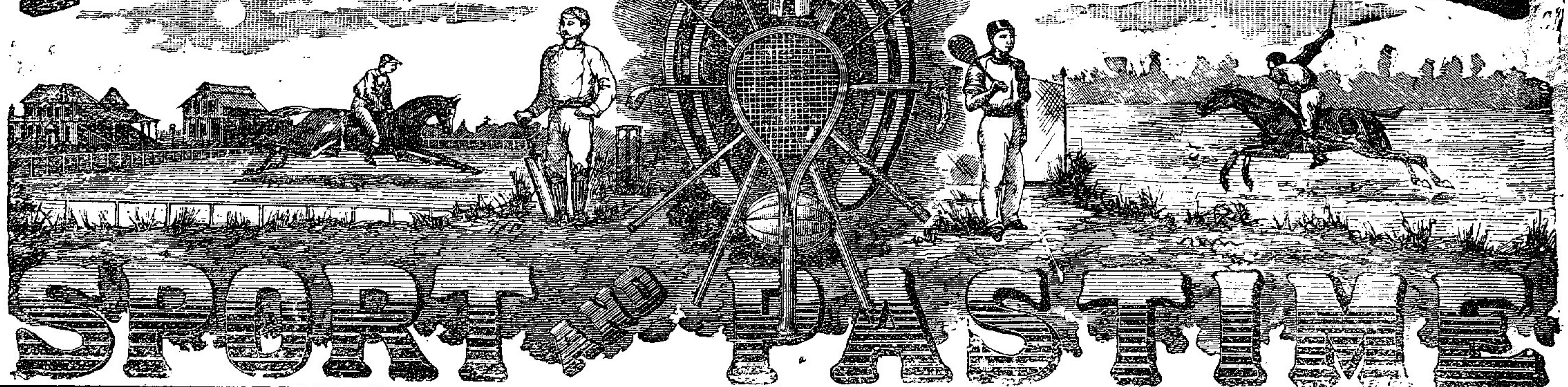


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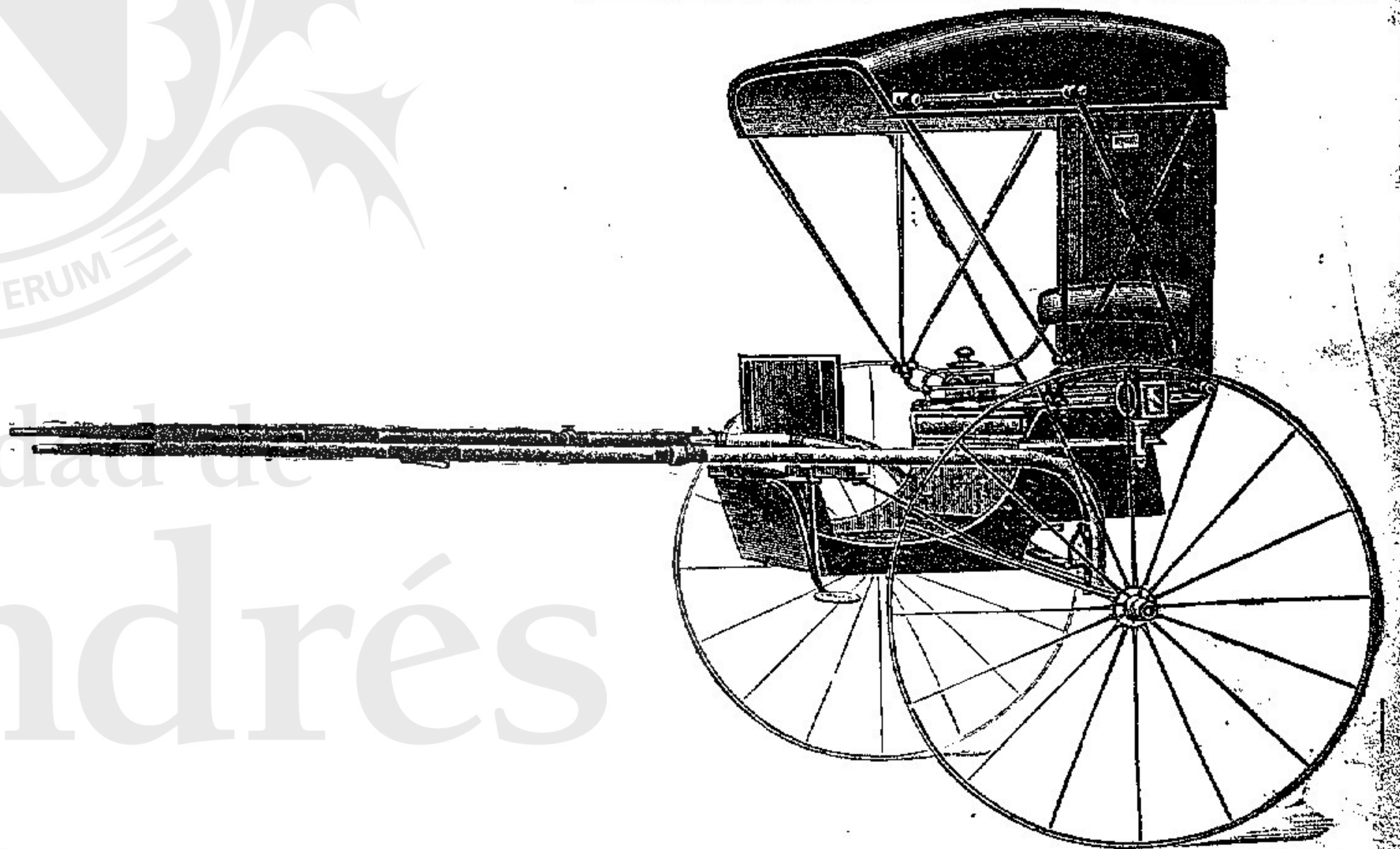
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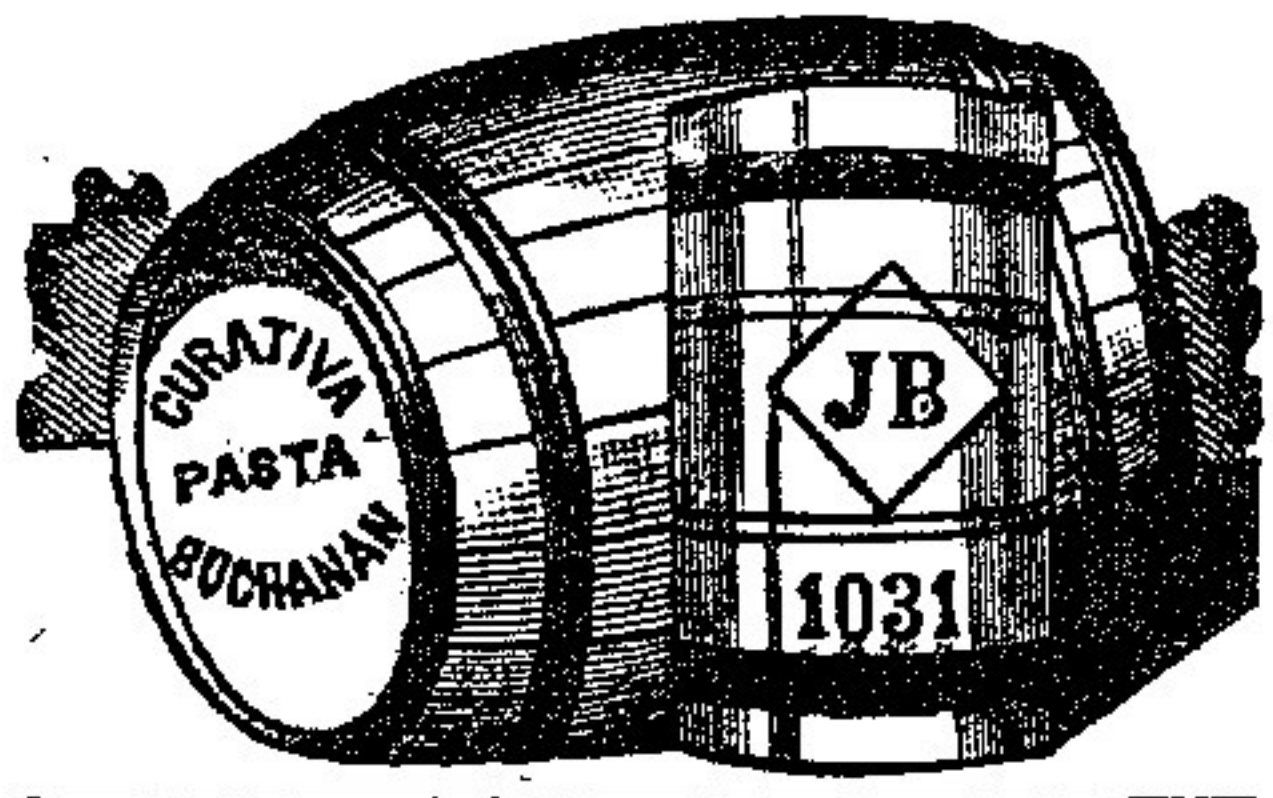
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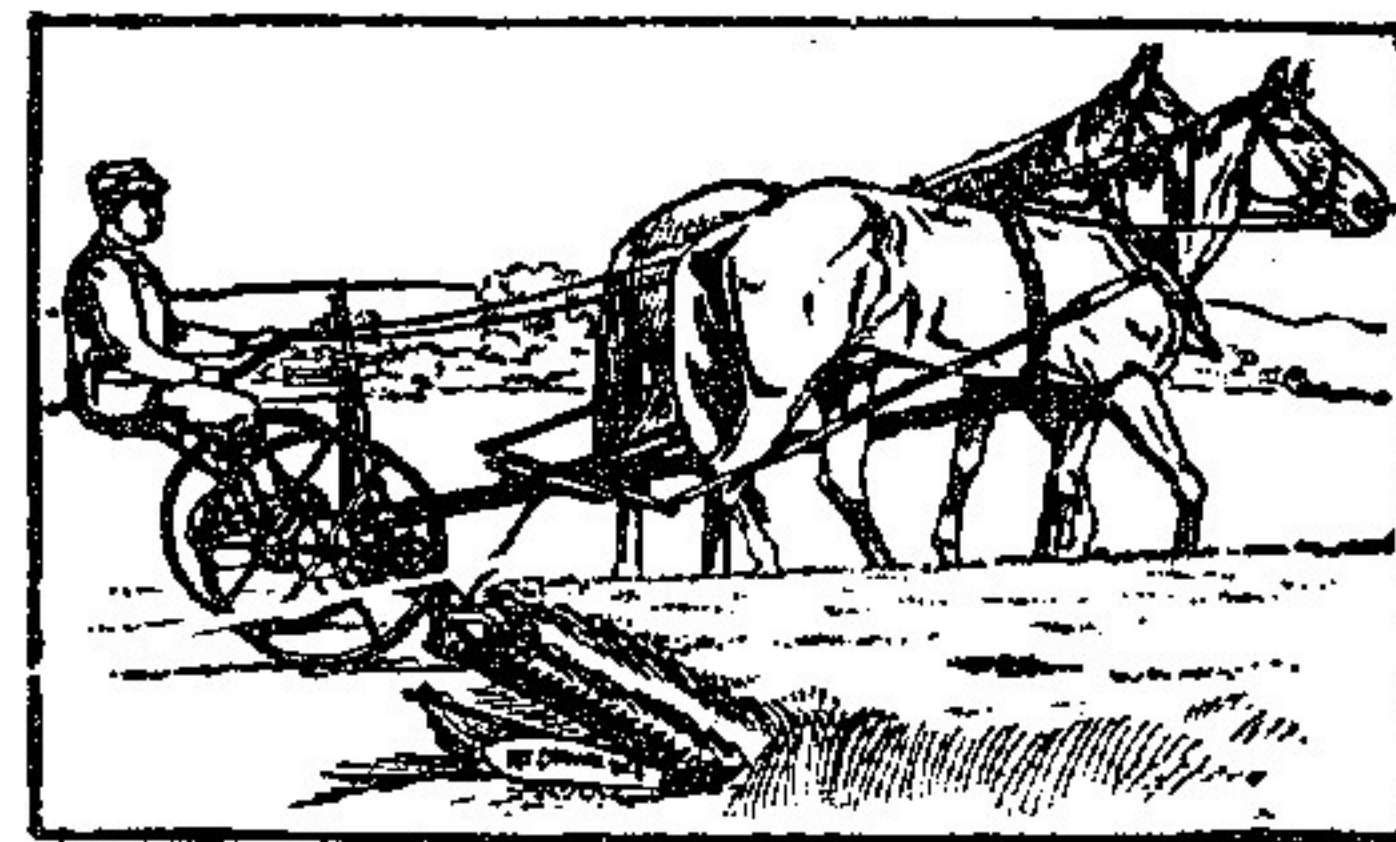
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FOOTBALL

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On Nov. 12, in the senior competition, six League matches were down for decision, but owing to the state of the ground at Burnley the match with Aston Villa, after half an hour's play was abandoned. The Villa were then leading by two goals to one.

West Bromwich Albion again furnished a surprise, going down on their own ground to Stoke by two goals to one.

At Olive Grove, Sheffield Wednesday opposed the Wolverhampton Wanderers, but so even was the game, that a pointless draw was the result.

Sunderland received a visit from Everton, and a one goal draw gave a good idea of the game.

The other two matches were won by the home teams. Liverpool beat Bury by three goals to one, and Notts Forest beat Blackburn Rovers by two goals to one.

On Dec. 12 the representatives of Suffolk visited Yarmouth, when they defeated Norfolk by two goals to none after a very uninteresting game. The home team pressed for the first five minutes, but from that stage to the interval they rarely crossed the central line. In the second half Suffolk penned their opponents, but owing to weak shooting only won as above stated.

On Dec. 16 Surrey and Sussex met at Godalming, in the south-eastern counties championship competition. Owing to the frost and fog the referee decided that the ground was unfit to play on, and only a friendly game was played, which resulted in a win for Surrey by four goals to two.

On Dec. 12 Somerset started operations successfully by defeating Wiltshire by three goals to none.

In spite of the steady rain on the afternoon of December 12, which, by making the ground slippery and the ball heavy, imposed extraordinary difficulties on the players, the match between the Corinthians and the Bolton Wanderers at West Kensington was marked by some very good football. The Bolton Wanderers had, during the week, taken the first place among the clubs of the Football League, and their rivalry with Aston Villa, who had faced the Corinthians on the previous Saturday, invested this game with considerable interest. The game turned out decidedly to the disadvantage of the professionals, who were considerably weaker in attack than their antagonists. Their backs and half-backs, played a fine game under considerable difficulties, and made very few mis-kicks, if the weather is taken into account. In goal Sutcliffe did all that was possible, but, on the other hand, the beautiful passing and the pace of the Corinthian forwards, together with the brilliant shooting of G. O. Smith, were more than the defence could cope with. The visitors' forwards did not prove very formidable to Oakley and Lodge, who, in spite of occasional miskicks, were seldom broken through; but Moon, in goal, had several well-directed shots to deal with, and ample opportunities of showing good judgment and quickness of decision. A run by Alexander and Burnup turned the course of the game, and the amateurs held their own until Collier, with Smith's assistance, broke through and passed the ball across the goal to Burnup, who scored the first point. Reinforced at this point by Gosling, the Corinthian forwards made a general onslaught without effect, a good shot by Burnup being well met by Sutcliffe, and a number of subsequent attempts being ill directed. At times the Corinthians were inaccurate in their shooting, and several good runs by Gosling were fruitless for this reason. After Sutcliffe had run out and frustrated Smith when he seemed to have the goal at his mercy, Alexander took a pass from Burnup, and, dribbling through the backs, shot the second goal with a very fine piece of play. At the commencement of the second half a foul produced a free kick and a scrimmage in front of the Bolton goal, in which Smith scored, from a pass by Wreford-Brown, with a very good left foot shot. Jack replied with a run and a well directed high shot, which Moon just reached, and then Smith, Alexander, and Burnup worked through the backs, but lost a fine chance of scoring. A free kick then enabled the visitors to open their score, Miller cleverly putting the ball through in the ensuing scrimmage. Chiefly through the runs of Jack, the professionals kept the aggressive for some time, but were not allowed to shoot at goal except at long range. The rest of the game went strongly in favour of their antagonists, for whom Burnup and Gosling again and again made long runs. In the course of a prolonged assault, Gosling with a short dribble and a well-judged pass made an opening for Smith to gain a fourth point, and the game ended, after further attacks, by the Corinthians in their victory by four goals to one.

Charterhouse School v. Old Internationals.—Although the eleven, got together by Mr Wreford-Brown on Dec. 16, did not quite keep the promise of its title by consisting entirely of players who have represented their countries in international matches, it was sufficiently representative of the football of bygone years to excite a large amount of interest. Curiosity was aroused by the appearance in the field of Lord Kinnaird, whose active connection with the Old Etonians is of ancient date, and of H. A. Sweptstone, whose goalkeeping was of service to England as long ago as 1890. Expectation was disappointed by the absence of C. Mitchell, famous fifteen years ago for his goal shooting abilities, and W. N. Cobbold, the well-known Old Carthusian forward. In spite of the fog which covered the greater part of London, and made no exception in favour of the Queen's Club arena at West Kensington, some hundreds of visitors did their best to watch the game, and in better weather the attendance would probably have amounted to considerable proportions. As it was, little or nothing could be seen, and even the players themselves were often at a loss about the whereabouts of the

ball. The representatives of the school were apparently more disconcerted by the fog than their experienced opponents, and were prevented by it from reaping the full benefit of their greater activity and endurance. On the other hand, many of the veterans displayed both these qualities in a degree with which they had not been credited. The forwards, one and all, showed considerable skill and dash, with A. M. Walters and R. C. Guy working particularly hard, and showing no signs of want of condition. Lord Kinnaird was almost as active at half back as in his hey day, and Sweptstone, in goal, offered a resistance which could not be broken through. After an opening attack by the school, their goal-keeper was called upon to save two hard shots by Walters. The Internationals then had the best of the game, their weight being troublesome to the Charterhouse backs, and at length Brann kicked a goal. This was followed by a point gained by Guy. In the second half, which was curtailed on account of darkness just when Charterhouse were beginning to assert their better training, Guy, Walters, and Wynyard scored, and the scratch team accordingly left the field triumphant, having gained five goals to none.

For the interest of our readers we publish the Old International's XI, which contained, as can be seen, some of the best exponents of Association Football:—

Old Internationals—H. A. Sweptstone (goal), C. Wreford-Brown, R. T. Squire (backs), Lord Kinnaird, C. Holden-White, A. Amos (half-backs), J. A. Lambie, R. C. Guy (left wing), A. M. Walters (centre), Capt. E. G. Wynyard, G. Brann (right wing) (forwards).

Despite the counter attractions at Queen's Club and Richmond, where respectively the Corinthians were opposing Bolton Wanderers, and the North were playing the South (Rugby), in addition to the fact that persistently heavy rain fell throughout the afternoon, fully 5000 spectators assembled at Tufnell Park, on Dec. 12, when the Casuals met Preston North End. The visitors gave a fine exhibition of the professional style of football, and, except for the first few minutes, they held the amateurs safe at all points, and eventually won by three goals to none, all scored in the first half.

At Herne Hill, on Dec. 12, the 3rd Grenadier Guards succeeded in defeating the London Caledonians for the second time since the opening of the present season. Rain fell during the greater part of the time and rendered the turf in such a heavy condition that good play was out of the question. Shortly after the kick-off the Guards began to assert their superiority, and as they continued to show improved form they had little difficulty in winning by three goals to one.

Charterhouse v. Old Carthusians.—The annual meeting of these teams took place at Godalming on Dec. 12. Heavy rain fell throughout the proceedings, and the ground was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Neither side placed full strength in the field, but the game proved exceptionally interesting, and resulted in a win for the school by six goals to four.

RUGBY.

Of the twenty seven annual trial matches North v. South, the latter representatives have now won fifteen games to their opponents' nine, while the three other fixtures were left drawn. On December 12 the weather was of the most unsatisfactory description for Rugby football, as heavy rain fell all the time the game was in progress. There was, however, an attendance of about 8,000 spectators at the Richmond Athletic grounds. The northern fifteen were the first to take the field and were quickly followed by the southern team. The South kicked off, Fookes returning well. The new ten yards rule was infringed, and the opening exchanges took place near the North twenty-five. F. A. Byrne took a drop-kick at goal, but missing, Fletcher knocked the ball dead. J. F. Byrne put in some good work, but Wells losing the ball kicked to J. F. Byrne, who, however, was collared before he could get away. North dribbled to mid-field where F. A. Byrne sent into touch. A good rush by the South was stopped by Fookes, and soon afterwards Wells got away. Ward and Fletcher ran well, and the play was taken once more to the centre. The North then forced their way into their opponents' quarters where Leslie Jones missed a pass from Schwarz, but this did not matter, as Mortimer dribbled right up the field, Mackie having to kick into touch. The North again attacked, Stark and Oakes taking play to mid-field. J. F. Byrne was in the way and stopped the rush. Some give and take exchanges followed, and then Robinson spoilt a good run for his side by failing to take passes from Taylor and Fletcher. The North for some time had rather the best of matters, but F. A. Byrne intercepting a pass from Fookes recovered a lot of ground for the South. All the time Wells was working hard and at last breaking away he passed to J. F. Byrne, who in turn transferred to his brother. Within a couple of yards from the goal line F. A. was tackled by Metcalf; J. F. Byrne was following up well and he crossed the line. He also took the place-kick, but could not improve the point. The North played up well, but were unable to draw up level, and half-time arrived with the South leading by a try to nil. On crossing over, after some mid-field play F. A. Byrne broke away, reaching the twenty-five line of his opponents. The North retaliated with a rush for which Taylor, Mackie, and Stoddart were responsible. The ball was taken by the southern three-quarters very near the North line, but F. A. Byrne was collared by Bell. A free kick to the North was of little use to them. F. A. Byrne, who was in grand form, essayed a drop-kick at goal, missing by only a few inches. From then till the final whistle was blown play ruled very fast, but the North were unable to neutralise the try obtained by the South, who consequently won by three points to nothing. During the opening exchanges there was little to choose

between the scrummaging of either team, but afterwards the South generally carried the ball. For the South Jacob and Mangles were the best of the forwards, but Stout, Giblin, Mortimer, and Wilson also did excellent work. The brothers Byrne were the most brilliant of the three-quarters, both defending grandly. For the North, Metcalf, Fookes, Fletcher, Robinson, Taylor, Stoddart and Oakes showed to the best advantage. There was little to choose between the two teams, but the brilliant play of the brothers Byrne gave the South a slight superiority, which enabled them to just win.

The following were the teams:

North: J. Metcalf (Yorkshire, back), O. G. Mackie, E. F. Fookes (Yorkshire), J. Fletcher (Cumberland), W. J. Robinson (Durham) (three-quarter backs), W. Parlane (Lancashire), E. W. Taylor (Northumberland) (half backs), W. B. Stoddart, P. Pierce (Lancashire), A. Starks, J. W. Ward, J. H. Barron (Yorkshire), R. F. Oakes (Durham), R. Bell (Cumberland), A. C. Blackett (Northumberland) (forwards).

South: E. Field (Richmond, back), J. F. Byrne (Moseley), F. A. Byrne (Moseley), F. A. Leslie-Jones (Oxford University), W. L. Bunting (Richmond) (three-quarter backs), C. M. Wells (Harlequins), R. O. Schwarz (Richmond) (half backs), R. H. Mangles, H. W. Dudgeon (Richmond), F. Jacob, L. F. Giblin, W. Mortimer (Cambridge University), C. E. Wilson (Blackheath), P. Ebdon (Somerset), F. M. Stout (Gloucestershire) (forwards).

After the match the fifteen to play Wales on January 7th were chosen, and with the team little fault can be found. England: J. F. Byrne (Moseley), back; F. A. Byrne (Moseley), E. M. Baker (Oxford), T. Fletcher (Cumberland), and E. F. Fookes (Yorkshire), three-quarters; C. M. Wells (Harlequins) and E. W. Taylor (Northumberland), halfbacks; and F. Jacob (Cambridge), R. H. Mangles (Richmond), W. Ashford (Richmond), F. M. Stout (Gloucester), R. F. Oakes (Durham), P. Ebdon (Somerset), W. Ward (Yorkshire), and W. B. Stoddart (Lancashire), forwards.

In the Rugby County Championship the concluding match in the B group of the South-Eastern division, was played on Dec. 16, at the Crystal Palace, when Hampshire defeated the Eastern Counties by three goals to a try.

Essex defeated Suffolk at Ipswich by the narrow margin of one try to nothing.

Cambridge University started their annual tour in South Wales on Dec. 13, when they met the Newport fifteen. Taking the game on the whole it was slow, and was only enlivened by brilliant bits of play now and again. The Cambridge forwards, a fine lot of men, played a good hard game, especially in the second half. They beat their opponents in the line up, and quite held their own in the tight scrummages; but they were not so fast in the open, and not so clever at the inter-passing game as the Newport men. The Varsity three-quarters were poor at attack, and their passing was too slow and mechanical, but they were all very fast, in fact much faster than the Newport back division. Wallis on several occasions raced after Pearson, and prevented him scoring, and Pilkington repeatedly spoiled the passing of his *vis-a-vis*. Newport owe their victory to the excellent play of their halves and Gould. The latter was in great form, his kicking and running being of a first-rate order. When the whistle sounded for "no side" the home team were left victorious by four goals (two dropped) to nothing.

The second match of the Cambridge University tour was with Cardiff on Dec. 14, on the ground of the latter, and about 5000 spectators witnessed the game. From first to last the play was of a high order and full of excitement, but neither side could claim any advantage at the finish, each being credited with one goal and two tries. The Cambridge forwards were a little superior to their opponents', consequently the back division frequently had chances given them, but the Cardiff defence was wonderfully sound and the tackling good.

When Rugby and Moseley met earlier in the season, a drawn game was the result, and, strangely enough, a similar conclusion was arrived at on Dec. 12 at Rugby. Owing to the North v. South match, the brothers Byrne were absent from the Moseley ranks, as also were R. H. Cattell and Challoner, while Rugby were without several of their best players. Heavy rain fell almost throughout the whole of the game, and accurate football was quite out of the question. The defence proved equal to the calls made upon it on either side, and the match ended in a pointless draw.

On the same day, at Gloucester, Swansea defeated the home team by the narrow margin of five points to four.

The progress of the Llanelly team is being watched with great interest, as up to the present time this season they have not tasted the bitterness of defeat. On Dec. 13, they gained a further success at Penarth, defeating the home team rather easily by one goal and two tries to nothing.

On Dec. 12th, Leicester had a grand game on their own ground against Hampstead, eventually winning by a goal and a try. A. O. Jones, the Notts cricketer, was in great form and scored the second try, picking the ball up in the loose and running through the whole of his opponents. So far this season Leicester have not been beaten on their own ground. On the 14th, they played Jesus College, Oxford, and won easily by one (dropped) goal and four tries to nothing.

Coventry defeated Guy's Hospital by a goal and a try to two tries.

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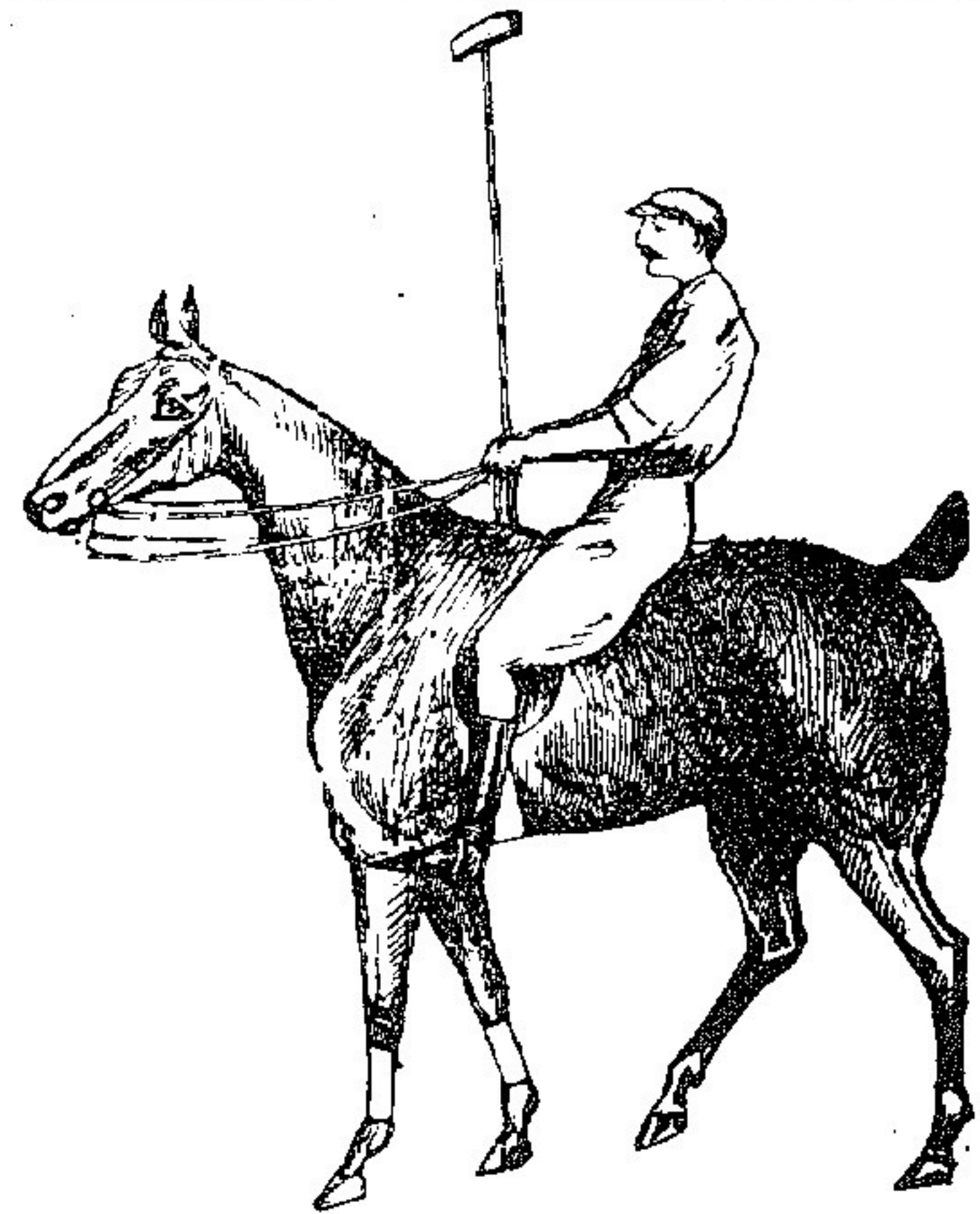
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THE GREAT RACES OF THE YEAR.

THE TALE OF THE FAVOURITES AND THE LUCK OF THE NEWMARKET STABLES

(From the "Sporting and Dramatic News.")

A twelvemonth ago we published a series of tables showing how the favourites had fared in the principal races of the last six years, and what proportion of the winners had been trained at Newmarket. It would occupy too much space to reproduce these tables; but it may be of interest to give the gist of them which will be found embodied in the following summary:

Year	Number of races.	Number by first favourites.	Result of £10 on each first favourite.	Number of winners trained at Newmarket.
1890	28	11	+ £109	14
1891	30	13	+ £92	15
1892	27	11	+ £160	11
1893	27	10	- £17	16
1894	30	12	+ £4	20
1895	30	7	- £83	13

It will be seen from the above table that in four years out of six an investment of £10 on each first favourite yielded more or less a considerable profit, while in two cases there was a loss, though upon the whole there would have been a balance of £265 to the good. During these same six years, Newmarket horses won 89 races out of 172, or rather more than half, the proportion varying but little from year to year.

It is interesting, in view of these figures, to note how the favourites and the Newmarket stables have fared during the past season, and the appended table will enable the reader to see at a glance how the chief prizes of the year work out.

Name of Winner.	Starting Price.	Favourite or not.	Where Trained.
Lincoln Handicap—			
Clorane	100 to 14	3rd	Lyddington
Liverpool Steeplechase—			
The Soarer	33 to 1	—	Weyhill
Great Metropolitan Stakes—			
Fatherless	10 to 1	—	Newmarket
City and Suburban Handicap—			
Worcester	9 to 2	1st	Newmarket
Two Thousand—			
St. Frusquin	12 to 100	1st	Newmarket
One Thousand—			
Thais	5 to 1	2nd	Newmarket
Chester Cup—			
The Rush	8 to 1	4th	Newmarket
Jubilee Stakes—			
Victor Wild	5 to 1	2nd	Wantage
Newmarket Stakes—			
Galeazzo	9 to 2	Joint 1st	Newmarket
Manchester Cup—			
The Docker	20 to 1	—	Malton
Derby—			
Persimmon	5 to 1	2nd	Newmarket
Oaks—			
Canterbury Pilgrim	100 to 8	—	Newmarket
Royal Hunt Cup, Ascot—			
Quarrel	7 to 2	1st	Newmarket
Ascot Cup—			
Love Wisely	10 to 1	—	Manton
Northumberland Plate—			
The Docker	7 to 1	3rd	Malton
Princess of Wales' Stakes—			
St. Frusquin	5 to 2	2nd	Newmarket
Eclipse Stakes—			
St. Frusquin	1 to 2	1st	Newmarket
Stewards' Cup, Goodwood—			
Chasseur	25 to 1	—	Newmarket
Ebor Handicap—			
Dingle Bay	2 to 1	2nd	Newmarket
St. Leger—			
Persimmon	2 to 11	1st	Newmarket
Jockey Club Stakes—			
Persimmon	8 to 11	1st	Newmarket
Prince Edward Handicap, Manchester—			
Bellewin	100 to 8	—	Epsom
Imperial Stakes, Kempton—			
Chelandry	4 to 7	1st	Newmarket
Duke of York Stakes—			
Chin-Chin	25 to 1	—	Tupgill
Cesarewitch—			
St. Bris	10 to 1	—	Kingsclere
Middle Park Plate—			
Galtee More	5 to 1	2nd	Beckhampton
Cambridgeshire—			
Winkfield's Pride	5 to 1	1st	Lyddington
Liverpool Cup—			
Count Schomberg	3 to 1	1st	Wroughton
Derby Cup—			
La Sagesse	100 to 6	—	Newmarket
Manchester Nov. Handicap—			
Telescope	7 to 1	—	Stanton

Ten favourites won out of thirty, resulting in a profit of £9 for £10 invested on every race. Seventeen races out of thirty won by horses trained at Newmarket. The ten successful favourites include Galeazzo, who started in equal demand with Labrador at 9 to 2, in which case the £10 would, of course, have been invested in equal parts upon the pair, but this has been taken into account in the above calculation, and, considering how many hopes have been disappointed during the past season, it will come as a surprise to not a few readers that there should have been any profit at all from backing the favourite in what may fairly be described as the leading races of the year. But with Worcester starting at 9 to 2 for the City and Suburban Handicap, Winkfield's Pride at 5 to 1 for the Cambridgeshire, and Count Schomberg at 3 to 1 for the Liverpool Autumn

Cup, a good deal of leeway was made up, and it was but by a very little that Clorane, Thais, The Rush, and Victor Wild, missed being favourites for the Lincolnshire Handicap, the One Thousand Guineas, the Chester Cup, and the Jubilee Stakes.

RACING

At the general meeting of the committee of the Grand National Hunt, held at 6 Old Burlington Street, London, on the 14th Dec. last, tenders were submitted from various racing clubs for the G.N.H.'s races of 1897, and it was decided that that of the Newmarket executive be accepted. The annual movable feast will therefore be held at headquarters on the 18th and 19th of March.

Handicappers at home occasionally do some big things. We read that Mr Ord, the new handicapper in the North of England, accomplished a great performance in his initial effort in the overnight races at Gosforth Park. In less than two hours he adjusted the weights for forty-five horses, thirty-seven of which actually started in the two overnight races out of a possible forty two, for one was lame and two in each race were in the same ownership. Long odds were offered on the field in each race, and the first was won only by a neck in the last few strides. In neither case did a favourite win and four out of the six horses placed were never mentioned in the betting.

We read that the sales of thoroughbreds during the past season have not been good in America. According to a New York contemporary the cause of the fall in prices is that several years ago, before the collapse of racing in New Jersey and Illinois, there was a boom in racing, and a consequent increase in the demand for thoroughbreds, which produced a boom in the breeding industry. "Continuous racing brought the sport into disrepute, the people became disgusted with the prevailing methods, which induced restricted legislation and did away with racing in New Jersey and Illinois, and nearly did so in New York. The demand for horses was thus decreased, but the breeders, either through thoughtlessness or else deceiving themselves with the hope that the old order of things would soon be restored, continued to breed as extensively as ever, and the result was overproduction. The breeders were naturally sufferers." The outlook for breeders and racing men is, however, improving, it is more than probable that racing will be revived in Illinois next year. It is also possible that some legislation will be enacted in New Jersey by which racing will once more flourish in that State.

Frost upset the racing during the week ending on December 19, a sharp frost on the night of the 15th bringing about a postponement in the case of the second day at Nottingham. To avoid clashing with another scheduled meeting at Lingfield, the second day in the Midlands was transferred to Monday the 21st; but the racing at Lingfield was not interfered with. At Nottingham the principal victory was scored by Quilon, who was less fancied than either Anchovy or Harold, and of this pair the latter, who had escaped a penalty, failed to stay home. In running, Anchovy never flattered his admirers, but Harold, on the other hand, looked all over a winner until Quilon began to wear him down. Quilon's form under the Newmarket rules always suggested stamina, and once again it proved to be the case. Mr Lebody's grey and Harold finished so far in front of their opponents that, as at Gatwick the previous week, it was impossible to tell which was third best. At Nottingham, however, that position was secured by Athel, who, nevertheless, should pay for following,

NOTTINGHAM—DEC. 15.

Welbeck Handicap Hurdle Race, of 300 sovs; 2 miles. Mr R. Lebody's ro m Quilon, by Eastern Emperor—Travancore. 6 y, 11 st 8 lb

Mr R. Ward's Harold, aged, 10 st 11 lb.	1	A. Nightingall
Mr Ross's Athel, aged, 11 st 7 lb.	2	Dollery
Mr Straker's Stop, aged, 12 st 7 lb.	3	Mr J. M. Bell
Mr C. Hibbert's Golden Ring, aged, 12 st	0	Tuttle
6 lb (inc. 12 lb ex.)	0	R. Nightingall
Mr J. M. Walker's College Green, 5 y, 11 st 6 lb	0	Latham
Mr M. Firth's Anchovy, 5 y, 11 st 5 lb.	0	Gourley
Mr F. Platt's Royal Douglas, 6 y, 11 st.	0	Lake
Mr R. Bull's Idalus, 4 y, 10 st 10 lb.	0	Mr W. P. Cullen
Mr B. Bletson's Tribune, aged, 10 st 9 lb	0	Mr M. B. Bletsoe
Mr H. M. Dyas's Delvin, aged, 10 st 8 lb.	0	Hoysted
Mr T. Cannon's Shelley, 6 y, 10 st 7 lb.	0	Dean
Mrs Chaloner's Mississippi, 4 y, 10 st 5 lb	0	R. Chaloner
Mr M. A. Maher's Schooner, aged, 10 st 2 lb.	0	Behan
Mr Reid Walker's Burnett, 4 y, 10 st 1 lb.	0	Colling
Mr P. Scully's Thorax, 4 y, 10 st.	0	J. Lane
Mr E. O. Bleackley's Merry Carlisle, 8 y, 10 st	0	Mr Lord

Betting—4 to 1 agst Anchovy, 5 to 1 agst Harold, 6 to 1 agst Quilon, 10 to 1 each agst Golden Ring and College Green, and 100 to 8 each agst Schooner, Delvin, Idalus, Royal Douglas, and Athel.

Delvin went off with the lead from Royal Douglas, Shelley, Burnett, and Anchovy, Mississippi being last on the move. Passing the stand Shelley made his way to

the front, attended by Delvin, Burnett, and Royal Douglas, College Green, Schooner and Thorax being next. They ran in this order for the first mile, when Royal Douglas closed with Shelley, and they raced together, closely followed by Idalus and Schooner, while Quilon was now making her way to the leading division. In the straight for home, Idalus ran up to Royal Douglas, who soon retired, and soon after jumping the last hurdle but one the leader dropped out of it, his place being taken by Harold, who challenged by Quilon, in the final run, was beaten by a length and a half; Athel was a bad third, with Merry Carlisle fourth, Tribune fifth, Thorax next, and Burnett whipper-in.

ROWING

It has now been definitely decided to send two senior crews over to the Club Nacional de Regatas, to be held at Montevideo on the third of next month.

The clubs to be represented from here are the Tigre Rowing Club and the Buenos Aires Rowing Club, while probably each of these will have representatives in the Single Sculls.

In addition to this, the eight men going over from here have proposed to row any eight Montevideans, rather a daring proposition, considering that the men here have never rowed together, nothing, however, has as yet been settled as regards this race. Both crews are getting into shape, and as will be seen by the names below, should give a good account of themselves.

The Tigre B.C. will be represented by the following:—

Senior Fours—	
W. Woods (bow), 2 M. Kay, 3 M. F. Gilderdale, S. Kay (stroke), F. Francis (cox).	
Single Sculls—	
M. F. Gilderdale; M. Kay.	
While the following will row for the B. Aires R.C.:	
Senior Fours—	
B. Brice (bow), 2 P. Hardcastle, 3 C. H. Roberts, E. H. Liversedge (stroke), M. M. Cabrera (cox).	
Single Sculls—	
E. Danvers; E. H. Liversedge.	

The Cambridge University Trial Eights were decided on Dec. 5, in dull and stormy weather. Although none of the old blues were rowing, the candidates were in most instances old hands at the game. Goldie, son of the great stroke, who stroked the winning crew in great style, is in his first term, and in another year should be a most valuable oarsman for Cambridge. The course is quite three miles long, and on such a day as Dec. 5, was a most severe test of stamina and condition.

Just before the crew started, a shower of rain fell and the strong south-westerly wind blowing slantingly off the Ely side made that station slightly the better and Goldie, of course, chose it when he had the chance. The cutting was very full, and a steady current was running through with the wind and against the oarsmen. A good race had been expected, but it was not to be. Goldie went away at the faster stroke and rowing longer and with more finish, gradually crept away from the very first stroke. He was clear at the end of half a mile, and had doubled this at the engine house, about half way. He added another length before Day's Farm, a mile from the winning post, and then with the wind nearly dead ahead, he easily answered Steele's spurts, and won as he liked by nearly four lengths in 21 min. 54 sec., not at all bad time considering the wind and stream.

The two selected eights were as follows:—	
1st—Ely Station—	
	st lb
D. E. Campbell-Muir (Blair Lodge and Trinity Hall) (bow)	11 6
J. S. Munro-Sutherland (Durham and Jesus)	12 5
R. B. Etherington-Smith (Repton and First Trinity)	12 8
P. L. May (Harrow and Lady Margaret)	13 2
B. H. Howell (Private and Trinity Hall)	12 12
C. R. Pattison-Muir (Tonbridge and Caius)	11 6
G. T. Bullard (Haileybury and Trinity Hall)	12 4
C. J. D. Goldie (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11 8
W. H. G. Woodroffe (Blundell's, Tiverton, and Emmanuel) (cox)	8 5
2nd—Prickwillow Station—	
	st lb
G. E. P. Cave-Moyles (King Edward School, Birmingham, and Caius) (bow)	11 5
J. E. Payne (New College, Eastbourne, and Peterhouse)	12 4
E. Bousfield (Clifton and Jesus)	13 3
G. A. Crane (Charterhouse and First Trinity)	12 8
S. J. Selwyn (Eton and Third Trinity)	13 2
H. G. Brown (Harrow and First Trinity)	13 11
S. V. Pearson (Highgate School and Emmanuel)	12 1
C. M. Steele (Eton and Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11 0
F. E. Foster (Currey School, Folkestone and Trinity Hall) (cox)	8 8

It the Cantabs can improve their crew of 1896 even by a little, Oxford will have to do the same to win again, and as the Light Blue eight should be a good deal better, the prospects of another grand race with a possible victory for Cambridge is a forecast not unlikely to be correct for the aquatic "blue ribbon" of 1897.

If the usual plan is adhered to, the race will take place on April 10th, the Saturday before Good Friday—a very late date—but the Oxonians are going to suggest that an earlier day, March 27th, will be much more convenient for the men engaged, and the exigencies of the University curriculum.

P O L O .

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—
May I ask whether a meeting of the polo players in Santa Fé has been held for the purpose of discussing the question of raising the height of polo ponies, and whether the letter signed "Santafecinos" is the outcome of such a meeting? As a resident in the Province of Santa Fé, and in touch with many polo players, I can say that no notice that any such meeting was to be held has been received, so perhaps after all it is only the outburst of a small mutual admiration clique, in any case the signature is somewhat misleading.—Yours truly,
OTRO SANTAFECINO.

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime*,

Dear Sir,—
I heard this statement made: "That raising the standard height of polo ponies to 14.2 would make the game one for the rich alone, and that in the tournament the club whose members could afford to buy thoroughbreds of that standard would win." Needless to say it was made by a "14 hand" advocate. But, further, he added that the Hurlingham Club would thus always be the winners as being town-men and therefore richer men. Of course the remark is not worth the paper it is written on, but it was made by a man who is a real good polo player, and who has enough influence to induce others to think likewise.

Now, polo is not made for tournaments—the tournaments, like school-house matches, or county matches, are made for the improvement of "club" polo, and it is for what can be got cheapest, and make the game the more even for each individual club member, that we want to look.

Naturally the great drawback to raising the standard now is that so many good polo men are supplied with 14 hand ponies, but we want to look to the future and legislate for it.

That ponies of 14.2 abound in nearly every district, save on fine grass camps, I think no one will deny. There are very few districts in the republic that I have not been over, from the Colorado to places where the noble game is unheard of, and that is my experience. But that well bred ones, or "wonders," are not to be got cheap is not an argument against the raising the standard height; every one has a better chance of getting a good one, for there are so many more of that height to be picked from.

Again, every man in the camp has the chance of picking up a good one occasionally, and one also that he can work on, whereas the little pony is seldom useful in the camp. It is always a treat to us, when working cattle, to see some of the men doing wonders on a pony that it is our desire to possess, but, alas! on measuring, is found to be 14.1 or 14.1½. There are many such, but 14, seldom, if ever. I know one good club in the south, full of players; the best had to get his ponies from Santa Fé, and two others were always buyers in Buenos Aires for 14 hand ponies. I will not say anything about the height of ponies I saw in a club game there.

Arguments there are on every side, and those about the 14.2 pony's use in town and camp as back, as well as polo pony, and the enormous difference in price as exports, have been worked enough.

How will polo men like this. Another good man at the game (14.2 hander this time) told me "it did not matter a bit what the rest of the members of a club played so long as the men who were going to play in the tournament had real good ponies of the recognised standard."

Now that is not what the Polo Association is ever doing its best to legislate for. They (the committee) do not simply hold the ornamental position of stewards of a tournament, but, as I have known, they do their utmost for the benefit of all clubs, and every member in each one of those clubs, as far as it is possible for them to do so.

Another thing that has often struck me as a funny anomaly—the majority of men in the camp, and the majority of polo playing men in town, certainly belong to the heavy brigade. I do not say the majority of good polo men in the camp are heavy men; but go and visit any club in the camp on a polo day, and what forcibly will strike you is the number of great big men knocking about. Is it quite fair on the small ponies to be asked to carry those heavy weights to the front from beginning to end of a "ten minutes"? We all know what the men are like at the end of it. For once, turn and ask the pony what he thinks of it. I think he might say, "Had I only two inches more, and a bit more girth, it would be an improvement."

We know how the legs of ponies that carry heavy weights suffer when the ground is hard; they must do so; but it is hard on the ponies to be asked to suffer this as well as the other "chances of war" they run.

Lastly, as they say in the Kirk, have you men who ride 14 hand ponies, and are going to vote for them—yes, and mean to carry the day, to your eventual loss. Have you ever ridden a 14.2? if not, go and try one; you'll never go back to a 14 again.
NUNCA.

We see that yet another book has emanated from the ranks of Indian polo players, besides the one entitled "Polo in India," by C. J. Younghusband, the volume in question being "Station Polo," by Lucifer. Some excellent chapters are included in the work. However, it deals with the whole subject, and should be of interest to many polo players at home and abroad.

LAWN TENNIS.

LOMAS A.C. v. SOUTHERN RAILWAY,

This match was played on the Lomas ground on Sunday last and resulted in an easy victory for the club. Neither team was fully representative, and the whole match was conducted in rather a slack way, which robbed it of a good deal of interest. The following are the scores:

- A. and S. Mohr Bell (Club) beat Walker and Bain, 6-0, 6-0.
- Tabor and Kennard, 6-2, 6-0.
- Crowther and P. W. Cook, 6-1, 6-0.
- H. Mohr Bell and C. P. C. Comber (Club) beat Crowther and P. W. Cook, 6-0, 6-0.
- Tabor and Kennard, 6-4, 6-5.
- H. A. Hannay and Grant, 6-4 (only one sett played).
- Baumgartner and Griffin (Club) beat Walker and Bain, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.
- Crowther and P. W. Cook, 6-1, 6-1.
- Tabor and Kennard, 6-3 (Tabor and Kennard retired after first sett).
- Withington and A. Leslie, jun. (Club) beat Tabor and Kennard, 6-0, 0-6, 6-2.
- H. A. Hannay and Grant (Railway) beat Baumgartner and Griffin, 6-0, 6-0.
- Withington and A. Leslie, jun., 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.
- Club—10 matches (21 setts, 117 games).
- Railway—2 matches (6 setts, 64 games).

BELGRANO ATHLETIC CLUB.

This club intends holding a lawn tennis tournament open to members only. The events will be as follows: Gentlemen's Singles (entrance fee \$2), Mixed Doubles (entrance fee \$2 each player), Gentlemen's Doubles (entrance fee \$2 each player). Entries close on 31st of January.

Names of members desirous of entering may be handed to any member of the lawn tennis committee: Messrs B. Verschoyle, A. M. Barton, G. F. Wallis, S. J. Moore, and J. G. Dunn.

CYCLING.

THE SIX DAYS' CYCLE RACE.

SINGULAR ILLUSIONS.

The Six Days', or rather 142 hours', Cycle Race in Madison Square Garden, New York, which ended at ten o'clock on Decmbe 11, has excited immense interest, 12,000 spectators being present at the finish. The winner proved to be Edward Hale, the English rider, who covered 1,910 miles 8 laps, beating the record for 142 hours by 310 miles. Joseph Rice, of Wilkesbarre, a Russian Pole, did over 1 882 miles, and Ned Reading, an American soldier, of Omaha, rode 1,855 miles; while Fred Forster, a man of German origin, accomplished 1,820 miles. Twenty-seven riders started, and 15 were on the track at the close. The winner receives 1,300 dols., Rice 800dols., Reading 500dols., Forster 350dols., Schock, who was the champion in 1893, with 1,600 miles, 300dols.; Pierce (Boston), 200dols.; Smith (Saratoga), 150dols.; Taylor (Brooklyn), 125dols.; Ashingur (Upsbur), 125dols.; Moore (Philadelphia), 100dols.; Maddox (Ashbury Park), 100dols.; Cassidy (Millville), 75dols. Hale led from the twentieth hour. All the New York journals declared that the contest has been the most astounding test of voluntary physical endurance that ever was witnessed. Photographs of the leaders, taken at the beginning and at the end of the race, exhibit extraordinary evidences of exhaustion. Still more remarkable during the last two days were the displays of mental weakness. Nearly all the riders became subject to illusions, and Hale required to be coaxed in order to induce him to return to the track. Rice was terribly upset, and complained that the people were stoning him. He rejected a bouquet that was offered to him with the words, "It's poison." The Americans did their utmost to encourage Rice. He is an electrician and mechanic by trade, and built his own machine. Despite his condition Hale, during the last hour, rode a mile in 2min. 40sec. He writes: "I am not particularly anxious to compete in another affair of this kind, but may possibly do so in the future." Three physicians, themselves cyclists, who were interviewed by a "World" reporter, strongly condemn the race. Professor Graeme Hammond says that the men were only kept conscious by the efforts of their trainers and physicians. It was a sickening exhibition of brutality. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who rowed in an American crew against Oxford, considers that the contest was worse than any prize-fight. Dr. Hamilton Birch asserts that the men who rode to a finish shortened their lives by ten years. Hale is to receive a testimonial from his compatriots.

REMARKABLE SCENE.

The scene at the close, says another correspondent, was most exciting. The great amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden was packed from floor to roof with ten thousand persons. Hale wished to stop riding at eight as he was a sure winner then, but continued, in compliance with the wishes of his managers. When he passed the 1,900 mile limit at 8.45, and the figures were displayed on the board, the audience went wild. The band struck up "The Wearing of the Green," and Hale, loaded with flowers, circled the course at 15 miles

an hour amid a roar of cheering. He then retired for a time, as did nearly all the other riders, the race being virtually ended. The crowd remained, however, and a few minutes before ten Hale reappeared. There were then two riders on the track struggling for the sixth place. Hale started off briskly, and although these two were riding fast, showed his superior condition by cutting rings around them, to the unbounded delight of the thousands of Irishmen in the audience. When ten o'clock came Hale untied the American flag from his shoulders, and waving it in the air circled the Garden twice, amid a roar of applause which shook the building. Then he walked round the track arm in arm with Senock, who had made the previous record of 1,600 miles, and ended fifth in the present race. Few of the other contestants were able stand without support when they retired. The strain on all has been great, and many of them have been out of their heads through weariness and lack of sleep during the past few days. Rice, who ended, was under the delusion on Friday and Saturday that he was the only man taking the turns properly, and that all the others were going wrong. On Saturday afternoon he addressed the audience, saying they were throwing stones and brickbats at him. He made the same charge against his fellow riders. Another rider dismounted, turned his wheel about, and started at a lively pace in the opposite direction from that in which the others were going, and was with difficulty persuaded to resume his former course. Hale showed slight symptoms of delusion on Saturday afternoon, when he dismounted and declared excitedly that there was a scheme to run him down. This delusion lasted only a moment; his only trouble during the race was in the throat; otherwise he was in perfect health. His diet was beef tea, a few lamb chops, plenty of custard, strong English breakfast tea, with beaten eggs in it, poached eggs on toast, rice pudding and porridge. He will receive about 5,000 dollars for his victory, of which 1,300 dollars is the first prize and the remainder comes from the manufacturer of certain kinds of cycle chains and tyres which he used. The Irish National Alliance have tendered Hale a banquet, which will be given when he has recuperated sufficiently.

The winner rode a Simpson mount with the Simpson chain, which thus holds a wonderful record.—"The Wheeler."

It is estimated that the number of bicycles turned out in America last year exceeded 60,000, or nearly six times as many as in 1895.

A cyclists' memorial to the late Sir Benjamin Richardson is to be organised. The late physician was one of the earliest to interest himself in the cycling movement. As far back as 1876 he became alive to the great benefits to be derived from the exercise, and seventeen years ago was an ardent rider of a tricycle specially made for him by a celebrated Coventry firm.

G O L F .

The question of Sunday golf has long been exercising the minds of golfers at home, and at one club, at least, a vote on the subject has already been taken. Surely the opponents of Sunday golf should extend a kindly toleration to those who are unable to play on any other day. The committee of a well-known club has arrived at what is a fair and wise compromise. The committee decided that Sunday golf should not be formally recognised by the club, but they declined to interfere with the liberty of members to go round the links on Sunday, although a rule was passed that the club caddies were not to be "on duty" on that day.

S K A T I N G .

The amateur championship meeting of the world this winter falls to the lot of Canada. The venue will be the open-air rink on the grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. On the first day (Friday, Feb. 5), the 500 and 5000 metres races will take place, and the 1500 and 10,000 metres on the following day. In addition to these races, others for the amateur championship of Canada, at 220 yards, 220 yards over six 27in. hurdles, and half a mile backwards will take place. There will also be races for the professional championship, at half a mile, one mile, three miles, and five miles, which may be depended upon to attract some good skaters.

S H O O T I N G .

Among the stories recorded by Mr T. E. Pritt in his "Angler's Basket," just issued by Mr Abel Heywood, is one about a Scottish laird, who was relating the story of a fine fish he had caught one day to his friends at his dinner-table! "Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man but a new servant—"how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast, it had gotten to achteen at dinner-time, and it was sax-and-twenty when ye sat down to supper wi' the Captain." Then after a pause he added, "I've been tellin' lees a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll be blowed if I'm going to tell lees noo, through my old age, to please the fushers."

PAVILION GOSSIP.

In the match at Lomas on Sunday last, between the London Bank and the home club, Mr P. M. Rath played another of his characteristic innings; scoring 64 runs in very little over half-an-hour. He followed this up by securing 7 wickets for 14 runs, and so accomplished two excellent performances. Mr W. F. Burt's bowling must not be overlooked, and his analysis of 7 wickets for 58 is an extremely good one.

**

At last another has been added to our small list of century-makers. Although the early part of this season gave promise of large scores, the wickets recently have been entirely in favour of the bowlers. The last to obtain the coveted three-figures is Mr E. D. Drabble, who on Sunday last for Hurlingham against Mr Sumner's XI., played an excellent innings of 107 not out, 48 of them being made up of fours. Mr Drabble is a nice free bat, besides being a good and keen field. Hitherto he has not been seen in the field as often as one could wish, but I trust after this splendid performance, he may be persuaded to play more regularly.

**

The Lomas 2nd XI. after two brilliant victories over the Flores 2nd XI., had their victorious career brought to a very abrupt full-stop on Sunday last, at Palermo, by the second eleven of the B.A.C.C. who compiled the big score of 190, Messrs Hunt and R. W. Anderson being responsible for 113 of these, scoring 58 and 55 respectively. Against this score Lomas were only able to make 32 and 52, and so were beaten by an innings and 106 runs.

**

The Lomas cricket team have for a long time enjoyed the reputation of being a smart eleven in the field. It was therefore very distressing to see the way their second eleven fielded on Sunday last at Palermo. They might well take a lesson from F. A. Iverdale, the Australian, who during the last tour in England made thirty-five catches and only missed four, these being in the slips off fast bowlers.

**

During Stoddart's last tour in Australia, Iredale brought off some great catches, and the English captain one day remarked with a smile: "We are all waiting to see you miss one." They did not wait in vain, for Iredale in the famous fifth Test match was credited with a miss.

**

I have just heard from the North that the camps have got together a good eleven to play some of our clubs here during the latter part of the week before the North and South match. The first match will be on Feb. 24, but which club they will meet on that date has not yet been definitely settled; by next week, however, I hope to give an exact list of the matches and dates. In all probability B.A.C.C., Hurlingham and Flores will be the three clubs to try conclusions with the Northerners.

**

We are now going to have a third Bank placing a cricket eleven in the field. This time it is the London and Brazilian Bank who are to try conclusions with a Belgrano eleven at Belgrano to-morrow. I wish the new club every success, but cannot help pointing out that almost any other day would have been better suited, as the United Banks will want their full strength for their match with the B.A.C.C. at Palermo.

**

Prince Ranjitsinhji, in answer to many rumours current that he was aspiring to Parliamentary honours, has through the press recently stated that it is not his intention at present to seek Parliamentary distinction. He feels very vexed that these reports are circulated from

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IN FRONT OF THE BOLSA.

time to time without any foundation of truth, and hopes the contradiction will put a stop to them.

**

At a meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club recently held at Sheffield it was resolved that a sum of £2 be paid each week during the winter months, from Sept. 1, to the following professional members of the County team--viz., Peel, Brown, Wainwright, Denton, Hunter, Moorhouse, Hirst, Tunnicliffe, Haigh, and Mounsey, and a sub-committee was appointed to select the work to be performed by each man for such remuneration.

**

Cricketers everywhere will regret to hear of the death of H. H. Stephenson, who passed away at Uppingham on Dec. 17 after a long illness. Born in 1823 at Esher, Surrey, he early created a favourable impression as to his abilities with bat and ball, and in 1854 was engaged by the Surrey Club, after which he became a member of W. Clarke's England Eleven, and so famous did he become, especially in bowling, that he was intrusted with the captaincy of the first team of cricketers that left this country for Australia. So successful was the tour, that three years later another visit was decided upon; but Stephenson, who during the winter months acted as whipper-in at Claremont to the Duc d'Aumale's Harriers, and was afterwards appointed huntsman in Worcestershire, did not undertake another journey to the colonies. During the past few years he was engaged at Uppingham, and owing greatly to his skillful coaching, the school produced some of the best known amateurs of the day.

**

The University Rugby match having ended in favour of Oxford, to the surprise of most footballers, the interest in the Association match which takes place on February 20th, is greatly intensified. Up to date the home critics have all been in favour of Cambridge, whose combination they say is far superior to that of the Dark Blues. Oxford, however, have "come on" very much of late, and I should not be surprised if they pulled off the "socket" match as well.

**

When it is taken into consideration what an excessively close game the University Rugby match was this season, the sportsmanlike conduct of the Oxford Captain in refusing to claim "no try" when H. T. Wallis, the Cambridge three-quarter, went over the line, in obtaining Cambridge's first score, cannot be too warmly eulogised. It would have been terribly hard lines if the point thus gained had resulted, as might easily have happened in the defeat of his side.

**

What actually happened was this, Mackie, the well-known three-quarter, received the ball and ran round, passing to Wallis at the right moment, with the result that a try was obtained in the corner. Though Wallis had actually crossed the dead ball line, which was drawn within a few yards of the goal line, the Oxford captain waived the objection, which might legally have been raised. The try was converted by a beautiful place kick.

**

At a meeting of the Association football council, recently held, it was decided that a Referee has not the power to order a linesman off the field. The decision is a very natural one, but I cannot see what need there was to bring the question up at all. If a linesman in any match gives unjust decisions, the Referee always has the power of altering them. At the same meeting it was decided to decline the invitation to send out a team to New Zealand, while it was also decided to play the England v. Scotland match on April 3rd at the Crystal Palace.

**

It is my great pleasure to be able to report that at last something has been done with regard to inviting here a team of English cricketers. The B.A.C.C. Secretary has the matter in hand, and has entered into arrangements, by which before long Lord Hawke will be approached on the subject. Of course, we know nothing yet and the result may be nil, but it is most satisfactory to think that at last something definite has been done in this matter.

THIRD MAN.

Francisco Bouzat

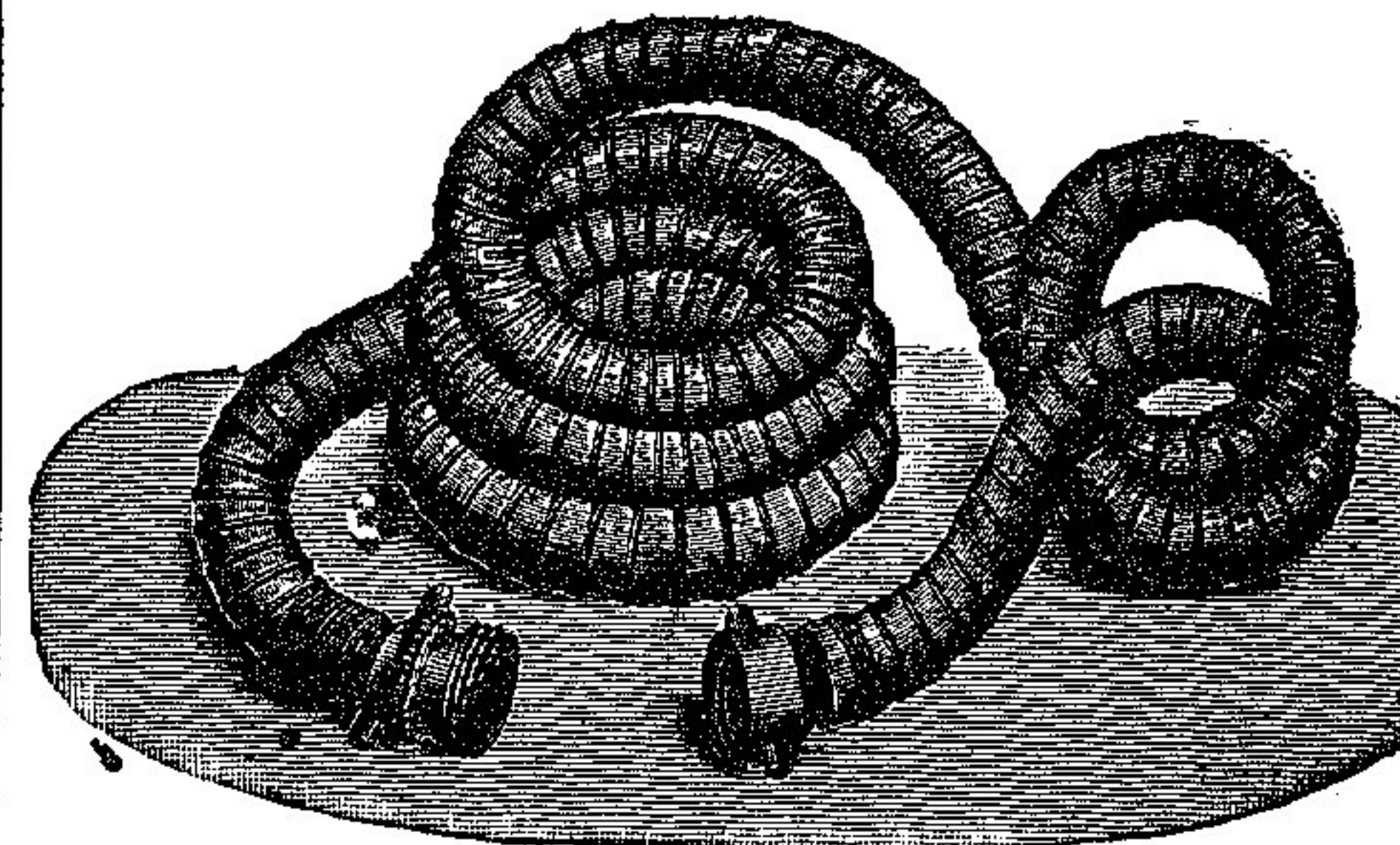
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PROGRAMME OF A RACE MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

HURLINGHAM

ON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897

THE HOPEFUL STAKES. a maiden sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$50 added, for Ponies of 56 in. and under; weight for inches, ponies of 56 in. 75 kilos; 500 metres.

THE OPENING STAKES, a Sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$50 added, for Ponies of 58 in. and under; weight for inches, ponies of 58 in. to carry 78 kilos, winners once at Hurlingham to carry 3 kilos extra, twice 6 kilos extra, three times or oftener 8 kilos extra; 700 metres.

THE FLYING HANDICAP, a Sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$50 added, for Ponies of 56 in. and under; 500 metres.

THE PERLIRA HANDICAP, a Sweepstakes of 20 each, with \$100 added, for Ponies of 56 in. and under; 1600 metres.

THE PAVILION HURDLE RACE, a handicap sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$50 added, for Ponies of 56 inches and under; 1500 metres.

THE WELCOMES TAKES, for Trainers' and Jockeys' Hacks that have never run at a recognised meeting, a Sweepstakes of \$25 with \$100 added; catch weights, not less than 70 kilos, any riders; 1000 metres.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to alter the conditions of this programme, or change the date on which it is proposed to hold the meeting.

Entries close on Saturday, January 20, 1897, to the Secretary, Piedad 559, before 5.30 p.m.

Hurlingham Draghounds.

MEMBERS of the HURLINGHAM HUNT are requested to attend a MEETING on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 1.30 p.m., at PIEDAD 559, to arrange for the Hunting of the Hounds during the coming season.
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Advertisements, orders for papers, &c., should be addressed to PIEDAD 559, BUENOS AIRES, and should be kept distinct from communications intended for the Editorial Department.

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River Plate Sport and Pastime

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

SPORTING NOTES

The second evening handicap of the Belgrano Athletic Club will take place at the Club's ground, Belgrano, on Thursday 21st inst. when all interested in athletics are invited to attend. The race is open to members of the Club only and will be of 220 yards. Upwards of 20 entries have been received.

The Belgrano Athletic Club are to hold a Lawn Tennis Tournament next month open to members of the Club, and consisting of Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles, and Mixed Doubles. Entries close on January 31st to any member of the Lawn Tennis Committee of the club.

The committee of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club have fixed the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May for the Annual Championship Tournament. With this early notice there should be no other important fixtures so arranged as to clash with the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting.

I see that an important question for cyclists has just been decided by the Railway Board. Instead of charging machines according to the space they occupy, cyclists have now the right to take them as passengers' luggage, paying only any difference there may be in excess of the weight allowed for each ticket and the actual weight of the cycle.

A meeting of the members of the Hurlingham Hunt will be held on Tuesday next the 19th, to arrange for hunting the Hounds during next season. The Hunt has now unlimited country at its disposition, and as the Buenos Aires Hunt Club has been broken up it should have a long list of subscribers and followers.

At the special general meeting of the Belgrano Athletic Club, held on Monday last, Mr W. Graham was elected vice-captain of the cricket eleven, and Mr J. Negron, captain; and Mr W. H. Harvey vice-captain of Association football. Mr H. W. Botting was elected cricket captain at the original general meeting of the club.

It was decided that this meeting that the cricket and football committees have the power to elect captains for any teams representing the club. The Belgrano A.C. is now so strong in numbers that the committee, if necessary, could put three or four elevens in the field on the same day. For next season it is probable that the club will have to find a second football ground.

This will mean that another Rugby team will take the field next season, and that so many scratch matches will not be necessary to fill the fixture card as hitherto. As Buenos Aires, Hurlingham, Lomas, Rosario, Belgrano, the Old Bedfordians, and, in all probability, Flores, will have Rugby fifteens, the 1897 season should be a good one, with plenty of interest centered in the result of each match.

With regard to what I said in my note on Wednesday the 6th, I now find that the Buenos Aires Rowing Club moved their headquarters from the Riachuelo and established them at the Tigre on conditions that the members be granted reduced fares on the Central Argentine Railway and the captain allowed a free pass. The Club therefore appear to have every right to demand a continuance of the privileges offered them by Mr Crabtree on the conditions they have thoroughly fulfilled.

I am glad to see that the idea of sending home a cricket team to England has been for the moment given up in favour of that of inviting an eleven to come here and play a series of matches. I believe Lord Hawke will be approached on the subject, if anyone can arrange the matter the Yorkshire captain is the man to do so.

To-day the entries close at the Jockey Club for the classic races of 1897 and as the supply of youngsters was greater than ever last year, it is only reasonable to suppose that the number inscribed in the great events of the coming season will be proportionately larger than in 1896, but it is doubtful if the number of horses of over three years of age will show any improvement.

Our racehorses have a hard and monotonous life on the turf, with but a very short rest between each season, and that at a time of year when heat and flies do not allow them much peace. It is not to be wondered at therefore that there are so few aged horses in training. No horse, however sound, seems able to stand the native system of training as he is seldom treated properly when ailing, and however careful other trainers are they cannot help trouble coming to their charges' knees after much galloping on the sandy course at Palermo.

Most of the trainers at Palermo and Belgrano are now busy with their young ones and within a week or two, one will be able to see from which stables are likely to come the classic colts for next season. Amongst the best looking of the two-year-olds not seen in public at any of the auctions are St. Gall's produce, one or two of which I fancy will make a name for the son of Salteador and The Garry. Before the season commences our racing editor intends to make a round of visits to the different stables in order to report on their contents, the two-year-olds especially.

The racing statistics in last week's issue will have been read with interest by racing men and horse breeders, and a comparison of them with those of past season will be found particularly instructive. My readers will join with me in congratulating our veteran trainer Mr J. Brett in again heading the list of winning stables. As he has held this position for so many years it appears likely he will remain at the top of the tree so long as he practices his art here.

At last we are to have a polo match near Buenos Aires, Hurlingham playing Mr Bedford's team at San Miguel to-morrow afternoon. The ground for the scene of action is quite a new one, and has been conveniently cleared by the locusts, which have been felt more in this district than in any other.

In India an agitation has sprung up to raise the height of polo ponies to 14 hands. My authority for this statement does not think that to raise the height to 14 hands would materially increase the danger of the game; but there are very great objections, and he suggests to the I.P.A. the wisdom of asking themselves the question Lord Melbourne used to put to intending innovators, "Why can't you leave it alone?" Indian polo is prosperous, and the level of play is very high. Why make a change?

This change, too, will have a tendency to make the game very expensive, and any change in this direction would, among other difficulties aroused, certainly bring down the military authorities on the game. Lord Roberts, who was fully in sympathy with the game, and, indeed, with sport of all kinds, was more moved by the arguments about expense than any other; for can anyone doubt that at one time matters had gone too far when cavalry officers were infinitely better mounted in the polo field than on parade? All that has been made right now. Why, then, disturb an arrangement which has worked thoroughly well?

The above argument seems to me to apply very well to this country especially that of the expense. What it really comes to is this, if we raise the standard of height here, the breeders will benefit by having a ready market for their "mestizos," and the rich man will be able to mount himself better than his fellows to a greater degree than he can with the standard at fourteen hands. First class polo will benefit, and any team going home will be better mounted if the standard be raised, but I fancy it will be better for the majority of players to leave it where it is till such time as fourteen hand ponies are a great deal more difficult to get than they are to-day.

By the way secretaries of clubs must not forget that the voting forms on the height rule must be returned by this day week. A committee meeting of representatives of all the clubs affiliated to the Association will be held at Piedad 559, on Wednesday the 27th, so each club secretary should make a point of securing the votes of his members and sending them in before then. It is probable that the committee will call a general meeting of the Association early in next month, as many important questions have to be decided.

Apropos of nailless shoes, about which I have written a few notes lately, I find that a few years ago a very simple nailless shoe, which fastened on with side-clips, somewhat after the fashion of an "Acme" skate, was brought out by a firm at Walsall. A horse owner gave it as thorough and long a trial as possible being most anxious for its success, but at last had to abandon it for more reasons than one. This seems to have been the experience of most who have given nailless shoes a thorough trial. Whether the Minerva shoe will fill the long felt want yet remains to be seen.

Boots.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

JANUARY

- Sun. 17—United Banks v. B.A.C.C., at Palermo.
- Sun. 17—Flores 2nd XI. v. Palermo A.C., at Flores.
- Sun. 17—Lanus A.C. v. Bohemians, at Lanus.
- Sun. 17—Lanus 2nd XI. v. St. George's A.C., at San Martin.
- Sun. 24—B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. v. Flores 2nd XI., at Flores.
- Sun. 24—United Banks v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 24—Lomas A.C. v. Lanus A.C., at Lanus.
- Sun. 24—Belgrano A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Belgrano.
- Sun. 24—Lanus A.C. v. Palermo A.C., at Palermo.
- Sun. 31—Lomas A.C. 2nd XI. v. Belgrano 2nd XI., at Belgrano.
- Sun. 31—Palermo A.C. v. St. George's A.C., at Palermo.
- Sun. 31—Mr R. A. Sumner's XI. v. a Flores XI.
- Sun. 31, Tues. Feb. 2—B.A.C.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.

FEBRUARY

- Tues. 2—B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. v. Lomas Academicals, at Palermo.
- Tues. 2—Belgrano A.C. v. Lanus A.C., at Lanus.
- Sat. 6—Lanus A.C. v. Lomas Academicals
- Sun. 7—Retiro A.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Retiro.
- Sun. 7—Belgrano A.C. v. B.A.C.C., at Belgrano.
- Sun. 7—Banfield A.C. v. Belgrano 2nd XI., at Banfield.
- Sun. 7—London Bank v. Lanus A.C., at Lanus.

Sun. 7—Palermo A.C. v. Portefios, at Palermo.
 Sun. 14—Retiro A.C. v. B.A.C.C., at Palermo.
 Sun. 14—Lomas A.C. v. Belgrano A.C., at Belgrano.
 Sun. 14—B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. v. Hurlingham 2nd XI., at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 14—Lanus A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Lanus.
 Sun. 14—Palermo A.C. v. Lomas 2nd XI., at Lomas.
 Sun. 21—Flores A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 21—Retiro A.C. v. Lanus A.C., at Retiro.
 Sun. 21—Lanus 2nd XI. v. B.A.C.C. 2nd XI., at Lanus.
 Sun. 22—Palermo A.C. v. Banfield A.C., at Palermo.
 Thurs. 25—Belgrano 2nd XI. v. Flores 2nd XI., at Flores.
 Sun. 28—Lomas A.C. 2nd XI. v. Lanus 2nd XI., at Lomas.
 Sun. 28—Palermo A.C. v. Belgrano A.C., at Belgrano.

MARCH

Mon. 1—Lanus A.C. v. Banfield A.C., at Lanus.
 Mon. 1, Tues. 2—North v. South, at Palermo.
 Sun. 7—Lomas A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Flores.
 Sun. 7—Retiro A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 7—Belgrano 2nd XI. v. Lanus 2nd XI., at Belgrano.
 Sun. 7—Palermo A.C. v. Bohemians, at Palermo.
 Sat. 13, Sun. 14—B.A.C.C. v. Montevideo C.C., at Montevideo.
 Sun. 14—Lanus A.C. v. Belgrano A.C., at Belgrano.
 Sun. 14—Lomas A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Lomas.
 Sun. 14—B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. v. Flores 2nd XI., at Palermo.
 Sun. 14—Flores A.C. v. Retiro A.C., at Flores.
 Sun. 14—Palermo A.C. v. Retiro A.C., at Retiro.
 Sun. 21—Lomas A.C. 2nd XI. v. London Bank C.C. 2nd XI., at Lomas.
 Sun. 21—Banfield A.C. v. Flores 2nd XI., at Banfield.
 Sun. 21—Lanus A.C. v. B.A.C.C., at Lanus.
 Sun. 21—Palermo A.C. v. Quilmes Rovers, at Quilmes.
 Thurs. 25—Belgrano A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 28—Banfield A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Banfield.
 Sun. 28—Retiro A.C. v. Lanus A.C., at Retiro.

APRIL

Sun. 4—Lanus A.C. v. Hurlingham, at Lanus.
 Sun. 4—B.A.C.C. v. Old Bedfordians, at Palermo.
 Sun. 4—Palermo A.C. v. Portefios, at Palermo.
 Sun. 11—B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. v. Palermo A.C., at Palermo.
 Sun. 11—Flores A.C. v. Old Bedfordians, at Flores.
 Thurs. 15, Fri. 16—Rosario A.C. v. Lomas A.C., at Lomas.
 Thurs. 15, Fri. 16—Montevideo C.C. v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
 Sat. 17, Sun. 18—Montevideo C.C. v. B.A.C.C., at Palermo.
 Sat. 17, Sun. 18—Rosario A.C. v. Flores A.C., at Flores.
 Sun. 25—United Banks v. Lomas A.C., at Lomas.

ROSARIO LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

Jan. 17—Rosario A.C. v. C. Argentine Ry.
 24—Banks v. Cordoba and Rosario Ry.
 31—Banks v. C. Argentine Ry.
 Feb. 7—Rosario A.C. v. Cordoba and Rosario Ry.

BELGRANO A.C. v. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

This match will be played to-morrow at Belgrano, play commencing at 11.30 a.m. A suitable train leaves Central at 10.50 a.m. (Buenos Aires and Rosario line). Lunch will be supplied as usual. Mrs Ennor has kindly promised to give tea during the afternoon. The following are the teams:

London and Brazilian Bank—T. W. Pollard (captain), C. C. Alexander, L. Corry-Smith, C. C. Cox, A. Elburn, W. S. Johnson, C. C. Mackenzie, W. G. Mackern, A. A. Miller, R. G. Shearer, P. H. Vargas.

Belgrano A.C.—H. W. Botting (captain), J. Campbell, E. S. Evill, W. Graham, W. H. Harvey, J. A. P. Macdonald, G. L. Macfarlane, D. L. Mann, S. J. Moore, J. S. Prescott, G. F. Wallis.

FLORES A.C. 2ND XI. v. PALERMO A.C.

The following will represent the Flores 2nd XI. in the above match at Flores to-morrow:

Messrs B. G. Henderson, F. E. Jones, A. Palmer, W. D. Gardom, S. Francis, H. B. Elliot, H. Hume, F. Gahan, J. Holtum, A. M. Challinor, and J. T. Huxtable or A. O. Jones.

Play to commence on arrival of the 10.30 train from Once.

LANUS A.C. v. BOHEMIANS.

The following will represent the Bohemians in the above match to-morrow at Lanus.

Messrs P. M. Rath, C. M. Belton, M. J. Duggan, T. Donovan, G. H. Cooke, H. Power, J. Cross, A. V. Sly, T. D. Belton, P. Duggan, and another.

Play to commence at 11 o'clock sharp on the arrival of the 10.35 a.m. train from Plaza Constitucion.

Lunch will be provided on the ground.

B.A.C.C. v. UNITED BANKS.

The following have been selected to play in this match at Palermo to-morrow:—

B.A.C.C.—Messrs J. O. Anderson (capt.) E. L. Rumbold, B. B. Syer, R. W. Rudd, A. Anderson, T. V. M. Knox, H. G. Nordaby, W. Higgins, J. Negron, R. L. Phillips, and A. M. Barton.

United Banks.—E. R. Gifford (capt.), R. E. H. Anderson, A. Lace, G. F. Elliot, F. B. Faram, W. F. Burt, R. C. Mackinnell, A. S. Willes, P. Mufiz, J. Campbell, and T. K. Gibaud.

All are particularly rested to catch the 9.55 train from Central.

BANFIELD A.C. v. LOMAS 2ND XI.

This fixture, which was to have been decided to-morrow at Lomas, will not take place, owing to most of the regular Banfield eleven being unable to play.

ROSARIO.

ROSARIO A.C. v. F.C.C.A.C.C.

The following elevens have been selected to represent the above clubs to-morrow in the local competition at Rosario:

Rosario A.C.—Messrs W. S. Penman (captain), J. R. Garrod, J. J. C. Daniel, J. Beaumont, W. J. Fleming, T. E. Keyworth, A. H. Knight, H. Jefferies, E. F. Obre, J. D. Martin, and F. Blackledge.

F.C.C.A.C.C.—Messrs Calder, Payne, Usher, Rowbotham, Mulhall, Patterson, Paget, Green, Hollis, Leundaand Bowling.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

Last Sunday's cricket caused one or two alterations on the average list, and with one or two exceptions most of the averages have a downward tendency. A. Anderson remains head of the list with a one point better average than last week. P. M. Rath and J. O. Anderson again change places, this time in the former's favour. Dillon takes R. E. H. Anderson's place, and F. H. Jacobs rises from eleventh place to seventh. A. B. P. Boyd not having played eight innings (the number requisite to qualify) drops out of the list. Next week the minimum number of innings will be the same, viz., eight.

In bowling, Brown recovers his previous position, Halstead now coming second on the list. The following six remain in the same position as last week, but A. Venn comes up from twelfth place to ninth. No other changes of importance have taken place. Next week seventy will be the minimum number of overs bowled. G. M. Comber drops out of the list, not having bowled sixty overs.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of inns.	Times not out.	High. Score.	Total Runs.	Aver.
A. Anderson	16	5	106*	527	47.9
P. M. Rath	10	2	70	307	38.3
J. O. Anderson	23	3	93	758	37.9
E. L. Rumbold	18	2	117*	526	32.8
B. J. Dillon	13	1	76	356	29.6
R. E. H. Anderson	19	2	122*	454	26.7
F. H. Jacobs	10	1	54*	170	18.8
G. A. Thomson	14	0	50	258	18.4
G. F. Elliot	11	1	45	183	18.3
E. L. Wilson	12	1	45*	200	18.1
R. L. Halstead	8	1	33	111	15.8
C. R. Tupholme	8	2	57*	91	15.1
W. H. Harvey	17	1	57	224	14
H. B. Anderson	15	1	28*	194	13.5
W. Brown	12	0	34	159	13.2
G. M. Comber	8	1	25	90	12.85
D. L. Mann	11	2	31	99	11
J. Prescott	7	0	31	76	10.8
J. C. Croll	7	3	21	42	10.5
A. Venn	12	1	24	112	10.1
H. W. Botting	14	1	30	130	10
J. Negron	9	1	27	80	10

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
W. Brown	138.3	56	236	35	6.7
M. A. Halstead	78.1	20	149	20	7.4
P. M. Rath	143.4	34	319	42	7.5
W. R. Goodbody	109	44	188	23	8.1
R. C. Mackinnell	68.3	23	227	24	9.4
E. L. Rumbold	234	63	491	51	9.6
K. Moscrop	146.2	40	303	31	9.9
T. V. M. Knox	232.4	67	493	47	10.4
A. Venn	76.2	10	219	20	10.9
G. A. Thomson	183.4	40	425	38	11.1
W. H. Harvey	144.2	27	339	29	11.6
D. L. Mann	94	15	252	21	12
G. F. Elliot	87.1	17	223	17	13.1
H. B. Anderson	113.1	29	280	20	14
J. Stuart	98.1	12	281	19	14.7
J. R. Garrod	70.1	28	142	9	15.7
P. L. G. Bridger	66	12	117	7	16.7
J. O. Anderson	88	12	297	16	18.5
C. R. Tupholme	79	16	191	10	19.1

LOMAS A.C. v. LONDON BANK.

The above match, which was played at Lomas on Sunday last, resulted, as was generally expected, in an easy win for the home club, by 189 runs. The weather was delightful and the wicket, which was a grass one, played very well indeed and gave general satisfaction.

Since the commencement of the cricket season the London Bank has been very unfortunate in losing the services of three or four of their regular eleven, consequently now they are barely strong enough to play the first elevens of our bigger clubs; in spite of this, however, in Sunday's match they never lost heart all through the long innings of Lomas, but fielded up well, and after lunch dismissed the last seven batsmen for an additional 82 runs. This was due to Burt, who, after the interval, secured every wicket and came out with the excellent analysis of seven wickets for 58 runs. For Lomas, Rath bowled in quite his old form, and in all secured nine wickets for 33 runs, while in the Bank's first innings he obtained seven wickets at the small cost of two runs a wicket.

No score of any importance was made for the Bank, the highest being that of Burt (14) in the second innings which contained four boundary hits.

For Lomas A. Anderson and Rath each made 64, but in very different style, S. Rath rattling up his runs at a very quick pace, while Anderson was batting an hour and three-quarters for his. Shortly after 11 o'clock, Lomas having won the toss, opened their innings, Bridger taking in A. Anderson with him, to face the delivered of Mackinnell (Temperley end) and C. W. Thompson. Anderson put Mackinnell's first ball away to leg for 3, but the third ball beat Bridger, who was bowled off his pads, having failed to score. This was a bad start for the home club, but whatever hopes the visitors may have entertained were quickly dispelled when Rath followed in. He hit the first ball he received to the boundary, and continued punishing the bowling most unmercifully. When 50 went up his share was 41, Anderson having made 7. With 70 up Burt went on for Thompson, and 15 runs later Stuart took over the ball from Mackinnell. This change had the desired effect, as Rath put one up to third man and had to retire for a brilliant 64, which only contained 3 singles. J. O. Anderson took his place and the rate of scoring was maintained so Wilson gave Burt a rest. The result of this change was 13 runs in two overs, so R. E. H. Anderson took off the gloves and had a turn with the ball. The change worked admirably, as with his first ball (a straight long-hop) he bowled J. O. The partnership had realised 40 runs, the score at this period reading 133-3-22.

F. H. Jacobs joined A. Anderson and the two were still together when the luncheon interval arrived, the score being 160.

On resuming quite a change came over the game, Burt bowling from the Temperley end being most successful.

Before the score had been increased A. Anderson was taken at third man, for 64. He might have been taken at the wicket off Mackinnell, when he had made ten. Otherwise he gave no chance. At first he was too careful and failed to punish several loose balls. H. B. took his brother's place and started well by driving a ball from Burt for 5. In that bowler's next over Jacobs was bowled trying to pull a straight ball round to leg. Halstead followed in, and should have been secured in the outfield, this stroke sending up the second hundred. Shortly after this H. B. Anderson was taken at point hitting at a ball from Burt. W. Flint joined Halstead and the new-comer started with two boundary hits to leg. With the total at 230 Halstead was caught at cover from a mis-hit, and with the score unaltered Flint was bowled, hitting across a straight ball. This brought Gibson and Tupholme together, the latter only touched the ball twice a four and a three resulting, but with 12 runs added, he tried to hit a yorker and paid the penalty. Goodbody was the last comer, but he failed to trouble the scorers the innings closing for 242.

After lunch 40 runs were scored off Burt, for which he took every wicket. Praise is due to the Bank for the way they fielded, as no slackness was noticeable anywhere.

After the usual interval R. E. H. Anderson and C. W. Thompson started the Bank's innings, Rath and H. B. Anderson (Temperley end) sharing the bowling. With six runs scored, Anderson played a fast ball from Rath on to his pads, which went from thence to his wickets. W. F. Burt took his place, but retired at once bowled by Anderson. G. L. Macfarlane joined Thompson, but with one run added lost his partnership, caught in the slips, hitting to leg, the ball appearing to come off the back of his bat. J. Stuart was the next comer, but the total was only increased by 4 when Macfarlane was bowled by a beauty from Rath. W. Fowler came next, and with another 4 runs added Anderson bowled Stuart. Goodfellow hit two boundaries and then Rath bowled him, the score reading 25-6-7. Francis then joined Fowler, and these two increased the score to 45 before Rath bowled Francis, who had made 9 in three strokes. L. Jacobs found the first ball he received too much for him, and Mackinnell followed in. The last comer hit two boundaries and then Rath bowled him, Wilson was treated in a like manner, and the innings closed for 53, or 189 runs behind the score compiled by their opponents.

Rath proved very deadly and obtained seven wickets for 14, Anderson taking the other three for 25.

The Bank then followed on and the same pair opened the second innings. Rath continued at his original end but Goodbody bowled from the Temperley end. The innings was almost a repetition of the first, though this time Goodbody did most of the destruction. At the call of time the score stood at 41 for six wickets, Burt, by resolute hitting, scoring 14 of these. Rath was not so successful, only securing two wickets for 19 runs, while Goodbody took four for 15.

Below we give the full score and analysis:

Lomas A.A.	
A. Anderson c Sub. b Burt	64
P. Bridger b Mackinnell	0
P. M. Rath c Macfarlane b Stuart	64
J. O. Anderson b R. E. H. Anderson	22
F. H. Jacobs b Burt	31
H. B. Anderson c Macfarlane b Burt	13
R. L. Halstead c Jacobs b Burt	14
W. Flint b Burt	12
D. Gibson not out	5
C. R. Tupholme b Burt	7
W. R. Goodbody b Burt	0
Extras	10
Total	242

Table with columns for London Bank C.C. 1st inn, 2nd inn, and Bowling Analysis. Includes names like R. E. H. Anderson, C. W. Thompson, and scores.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table for Lomas A.C. Bowling Analysis with columns O, R, M, W and names like R. C. Mackinnell, C. W. Thompson.

London Bank C.C.—First Innings.

Table for London Bank C.C. First Innings with columns O, R, M, W and names like P. M. Rath, H. B. Anderson.

Second Innings.

Table for London Bank C.C. Second Innings with columns O, R, M, W and names like P. M. Rath, W. R. Goodbody.

HURLINGHAM v. MR R. A. SUMNER'S XI.

This match was played on Sunday last at Hurlingham before a capital attendance. The home eleven were by no means at their full strength...

The feature of the match was the magnificent innings played by E. D. Drabble. Going in first wicket down, he was still not out when the innings was declared closed...

C. R. Thursby and W. G. Moscrop also hit well and had scored 40 and 48 respectively before they each fell a victim to the wicket-keeper.

Hurlingham won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Lacey and Huxtable to face the deliveries of A. Williamson and J. Drysdale. Runs came from the outset, and after Huxtable had run himself out...

With two hours left for play, and 249 runs required to win, Mr Sumner's XI. opened their innings, with Jefferies and Penrose to the bowling of F. Bell and Huxtable. The game opened quietly...

For Mr Sumner's XI. Virasoro y Calvo obtained an excellent analysis, and might have gone on sooner, securing as he did four wickets for 16 runs...

Below are the scores and analysis:

Table showing scores and analysis for Hurlingham vs Mr Sumner's XI, including names like J. Huxtable, A. Lacey, and scores.

BOWLING ANALYSIS Hurlingham. Table with columns O, M, R, W and names like A. Williamson, J. Drysdale, J. H. Webster.

FLORES 2ND XI. v. LANUS 2ND XI.

This match was played at Flores on Sunday last and the home eleven once more gained an easy victory, this time by an innings and 39 runs. No fewer than six of the Lanus team failed to score in the first innings...

In the second innings, they did a little better, but the original Flores bowlers did not resume. Elliot proved very deadly and took 4 wickets for 12. For Flores Palmer (42) and H. Willes (40), batted well...

Fothergill with 3 wickets for 23 runs obtained the best analysis.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

Table for Lanus Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like A. Smith, F. Jones, F. W. Fothergill.

Table for Flores Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like A. Palmer, F. E. Jones, A. S. Willes.

BOWLING ANALYSIS Lanus.—First Innings.

Table for Lanus First Innings with columns O, M, R, W and names like W. D. Gardom, F. E. Jones.

Second Innings.

Table for Lanus Second Innings with columns O, M, R, W and names like A. S. Willes, A. Palmer.

Flores.

Table for Flores Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like H. Hartley, H. Moss, G. Luck.

B.A.C.C. 2ND XI. v. LOMAS A.C. 2ND XI.

The above fixture was decided at Palermo on Sunday last, and resulted in a crushing defeat for the visitors. The home club, it is true, were strongly represented...

The home club batted first, Harvey and Hunt going to the wickets opposed by W. Stirling and S. Gibson. A good start was made and 43 runs were scored before Gibson bowled Harvey...

Lomas then batted and started well 20 appearing on the board before Miller was caught off Hunt. The next two wickets fell for an additional 10 runs and then the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wickets all fell at the same total (30)...

Below are the scores and analysis:—

Table for B.A.C.C. 2nd XI. Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like W. H. Harvey, R. E. Hunt.

Lomas A.C. 2nd XI.

Table for Lomas A.C. 2nd XI. Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like A. Miller, H. W. Botting.

BOWLING ANALYSIS B. A. C. C.

Table for B.A.C.C. Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like W. Stirling, S. Gibson, R. Colson.

Lomas A.C.—First Innings.

Table for Lomas A.C. First Innings with columns O, R, M, W and names like H. G. Nordaby, R. E. Hunt.

Second Innings.

Table for Lomas A.C. Second Innings with columns O, R, M, W and names like H. G. Nordaby, R. E. Hunt.

BELGRANO 2ND XI. v. BOHEMIANS.

This match was played at Belgrano on Sunday last, in splendid weather.

The home team batted first and put together 104, E. S. Evil (27) being top scorer, and 17 extras helping to swell the total.

To this score the Bohemians could only respond with 73, G. H. Cooke (22) being the only double figure scorer. Belgrano thus won by 31 runs.

Below are the scores and analysis:

Table showing scores and analysis for Belgrano 2nd XI vs Bohemians, including names like J. Campbell, H. Fraser, and scores.

BOWLING ANALYSIS Belgrano 2nd XI.

Table for Belgrano 2nd XI Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like H. Power, J. Donovan.

Bohemians.

Table for Bohemians Bowling Analysis with columns O, M, R, W and names like H. Fraser, J. Campbell.

BANFIELD A.C. v. St. GEORGE'S A.C.

This match was played last Sunday at San Martin. Banfield who have been doing very well lately, met with a reverse, rather contrary to their expectations. The home eleven were stronger than usual having the assistance of E. R. Gifford and G. A. Thomson, who helped considerably in aiding the St. George's club to win by 26 runs.

The home club batted first and a capital start was made by the first pair, 39 appearing on the board before a wicket fell. After these, with the exception of Forbes, who put together 24, no one else did much, and the innings terminated for 93. M. A. Halstead and Venn bowled unchanged throughout the innings, the latter, with 6 wickets for 44, obtaining the better average.

Against the bowling of Gifford, Thomson and Breckon, the Banfield men, cut up rather badly E. L. Wilson and G. Bingham, who scored 18 and 20 respectively, were the only ones to obtain double figures. Breckon who went on late was most successful, taking three wickets for 4 runs.

The Banfield total only reached 67, and so the home club were victorious by 26 runs. The wicket was not good, some balls keeping low while others got up. The out-fielding also left a good deal to be desired.

Below are the scores and analysis:—

St. George's A.C.		Banfield	
E. R. Gifford b Venn..	15	R. Chatterton b Gifford	5
G. A. Thompson l b w		J. J. Dowson b Gifford.	2
b Venn	19	A. Venn c Scroggie b	
A. H. Higgins b Venn.	0	Thomson	3
T. K. Gibaud b Venn..	5	E. L. Wilson b Thom-	
F. Bocquet run out....	0	son	18
Forbes b Halstead	24	D. Kingsland b Gifford	4
V. Scroggie b Halstead	2	M.A. Halstead b Gifford	0
C. Davis b Venn	0	H. W. Griggs run out..	6
F. J. Grimsditch b Hal-		G. Bingham b Breckon	20
stead	0	A. H. Poulton b Breckon	2
J. W. Breckon b Hal-		J. Kingsland not out..	0
stead	19	A. F. Mathews b Brec-	
E. T. James not out... 2		kon.....	0
Extras.....	7	Extras.....	7
Total.....	93	Total.....	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS
St. George's A. C.

	O	R	M	W
M. A. Halstead....	13	2	42	3
A. Venn	13	0	44	6
Banfield.				
E. R. Gifford.....	14	4	19	4
G. A. Thomson....	11	1	37	2
J. W. Breckon	2.1	0	4	3

THE ADVANCE OF THE PROFESSIONAL.

The cancer of professionalism is no doubt one of those evils too deeply rooted to be cut out altogether, but its ravages may at least be kept pretty strictly within limits. It seems to be a sort of *fin-de-siècle* disease, that is determined to make the best use of the few years remaining. Scarcely any branch of sport is quite unaffected. But I am only concerned with the two branches of sport where the evil is worst and most apparent that is in football and athletics.

With regard to football under the Rugby rules, the evil has been confined almost entirely to the North of England, and has been minimised by the strong, uncompromising attitude of Mr Roger Walker and other leaders of the Rugby Association. But in "soccer" the vices of professionalism are coterminous with "the little island," and are becoming more aggravated every year. It would be absurd and unbusinesslike to complain of the existence of the avowed professional, the working man, who, finding he can earn £150 a year, gives up his trade and takes to football. It is merely a question of supply and demand. The public demand a spectacle, and will pay their ten thousand or more shillings every Saturday to see the League matches. Against all this there can be no objection whatever; only perhaps the association scarcely comes under the head of sport or pastime. The real ground of objection begins when the principles and manners of these professionals filter through into what we call amateur games. This gradual filtration is seen under two forms. Firstly there is a class of player coming into prominence who, too proud or too wise to become a professional, demands private payment. Often lodgings are provided for him, free of charge, while "expenses" mount up to a prodigious extent, so that the player at once earns the reputation of a sportsman, and makes, as well, a very fair supplementary income at small trouble. He is not, like the professional proper, forced to skip five hundred skips a day, or dribble round tubs, or turned off if he is found playing "a friendly game."

It is this secret mercenary who seriously affects the morale of the game, and introduces into amateur games the manners of professional teams. It is impossible for any one who has not played against professionals, to realise the variety of unpleasant tricks they introduce into the game; tripping in all varieties, heel-treading, "shinning," elbowing, are practised with assiduity. Discovery is rare. That these devices pay there is no doubt, and to all intents and purposes the laws are useless. The result is that the genuine amateur has small pleasure and less profit in playing against either professionals or sham amateurs. Nor can he play with them—a fact which reduces our international matches to rather a farce. The game has lost its true element. Indeed, here, in a word, is the cardinal point of regret, that an English game should be in danger of losing the chivalrous instincts which have given it fame and merit. The defence against the danger will come not

so much from stricter laws, as from the example of leading amateur clubs. Such an excellent example was seen lately in the Inter-Varsity Rugby match. Some one then called the action of the Oxford captain quixotic, but I hope that the epithet is not necessarily a bad compliment.

While football has suffered much under this complaint, athleticism has at times almost succumbed. Running, which should be the most natural of sports, as it is the oldest, has fallen in these latter days, under some sort of social ban, even at the Universities and Hospitals. Elsewhere it can hardly be said to exist at all as a pure sport. Whatever be the reason, whether the cheapness of the pursuit, or the value of the prizes, or the facilities for betting, it is an undoubted fact that a genuine amateur finds it almost impossible to compete in public events and at the same time save his reputation. So far does this extend that we have known several prominent athletes who, though naturally keen on the honour of becoming an amateur champion, have been prevented from competing in the championship simply and solely from a dislike of the professional atmosphere prevailing. In fact, as a rule, the best men are not to be found running on these occasions, with the result that the races are often much inferior in point of time to the corresponding events at the Inter-Varsity sports. The same cause tells also on the quality of the teams that are beginning to represent us in international competitions. For instance, it is impossible to pretend that the team which met with such a decisive defeat in America this year was in a true sense representative.

Other causes were no doubt partly responsible, but again the chief difficulty in raising a representative team came from the fear on the part of individual athletes of acquiring a professional reputation. Of course the A.A.A., and their chief instigators the L.A.C., have done all that can be done by rules to keep amateur meetings from the contagion of professionalism, and great praise is due to them for their efforts. For instance, absurd though it sounds, they found it absolutely necessary to lay down the law that an amateur may neither race a professional nor run in any meeting where a professional is competing; so that, strictly speaking, if a professional were to run anywhere in disguise, the fact of his presence would deprive every amateur at the meeting of his status. The observance of the rules is very strictly looked after, and there is the famous instance to prove it of George turning professional with the sole object of racing Cumming. But in spite of their many efforts, the L.A.C. have still to wrestle hard with their enemies, and will be forced to remain vigilant until the boundary line between professional and amateur is as hard to cross as the Styx. Signs of improvement, however, are to be seen, and much is to be hoped from the growing frequency of the amateur meetings between separate colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, the Hospitals, Varsities, and L.A.C. This year, too, we have had the meeting with America, and in 1900 there is to be a meeting of all nations at Paris, which, I trust, will deal the death-blow to the professional dragon.—AMATEUR in the "Sporting and Dramatic."

Allowance of Swing on Flying Birds.

Mr Charles Lancaster, in his "Treatise on the Art of Shooting," estimates the distance that would be traversed by a bird flying at the rate of 40 miles an hour, in the interval during which pellets are passing from the gun to the bird, according to the following table:

Yds. from gun to bird	Sizes of Shot	Distances flown by Bird			
No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	
20	3 1/2 ft.	3 1/2 ft.	3 1/2 ft.	3 1/2 ft.	
30	5 1/4 "	5 1/2 "	5 1/2 "	6 "	
40	7 1/2 "	8 "	8 1/2 "	9 "	
50	10 "	11 "	11 1/2 "	13 "	
60	13 1/2 "	15 "	16 "	19 "	

SILVER-PLATED.

The Etruria was nearing New York, and the prospect of the inevitable interview with the Custom House officers had already cast a gloom over the passengers. For the most part they were silent, and their faces wore an anxious and solemn expression. The Rev. Mr. Waterman, of the Eighth Day Baptist Church, who had bought largely of ready-made clothing in London, even suggested that it might be well to hold a prayer-meeting in the saloon.

A group of half a dozen men were sitting in the lee of one of the deck-houses, smoking silently, when one of the number, a young and sanguine person, suddenly exclaimed:

"I don't believe any honest man ever has any trouble with the Custom House. It's the fellows who want to defraud the Government who make all the complaints."

"What you say may be patriotism, and it may be ignorance—"

"What's the difference?" murmured a cynical interrupter.

"But," continued the speaker, "it isn't true. I never tried to defraud the Government, but for all that I've had more trouble with the Custom House than if I'd been an honest collector of the port, trying not to mix up politics with the business of the office."

"America expects every man to pay his duty, Colonel," replied the sanguine young man, with a vague reminiscence of Nelson. "Tell us about your trouble, and I rather think you'll have to admit that it was because you didn't want to pay duty on something."

The Colonel was generally understood by the rest of the passengers to be a sort of theatrical manager, a position which in the United States entitles a man to relative rank of colonel in the militia, and commodore in the canal-boat service. He had on several occasions shown a knowledge of music and of professional musicians which had won for him some respect among those of his fellow-passengers who did not know the difference between a hurdy-gurdy and a hautboy, and were therefore fond of posing as musical critics. He was a shrewd, good-tempered colonel, and the bar-keeper said that he was the most elegant, high-toned gentleman he had ever crossed with.

EL SUCESO DEL SIGLO ESPECIFICOS DE LITTLE

PARA CURAR LA SARNA

FLUIDO CUIDADO CON LAS IMITACIONES POLVOS

MANQUERAS BAÑOS SIN RIVALES ECONOMICOS GUSANOS

REMEDIOS SEGUROS LOMBRICES HERIDOS INMEJORABLES

31 MEDALLAS Y PREMIOS POR EXCELENCIA Y MERITO.

FABRICADOS POR LOS PROPIETARIOS MORRIS, LITTLE E HIJO; DONCASTER, ENGLATERRA. UNICOS AGENTES EN LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA—

RUNOIMAN Y CA.—158, CHACABUOCO, 158—BUENOS AIRES.

"Electricity, gentlemen," resumed the Colonel, "is the biggest thing of the century, but it has its drawbacks. Did any of you ever happen to ride on that electric railroad in Berlin? Well, I have, and most anybody who goes to Berlin is liable to ride on it. It taught me, however, that a man ought to be pretty careful when he trusts himself in an electric car.

"It happened in this way. I was an agent in the general show business, and was collecting an opera company for a friend of mine who was going to open in Chicago. I had come across a first-class tenor—found him in a country church choir in Germany—and was bringing him home with me under a contract, when he and I took that ride on that Berlin electric road. He was a careless sort of chap, and he sat down in a corner of the car where the electricity had been leaking, and the seat was pretty wet."

"I never knew before," remarked the young man, "that electricity could make a seat wet."

"Probably not," retorted the Colonel. "I should judge that there might be a right smart lot of things that you mightn't know. Most of these gentlemen here, however, have probably heard that nowadays electricity is put for use in bottles and metallic cans. It stands to reason that anything capable of being put into a bottle is capable of leaking, and wetting whatever it leaks on. If there is anybody here who knows more about bottles than I do, I'm ready to let him tell this story.

"As I was saying, my man sat down in a sort of pool of electric fluid, and sat there for about half an hour. He was wearing in the fob-pocket of his trousers a cheap silver watch. I had given it to him so that he might get some exercise, and prevent himself from getting too fat. He never suspected my motive, but he fired himself all out winding it up for two hours every night. Now you may not believe it, but I give you my word that the electricity completely dissolved that watch-case, and deposited the silver around the man's waist. He didn't find it out till night, and you never saw a man so scared as he was when found that there was a band four inches wide silver-plated all round his waist. The doctor told him that the only possible way of getting it off would be to dissolve it with acid, but that the acid would eat clean through to his spine and injure his voice. So my tenor had to let bad enough alone, and be satisfied with another ten-and-sixpenny gymnasium, that I gave him to mollify his feelings.

"We came over on the Arizona, and it got around during the passage that my man was silver-plated. There was a Custom-house spy on board, and so it happened that after the tenor had sworn that he had nothing dutiable with him, the inspector ordered him to strip and be personally examined. Of course when this was done, it was discovered that he was silver-plated, and he was held for duty under the general heading in the tariff 'all other articles, silver-plated or in whole, whole, or in part, and not elsewhere enumerated,' and taxed fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, and fined two hundred and fifty dollars for failing to declare that he was plated. He couldn't pay, and I wouldn't pay, and so he was locked up in a bonded warehouse, and I went to consult my lawyer.

"I laid all the facts before him, and told him I would pay him handsomely if he could get my man out of the Custom-house without paying either duty or fine. Now the lawyer knew the tariff from beginning to end, and if any man could help me I knew he could. He didn't promise anything at first, but he discussed the question by and large, and in all its bearings.

"I'm afraid," said he, "that there is no hope of getting your friend out without paying duty, but we may succeed in having him classified so as to make the duty very low. For instance, you say the man is a professional singer. Now we might have him classed as a musical instrument, and taxed forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. By-the-bye, what did you agree to pay him?"

"I agreed to pay him," says I, "a hundred dollars per week."

"That's bad," says the lawyer. "A hundred dollars a week is fifty-two hundred per year, which is about the interest at six per cent. on eighty-seven thousand dollars. You wouldn't like to pay forty-three or four thousand dollars duty on him."

"I'd see him sent to Congress first!" says I.

"Very well," says the lawyer. "Then perhaps we could classify him as machinery, or parts thereof. But you wouldn't save much in that way. You'd have to pay forty per cent. *ad valorem*, and very likely the appraisers would say that you had undervalued the man and would value him at double what your contract seems to say he is worth. They're bound to protect American machinery against the pauper labour of Europe every time.

"How would it do to classify him as old family plate?" said I.

"Worse and worse," said the lawyer. "He'd have to pay sixty per cent., and you'd have a good deal of difficulty in proving that he is old family plate. Of course it could be done, but it would probably cost you more than the whole amount of the duty. They're a perfectly honest set of men, the appraisers, and they naturally come high."

"What will I do, then?" says I; "let him die in the Custom-house and then sue for damages?"

"There might be something worth while done in that way," says the lawyer, "but it would be muddling hard on the man. But I'll tell you what we can do. Didn't you say that the man was singing in a church choir when you hired him?"

"I did so," says I.

"All right," says the lawyer. "We'll classify him as 'an article used in the service of religion' and get him in free of any duty whatever. You go and get him an engagement in a church without an hour's delay, and then come to me. We'll beat the Customhouse this time, sure enough."

"I got the man an engagement to sing for a week in a Methodist meeting-house, and before the week was out he was decided to be an article used in the service of religion, and was returned to me free of duty, and cursing the head off every officer in the revenue service. The end of it was that my tenor claimed that I had broken my contract by setting him to sing in a church, and he sued me for damages, and got them too. So you see, my young friend, that a man may have trouble with the Custom-house who does not want to defraud the Government out of anything, not even the duty on that sealskin sack that I hear you have taken apart and packed in a spare pair of boots."

NATURAL HISTORY.

A very light and warm waterproof cloth is now manufactured from the down of chickens, ducks and geese. 750 grains of the feathers make little more than a square yard of the cloth.

A species of bear, new to science, has been found among the glaciers of Mount Elias, Alaska. It is called the blue or glacier bear by hunters, and has been designated as *Ursus Emmonsii*, after Lieutenant Emmons, the discoverer, by naturalists. It is a handsome bear, the fur resembling that of the silver fox, having a bluish-black pelt with white hairs. The sides of the head are a lovely tan colour. The claws are sharp, and black, and evidently adapted for climbing trees.

Some interesting experiments on dogs are stated to have been made by Signor Mosso, the Italian physiologist; he has designed an apparatus by which the blood of a fresh dog can be infused into the body of a tired one, which is the means of at once reviving the latter. On the other hand, if the blood of the tired dog is supplied to the fresh one the latter immediately shows signs of fatigue. The blood is transferred from one dog to the other by means of a transfusion apparatus with a nozzle at each end, the nozzle being inserted in the jugular veins of either dog. There seems to be so much improbability about this matter that before believing it we should like to see it successfully done.

A French scientific paper, "L'Anthropologie," has just given an account of the discovery of a tribe of men with tails in Annam. M. d'Enjoy was the lucky captor of an individual of the Moi race, who had climbed a large tree to gather honey. In descending, he applied the soles of his feet to the bark; in fact, he climbed like a monkey. To the surprise of the explorer, his prisoner had a caudal appendage. M. d'Enjoy saw the common dwelling of the tribe to which this man belonged, but the other people had fled; it consisted of a long, narrow, tunnel-like hut, made of dry leaves. Several polished stones, bamboo pipes, copper bracelets, and bead necklaces were found inside. The Moi use barbed arrows, which are anointed with a black, syrupy, violent poison. The tail is not their only peculiarity. All the Moies whom M. d'Enjoy has seen in the settlements have very accentuated ankle bones, looking like the spurs of a cock. All the neighbouring nations treat them as brutes, and destroy these remarkable people, whom the author believes to have occupied primitively the whole Indo-Chinese Peninsula. The Moi skulls described by Verneau and Zaborowski were not those of pure natives; they were taken from graves, but the settled Moi burn their dead and place the ashes in bamboo pots, or in ratan baskets, considering their spirits as protective divinities.

Mr W. Wade, writing in the October number of the "American Naturalist," on the inheritance of artificial mutilations in animals, refers to a case of a tailless dog, bred from two naturally long-tailed parents, in whom the potency was so strong that he never produced a natural-tailed puppy from any bitch—no matter what the breed was—to which he was mated. He also remarks that it is not uncommon for some bitches, after producing several litters of puppies with natural tails, to begin to throw some without their caudal appendages, whilst some do the reverse, and change from breeding short tails to long tails.

Another interesting subject with which he deals is the influence of a previous sire upon the offspring of future litters from a different source, which sometimes, but not always, shows itself. In this connection he quotes Dr Hutchinson, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr Sidney Turner, president of a branch of the British Medical Association, and Sir Everitt Mil-lais, whose theory is that the mating of a bitch with a dog of another breed affects the skin only, and that a smooth-coated bitch, after a successful alliance with a rough-coated dog, when mated again to a specimen of its own breed, if the influence of the previous sire was visible at all in the puppies, it would be only in the length of the hair.

Our own experience of hereditary inheritance of deformity has been somewhat exceptional. We have owned a beagle bitch for the past four years which has, in every litter she has had during that time, thrown most of her puppies with a kink in their sterns. Her first litter was by a pure bred harrier which had a very slight break about an inch and a half from the end of his stern, but the sires of her subsequent litters have had no malformation whatever. Notwithstanding this the

bitch's last litter, now some four months' old, have all without exception kinks in their sterns which, in some cases, amount almost to hooks, so twisted are the points. It is quite impossible that the bitch can have had any connection whatever with the first hound as we parted with him immediately after her first litter were born.

PERIODS OF INCUBATION.

Pheasant and partridge	..	about 3½ weeks or 24 days
Peafowl and turkey	..	" 4½ " 30 "
Goose	..	" 4½ " 31 "
Duck	..	" 4 " 28 "
Fowl	..	" 3 " 21 "
Pigeon	..	" 2¼ " 17 "
Canary	..	" 2 " 13 "

The time is to be reckoned from the day on which either the eggs are set, as, where a clutch is given to a broody hen, or the last egg is laid, as in the case of the canary, where the bird is left to bring off its own eggs. That is to say, from the commencement of regular sitting.

FIXTURES

CRICKET

Sunday, Jan. 17—United Banks v. B.A.C.C., at Palermo.
 Sunday, Jan. 17—Flores 2nd XI. v. Palermo A.C., at Flores.
 Sunday, Jan. 17—Lanus A.C. v. Bohemians, at Lanus.
 Sunday, Jan. 17—Lanus 2nd XI. v. St. George's A.C., at San Martin.

List of Clubs with their Secretaries

ATHLETIC CLUBS

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE—*Blue and White*—E. Danvers, 475 Piedad.
 BANFIELD—A. H. Poulton, Piedad 899, Buenos Aires.
 BELGRANO—J. G. Dunn, Bolsa, No. 6, Buenos Aires.
 CAMPANA—A. H. King, Campana.
 CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY—*Red and White*—R. H. Chamberlin, Almacenes, F.C.C.A., Rosario.
 CORDOBA—J. C. Bowden, Gerencia, F.C.C.C., Córdoba.
 ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL—*Red and White*—A. Coste, 3590 Santa Fé.
 FLORES—*Light Blue, Yellow, and Dark Blue with narrow White Stripes*—B. Henderson, Flores, F.C.O.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—F. J. Balfour, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
 JUNIN—D. A. Aird, Junin, F. C. Pacifico.
 LANUS (F.C.S.)—*Dark Blue*—H. Hartley, Talleres de Sola, F.C.S.
 LOBOS—*Blue and Red*—James F. McKeon, Lobos, F.C.S.
 LOMAS—*Lincoln Green, Scarlet and Gold*—T. R. Griffin, Casilla de Correo 1491.
 MERCEDES—*Green and Gold*—G. Carey.
 MONTEVIDEO—O. Scoones, Zabala 104, Montevideo.
 PALERMO—*White with Red Rosette*—A. J. Rugeroni, 274 Reconquista.
 PORTEÑO—*Dark Blue and White*—Thomas Gahan, Canelo 2563.
 RETIRO—*Black and Cream*—Joseph H. Talbot, Port Works, Casilla 796.
 ROLDAN—T. H. Wilson, Talleres, F.C.C.A., Rosario.
 ROSARIO—*Claret and Light Blue*—F. W. Brooker, La Administracion, F.C.C.A., Rosario.
 ROVERS—
 SAN MARTIN—*Light Blue*—J. Y. Caldwell, San Martin, F.C.R.
 TUCUMAN—James F. Barnes, F.C.N.O.A., Tucuman.
 WANDERERS—*White, Light Blue Band*—H. Macgregor, 1045 Australia, Barracas al Norte.

CRICKET CLUBS

BOHEMIANS—*Rifle Green and Crimson*—C. M. Belton, 2051 Calle Bustamante.
 BUENOS AIRES—*Crimson and Black*—R. W. Anderson, 479 Calle Piedad.
 CASUALS—W. G. Fitzgerald, F.C.C.A., Retiro.
 CENTRAL URUGUAY—*Black and Orange*—P. G. Sedgfield, Talleres, F.C.C.U., Montevideo.
 FISHERTON—J. Beaumont.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—F. J. Balfour, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
 LONDON BANK—J. Stuart, Banco de Londres.
 MONTEVIDEO—*Dark Blue and Orange*—A. D. Dunbar, Club Inglés, Montevideo.
 WESTERN RAILWAY—*Dark Crimson*—W. Schoppe, Tolosa

LAWN TENNIS CLUBS

BUENOS AIRES—*Light and Dark Blue and Yellow*—H. H. Woodgate, 25 de Mayo 130, Buenos Aires.
 PAYSANDÚ—*Maroon and White*—S. W. Roberts, Banco de Londres, Paysandú.
 QUILMES—H. A. Ritchie, Quinta de Younger, Quilmes.
 ROSARIO—James Neil.

ROWING CLUBS

ROWING ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE (Union de Regatas)—Ernesto Danvers, Piedad 475.
 BELLA VISTA—*Light Blue and Yellow*—N. Nogués, Bella Vista.
 BUENOS AIRES—*Blue and White*—Reconquista 406.
 MONTEVIDEO—*Blue and Black*—C. W. Lynd Martin, Cerrito 183, Montevideo.
 NACIONAL DE REGATAS—*Sky Blue and White Hoops*—Manuel Reu, Piedras 156, Montevideo.
 ROSARIO—*Dark Red and White*—E. A. Joseph, 88 San Martin, Rosario.
 TRUTONIA—*Blue and White*—F. Lindheimer, Chacabuco 73.
 TIGRE—*Black and Golden Yellow*—W. E. O. Hazell, Calle Rivadavia 426.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

Las Flores is to have a Rural Fair this year, the 7th, 8th and 9th of February having been fixed as the dates upon which to hold it. Most of the neighbouring estancieros have promised to send stock for sale or exhibition.

* * *

On the 23rd and 24th of this month the annual rural fair will be held in Ayacucho. The applications for space can be sent in on or before the 20th of February, addressed to the treasurer of the committee, Sr. Antonio P. Sens, who has already received a large number of entries for the show.

* * *

During the past few days the Rural Society has received offers for the following prizes for their annual exhibition at Palermo:

Messrs P. and G. Hughes have offered to present annually a cup of the value of ten guineas for the best pen of twenty "mestizo" Shropshire wethers, of not more than two years of age.

Messrs Toso, Crane and Co., the representatives of the Shropshire Association of Breeders in England, of two silver cups as first and second prizes, for the best pen of four Shropshire rams, pure bred or otherwise, sons of the rams sold by Messrs Bullrich on the 26th of January, 1896.

Mr Alfred Mansell will present a silver cup as the championship prize for the best Shorthorn bull calved in this country and the produce of an imported sire.

* * *

A Bahia Blanca paper proposes a freezing establishment for this Southern port. For the work a supply of one thousand sheep per day would be necessary, and the district could supply two thousand a day easily. No less than 900,000 animals per annum are forwarded to Buenos Aires which should come to Bahia Blanca. Bahia Blanca estancieros pay in freight no less than \$400,000, which would be saved by starting a frozen-meat establishment, for which purpose a capital of \$500,000 gold would be required.

* * *

On Wednesday last 270 Argentine bullocks were sold at Deptford at 40d, and 502 sheep at 42d the stone of eight pounds. There was considerable activity in the market.

* * *

Messrs Stegman brothers, of Los Poronguitos, sold their stock on Wednesday last as follows:—120 Lincoln rams from \$55 to \$115; 150 ewes from \$16 to \$31.50; 400 export wethers at \$7.60 and 9.00; 600 for freezing at \$5.65; 800 "consumo" sheep at \$3.10; 15 pairs of colts from \$215 to 480 the pair; 400 Shorthorn cows at \$40 "al corte"; 25 heifers at \$80; 350 cows from \$25.50 to 26.50; 100 export steers at \$76; 850 criollo steers at \$33 and 35. The whole sale realised \$72,000.

* * *

The British Trade and Navigation Returns show that during the eleven months ended on November 30, 1896, 62,851 cattle were imported from this country, against 35,813 in the corresponding period of 1895. Of sheep and lambs we sent 327,798, against 290,108 in 1895.

* * *

A very interesting exhibition is now being made in London of British farmers' produce, by the association inaugurated by the Earl of Winchilsea, to introduce co-operative methods of collecting and distributing agricultural produce. The great object of the association is to bring the producer and consumer into immediate contact, and to so specialise British produce that there can be no possibility of foreign being substituted for it. The productions of almost every county are represented, and British fare is liberally provided for Christmas.

* * *

A French writer has been collecting medical opinions about apples. An American doctor says that apples contain more phosphorus than any other fruit, or indeed, any kind of vegetable, and advises the eating of an apple before going to bed at night. Apples, says a well-known French doctor, induce a more quiet sleep than chloral or opium. They also give relief in cases of neuralgia and muscular rheumatism.

* * *

The preliminary statement issued by the Board of Agriculture, showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in Great Britain in 1896, confirms the encouraging reports circulated during the harvest season. The wheat crop is shown to have been a particularly prolific one, the yield per acre for Great Britain being returned at 33.68 bushels, compared with 26.23 for 1895, and an average for the ten years, 1886-95, of 28.81 bushels. All three countries contribute to the gratifying improvement, but as England is the great centre of wheat culture, the substantially enhanced return—33.88 against 26.21 bushels last year—from English districts is particularly satisfactory. Barley was also a more productive crop than usual in England and Scotland, although Wales gives an opposite account. For the three countries combined the estimated yield is 33.63 bushels per acre against 31.69 in 1895, and 32.68 as the average of the preceding decade. Oats

were more prolific in Scotland alone, the returns from north of the Tweed being 37.13 bushels against 35.55 last year, and a similar figure for the decade. There were slight reductions in England and Wales, which bring the estimate for Great Britain down to 36.83 bushels compared with 37.06 last year, and 38.23 for the ten preceding years.

* * *

Mr G. J. Maclean has brought out on the Hydarnes a small draft of Ryeland ewes and rams from The Prose, and a flock from Mr F. E. Gough, The Moor, Bodenham. The yearling ewes are in lamb by Mr Gough's champion ram, and the ram lambs are by the same sire, which was winner of the first and champion prize in the open whitelaced classes at the Monmouth meeting, Herefordshire and Worcestershire Show, 1896; first at Brecon, 1895; and first at Leominster, 1895, against all breeds. The ram lambs are out of the pen of first-prize ewes and lambs at Monmouth, 1896. This flock is directly descended from the flock of the late Mr J. B. Downing, Holme Lacey, near Hereford. This draft should be well adapted for its future home here in consequence of their hardiness of constitution and aptitude to fatten without artificial aid.

* * *

Breeders and others from this country appear to be as busy as ever at home buying pedigree stock. Mr Ewart, who visited the Dowsby Hall flock of Lincoln sheep, the property of Messrs S. E. Dean and Sons, in 1895, when he made several very choice selections, again inspected this flock, with which he expressed himself much gratified. This time we read he has specially selected about forty choice sheep, including one extraordinary ram lamb at 120 gs., which we believe is a record price for a ram lamb, and others at 60 gs. each, two shearing stud rams at 60 gs. each. He also secured the first and second prize Oakham ewes, some of which won champion the previous year, also the first-prize single ewe and two of the first-prize ewe lambs last year at Oakham. Altogether this is a very choice and valuable selection, and will be looked upon by Argentine breeders with much interest. A few of the ewes are in lamb to Dowsby 350 guineas ram.

* * *

We find the following letter in the "Field" of the 19th December:

MULE BREEDING.

Sir, I have recently heard from a gentleman who has been over on a visit from the Transvaal that one reason why many farmers object to breed mules is owing to an impression that a mare will only breed three mules, after which she becomes barren; on the other hand, mares go on breeding colts till incapacitated by old age.

It would be interesting to know whether Messrs Tegetmeier and Sutherland can throw any light upon this matter, as, so far as my memory serves me, there is no mention of it in their valuable work on "Horses, Asses, Zebras and Mules;" or perhaps some of the many gentlemen now in England from South Africa can throw some light upon the subject. It is difficult to see why a mare should be limited to three mules.

The same gentleman believes that a mare mule has been known to breed, and assures me that the statement of a fertile mule bought in 1883 by Mr Tenbes from a Mr Robertson, near Worcester, Cape Colony, is looked upon by many men of great experience as an actual fact. Unfortunately, this mule and foal appear to have been lost sight of, and no effort was made (so far as I can learn) to breed from her again, which is a very great pity.

Perhaps some of your many readers in South Africa can give further particulars of her. PERCY PERCIVAL.
Brent Knoll, Somerset, Dec. 2.

We should be glad to hear if any of our readers would send us their experience of mule-breeding, as we have never before heard that a mare is limited to three mule foals. There is no doubt that a mare will not go on breeding to a donkey year after year, though most of our estancieros find that very often a mare hitherto found barren will get into foal to a donkey at once. The general custom here is to have mares served by a horse after they have bred a mule or two, before again putting them to a donkey.

* * *

The following experiences of a New York farmer with regard to dehorning cattle of full age are given in the Rural New Yorker's prize paper, and will be read with interest by our estancieros. The dehorner mentioned is that for which Messrs T. Drysdale and Co. are the agents.

"For a number of years we have been wishing that we could do away with horns in our herd. During that time we have had two cows with ribs broken by being hooked, and have had a number of bad gashes to dress. These have caused us many times to wish that horns would not grow on dairy cows. Still we were afraid that dishorning was very painful (never having seen it done) and determined to breed the horns off. So for several years we bred to mulley sires, and secured a number of cows without horns. You may imagine our disgust when they came into milk to find that there was not a good one among them. After trying for some time we bought a Holstein bull and raised good cows; but they all had horns. Yet our experience with mulleys was not at all thrown away, for we found them so much safer and less breachy than we were even more anxious to own a good herd without horns. A number of far-

mers near here felt as we did; so we engaged a man who owned a pair of clippers to come and take off the horns. He agreed, if we would furnish 50 or 100 cattle, to take them off for ten cents per head. I was wondering what kind of place to build to hold the cows while being dishorned, when the man and his assistant drove up to the barn. He inquired whether I had any old-fashioned stiff stanchions; when shown some he said that they were just the thing, and told us to put the cows in them. His assistant stepped into the manger, took a cow by the nose with his right hand, her right horn in his left, turning her a little to one side. The other man slipped on the clippers; his assistant let go of the horns below the clippers, and took hold above. The handles were brought together and the horn was off. The assistant at once stepped to the other side, took the cow's nose in his left hand and her left horn in his right. The operation was repeated and the cow let loose.

"I did not know what day the dishorner would come, and had not watered my cows. I let them go at once to the tub, and they all drank as usual. To see whether they were in pain, I put them back in the barn and fed them and they all ate as though nothing had happened. I have never been able, from that day to this, to tell whether they were in pain. I was weighing the milk from each cow at the time, and there was no change in the number of pounds, except with one cow. It was not quite a week after she had calved, and I was slowly adding to her grain ration. She gave, the day before dishorning, 31 lbs., that day 33, and the next few days 35, 37, 38, 40, and 42 lbs. respectively, and in the next thirty days, on dry feed, gave 1,189 lbs. Before dishorning I had intended, when I selected a calf for raising, to dishorn with caustic potash; but I have changed my mind for this reason:—Two of the animals operated on were but little over one year of age, and they can butt and fight like mulleys. I don't like this; for, although mulleys are better than cows with horns, a dishorned cow is much better than a mulley. I would advise that a cow be at least two years old before being dishorned. By that time they have learned to use their horns and will never use their head like mulleys. Our cows do not seem to know that their horns are off, and try to hock as in "ye olden time," but as they allow for the length of their horns they entirely miss, and only make a polite bow. Another thing I have learned is that clippers can make a clean, smooth cut on a horn. I had an idea that they might splinter the horn and so make a bad job of it, and that the saw, though slower, would perhaps be the most humane in the end. I examined each horn as it was taken off, and they were all cut smooth and clean. We dishorned in February; I think that any time in cold weather will do, if there is time to heal before the flies come. Our barn is warm or perhaps I would have hesitated about dishorning in so cold a time; but some of our neighbours who let their cows stand in cold stables, or run around a straw stack, had just as good success as we did, and the cold did not seem to make any difference."

We do not know what reason the writer of the above paper has for giving it as his opinion that the cow should be at least two years old before being dehorned. Our experience is that the operation is best performed on quite young calves, in fact the younger the better, provided it can be done thoroughly, so that there is no chance of the horn growing again.

ARTHUR E. TROWSDALE, THE PADDOCKS, ACOMB, YORK, ENGLAND, Dealer in all kinds of high-class Horses, Hunters, Carriage Horses, Match Pairs, Cobs, Ponies, &c.; also, Pedigree Stock, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Cleveland Bays, Yorkshire Coach Horses, Stallions, Mares, and Mares in Foal. Horses bought and sold on commission. Sales attended. Foreign buyers shown round and assisted in buying and shipping. Telegrams—"Trowsdale, Acomb, England."

Aviso á los Estancieros

Los Señores CARNAC y Cia., vendedores de animales en pié, en Deptford, Francia y Alemania, compran animales para la exportacion. Tambien se encargan de mandar lotes á los mercados de Europa, por cuenta de los Estancieros. Se adelanta dinero al embarcar los animales y se cobra una comision muy módica.

Por mas informes dirigirse á

CHAS. J. HOWARD,

195 RECONQUISTA, (Ciudad).

The Discovery of the Day!

Saltonicida Omega
GREAT SUCCESS

Kills Saltonas by Millions
\$2.50 THE TIN, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

F. Coulon,
738 MORENO 738 BUENOS AIRES

THE LOCUSTS.

WHENCE THEY COME AND WHITHER THEY GO.

The invasion of the locusts into the Province of Buenos Aires promises to be in the end a really good thing for the country at large, as it has shown the Government and influential men of the republic what ruin these pests can create better than tons of newspaper articles and reports from Santa Fé, the province which hitherto has been the only real victim. In former times people here in Buenos Aires were little affected by hearing the Santa Fé colonists had lost all their crops, and that the harvest was ruined; but now that every garden and tree in our homes is eaten bare and destroyed, men's hearts are filled with anger and their energies are stirred up against the plague, and measures are at once taken to stamp it out of the country once and for all—measures which should really have been taken by Government long ago.

The foreign merchants of Buenos Aires, through the initiative of Mr W. Goodwin, have taken the matter up in a way that promises well, and no doubt the outcome of their labours will be that next year Government will be obliged to take steps which we trust will result in the locusts becoming in time unknown in this republic. Mr Goodwin first addressed the following letter to the principal houses in Buenos Aires:

To the Editor *River Plate Sport and Pastime.*

Dear Sir,—

A great plague threatens to devastate the North every year and may seriously injure the entire length and breadth of this country, and yet it seems that no one heeds it or will face the question, very much because tradition says that locusts will pass away after seven years and not come back for a long spell!

History is very badly written, and Tradition is very vague here, also we have Scriptural authority as to the elasticity of the mystical figure of seven, so that we may not know when these seven lean years will pass.

It is true that many millions of locusts' eggs have rotted this year, and it is said that the "voladoras" are sickly, but this may be from local causes and it is a dangerously pleasant thought that we may see the locusts no more, at any rate in the South: but however this may be, there has been disaster in the far North with consequent ruin to many colonists and merchants after four years of the plague.

We have plenty of evidence from isolated districts that a great deal can be done to destroy the eggs and the young locusts; and one estanciero, who with the labour of ten peons saved his estancia of a league with alfalfares and some wheat lands by destroying eggs and burying in open pits 250 tons of saltonas—the neighbouring estancia being eaten bare, told me that in the way of practical destruction very great skill has been shown in many districts, and that the extermination effected in Cyprus by the British Government could have been done with far less effort by some of the new systems.

However this may be, another year the plague may be infinitely greater and find us unprepared to profit by the lesson of what has been done. Also there may be a drought with the locusts, and that will be terrible, because if they do not find enough grass to eat, the saltonas will travel on at the pace of a bullock waggon and clear great areas of camp of all food for stock.

Cereals for human food can be obtained from somewhere; if necessary, but if the flocks and herds are starved, that means ruin for the years to come.

When the locust appeared to have become established in parts of the United States, the Government engaged the greatest entomologist they could find in Europe, and gave him funds to trace out the winter quarters of the locusts, and, if possible, exterminate the brood, which he apparently did and saved the country many millions of dollars. The swarms were found in the mountains and not as was expected in the swamps—and it may be that our terrible enemies hide in the slopes of the Andes and not in the Chaco!

There may be time for the Government to obtain some necessary powers before Congress separates, but it behooves estancieros especially, as well as all our countrymen who have a stake in the agricultural or pastoral industries, to bestir themselves that something may be done when the plague is fresh in our memories.

Why not form a League of Estancieros to agitate, collect information and strengthen the hands of the Government? It would not require a large sum to carry out the work of investigation thoroughly (\$10,000 oro) and a strong committee could soon raise a fund that would suffice to collect valuable information and rouse attention to a subject of enormous importance, and there is no time to be lost.

Until the habits and nature of the peculiar species of locusts are, scientifically ascertained the best method of extermination cannot be decided upon.—Yours truly,
Wm. GOODWIN.

This letter was followed by a meeting on the 8th inst., at the office of Messrs Toso, Crane and Co., when the following were present: Messrs Charles Krabbé (chairman), G. T. Crane, José Drysdale, Charles Drabble, Henry Darbyshire, John R. Agar, and Wm. Goodwin (hon. sec.)

A committee was formed to study the locusts and their invasions, and to consider the best means of providing funds for this object, and it was decided to call a meeting of all interested in the movement at the offices of Messrs Toso, Crane and Co., on Monday, 18th inst. This committee consists of Messrs Charles Krabbé (chairman), S. Agar, H. Von Bernhardt, Lernoud, Wm. Bertram, G. T. Crane, Joseph N. Drysdale, W. F.

Mulhall, Antonio Devoto, J. W. Roberts, Wm. Goodwin (hon. sec.)

This committee met on Monday last and agreed to correspond with Governments and scientific societies of the various countries that have suffered from locust invasion, to endeavour to obtain the services of a specialist of European or American reputation to study the locust invasion in this country and suggest the best means of repelling same.

To provide funds by subscription or otherwise for the above object.

Resolved: (1) that correspondence be opened with the Governments of the United States, England and France, and with such societies and persons as may be desirable.

(2) To avail of the kind services proffered by Minister Buchanan, who is willing to write to Professor Brauer, the famous entomologist of the United States as to best entomologist ready to undertake the task.

(3) To call a public meeting at the offices of Messrs Toso, Crane and Co., 265 Calle Maipú on Monday, 18th inst. at 4 p.m. to approve above resolutions of provisional Committee and to appoint a permanent committee of seven gentlemen.

The movement has met with general support. At the meeting the following firms adhered to the idea and offered their co-operation:—

J. and J. Drysdale, Thomas Drysdale and Co., Agar, Cross and Co, Toso Crane and Co., Krabbe, Higgins and Co., Runciman and Co., Drabble Brothers, Bracht and Co., William Bertram, Fuhrman and Co., Bunge, Born and Co., Wiengreen and Co., Warden and Co., Houlder Brothers, Samson and Co., Bemberg, Engelbert Hardt, Staudt and Co., Great Southern Railway Company, Western Railway, Rosario Railway, Argentine Great Western Railway, London and River Plate Bank, British Bank, London and Brazilian Bank, French Bank, J. Shaw and Sons, Moore and Tudor, Hasenclever and Co., Fabricantes Ingleses, Krabbe Richard and Co., Baerwindt and Altgelt, Tornquist, Masarel Fils, H. Caultiez, Arning Braugs and Co.

PRICES

Price of gold on the Bolsa from January 9th to 15th inclusive—

Saturday	..... 286.50 %	Wednesday	..... 285.60 %
Monday	..... 286.60 "	Thursday	..... 285.60 "
Tuesday	..... 285.80 "	Friday	..... 286.70 "

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

Bullocks, \$60-65.	
Novillos for Export	..... \$ 65-80
Fat cattle for consumption—novillos	..... 45-54
" " " "—cows	..... 23-34
Calves—large, \$10-16; small, \$6.00-9.00	

Wool—Fine	..... 5.00-7.00
" —Cross Lincoln	..... 6.20-7.80
Hides—Bullock	..... \$14.00-15.00
" —Novillo	..... 10.00-11.50
" —Cow	..... 7.00-9.00
Sheepskins, consumo, per kilo	..... 0.30-0.64
Lambskins, per dozen	..... 2.00-2.20

Sheep—Lincolns	..... \$ 5.00-8.50
" —Mestizo-Lincolns	..... 4.50-5.80
" —Rambouillet	..... 4.00-6.00
Ewes	..... 3.00-5.00

Wheat (barleta), 100 ks	..... \$7.00-10.20
" (French), 100 kilos	..... 7.00-10.30
" (Candéal)	..... 8.00-11.50
Barley	..... 3.50-5.00
Maize (morochó), 100 kilos (new)	..... 3.20-3.90
" (amarillo), 100 kilos (new)	..... 2.80-3.30
Hay, 1000 kilos	..... 20.00-36.00

Shropshire Sheep and British Pedigree Stock

Mr Alfred Mansell,

Secretary of the SHROPSHIRE SHEEP-BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION, SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND, has arrived in BUENOS AIRES.

His address is either care of

Messrs WANKLYN, CRANE & Co.,
CALLE MAIPU 265,
or ROYAL HOTEL.

Importers of Pedigree Stock are invited to communicate with him at either of the above addresses.

NOTE.

From January 1, 1897, all business communications in connection with the RIVER PLATE SPORT AND PASTIME must be addressed to PIEDAD 559, where accounts will in future be paid and collected.

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THE MOST POWERFUL INSECT POWDER

Destroys all kinds of Insects

Those who do not wish to be troubled by Flies, Mosquitos, Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Cockroaches, etc., should use this powerful insect powder.

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Beware of falsifications, sold only in original packets of BUFACH.

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- Hugo Erkmann—Rivadavia 768
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- Farmacia de Weissenbach - Riv. y Suip.
- " " Krauss—Chacab. y Belgrano
- " " " Florida
- " " Jones — Piedad 520
- " " D. Gibson - Defensa y Alsina
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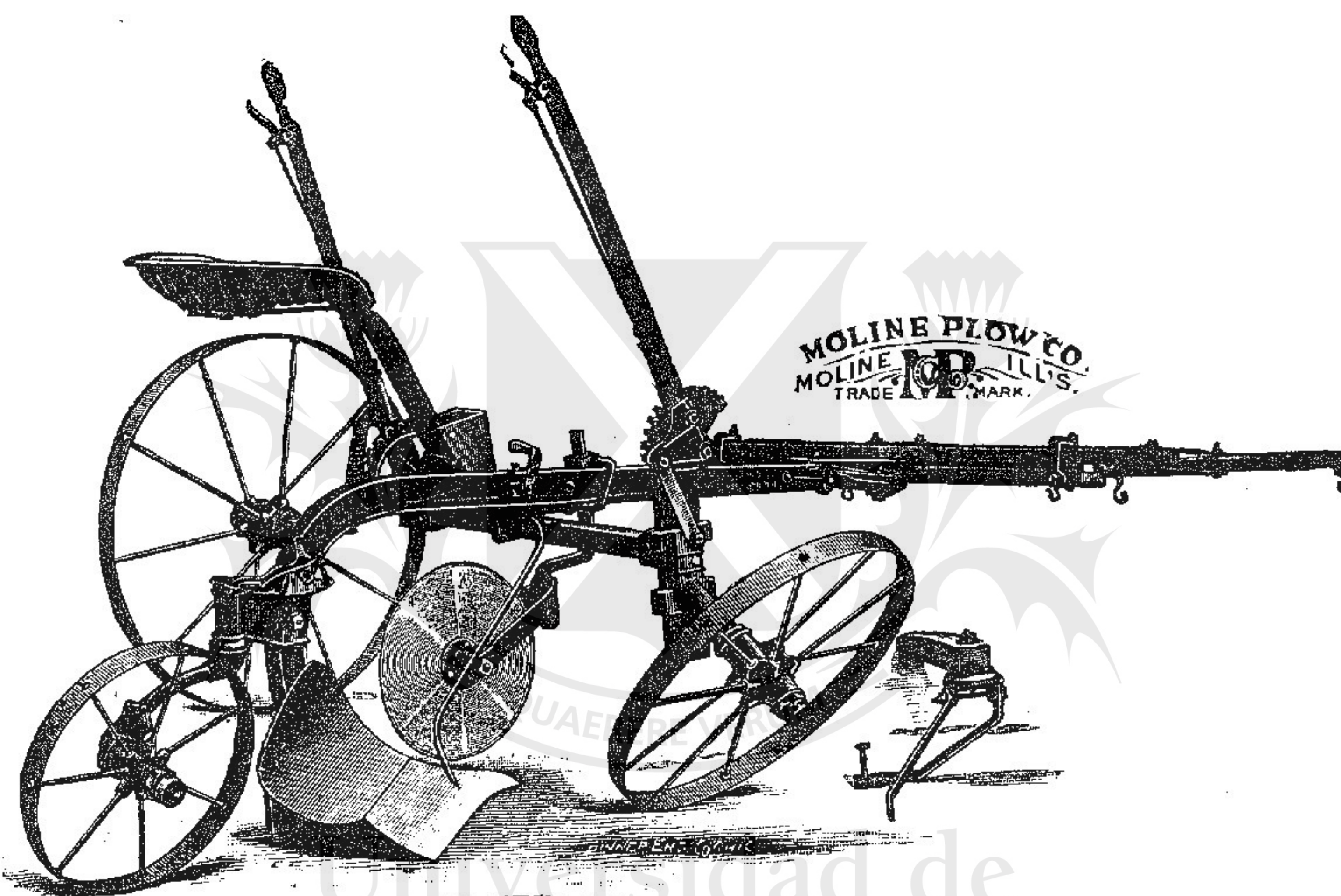
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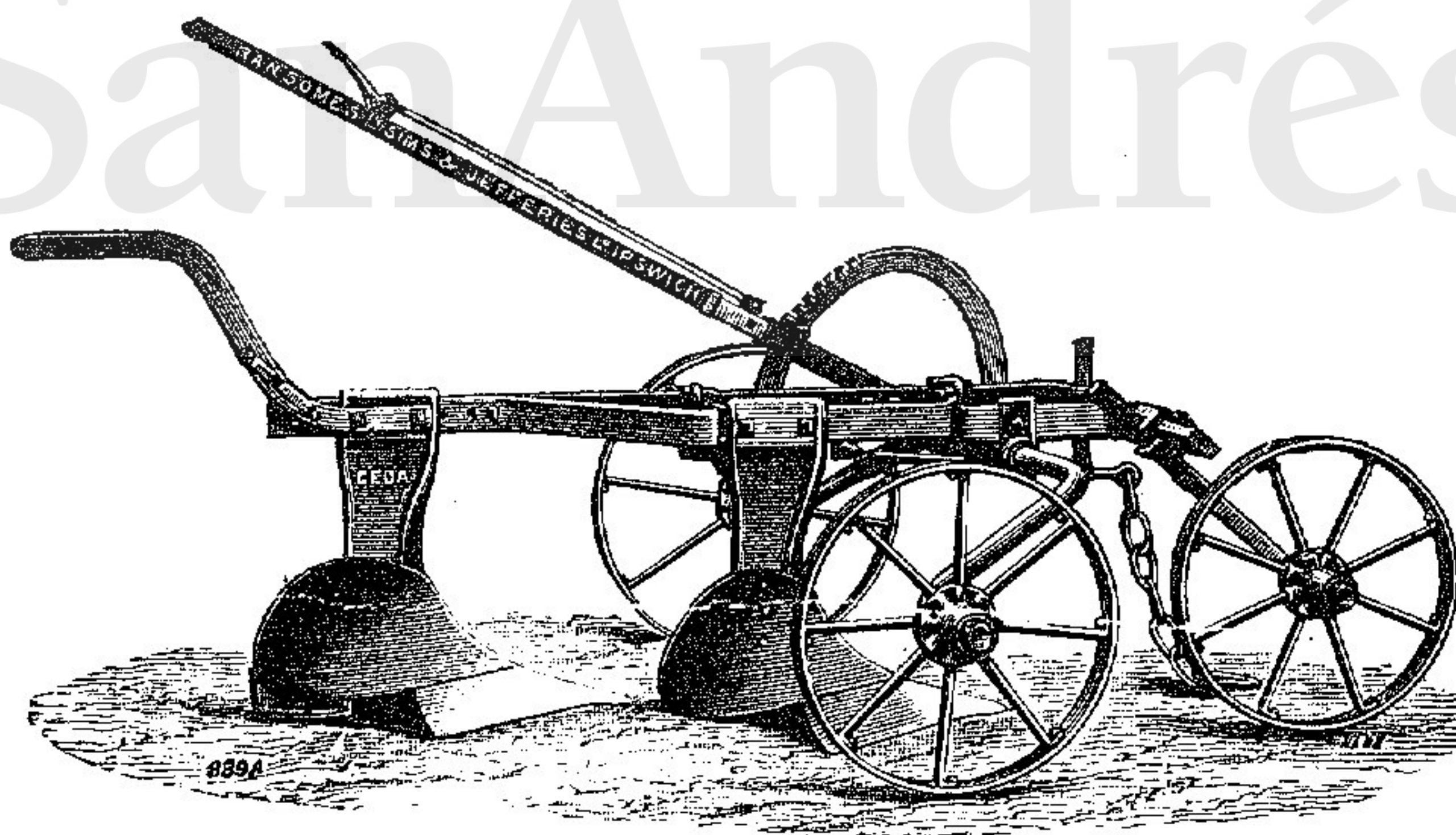
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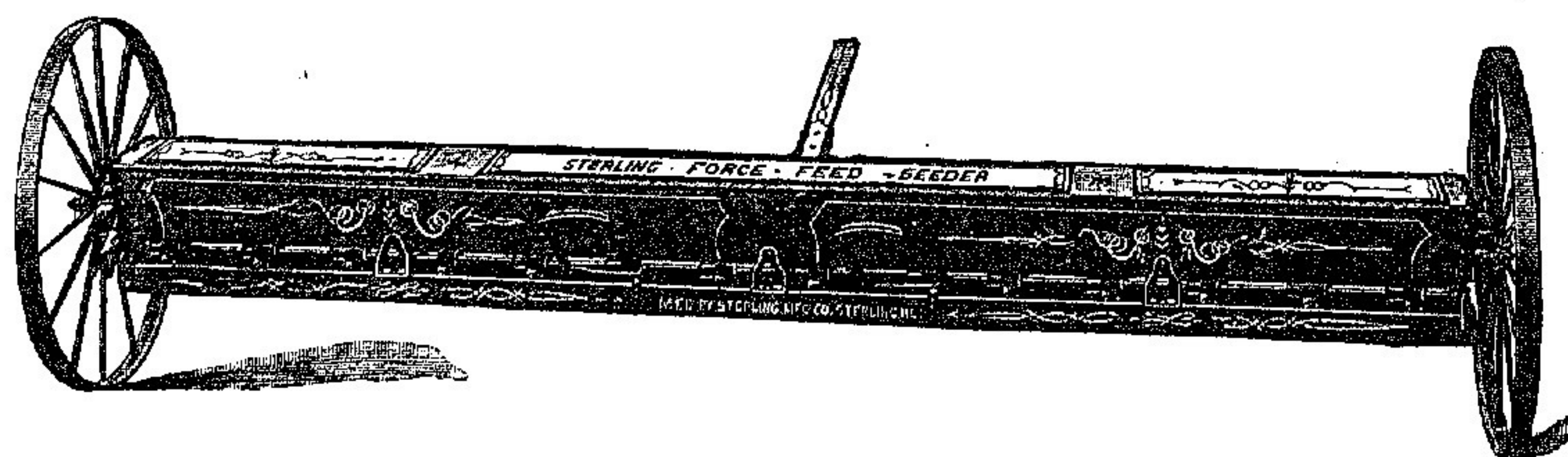
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