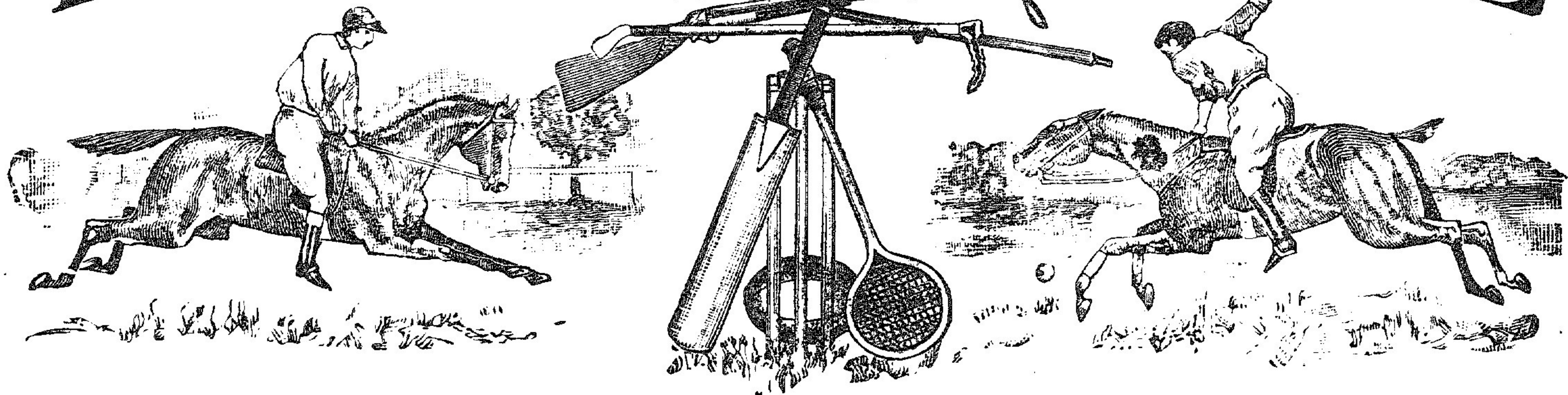


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BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900

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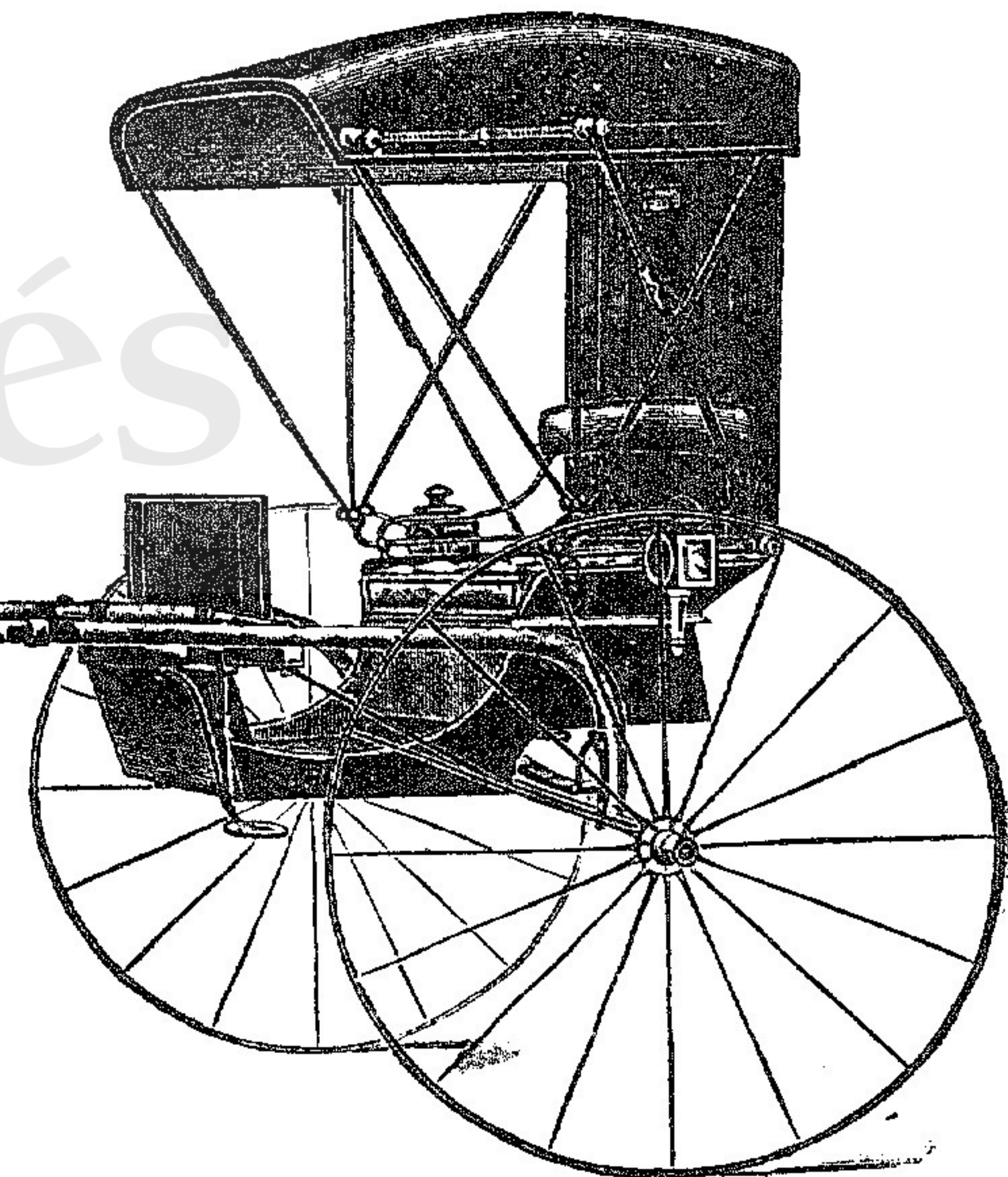
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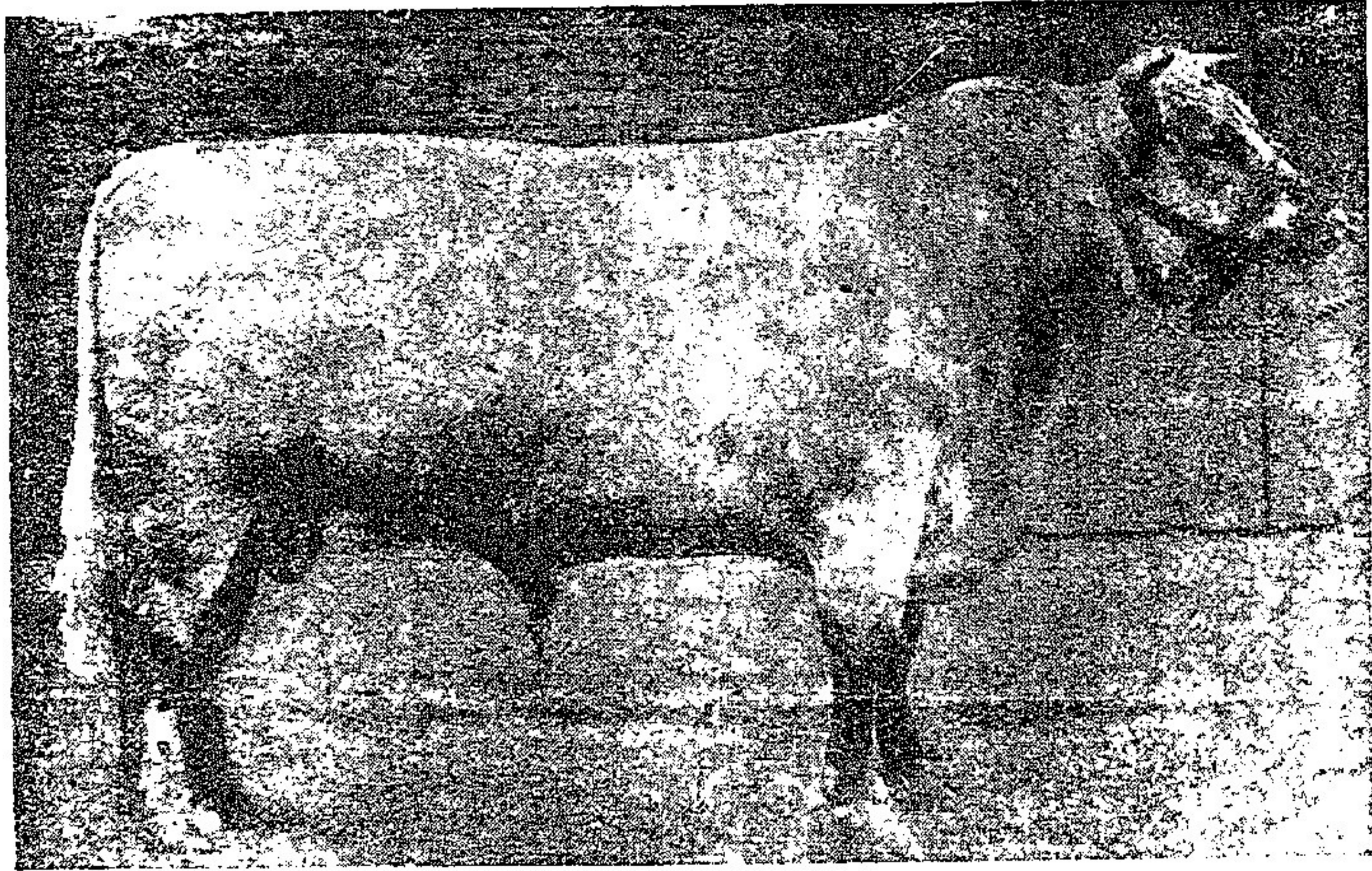
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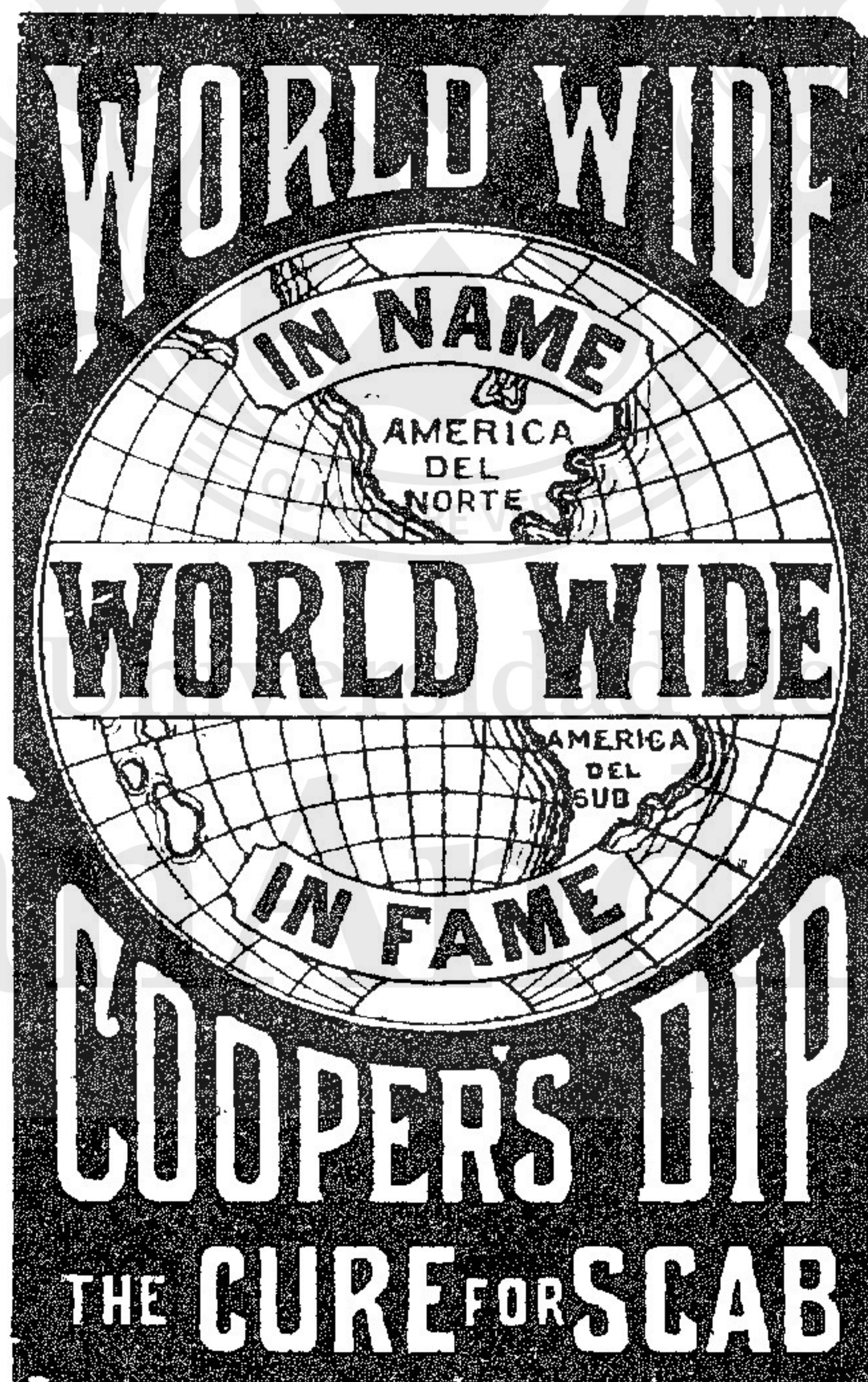
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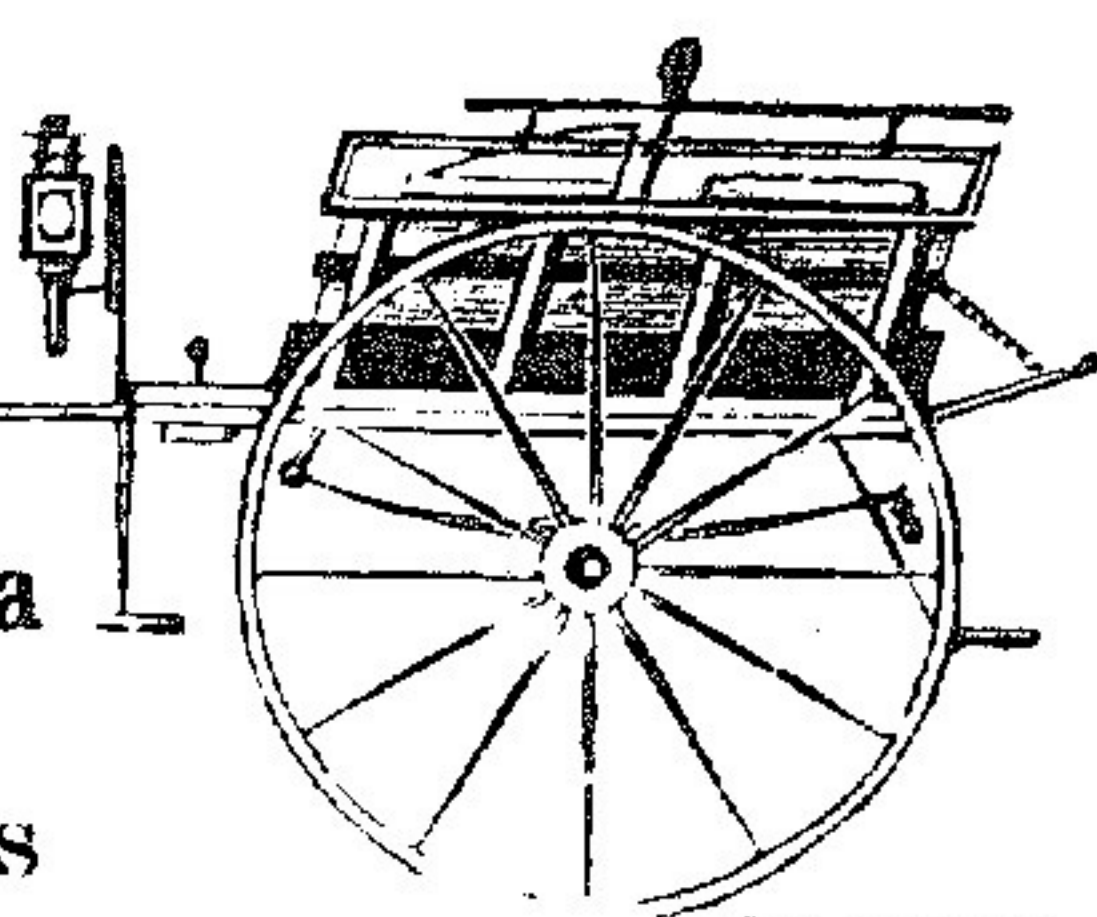
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River Plate Sport and Pastime

BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

POLO

HURLINGHAM

Friday, November 30th, at 6.30, ten members were on the ground, which shows how strong polo is going just at present at the Club. The presence of two camp members imparted a certain freshness to the game; Messrs C. A. Hay and F. Bucknill, the former has recently returned from a holiday at home, where he managed to put in from five to six days a week at this game, about as much as most enthusiasts even would wish for. The ground was worse than we have ever seen it—so bumpy that it is absolutely necessary to hit hard for the ball jumps about at all angles and one must have a bit of time to get a pony in the direction it is most likely to take. Undoubtedly it is a most expensive and troublesome job to keep a polo ground in order at this time of year—in fact a practical impossibility without water; therefore, we would suggest that the ground at the back of the pavilion be the only one used during the summer, for at present, by playing across, the bottom of the best ground is being entirely spoilt, and will require a long rest to ever again be got into the same condition as the top-side.

The following were playing, but as cutting in and changing sides was frequent, a detailed description of the play is impossible: Messrs Drabble, C. Hay, Bucknill, Jefferies, Mendl, Sanderson, Willes, Schwind, Leys, and Harnett.

As one of our camp friends remarked it was a nice gentle game without much hurry, but very enjoyable. We were glad to see Mr Drabble on a chesnut pony give a glimpse of his old form. Mr Hay was rather "fluffed" by the ground, having acquired the dribbling style of play so common at home. Mr Schwind has greatly improved of late in his hitting, and with his perfect ponies ought to be really good if he would only learn to gallop and not shout so much. Mr Bucknill, on the other hand, was full of dash, and on ponies he is accustomed to, would be useful. Mr Jefferies has got a bad habit of coming back too much, by which he hampers his back and three and is not forward to receive the ball if they do hit it; however, when he is there, he rides and hits hard, and having some good ponies, is a man to be watched. Mr Harnett on Gaucho is a fine hitter, and if he would give up the habit of waiting on his own side to miss the ball, and work harder for his side, would undoubtedly be in the front rank of players here, as he is a good horseman with lots of "go." Mr Willes is badly mounted at present, but Messrs Mendl, Sanderson and Leys all show great promise for beginners.

On Sunday eleven polo players were ready on the ground at 4 o'clock, out of whom the following sides were made up:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. C. Jefferies | 1. H. Schwind |
| 2. W. Harnett | 2. F. Balfour |
| 3. R. S. Moncrieff | 3. F. Robson |
| J. Ravenscroft (back) | A. Challinor (back) |

Leaving Sanderson, A. Miller, and C. Mendl to "cut in" in the subsequent games.

Challinor's side at first proved the stronger, chiefly owing to Ravenscroft's ponies practically refusing to go into the game, but gradually the game proved more even and some good runs were made. In one quarter we noticed Moncrieff hit no less than three goals. But unfortunately, owing to the length of the grass on one side of the ground, the ball stopped nearly dead, which naturally caused the game to be slow and sticky. However, the grass is not entirely to blame for this, for some of the ponies playing were certainly not up to the work. Not only do these indifferent ponies make the game disjointed and render combination an impossibility, but they also increase the danger greatly, because they are apt to

get in the way, and are not quick enough to get out of it. The game lasted till dark, which is a proof how keen our players are in spite of drawbacks

No polo on Tuesday on account of rain overnight.

YACHTING.

YACHT CLUB ARGENTINO.

THE MACIVER CUP.

The Maciver Cup was sailed for under as fine conditions as one could have possibly wished on Sunday. The day was bright and sunny, with a moderate W.S.W. breeze, which was most favourable for the triangular course. The following yachts competed:—

The Penguin, steered by Mr. Trant; Racha, skippered by Mr. P. Gartland; whilst Messrs. Maciver, Nisbet and another were in charge of the Doris, and of the Bigua Messrs. D. H. and E. Mackinlay, and C. Fernandez Blanco. The Hermes, Standard, and Rambler were handled by their respective owners. The signal was given at 1 p.m., and a very pretty start was effected, Penguin, Racha, Doris and Bigua crossing the line almost simultaneously, closely followed by Hermes, Standard and Rambler. The Penguin was first past the Pajarera beacon, closely followed by the Racha. Penguin unfortunately came in contact with the second Pajarera beacon, and was disqualified. This left Bigua and Racha ahead, and they passed the second birdcage 3 1/2 mins. in front of Hermes, who in turn was 2 mins. ahead of Rambler. Standard being some distance away gave up. Bigua rounded the buoy the second round in 2 hrs. 1 min. 38 secs, one-and-a-half minutes before Racha, Penguin third, and Hermes fourth. Doris and Rambler both fouled the buoy and were disqualified. Racha soon caught and passed Bigua and the beacon was rounded in the following order:—Racha 2 hrs. 45 mins., Bigua 2 hrs. 4 mins., Hermes 2 hrs. 51 mins. 2 secs., and they finished in the same order, the Bigua saving her time allowance of 2 mins. to the Racha, while Hermes was allowing time to both first and second.

The Messrs. Mackinlay and Blanco are to be heartily congratulated on the workmanlike manner in which they handled their boat. On the committee boat Mr. Coelho was in charge, assisted by Messrs. Alberto and Alfredo Lanns, Dr. Figueroa, and Mr. Lagos as time-keeper.

Yachting, says *The Field* and especially yacht racing, on this side of the Atlantic is a sport in which the ordinary individual takes very little interest, for the simple reason that he is unable to obtain sufficient grasp of the details of the subject to enable him to appreciate the points of an ordinary sailing match. If two yachts, each of 90ft. in length, built for the express purpose of racing, sail a race, it is natural to suppose that the one which comes in first should be regarded as the faster vessel of the two, and in point of fact, as the winner. In yacht racing, however, this is not necessarily the case, because there are many contingencies in connection with speed which can only be considered in relation to some unit of rating or measurement denoting the size of the vessel. A trial of speed between yachts is worthless unless it is sailed under equitable conditions, and it is impossible for the uninitiated to grapple with the many matters of moment which should receive the deepest study and consideration before any arrangements are made for a contest of international importance.

The second challenge sent by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America Cup will attract an immense amount of attention in certain circles, for, although the conditions of these races are regarded by yachtsmen as far from satisfactory, the much-advertised international event has a strange fascination for the public. In the year 1885, when the late Sir Richard Sutton raced for the cup, the aspect

of affairs was altogether different. Sir Richard was an experienced yachtsman, and as keen a sportsman as ever sailed a match, and his handsome and well-appointed cutter Genesta was a type of the British yacht of the period. The races with the Yankee boat Puritan were most instructive and proved to be trials which conferred a lasting benefit upon yacht construction and design on both sides of the Atlantic. In the present instance, however, neither the challenger, Shamrock II., nor the defender, which will be a second edition of Columbia, will be a vessel of the type that experienced yachtsmen consider suitable for racing either in American or British waters. Columbia, owing to her size and scantling, has been proclaimed practically useless for competitive sailing in America, whilst Shamrock, although she cost many thousands to construct, under British rules, is really not worth the price of her lead. The strange materials of which she was built are said to have set up galvanic action, and her hull is a mere shell. The amount of money thrown away in turning out a yacht of Shamrock's type is probably of little moment to the owner of a modern cup challenger or defender, but the wasted energy expended in designing and building vessels of this kind is an irretrievable loss to the science of yacht architecture. The purity of yacht racing is the boast of every Corinthian sailor, but so long as America Cup racing is carried on for purposes other than the love of sport and the encouragement of yacht designing it can never be regarded as one of the best phases of yacht racing. The America Cup competed for by unwieldy machines such as Columbia and Shamrock has ceased to command the good wishes of yachtsmen that Sir Richards Sutton carried with him when he took Genesta to Sandy Hook.

RACING.

BELGRANO—NOVEMBER 29.

Again this course had the luck to just escape the rain, which came the previous night and did more good than harm. The only drawback to a nice quiet meeting was the wind which lasted the whole day through and could well have been dispensed with. The favourites had a good innings and the only two figure dividend was the place of Steel King in the final. This horse was on the job to-day and after winning the first race, for which he was favourite, had to put up three kilos extra for the last one, which just lost him the double event by a neck.

Sixteen losers turned out for the maiden and two of them got out of the ranks at once by a dead-heat.

Cassio, who has come up wonderfully in his new colours, won the mile handicap easily.

The swift Nihuil was too much for the light weights in the sprints, though carrying 58 kilos.

Adagio won the young one's mile from start to finish, and Senegal was up to his proper form in the final carrying top-weight, into first place in a good field, though hard pushed by Steel King.

The following are the details:—

PREMIO STUD LA ALIANZA, for horses of four and five years that have run more than three times and have not won more than \$5000. Weight 53 kilos. 2 kilos extra for every win, 3 kilos allowed to losers. \$1200 to first, 100 to second. 1900 metres.

Stud Ontario's Steel King, by Stiletto—Andrea, 4 y, 55 k..... P. Aguirre 1
A. Lincoln's Garua, 4 y, 48 k..... H. Trejo 2
Stud Laprida's Bragelonne, 5 y, 55 k..... J. Rivero 3
Also ran—Satélite, Cosa Cera, Olga, and Soprano.
Dividends—Steel King \$5.05 win and 3.65 place, Garua 3.95 place.

PREMIO STUD POBRE, for three-year-olds that have not won. Weight 55 kilos. \$1500 to first, 100 to second. 1200 metres.

Stud Libertad's Iniciacion, by Amianto—Efedora, 55 k..... G. Morales +1
Stud Amianto's Ascochinga, by Gay Gay Hermit—Bandana, 53 k..... J. Feliú +1
Stud Criollito's As de Espada, 55 k..... F. Garay 3
Also ran—Don Pancho, Atomo, Solferino, Amer, Azote, Batallon, Tasso, Fin de Siglo, Preciosa, Volage, Mariposa, Mimosa, and Reliquia.
Dividends—Iniciacion \$5.30 win and 4 place, Ascochinga 6.45 win and 4.45 place, As de Espada 5.25 place.

PREMIO STUD DON GONZALO, handicap for horses of four years and more that have not won more than \$12,000. \$1500 to first, 100 to second. 1600 metres.

Ecurie Bismarck's Cassio, by Carros—Delicada, 4 y, 53 k..... G. Morales 1
Stud Yuqueri's Caprice, 4 y, 51 k..... J. Olmos 2
Stud Painé's Hilarity, 4 y, 55 k..... G. Palacios 3
Also ran—Florida, Querandie, Casuarina, Libertador, Siria, and Corsaria.
Dividends—Cassio \$9.35 win and 3.25 place, Caprice 3 place, Hilarity 3.95 place.

PREMIO ITUZAINGO, handicap for horses of four years and more. \$1500 to first, 100 to second. 1100 metres.

Ecurie Royal's Nihuil, by Amazon—Mimi, 5 y, 58 k..... A. Diaz 1
J. B. Zubiaurre's Clásico, 4 y, 50 k..... I. Diaz 2
Stud Necochea's Coracero, 4 y, 44 k..... F. Cunche 3

Also ran—Royal, Emir, Austerlitz, Hortensia, Vulcano, Star, Dalila, Fram, and Tabaré.
Dividends—Nihuil, \$5.60 win and 3.30 place, Clésico 5.40 place, Coracero 6.35 place.

PREMIO STUD YUQUERI, for three-year-olds that have won but no classics. Weight 54 kilos, 3 kilos extra to winners of two races, and kilos of three or more. \$1600 to first, 100 to second. 1600 metres.

Ecurie Belgrano's Adagio, by Acheron—Satanella, 53 k..... J. Rivero 1
Ecurie Nuevo's Canton, 53 k..... F. Perez 2
B. Ferraro's Escaramuza, 51 k..... F. Olivera 3
Also ran—Mercurio, Criollita, Vertiente, Cicuta, Milady, and La Nilson.
Dividends—Adagio \$7.30 win and 2.80 place, Canton 2.95 place, Escaramuza 6.35 place.

PREMIO STUD LOS CARDOS, handicap for all horses. \$1500 to first, 100 to second. 1900 metres.

Stud El Rubio's Senegal, by Soukaras—Natalie, 5 y, 50 k..... S. Urrutia 1
Stud Ontario's Steel King, 4 y, 47 k..... I. Feliú 2
Stud Libertad's Abrojo, 6 y, 57 k..... G. Morales 3
Also ran—Republicano, Lanza Seca, Bobby, Picquart, La Marseillaise, Athou, and Pito Ué.
Dividends—Senegal \$7.35 win and 4.25 place, Steel King 18 place, Abrojo 8.70 place.

PALERMO—DECEMBER 2.

A racing man could hardly ask for more than a good course, a fine day, and a well-filled programme, and all these were provided for this meeting.

The classic by no means turned out the certainty it looked for Pillito, and he could only arrive third, although naturally made great favourite. The running was done by Gonin to the straight, Pillito following, with Penitente stuck to him like a burr. At the paddock the favourite was beaten and the young one came in alone and won a good race from Le Sancy, who had lain too far away and could only get within half a length of the winner.

Coraza tried to run away with the first mile, but was caught by 5 de Abril at the stand. Here Eva came up and easily passed both.

Twenty-one turning out for a maiden in the last month in the year is pretty good, Tirano proving best of the weedy lot.

Only five ran for the Selling Plate, but the finish was good between Nicolini and Brenus, the young one just failing to hold out at equal weights.

The young ones' 2000 metres was a gift for Edil, who had only two competitors.

A well run race was the mile handicap, where Viva-racho ran clear away, as usual, but shut up as is his custom, at the paddock, where from a struggling group, Judio suddenly shot away and won by a length.

The long distance was a repetition of the same tactics, Chacabuco doing the running and the tough little Lybia coming out at the finish and giving Don Pepe no chance of getting on terms.

The following are the details:—

PREMIO VIENA, for horses of four and five years that have been a year in the country and have not won more than \$5000. Weight, 55 kilos, 3 kilos extra to winners of \$2 to 3500, and 5 kilos of more. Wins in previous years to count for hal. \$1600 to first, 100 to second. 1600 metres.

Stud Monfi's Eva, by Soukaras—Iva, 4 y, 56 k..... A. Diaz 1
Ecurie 5 de Abril's 5 de Abril, 4 y, 58 k..... J. Paez 2
Stud Floresta's Coraza, 4 y, 56 k..... I. Diaz 3
Also ran—Libertador, Lord, Cosa Cera, Memento, and Cravate.
Dividends—Eva \$15.15 win and 3.95 place, 5 de Abril 5.50 place, Coraza 4.40 place.

PREMIO BRUSELAS, for three-year-olds that have not won. Weight 57 kilos. \$1800 to first, 150 to second. 1100 metres.

Ecurie Pacifico's Tirano, by Gay Hermit—Noisette, 57 k..... H. Esteves 1
Stud Los Cardos' Grimaud, 57 k..... S. Urrutia 2
Mr Manton's Ivette, 55 k..... A. Diaz 3
Also ran—Roi d'Atout, Bandolero, Loti, Caligula, Naranja, Azote, Fin de Siglo, Estampido, Mariposa, Guazoubirá, Atomot D'Artagnan, Tasso, Byouma, Cubana, Casta, Americana, and Reliquia.
Dividends—Tirano \$8.90 win and 3.85 place, Grimaud 5.70 place, Ivette 4.60 place.

PREMIO A RECLAMAR, for all horses. Weight for age. The winner to be sold for \$4000. Those entered to be sold for less to be allowed 3 kilos for each \$1000 reduction, 3 kilos extra for every win in a Selling Plate. \$1800 to first, 150 to second. 1800 metres.

Ecurie Sans Souci's Nicolini, by Jupiter—La Patti, 4 y, 54 k..... A. Diaz 1
Hatteras' Brenus' 3 y, 54 k..... J. Feliú 2
Stud Británico's Discreto, 6 y, 55 k..... J. Gordillo 3
Also ran—Guttemberg and Obus.
Dividends—Nicolini \$4.60 win and 2.65 place, Brenus 2.75 place.

PREMIO LONDRES, for three-year-olds that have not won more than twice. Weight 52 kilos, 2 kilos extra for every win and 4 kilos for a classic. \$2200 to first, 200 to second. 2000 metres.

Ecurie Nautilus' Edil, by Hanover—Estrella, 56 k..... J. Sarthou 1
Ecurie Etoile's Canrobert, 54 k..... R. Garrido 2
Stud Los Cardos' Herr Thomas, 56 k..... P. Aguilera 3
Dividend—Edil \$2.75 win.

PREMIO BAPITAL, for all horses. Weight for age, 3 kilos extra to winners of a prize of over \$2000 in 1900. \$11,294 to first, 3190 to second, 1276 to third. 2500 metres.

J. A. Fernandez' Penitente, by Neapolis—Pas Begueule, 3 y, 53 k..... A. Diaz 1.

Stud Los Cardos' Le Saecy 5 y, 61 k.....S. Urrutia 2
 Stud El Derby's Pillito, 6 y, 61 k.....P. Aguilera 3
 Also ran—Gonin, Leon, and Caramelo.
 Dividends—Penitente \$10.50 win and 3.75 place, Le Saecy 4.75 place.

PREMIO SAN PETERSBURGO, handicap for horses that have not won more than \$15,000. \$2000 to first, 200 to second. 1600 metres.
 Stud Amianto's Judío, by Gloriation—Cornelia, 4 y, 60 k.....J. Feliú 1
 Ecurie Argentina's Alvarado, 3 y, 53 k.....J. Sarthou 2
 Stud La Confianza's Juliano, 4 y, 50 k.....P. Aguirre 3
 Also ran—Calfiao, Vivaracho, La Marseillaise, Aurore, Caprice, Munecca, Cassio, Dalila, 5 de Abril, and Cinderella.
 Dividends—Judío \$29 win and 11.50 place, Alvarado 5.85 place, Juliano 4.55 place.

PREMIO PARIS, handicap for all horses, limited between 62 and 48 kilos. \$2900 to first, 200 to second, 2300 metres.
 Stud Gordon's Lybia, by Hervidero—Fornarina, 4 y, 48 k.....P. Garcia 1
 Hatteras' Don Pepe, 6 y, 62 k.....F. Conde 2
 Stud La Confianza's Regalada, 5 y, 48 k.....F. Licera 3
 Also ran—Dante, Parva, Polas, Chacabuco, Bobby, Réve d'Or, and Florida.
 Dividends—Lybia 25.15 win and 5.50 place, Don Pepe 3.30 place, Regalada 6 place.

Buenos Aires Western Railway.

Trains leave Once for Caballito
 (Grounds of Flores Athletic Club).

A.M.: 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.10, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.15, 11.05, 11.45.
 P.M.: 12.30, 1.25, 2.25, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.50, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30.
 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.20, 10.30, 11.15, 12.45.

Leave Caballito for Once

A.M.: 5.28, 6.38, 7.23, 7.53, 8.48, 9.18, 10.43.
 P.M.: 12.28, 1.08, 1.53, 2.53, *3.38, 4.18, 5.08, 5.33, 6.03, 6.33,
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BUENOS AIRES.

ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

On the Thursday of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, the horses in training belonging to Lord Rosebery were sold by Mr Tatersall, and considering how badly they have done, the sale was a fairly good one, the Ladas colts selling especially well. Dandy Lad, by Ladas out of Serpentine, fetching £1,200, and Epsom Lad, by Ladas out of Disorder, £1,050. Those of our readers who ever saw Ladas and remember what a lovely horse he was, will share our surprise that he has turned out such a comparative failure at the Stud, more especially considering the fine lot of mares he has had put to him.

We had the pleasure of meeting Major Kennedy of the Remount Commission in town this week, looking very fit and well after his holiday in Entre Rios. He tells us the home authorities have cabled him to stop out here for the present, which looks like fresh business, and we have since heard that the British Government has asked for a quotation for mules. As peace and quiet in South Africa seems as far off as ever, it is probable this country may be again drawn on to supply horseflesh for the troops, and now the floods have disappeared and horses got fat, they will be by no means so difficult to get as they were a few months back.

On Wednesday, a parcel of wool from the estancia of Sr. Juan Ortiz, in Ayacucho, fetched the—for this season—fair price of \$6.60 per ten kilos. This was a very exceptional sample both in condition and quality, and proves that wool of this class will always command a market. There is no doubt that last year's boom is proving a curse in disguise, for against the profits actually in the pockets of the estanciero have to be placed the reaction from which the market is suffering, and also what we are afraid, will prove to be a permanent lowering in the standard of clothing. The high prices of wool last year having induced the manufacturers to work up cross bred and inferior wool so as to represent the best samples, and what is worse to introduce cotton and other materials to take the place of the inferior wools. However, the population of the colder climates must be clothed, and we can only hope that a severe winter will bring about a demand for a genuine article instead of a "shoddy" one.

In the last *Field* to hand appears an article signed by "W. W. C." on the live stock trade with this country, which we here reproduce:—

"It is but eleven years since the Argentine first commenced to export to this country live cattle and sheep, for records show that it was in the year 1889 that the first shipment was made. The proportion that the Argentine supplies represented of our total imports that year was 0.002 per cent. of both number of cattle and declared value. From this small beginning they rapidly increased until, in 1890, the last completed year for which statistics are available, they reached the proportion of cattle of 19.96 per cent. in respect to numbers, and 16.19 per cent. in respect to the declared value of the whole of our live cattle imports, whilst in respect to the sheep imports the proportions were respectively 62.86 per cent. of the aggregate number imported and 63.46 per cent. of declared value. The average of yearly supplies during the eleven years this trade continued was 34,136 head of cattle, 6.74 per cent. of our aggregate average yearly imports for this period, whilst the average declared value was £530,410, or 6.06 per cent. of the aggregate average total for that period. The same figures for live sheep are an average yearly import of 178,025 head, or 34.23 per cent. of the average aggregate total, the yearly average of declared value being 34.23 per cent. of the average annual aggregate total for the eleven years. This profitable trade for Argentina had to be stopped by our home authorities from the fact that foot and mouth disease existed in that country.

"Following the closing of our ports to Argentine cattle, another, and for our part, far more serious, development has taken place, namely the closing of the Argentine ports to our stud stock, the excuse being that some stock shipped from England were found on arrival at Buenos Aires to be affected with this disease.

"Without discussing the matter or the reasons why such a decree was issued, I would point out how heavy a loss must fall upon our live stock breeders if this prohibi-

bition is allowed to continue long in force. Taking the same period as referred to above, namely the last eleven years, it is found that the average annual number of cattle shipped to the Argentine during that period has been 467, and the yearly average of the declared value £32,711, being 12.81 and 34.97 per cent. respectively of the annual average number of cattle exported during this period and of the annual average declared value. The best year during this series of years was in 1898, when 42.86 of our exported cattle went to the Argentine, the value of which was 59.44 per cent. of the aggregate total for that year. Last year's exports to the Argentine were represented by 28.38 per cent. of the cattle, and 54.94 per cent. of the declared value of the cattle exports for the whole of that year. In regard to sheep, for which it is well known the Argentine has been the principal market for many years past, the average annual number exported to Argentina during the last eleven years has been 3166 head and the average of the annual aggregate declared value £45,839, being 38.56 per cent. and 61.49 per cent. of the average annual totals of sheep exported and their declared value. The year 1896 was the best year of those under review; the sheep exported to the Argentine that year represented 75.73 per cent. of the whole of our exports and their declared value 82.66 per cent. of the total of that amount. Last year's totals show that 51.46 per cent. of the sheep exported went to Argentina, and that their declared value was 67.23 per cent. of the aggregate total.

"Enough has been said in the foregoing to show how serious a matter it is that the whole of this large and regular demand should all at once be put an end to, and to bring before all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the English live stock breeders, how urgent it is that every effort should at once be made to secure the removal of this prohibitive order, which there are strong reasons for believing has been used chiefly with the object of bringing pressure upon our authorities to relax the existent order in respect to Argentine cattle and sheep being landed here.

"Be this as it may, the facts given above place beyond all doubt how essential it is that under no circumstances must any relaxation be allowed to take place in respect to the importation of live animals, for we see from the figures used above that the result that has accrued from the most lenient manner in which the Argentine imports were dealt with, has enabled the authorities out there to place an embargo upon our large regular and increasing trade with their country because we have had a few slight outbreaks of disease in this country, and because some animals were infected on arrival at Buenos Aires.

"It must also be remembered that Argentina, although one of our best markets, is, after all, but one of many. Therefore, the choice must be between a rigorous enforcement of our present regulations and continued trade with our other customers and relaxation of the regulations with open ports in the Argentine, with the more than probable increase of disease in our own herds and the consequent loss of trade with other centres. One other remark, too, is germane to the issue raised, namely, how strongly is the wisdom of the present regulations proved, for had it not been for them and their administration there is but little doubt that long ere now our country would once more have become thoroughly infected with the foot and mouth disease, and all the vast amount of expenditure and loss occasioned in the successful battle for its eradication thrown away and the whole work and loss have been incurred again."

A case of some interest to our readers was tried at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions last month, inasmuch as the subject of litigation was a bull—Cock o' the North 2nd—purchased by our well-known live stock importer Mr Miller. The defendant was Mr Joseph Gowling, who was accused of having falsely represented the age of this bull, which he exhibited at the March Exhibition and sale of Shorthorns at Bingley Hall, Birmingham. By this means he was able to enter it in a class for which it was not properly qualified, the classes being formed according to age, and it was competing against bulls really three months younger than itself. Cock o' the North 2nd took first prize, and was subsequently sold to Mr Miller for £260; whereas the bull that took second prize only fetched £120. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £120, which was paid immediately.

A correspondent of the *Militar Wochenblatt*, writing from Buenos Aires, gives an interesting description of the horses and mules bred on the eastern slopes of the Cordilleras, where it appears Germany has been lately purchasing animals for the use of the expeditionary force to China. Not only have the horses there obtainable great powers of endurance—far greater than those possessed by Chilian horses, or by those bred in the Pampas—but they have an exceedingly hard hoof. For cavalry and artillery operating in uncultivated, sparsely populated, rugged, and rocky mountain districts, this it is obvious must be a great advantage. So iron-hard indeed does the hoof of the horse and more especially the mule become, that it is not necessary to shoe them, even for work over the most rocky ground. A cavalry force, therefore, mounted on those horses, not only would not be impeded and hampered by horses losing their shoes and falling lame, but would move unencumbered with the forges, etc., which it now has to take with it for shoeing purposes.

While on the subject of army remounts, we may remark that, as our camp friends are probably well aware, there has been much controversy in the home papers on this matter, in which the Argentine horse has come in for a good deal of adverse criticism, some of it no doubt deservedly; but it is manifestly evident that many of the writers are woefully ignorant of their subject. For instance, in the *Live Stock Journal* of October 26th, there is a letter signed J. H., headed "Argentine Remounts," most of which is devoted to the doings of J. H.'s son and a thoroughbred mare, both of which were no doubt wonders in their way, but have very little to do with the subject, especially as he attributes the way in which the latter stood all the hard work, in a measure to the fact that his son was able among other things to keep her well supplied with fodder. He tells a story of how, during one of the best known battles, a gun was in danger and an order was given to a lancer regiment mounted entirely on Argentine horses to gallop to the relief, but only sixty men could obey the order as the horses of the others were entirely "cooked." But he forgets to say how many forced marches the regiment had made to be present at the battle, or how many hours the wretched ponies had been without food or water; and ends up his letter by saying: "the more evidence is collected the more it will be shown that Argentines at £8 a piece are not likely to be the backbone of the British cavalry of the future."

We never supposed for an instant that this would be so. But give the devil his due. The Argentine, as lots of friends, who have never seen this country, and have no interest in it, have told us, was never given a chance in Africa—he was landed and often sent right to the front in two or three days, where he was lucky if he got anything to eat, and was often without water for days.

Now, if we take into consideration the fact that many of these ponies had eaten nothing but grass all their lives, is it to be wondered at that with this treatment after a ten days' voyage on hard food they very soon gave out? The Under-Secretary for War explained in the House of Commons that high-class horses were not required for the Boer war; the poor animals, according to Mr Wyndham, were under the conditions of modern warfare, merely food for powder, and the Argentine at £8 was as serviceable for that purpose as the English at £40.

This statement exactly hits the nail on the head! The horses sent over from here were treated as good for powder, and not as cavalry or mounted infantry mounts; and now it is a case of the dog being given a bad name and hung, or rather there are plenty of people who for their own ends would like to do the latter. But it is a mistake, for carefully selected, the Argentine will make a very serviceable horse for mounted infantry if he is properly handled.

The exportation of cereals to the various ports of South Africa, which really commenced only a year ago, on the outbreak of the war, increases daily. From January 1st up to date 5,500 tons of wheat and about 50,000 tons of maize have been despatched, figures which conclusively prove the great importance of our trade

with that country. On December 1st a fresh cargo of cereals sailed in the s.s. *Eveline* for Capetown, and we hear of two other ships chartered for the same port.

In spite of the enormous quantity of rain that has fallen in the South of the Province of Buenos Aires during the winter, in some parts the effects of the recent drought have begun to be felt, and, should the drought continue, it will greatly affect the wheat harvest. The districts of Coronel Suarez and Pringles, in which there are more than 10,000 hectares of wheat, are those most affected.

Under the title "An Envied Possession" an interesting article appears in the last number of the *Live Stock Journal* to hand, which we here reproduce:—

Although the money value of the pedigree stock which is annually exported from this country is a very small amount compared with the vast sum paid to the colonies and foreign nations for imported agricultural produce, there can be no doubt that the prestige attached to this possession excites feelings of keen envy on the part of our competitors, and there have been many successful efforts made to capture the trade and wrest the supremacy from us. The fact, of course, is that there is more in being the "stud farm of the world" than the mere monetary value of the exports, though that in itself is not to be despised. The country that provides the sires and dams that revolutionise the farm live stock wherever they are introduced, and increase their value enormously, occupies a position which is coveted by many. In recent years our best customer has been the Argentine Republic, and attempts have been made by the United States and France to supplant us there, especially in supplying Shorthorn cattle. So far no headway has been made by the former country, and as regards the latter there is reasonable ground for the suspicion that the great disaster which has recently overtaken the Argentine live stock exporting interest would have been averted if it had not been for the admission of stock from the Continent of Europe, where it is notorious that foot-and-mouth disease has prevailed extensively for years. We do not object to competition, and it is on the merit and healthy character of British live stock that a continuance of the demand will be based, as it has been in the past.

As our readers are painfully aware, there is at present an interruption in the traffic in pure-bred stock between this country and South America. Foot-and-mouth disease unfortunately broke out there some months ago. As soon as the fact was established beyond doubt the Board of Agriculture, as it was bound to do, prohibited the importation of cattle and sheep into this country from the Argentine Republic, but vessels that were then at sea were allowed to land their living cargoes subject to slaughter under strict supervision. It was a considerate measure to adopt towards a country with which we have always been on good terms, and the alternative to it was perhaps even more dangerous, viz., to at once absolutely forbid the landing of the animals. In that case many would have been slaughtered at sea, or some would have been thrown overboard, and the risk would perhaps have been even greater. But, at any rate, we undoubtedly were in great peril of a widespread outbreak, and during the critical period it was stated in these columns that it would be a miracle if we escaped. In view of the circumstances it has not been surprising to hear that a few isolated cases of the disease have appeared at various points in this country. The machinery of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture is so effective, however, that in each case there has been no extension of the pest, and the prospect is very hopeful at present that the disease has been altogether stamped out already.

But, unfortunately, an attenuated form of the disease is said to have been discovered at Buenos Aires among a few of the animals that have arrived off the port from this country, and immediately an edict was promulgated there prohibiting the importation of British stock. The circumstances attending these outbreaks demand the closest investigation by the authorities. It is impossible that the animals were infected with the disease when they left these shores. The care in selection and inspection prior to shipment afford in ample safeguard against such an occurrence. If it was genuine foot-and-mouth disease (of which there seems to be some doubt), there are several ways in which the animals may have contracted it, which will occur to anyone who gives to matter a little consideration. An explanation has been given by a veter-

inary inspector on the spot, viz., that the contagion was conveyed to the steamers by vermin or birds from the South America coast. In view of the importance of the question there can be little doubt that the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

It has been asserted that the action of the Argentine Government is in the nature of retaliation—that as the home authorities prohibited the landing of live stock from South America, so they have simply done the same, and that they will use this as a lever when they wish again to have Argentine cattle and sheep landed alive for slaughter at the ports of debarkation here. This view does not commend itself to us because, for one thing, such action is quite unnecessary. When a sufficient interval has elapsed to prove that we have effectually stamped out the disease, that there is every reason to believe was imported from South America, a request will be presented to remove the prohibition on the landing of British pedigree stock. According to present appearances this will not be long delayed. It is reasonable to expect that the Argentine Government will at once restore freedom to land our pedigree stock. When they themselves have effectively stamped out the disease—not such an easy task as it is here, where the area is small and the staff large and effective—the privilege will again be granted to them. But to avoid any disappointment, it must be clearly realised that there is a great difference between extirpating a few isolated cases in a country like this, and getting rid of the pest when it has been allowed to go broadcast over immense unenclosed tracts as in the Argentine.

In the meantime, the incident is viewed with feelings of keen interest in the United States and Canada. Both these countries see that the stoppage of the exports to the Argentine will remove a powerful competitor in purchasing our pedigree cattle and sheep, and they advise that advantage should be taken of the opportunity. They expect to secure bulls and rams at lower prices, and they may be right in this opinion if the embargo should last for a long time, a contingency which has been said, is unlikely. At any rate, breeders will be very pleased to welcome buyers from the States and Canada, and they will soon learn for themselves if values for the best have declined so very much after all.

But, in addition to this, one of the United States newspapers goes on to say: "The situation holds out to our stockmen the most inviting opportunity yet presented for the establishment of trade relations in pedigree live stock with our South American neighbours. This has been a dream of American live-stock breeders, seemingly impossible of fulfilment because of the long-established and strong trade currents flowing between South America and Great Britain. In opposition to all natural trade laws, but in conformity to artificial laws imposed by priority of market and superiority of facilities of all character, stockmen of the vast South American countries have for years resorted to Britain—a very far cry indeed in a geographical sense—for the blood with which to work improvement in their herds and flocks, while boundless sources of equally effective supply lay much closer at hand in this country. The opportunity is now ripe for a united, persistent effort on the part of American breeders to claim their own—to turn the tide of this trade northward along the line of the Western Continent from its present flow across the Atlantic. No more important matter can engage the attention of our breeders' associations at their coming annual meetings. An opportunity so golden should be seized without delay."

In these remarks our contemporary scarcely displays its accustomed sound judgment. The reason why the Argentine agriculturists have so freely imported British cattle has been in order to raise their beef in our markets to the same level as that attained by the produce of North America. How that improvement was made they know perfectly well—it was by the use of British blood. North America has acquired some of the blood undoubtedly, but the Argentine estancieros prefer to come to the fountain-head, and will doubtless continue to do so when this temporary interruption is removed. Besides, we should imagine that the owners of purebred herds in South America already consider that their cattle are as good as those of the United States. Moreover, there is no "opposition to all natural trade laws" in the preference for British stock. This country is the best customer for Argentine agricultural produce, just as it is for that of the United States, and the amount spent in purebred stock is small compared with that which we pay for corn and meat from North and South America. There is

a natural reciprocity here which is not likely to be disturbed until the United States can afford as good a market as Great Britain does for the same description of produce. The remarks quoted, however, show how our possession of the world's trade in pedigree stock is envied, and may serve to stimulate breeders to use their utmost endeavour to retain the valuable connection.

The Minister of Finance has received from a number of estancieros and wool-exporters a protest against the maintenance of the conventional value of wool given to it in the Tariff of Values and upon which the export duty is imposed. They allege, and with truth, that this artificial value considerably exceeds the market value of wool and that, consequently, the duty is proportionately excessive, and this at a time when the estancieros are suffering from the effects of the low prices obtainable for their products. The Minister was therefore asked to lower the tariff values of wool. He has not positively refused to do so but says that he cannot come to any decision on the matter until after the close of the financial year.

During the past week, 16,130 tons of wheat, 12,110 of maize, and 90 of linseed, have entered this port for export. Whilst the exports are represented by 19,989 tons of wheat, 17,444 of maize, and 40 of linseed. Since January 1st up to last Saturday the exports have reached the following figures: Wheat, 1,981,617; maize, 670,084; and linseed, 198,356 tons. The export of wheat for the corresponding period last year was 1,676,435 tons, and in 1898 it was 682,102 tons.

One of the most impudent robberies we have heard of for sometime has recently been perpetrated at the estancia Los Leones, in the partido of Suipacha, belonging to Mr Tomas Duggan. The thieves stole 50 pedigree and imported cows and heifers. The estancia is close to the town, and all the animals were entrained at Suipacha, "guias" taken out at the "intendencia," and everything done in order by the thieves, and the robbery would apparently never have been discovered had not two cows broken away from the station and returned to the estancia, which fact caused inquiries to be made. It was then discovered the cattle were missing, and it was afterwards found out the cattle had been sold singly to butchers. Only seven have been recovered by the rightful owner. One of the thieves was arrested in Buenos Aires, he had booked a passage for Europe, but his wife refused to go with him, and the delay caused thereby has cost him his liberty—only temporarily, we expect.

The Las Barrancas Estancia Company, Limited, have sold their estancia, about three leagues in extent, with live stock and everything as it stands, to Sr. Manuel J. Cobo for the handsome figure of £200,000 sterling.

The floods have left the camps in the Dolores and Maipu districts in a very bad state, and the horned stock there looks very poor. Sheep, however, look wonderfully well considering all they have come through, and on a recent visit we were surprised to see the flocks looking so sound and healthy. This is really surprising when one rides for leagues and leagues with one horse fetlocks under water and only a few yards of dry camp here and there. The grass is of poor quality except on the bullocks, and fences are cut in all directions to allow the passage of traffic, the roads being still practically impassable. Some day we suppose the Great Southern drainage scheme will take shape and be carried out, but till then we advise anyone who contemplates purchasing land in the South to be very careful where they buy unless they mean to look a long way ahead.

The demand for store cattle continues and animals of export type fetch very good prices. We saw some good class bullocks, that wanted a month or two on first rate pasture, sell the other day as high as \$67. "Invernadores" one and all expect that very soon, in fact any day, England will open her ports to Argentine live stock, but we fancy the day is still far off. The freezing companies are paying now nearly as good prices as the live stock exporters used to do, so really the "invernadores" have nothing to complain of. Brazil has now opened her ports to Argentine cattle, and this should help estancieros to a great extent as it will help to keep up prices for fat stock.

We had a short trip in Entre Rios last week, and what we saw there was fairly encouraging. We hear that foot and mouth disease had played great havoc amongst cattle and sheep in some parts, but in the Gualeguay district stock looked very well. The crops too look promising there, and, though thin in parts, the wheat harvest this year should turn out more satisfactory than was at one time thought unless some of the numerous plagues to which Entre Rios, like Egypt of Old, seems doomed, come along and spoil it. For cattle there is plenty of grass in the districts we visited, and the Uruguayan Saladero buyers were paying \$14 gold to \$17 gold for novillos according to quality.

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THE LATE MR. J. J. C. DANIEL

It is impossible to adequately express the profound impression caused by the death of Mr. J. J. C. Daniel, throughout the entire British community here, when the sad news was telegraphed down on Monday morning last. By his death, which occurred at seven o'clock on Monday, the English community has lost a leading figure whose place can never be filled.

Early in the "eighties," when he first came to this country, he travelled about a great deal in the Province of Buenos Aires, and wherever he went made himself universally respected and liked. Later on he went to Rosario, where he became Secretary to Mr. Fisher, the General Manager of the Central Argentine Railway, whose daughter he married, and he lived there up to the time of his death.

What he did for Rosario only those who have lived there can fully realise, but it is sufficient to say that no movement was ever initiated and no committee complete unless it included the name, and counted on the assistance of Jack Daniel.

Open-handed, sympathetic and full of tact he was always ready and willing to help in the cause of charity, and although many can testify to the good work he did openly, there was much more done in private of which one never heard.

In the world of sport he was always to the fore, and there is no club in Rosario which does not owe its prosperity, if not its actual existence, to his hearty cooperation. As a lawn tennis player he was always in the front rank, his play being always consistent, and it is a sad fact that his last illness, which to the regret of all has ended fatally, dated from the lawn tennis match between Rosario and Buenos Aires, in which he played brilliantly.

The North and South cricket match, which has proved of such interest and such an unqualified success, was considerably due to his initiation, and the inter-city matches of polo, cricket, football, and lawn tennis would probably have never been established without his assistance. Had it not been for his efforts the North and South cricket match would have fallen through altogether a few years ago, but in spite of innumerable difficulties he got a team together and the match was played as usual, but only a few knew how much this was owed to his own personal and untiring efforts.

True friend and thorough sportsman, in the widest sense of the word, his loss will be keenly felt by all.

We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing widow and relations.

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

Advertisements, orders for papers, etc., should be addressed to the RIVER PLATE SPORT AND PASTIME, VICTORIA 374, BUENOS AIRES, and should be kept distinct from communications intended for the Editorial Department.

AGENTS.

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RIVER PLATE SPORT AND PASTIME

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

NOTES.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the fact that in future all business communications to the *River Plate Sport and Pastime* should be directed to Messrs Ravenscroft and Co., Calle Victoria 374. In spite of our previous notice to this effect, we have received several letters connected with the management, at this office during the past week. Only letters intended for the Editor should be sent to 559 Piedad.

Thanks to glorious weather, our athletes of all descriptions were kept as busy as bees on Sunday. Cricket, polo, tennis, racing (with the exception of the Sociedad Hipica) and yatching were all in full swing, and if it was perhaps a little hot, there was always just enough wind to be pleasant without interfering with any of the sports although the dust at Palermo races was somewhat inconvenient at times.

Unfortunately, owing to the heavy rain on Friday night it was found impossible to hold the opening race-meeting of the Sociedad Hipica, at Palermo, on Sunday, the course, which lies very low, being too wet on Saturday for racing to be possible with comfort or safety, so the committee wisely determined to postpone the meeting till Saturday, December 8th, when we wish them better luck—a bumper attendance they are sure of.

In the cricket world, the chief interest was centred in the two Championship matches played respectively between B.A.C.C. and Hurlingham, and Belgrano and Flores. Both produced most exciting finishes, in the former the last two men defended their wickets successfully for nearly twenty minutes, and managed to make a draw, while in the latter Flores only just managed to squeeze home by the narrow margin of three runs.

The contrast between the scoring in these two matches is truly remarkable. Whereas at Flores only a hundred and forty-seven runs were scored in four hours and a half for the loss of twenty wickets, at Hurlingham no less than four hundred and eighty-nine were made for the loss of fourteen wicket in about five hours. For Hurlingham, Messrs Leys and Bedford scored a hundred and eighty-nine runs in one hour and twenty minutes, which compares favourably with the average of about thirty an hour at Flores.

The Flores and Belgrano match was looked upon by most followers of the game, as a good thing for the former, and when Belgrano were dismissed for the small total of seventy-two, it seemed that the good thing had come off all right. However, thanks to good bit of bowling, including a hat-trick, by G. C. Barnard. Flores were only able to score seventy-five. The fielding on both sides was good, but there was nothing very deadly in the bowling, and the cricket was painfully slow. Messrs Syer and G. Elliot once more proved the mainstay of their side in the batting line, while Messrs Macdonald and H. Elliot shared the bowling honours, the former having a slightly better analysis.

It was very hard lines on Hurlingham to have to put up with a draw against B.A.C.C., for after their brilliant effort of three hundred and twenty for five wickets, they allowed themselves two hours and three-quarters to dismiss their opponents, which they just failed to do. The Hurlingham fielding was better than we have seen it for many a day, very few mistakes being made, and C. W. Thompson was brilliant. The batting honours were carried off easily by R. Leys—a recent addition to our cricketers—who played a fine innings of a hundred and fifty-nine. He has a very good hook-stroke, which he executes with great precision and plenty of power, and as he has excellent defence should prove a useful addition to the Southern team next year.

The B.A.C.C. fielding was a good deal at fault, though they began well, and they are undoubtedly terribly weak in bowling—an ailment that affects most of our clubs. The batting, too, was most disappointing. J. O. Anderson alone doing himself justice, but in spite of a good patient innings of fifty-five he could find no one to stay with him for long. The catch with which Leys dismissed Anderson—very hard to the left hand low down—was as good as one could wish to see.

The match between the Quilmes A and a team from the English High School on Sunday was virtually the opening of the ground after the very extensive improvements which the Quilmes Committee have carried out. Though prepared to put down a turf pitch, the Club were owing to the weather compelled to postpone this until another season. So much levelling, rolling, and cutting have been carried out, and that with so much care, that few clubs have better ground fielding.

The pavilion has been enlarged and improved, water-service carried to the pitch, a considerable amount of planting done, the pavilion now has a substantial fencing, and last but not least a very excellent bar has been added which with lunches will, we understand, be served from town. The Committee have evidently made up their mind to be up to date, and in the coming winter have further improvements in view.

It was only fitting, in this topey-turvy year that the last important race of the year at weight forage should produce another surprise. It was reserved for Penitente to take advantage of the last chance for the colts to win a race against their elders. Even so he had some luck as the steerer of Le Sancy committed the perpetual fault of our Jockeys of remaining too far behind and Penitente just struggled in in time as another twenty metres would assuredly have shown a change of position.

It is curious to note that Neapo's occupied the places in the last race in which the cracks meet this year. Unfortunately Pillito, though looking as well as ever, did not respond to the public confidence and he is

now beyond doubt not the same horse as before. He is still capable of winning races against all comers on certain days, but can no longer be depended on as formerly. The great improvement in Penitente is very welcome as it places him with Cordon Ronge more on a level with the best and lends more interest to the coming season.

The Classic for the 8th, is the Premio Omnium, 2,000 metres for young ones with penalties. That for the 9th, the Coronel Pringles 1,200 metres at weight for age with the same conditions. The fields in both are likely to be numerous and without superlative class and it is quite in the cards that both may provide something sensational.

We have been asked by numerous polo players here to speak, and speak strongly, on the subject of the polo grounds at Hurlingham. This we have already done in our polo notes, but in addition we quote from a letter, received from a prominent player, every word of which we endorse. How this club management can be so short sighted as not to take the trouble to crater in every way to an influential and liberal section of their members it is hard to understand! What would Hurlingham be without polo? The cricket ground is well kept, the golf greens excellent, why not do something to the polo grounds.

Our correspondent writes as follows:—"There would be no end of a fuss if the cricket ground were not in playable condition, yet though there are more polo men and ponies than ever, and the club practically supported by polo, we have a ground that is really unfit to play on, and no attempt as far as can be seen is made to repair it, when there is a chance of its being done after rain, etc. On Sunday we might have had a good game, but the grass was nearly a foot long on one side, and the other was full of holes. We have kept ponies all through this winter, without being able to play them on account to the rain, and now the weather is really just what we want, we have no ground to play on."

In the number of the *Australasian Pastoralists Review* to hand, there are some photographs of Hurlingham Club grounds. One of the hounds and field, at the opening meet of this season, in front of the club-house being especially good. There is also a smaller one of the polo-ground and grand stand, which is an excellent reproduction and does great credit to this interesting and well got-up periodical.

Among the number good fellows, who have recently lost their lives serving their country in South Africa, is Prince Christian Victor than whom no better sportsman ever trod on shoe leather. He was a real good cricketer and a very useful Rugby football player. His name always recalls to us a very amusing incident. It was after a cricket match that Prince Christian G. W. Ricketts and K. J. Key, happened to be in the same "rooms" at Oriel College, Oxford, and somehow a discussion arose as to which of the three—all very big men—could sit on the piano and cover the most notes. The betting was six to four on Key, whose figure in the cricket field is too well-known to need description. Ricketts, who stood 6ft. 5in., being a good second favourite. The stakes were £1 each. Prince Christian won easily by three notes—a dead-heat for second place.

In the returns issued by the British Board of Agriculture, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, we notice that foot and mouth disease has again disappeared from those for the week ending November 3rd. This will

be good news for our fine-stock importers here, as also for the breeders in Great Britain, who at the present time seem very nervous lest North America should step in and deprive them of a certain amount of their trade with this country, which for years has been the pillar on which they chiefly lean. It is to be hoped under these circumstances that the Argentine Government will shortly see its way to rescind the order prohibiting the importation of live-stock from Great Britain to these ports.

The postponed races of the Sociedad Hipica promise to be a great success, as the entries are very good and in the open events, at any rate, there are some particularly smart horses and ponies. We have been asked for tips, but the course is so small and there are so many bends that we expect a strong galloping horse will be all at sea. However, we recommend our readers to have a bit on Cardenal and Ayacucho. The former we know to be smart, while the latter has a great turn of speed, so as the fences are very small we expect he will make hacks of his opponents. The other races we know nothing about. The soldiers are to bring their own jumps, we know jockeys are expected in England to bring their own saddles, but we never heard of carrying ones own jumps about.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Walter Campbell, who is well known here in polo and cricket circles, and who has been at the front for some months with Kitchener's horse, has been down with enteric fever. He was taken ill in the vicinity of Barberton on the Western frontier, to which town he was removed and placed in a Boer Hospital, and from there conveyed by hospital train to Pretoria. We are happy to say our last advice is that he is in a fair way to convalescence, so knowing what a fine constitution he has we hope he will soon be "up and at em again."

With regard to our request for the rules of Water Polo, we have to thank Mr Tom Mills for very kindly forwarding us a work by Professor Hoffmann, containing a most interesting chapter on this excellent game. Unfortunately it does not give the rules, but it informs us where they may be found. For the detailed rules of the game see either of the following books:—"Swimming" (oval series), by A. Sinclair, published by Routledge. "Swimming" (Badmington Library), by A. Sinclair and W. Henry, published by Longmans. "Amateur Swimming Association Handbook," published by Boot, Son and Carpenter. The first of these is sold for a shilling, and the last for sixpence, and the other one for half a guinea.

What is the real value of the time test in racing? This is a question we may well ask ourselves, if we study carefully form in this country, or read with interest the home papers teeming with matter on the subject of the North American methods of training and riding. Take, for instance, this year's St. Leger. Courlan, who was third, was beaten three lengths in three minutes and nine one-fifth seconds. Yet Ormonde took three minutes twenty-one two-fifths seconds to complete the course. According, therefore, to time, a selling plater like Courlan would have beaten a flyer like Ormonde by forty lengths!! Our own opinion is the time test is useful for the purpose of trying two or more horses, as there it is possible to see that the pace has been good all the way. For should the pace be slow it will be a false run race, and the speediest horse will probably win, simply by his turn of speed. It is also of great assistance in training horses to maintain their full power of speed as far as it is possible—say up

to a mile or mile or mile and a quarter—but beyond that distance we regard it as practically useless—

The following story we quote from the *Shooting Times*:—"Mr. Francis Stanier, of Peplow Hall, near Market Drayton, was a millionaire who was very fond of birds, and he had some favourite American and Japanese geese, which he fed with his own hands, and which were kept on a pool near the Hall. He died a few days ago, but during the last hours of his illness the wildfowl numbering over 100, flew round his bedroom window, beating their wings against the glass. They would then fly backwards and forwards over the roof of the house, uttering weird screams. At the last moments of the squire's life the whole flock of birds disappeared, and not one of them has been seen since. Some attempts have been made to attribute this strange conduct of the birds to supernatural knowledge, but we are inclined to think that these birds were regularly accustomed to be fed by their owner, and his absence, combined with their hunger, accounted for their excitement.

We read in an English Exchange that some very interesting long-distance shooting experiments with the Regulation rifle took place at Aldershot last month. Few of our soldiers have been accustomed to shoot at distances beyond 800 yards, and the object of these experiments was to verify observations made during the war in South Africa, and intended to test the effect of rifle fire at very long distances. The first step was to ascertain the effect of fire on an imaginary brigade of infantry marching in columns across an open space at a known distance from an entrenched position. To this end there were erected on the Valley a series of eighteen canvas screens, each thirty yards long, and separated the one from the other by intervals of twenty-five paces, making a depth from front to rear of some 400 yards. Each screen was almost of the same tint as the sand of the Valley itself, and between five feet and six feet high. Two thousand yards away a position was taken up by a picked body of marksmen of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, under Major Carey, each supplied with fifty rounds of ball ammunition. From this distance the khaki canvas was only visible to field glasses, and even then only the first few screens were in sight, the rear ones being hidden by the fall of the ground. The firing opened at 1,900 yards, and then the dial sights were raised to 2,200 yards. After some thirty rounds had been fired independently, the targets were examined, and a man was selected to fire around, a hit being signalled on the fourth screen. At the conclusion of the firing a thorough inspection of the targets was made, and out of the 2,000 rounds expended 15 per cent. of hits were reported, without counting the bullets that fell between the screens, or that struck the ground below the screens, where the men's feet would have been. The results prove that the Lee-Enfield has splendid carrying power, and is most accurately sighted.

Englishmen think that the average gaucho knows wonderfully little about a horse, and, considering that he spends from ten to twelve hours out of every twenty-four on the top of one, we think the idea is well justified, but we were rather amused to find out the other day that the opinion is reciprocated. We were in a camp store some time ago, when buying remounts for South Africa was in full swing, and overheard a gaucho telling another how a gringo with legs "descarnizadas" was buying horses at a neighbouring estancia, and that he seemed to know a lame horse from a sound one. This evidently appeared very strange to the assembled company, whose opi-

nion was that the "gringos" not only could not ride, but they were absolutely ignorant of horses, and each one declared that the following day he would present for sale to the aforementioned thin legged "gringo" all the "man-carrones" he could muster.

The sale of the Barrancas estancia has been the event of the week in camp circles. We do not know the exact price Mr Cobo paid to induce Mr Reid to advise the sale of such a magnificent property and its still more more magnificent stock, but it must have been a very big one. We hear that £200,000 is about the price. Mr Cobo has the estancia next Las Barrancas, and as it was under water almost all this last winter, whilst Las Barrancas has a large extent of high lying land, the latter camp will be of much greater value to the new owner than it could be to any other purchaser. Added to this Mr Cobo seems determined to own the best stock in the country, and a surer way to effect his purpose than the purchase of the celebrated flocks and herds Mr Reid has so skilfully bred during so many years past could not be conceived. We must congratulate both buyer and seller—on a good deal.

In a contemporary to hand by the last mail there are some very good notes on the subject of saddles and bridles, which a good many men out here would do well to read and mark. Among other things it is pointed out that the advantages of a large saddle over a small one quite counter balances the few extra pounds, as the chances of hurting a horse's back by concentrating the weight on too small a space are minimised. A saddle cut back on the Lane Fox principle is at once cool and not likely to cause a sore, and if it is also "canalated" it has corresponding advantages.

Then again there is the question of plain flaps against rolls. This is really a matter of individual taste; but our own opinion is that for this country the former and far preferable, for unless the raddle with rolls is made for a man the advantage in grip is nil—in fact a badly fitting raddle with knee pads is more difficult to sit on than a plain flapped one.

As to bits it is pointed out that a snaffle bridle horse is a delightful conveyance to one who can ride and has good hands, but a source of trouble to a man who likes a horse to pull just sufficient to keep him in his right place in the saddle. Also that riding a horse in a snaffle does not necessarily mean that a horse is what we call a "snaffle-bridle" one. In the Argentine Republic there are few horses that go well in a snaffle, most having the bad taste to prefer something a bit sharper in their mouth.

The pretty marriage at St. Saviour's Church, Belgrano, between Mr Boxwell and Miss Leared, was quite one of the social features of the week, and brought down hosts of camp friends from the Media Luna district. Mr Boxwell is well known in cricket and other sports at Hurlingham; while Miss Leared is a sister of the hard-riding brothers, who form such a dashing front rank in the Media Luna polo team. We wish the happy couple the best of luck and plenty of it.

It may be noticed that our "Round the Town" Notes do not appear this week, nor will they for the rest of this month. After the New Year, however, we have made arrangements to have this portion of the paper very thoroughly written up, and under the title "En Passant" we shall hope to keep our readers well posted with all the latest social news both here in Buenos Aires and elsewhere.

QUILMES A. v. ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

The Quilmes Club opened its home matches on Sunday with the English High School, and though productive of nothing extremely brilliant on either side produced some good cricket, and was a most pleasant match played under perfect conditions. The numerous visitors who honored the match with their presence were unanimous in their approbation of the very considerable improvements which the Committee have carried out during the past ten weeks, both in additions to both pavilion and ground.

The Quilmes Captain winning the toss put his opponents in, but with the exception of Levillier (22) and D. Jordan (14) no players attained double figures. Morgan (W.) and A. P. Campbell being most successful with the ball. On Quilmes bating J. H. Williams showed excellent form hitting with great rapidity and freedom 45 among which was a splendid drive for 5 clean out of the ground. The innings closed for 108. F. Steed and P. Murray putting on 25 for the last wicket, thus winning the match by 35 runs.

Full score and analysis:—

E. H. SCHOOL		QUILMES	
S. U. Leonard b W. Morgan	4	E. D. Morgan b Leonard	0
F. Moore b W. Morgan	9	E. Cunningham b F. Moore	5
A. Coste b W. Morgan	2	J. H. Williams b Malm	45
W. Malm c Hooton b Torre	1	A. P. Campbell c Jordan b Leonard	12
R. Levillier b A. P. Campbell	22	P. Hooton b Malm	13
F. Bouwer c and b W. Morgan	3	H. Torre b Malm	2
W. Jordan b A. P. Campbell	14	W. Morgan b Malm	0
A. Mack b J. H. Williams	8	E. Jeffries b Mack	3
A. Miles c E. Morgan b A. P. Campbell	0	F. Steed c Jordan b Mack	14
J. Campbell not out	0	W. J. Williams c Coste b Mack	0
J. Campbell not out	0	T. Murray not out	11
Extras	11	Extras	3
Total	74	Total	108

E. H. School		QUILMES	
H. Torre	0	S. U. Leonard	7
W. Morgan	12	J. Moore	6
A. P. Campbell	5	W. Malm	6
J. H. Williams	1	A. A. Mack	5

THE LATEST CRICKET MATCH.

A kind correspondent forwards us the following details of "The Latest Cricket Match," which are worth studying:—

BOER		ENGLAND	
Koch c French b White	2	Warren c Spion Kop b Joubert	0
Joubert retired hurt	80	Gatacre st Stormberg	0
Botha not out	35	Methuen c and b Cronje	3
Cronje c St. Helena b Roberts	21	White retired	187
Steyn run out	0	Kekewich retired	123
Schiel thrown out	0	Baden-Powell retired	217
De Villebois retired hurt	0	Buller c Colenso b Botha	84
Meyer run out	4	Roberts (captain) not out	304
Snyman c and b Baden-Powell	1	French not out	146
De Wet not out	2	Macedonald did not bat	
Kruger to bat	0		
Wides 4, Byes 2	6	Wides 1, Byes 2, No Balls 38	41
Total	151	Declared	1075

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ATHLETICS.

CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS.

The above will be held on Saturday next at Caballito, on the ground of the Flores A.C. The meeting promises to be a very successful one in every way, and given a fine day there should be a record attendance.

The following are the entries and handicaps:—

120 Yards, handicap—First heat—M. H. Green, scr—G. R. Thomson, 5 yds—J. A. D. Ritchie, 7 yds—M. A. Castellanos, 13 yds.

Second heat—H. Middleton, 4 yds—F. N. Neild, 9 1/2 yds—A. L. Lanusse, 11 1/2 yds—M. Poiusteau, 11 1/2 yds.

Third heat—J. E. Hunter, scr—G. E. Christian, 4 1/2 yds—W. Diggs, 6 yds—H. M. Edye, 11 1/2 yds.

Fourth heat—P. MacCarthy, 3 1/2 yds—A. Gibbons, 4 yds—C. S. Lottermoser, 5 1/2 yds—J. O. Anderson, 7 1/2 yds—J. C. Gallegos, 13 yds.

Putting the shot, 16 lb. — H. Alexander, scr—J. C. Bellamy, 1ft 6in—J. Newbery, 3ft—V. Parr, 4ft 1in—J. D. Gornall, 4ft 6in—C. L. Newell, 4ft 6in—G. R. Thomson, 5ft—G. E. Christian, 5ft—D. R. Gunn, 5ft—C. M. Cuneo, 7ft—J. H. Elliot, 8ft—H. B. Elliot, 8ft—J. Bafico, 8ft—J. C. Gallegos, 9ft.

440 Yards, Championship—G. A. Middleton—J. E. Hunter—J. O. Anderson—J. Newbery.

100 Yards, Championship, open to Schools—T. Nillo—A. C. Taylor—A. Clark.

300 Yards, handicap—G. A. Middleton, scr—J. E. Hunter, 7 yds—M. H. Green, 6 yds—P. MacCarthy, 10 yds—H. B. Elliot, 15 yds—A. Gibbons, 17 yds—V. Parr, 20 yds—J. O. Anderson, 25 yds—H. M. Edye, 30 yds—J. C. Gallegos, 35 yds—M. A. Castellanos, 35 yds.

High Jump, Championship—J. A. D. Ritchie, scr—H. Middleton, scr—D. R. Gunn, scr—N. S. Lea, 3is—E. Wilkinson, 4 1/2in—E. A. Brown, 4 1/2in—G. Castagnet, 5 1/2in—T. Hinds, 6 1/2in—J. O. Anderson, 6 1/2in—H. M. Edye, 7 1/2in—J. Bafico, 8in—J. A. Hinds, 8in.

One Mile Bicycle Race—A. Gunn, scr—H. Gunn, 30 yds—F. W. Carrick, 90 yds—Luis Oliveri, 100 yds—L. Petit, 150 yds—H. C. Rousillon, 175 yds.

100 Yards, Championship—G. A. Middleton—G. R. Thomson—J. O. Anderson.

220 Yards, for Boys—A. C. Taylor, scr—C. Fitzgerald, 5 yds—G. A. Davies, 5 yds—J. Sinclair, 9 yds—A. F. Coaker, 15 yds—T. Mills, 15 yds—N. Scott Robson, 25 yds—R. W. Mills, 30 yds.

880 Yards, Championship — E. Clarke, scr—R. G. Christian, scr—J. H. Elliot, scr—W. H. Goddard, scr—G. L. S. Wood, 15 yds—P. MacCarthy, 45 yds—H. B. Elliot, 55 yds—F. N. Neild, 70 yds—G. L. Macfarlane, 70 yds—H. M. Edye, 100 yds—M. Flaherty, 115 yds—A. F. Coaker, 140 yds—A. L. Lanusse, 140 yds—T. N. Tapper, 140 yds.

Throwing the Hammer, Championship—C. L. Newell, scr—H. Middleton, 12ft—D. R. Gunn, 15ft—P. A. Frassick, 20ft—G. H. Gunn, 20ft—A. Gunn, 20ft—C. M. Cuneo, 30ft.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—H. Middleton, owes 10 yds—J. O. Anderson, owes 2 yds—H. M. Edye, rec. 3 yds,

Pole Jump—H. B. Elliot.

Long Jump, Championship—H. Middleton, scr—J. E. Hunter, 4in—J. O. Anderson, 1ft 1 1/2in—V. Parr, 1ft—D. R. Gunn, 1ft 6in—G. E. Christian, 2ft—J. D. Gornall, 2ft 4 1/2in—H. M. Edye, 2ft 9in—M. Poiusteau, 2ft 9in—J. C. Gallegos, 3ft 6in—A. Lanusse, 3ft 6in.

Three Miles Bicycle Race, handicap—A. Gunn, scr—E. Camere, 30 yds—G. H. Gunn, 80 yds—F. W. Carrick, 200 yds—E. Wilkinson, 300 yds—L. Olivieri, 300 yds.

One Mile Race, Championship and handicap — E. Clark, scr—F. Clark, scr—R. D. Christian, scr—J. H. Elliot, scr—G. L. S. Wood, 50 yds—L. Lervi, 115 yds—C. Newbery, 130 yds—H. B. Elliot, 130 yds—F. N. Neild, 140 yds—H. M. Edye, 160 yds—M. Flaherty, 180 yds—J. C. Bellamy, 200 yds.

Consolation Race, 300 yards.

A FILLY OF PROMISE.

Betting men, who pursue their avocation seriously, are, as a rule, amusing companions. They see a great deal of human as well as equine nature on the race-course, and, despite their losses, they possess a keen sense of humour. When, therefore, they come together in a convivial way (for which they have an advanced taste) they often tell stories of "well-kept good things," and of vast sums won when horses so described were at last encouraged to show their real merit. In many cases the winnings are exaggerated in a playful, picturesque manner, with curious felicities of speech. It is more pleasant for an impecunious *raconteur* to talk about large sums of money than about small, just as we prefer to rattle gold in our pocket (when we have the chance) rather than to agitate a little silver therein even if we possess it to the required extent. Yet, undoubtedly, many notable *coups* have been brought off in connection with the Turf by daring speculators; and no man was cleverer in achieving them, or in safely investing the money after their consumation, than was old Sammy Slyton, the well-known trainer of Ripston.

Bred to racing and perfectly familiar with all its ramifications, Mr Slyton was an artful, ingenious person, not learned or cultivated in the conventional sense, but shrewd and sensible. He trained a large number of horses, some of which were his own property; and he made them pay their way, or he would certainly have sold them before they came to the full maturity of their appetite. He kept nothing for ornamental, or what he termed "chewing," purposes. He had performed well as a jockey in his youth, and loved horses for themselves alone, so he said, especially when they were winning races and he had backed them at satisfactory odds. He knew when to back them if the price appeased his aspirations. If not, other people backed them perhaps, and the result might be equally gratifying to him, because he did not profess to be an altruist, only a trainer. We can't have everything we like all at once in this world unless we "know somethin," something extra-specially good, when we go to the races to despoil the British book-maker.

The speciality of Mr Slyton was the care and patience with which he kept horses for big handicaps. The talent with which he used to "ready" them for such races was very meritorious. He started then in minor events time after time to cloak their superiority as it were and get them beaten while they were big in condition and were not necessarily trying. He did this so cleverly that the stewards never asked him for one, he had always one ready for them. That, as he knew, is one of the chief secrets of successful in racing: namely, to keep your mouth shut until you are obliged to open it, and then open it widely, so as to silence the opposition.

When, however, the golden moment arrived, when the weight was all right and his horse was fit and well and the price suited; when indeed Mr Slyton, having secured the delightful odds of 40 to 1 to all his money, said, in a sweet voice, "Go," it was not more than "fives" against his capturing. He was a great general, and expected adequate payment for a display of his strategy. There was more than an explosion when one of his big guns went off. Few warriors of his or any other time care to work for nothing. Those who have to pay them may groan a little after the battle, but that won't get any part of their money back or restore their prestige if they have been second.

At the same time, clever though he was, Samuel Slyton did not always succeed with his well-kept good things. Sometimes, of course, he tasted the bitterness of defeat. No man can live in a persistent blaze of triumph, or he would become intolerable as a fellow-citizen, and might have something dropped on him when he was looking the other way. Occasionally it came to pass that there was an accident even in Sammy's programme; the gold was collected by others, his share being absolutely *nil*. Such a painful incident occurred some years ago in connection with a clinking good two-year-old of his, named Melody, a filly whom he expected to take high honours when he was ready to permit her to earn distinction on the course. But, as usual, he was not in a hurry. He could wait, having money in the bank. He loved to dawdle thither on fine afternoons and look at the building, wondering how many bricks were really his.

The filly referred to, moreover, was certainly one of the best made young ones ever put into breaking tackle.

Standing over 15.2 on short legs, with plenty of quality and as long as the side of a house, she looked a racehorse capable of winning fortunes before she had won anything; she undoubtedly showed great promise. She was beautifully bred, with the best of legs and feet, and a grand turn of speed. Nobody except Slyton knew anything about her. Yet, when he had got her ready to gallop, fit and well, she did in her trial at home all she was asked to do, and she had been asked a severe question. It was not a false run trial. Samuel considered her not without reason, a gem of the first water, a youthful "smasher." His soul expanded while he looked at her. He expected her to make him richer than he was, so that he might gaze at the building with a keener rapture.

"There, what a beauty!" he would murmur, when strangers were not present, surveying Melody lovingly in her box; "ain't she a perfect swell? A lady in her own right, a fairy queen with all the bloom quite fresh upon her. She walks like a duchess going to a ball in satin slippers to meet her bloke, and she gallops like a steam-engine all the way. She is only in one of the classic races, and that, with ordinary luck, she will just about win. What shall I win? My mouth waters. In the meantime she must show herself in public in one or two minor races to get a little money in a quiet way for her deserving owner, so as to keep his pot boiling, and his little kettle on the squeak. Oh, would that we could live on honour and glory alone!"

And the old gentleman sighed as he thought of what he really lived upon. Not honour and glory, you may be sure; something more substantial and satisfying. A tripe supper, with plenty of cold gin, is not to be sneezed at.

As previously mentioned, Mr Slyton was a strategist. He loved finesse. When he meant business with his racehorses, he was good enough to follow; but it was difficult to know, until too late, whether his intentions were strictly honourable, or whether his desire was to wait for more glorious opportunities. There is little doubt, however, that when Melody made her *début* it was not wished by her proprietor that she should distinguish herself by a prominent display at the winning-post end. At the other end it did not matter what happened; for Mr Slyton was not betting that day, though he looked on with interest. He had also a scheme of his own to carry out in connection with the proceedings.

Before the race he said nothing to his jockey, but after putting him up, he led Melody to the post on the pretence that she was hot-headed and very excitable. He was, he said, anxious to keep her calm and perfectly serene. His intention, as was obvious after, was to keep hold of her as long as possible at the start, so as to dodge her in behind the other runners, and not let her go until her opponents had jumped off with a lead. That, he naturally thought, would make it safe for her and prevent her showing in front, especially if he held her long enough.

What happened was not exactly in harmony with his design. When the flag fell Melody, in her eagerness to jump off with the others, gave two or three violent plunges, fighting for her head, she pulled Sammy over, thus effecting her escape, and knocking the wind out of the old gentleman. Then the jockey not being in the confidence of her owner, set the filly going in earnest, and although she was left nearly a hundred yards, she gradually overhauled her horses and in the end won by a length. The unexpected often happens even in careful Turf circles. And the unfortunate owner, after his cataclysm at the post, was exceedingly ill for several minutes. An elderly lady offered him her smelling bottle, and when he found what was in it his frown frightened her.

When, however, Mr Slyton returned to the paddock, having recovered to some extent from his recent overthrow, he tried to look cheerful. But his expression was a failure, and excited derisive comment in the paddock. Friends crowded round him sympathetically, and one, more friendly than the others, gave him a little brandy to keep his pluck up. It was upon that philanthropist, not on the others, that Samuel beamed. "I'm upset," he said, "or at least I have been; and it's not agreeable on a cold day like this, especially for a man of my age, to get mud in one's mouth. The filly was full of spirits"—he took a little more brandy—"and she bounded away before I was ready."

"You must ride her, not lead her next time, Sammy," said his friend; "then she will not throw you on your face. Besides, you will have better control over her, and will be able to—ahem!—stop her when you like. This is

the end at which to do it." He pointed to the judge's box, and winked most imperceptibly. "You were at the wrong end."

The eminent jockey who had ridden Melody was also severe in his expressions of reproach after the race. He took Mr. Slyton to a quiet part of the paddock, where there was plenty of long grass, and talked to him like a father.

"You should have tipped me the whisper, guv'nor, before you put me up," he said with tragic solemnity; "or, instead of falling yourself at the post in that childish way, you ought to have capsized the filly and me. That would have made everything safe. How was I to know what was in your mind? If she had lost another fifty yards start, I give you my word she would have won all the same. She's a fair hummer, and I should like to have one that could whack her at even weights." He looked straight before him as if admiring a scene of unrivalled beauty. "We could touch 'em up in the ring then, guv'nor, for enough to winter on in warmth and comfort."

"That's all right, my lad," groaned the other sportsman in reply: "you can't tell me anything about my filly that will fall on my ears with a strange sound. I knew what she could do before we left home or no doubt we should have stayed there, and I wish we had. I know how good she is. I wanted to get her in a nursery with about 7st, so that I could back her heartily and winter in luxury, but, after this holy show, what weight will they give her? How will they crush her now, eh? You have done a nice thing for me to-day." He groaned again, but seeing one of the stewards coming in his direction he attempted a hysterical laugh which startled the jockey so much that he hopped away, apparently forgetting to put one foot down.

Soon afterwards, impelled by the force of circumstances over which he had no control, and which need not be specified in this chronicle, Sammy was obliged to "slip" Melody in a nursery where he had hoped to get her handicapped at about 7st, so that he might bet on a scale of some magnitude without mental exertion. As a matter of fact she was compelled to carry 8st, and even then she did not forget to win. She beat a large field of speedy youngsters in a canter. On this occasion her owner did *not* accompany her to the post, but remained in the ring to take all the odds he could secure in an unusual spirit of recklessness. He did not often bet like that. When he did so the bookmakers called him all sorts of disreputable names, for he received so much from them after the race; but he did not object to fanciful nomenclature if its signification were softened by the receipt of money.

After Melody had won her second race with ease as described, making nothing of the weight she had to carry, her owner was of course immensely pleased. He was entitled to be so. He had won a large sum and owned one of the best fillies of her year. Her performances had placed her at the top of the tree. Offers were made for her purchase, but he would not sell her, knowing that she was worth as much to him as to any one else.

"What a mare," he reflected with honest pride, "to put by for next season, and run her if desirable on the in-and-out principle, fat inside sometimes and big all over, with a reasonable jockeys in the saddle, until the good time comes and the market settles down my way. The even money chances are no good to me. If she can only stay, how we can back her for the Leger and fear nothing! Fifties and tens, and all the money for the stable. I begin to feel young again."

Thus Mr. Slyton indulged in pleasant anticipations (when his solitude was assured) concerning the future of Melody, and prepared his plans so as to make the best of her. The mare wintered well, grew and thickened while losing none of her exquisite quality and dash. When put into strong work again in the spring of her three year old career it was found that she had made the expected improvement; and when her owner asked her the crucial question—could she stay?—she gave him a practical answer by beating the best "sticker" in his stable. She had all the worst of the weights and all the best of the fighting. It was a delightful consumation, although that was not what Mr. Slyton called it.

Then her astute trainer began his "clever" business, dodging about like a fiddler at a fair. He wished to deceive everybody, to improve his own financial position, to put people away. He took the mare to one meeting, and she was beaten there; also to another were against a moderate opposition she made no show; and not long after

he instructed his commission agent in London to back her for the Leger for all he could get on at the long odds. His agent did the work well. The odds obtained were long, but not so Sammy's face, which was wreathed in smiles when the figures were placed before him. He thought he should win a fortune. What he deserved to win it is not for me to say. If I were a rigid moralist I should no doubt have more to say and a smaller audience.

But, shortly after the satisfactory execution of his commission, a terrible occurrence blighted the hopes of our hero. He sent Melody to another meeting, where there was a valuable prize she could not lose; it was only an exercise canter for her, and she came in by herself. Then as she was walking to the station for home after her race, she was run into by a hansom cab in charge of a drunken driver; she was "staked" by one of the shafts, was also cut about the legs, and she could never be trained again. The inebriated person who was driving the cab owned it; it practically worthless. Thus Mr. Slyton lost his money, his filly of promise, his faith in human nature, and his belief in the possibility of a happy future for himself in this world. It was one of his worst coups and he had intended to do so much better. My heart throbs with sympathy when I think of his bad luck and that it might occur to anybody, even to me. That is perhaps why my heart throbs.

What is the moral of this story? We may apply it according to taste, since most of us have a pretty taste, at least in menus if not in morals. Some people will consider that Mr. Slyton was unfortunate; others may cherish the belief that if he had fallen under the cab when it wrecked his mare and had been sat upon by the intoxicated coachman until he begged for mercy, he would have been treated better than he deserved. Perhaps it would have been as well, however, if he had improved the shining hour in a perfectly honourable manner, and had not been so anxious to put all the poor punters away. I am a poor punter myself.

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FIXTURES.

ATHLETICS.

Dec. 8—Championship Athletic Meeting, ground of Flores Athletic Club, Caballito.

SAILING.

Dec. 23—Tigre Sailing Club.

RACING.

Dec. 6—Hipódromo Nacional, Belgrano.
Dec. 9—Hipódromo Argentino, Palermo.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

FIRST ELEVEN.

DECEMBER.

- Sat. 8—*Hurlingham v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 9—B.A.C.C. v. Rosario, at Palermo.
- Sun. 9—*Belgrano v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 16—*Lomas v. Belgrano, at Lomas.
- Sun. 16—*Flores v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 16—*Hurlingham v. Quilmes, at Hurlingham
- Sun. 23—*B.A.C.C. v. Lomas, at Lomas.
- Sun. 23—*Hurlingham v. Flores, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 30—*Lomas v. Quilmes, at Lomas.
- Sun. 30—*Hurlingham v. Belgrano, at Hurlingham.

JANUARY.

- Tues. 1—*B.A.C.C. v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Tues. 1—Hurlingham Club match, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 6—*Lomas v. Flores, at Lomas.
- Sun. 6—*Belgrano v. Quilmes, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 6—*B.A.C.C. v. Hurlingham, at Palermo.
- Sun. 13—*B.A.C.C. v. Banfield, at Palermo.
- Sun. 13—*Flores v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Sun. 20—B.A.C.C. v. Old Bedfordians, at Palermo.
- Sun. 20—*Quilmes v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 27—*Lomas v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 27—*B.A.C.C. v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.

FEBRUARY.

- Sat. 2—*B.A.C.C. v. Lomas, at Palermo.
- Sat. 2—*Hurlingham v. Quilmes, at Quilmes
- Sun. 3—*B.A.C.C. v. Flores, at Palermo.
- Sun. 10—*Lomas v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 10, Mon. 11—Hurlingham v. Southern Camps, at Hurlingham.
- Tues. 12, Wed. 13—Northern v. Southern Camps at Hurlingham.
- Thur. 14, Fri. 15—Hurlingham v. Northern Camps, at Hurlingham.
- Thur. 14, Fri. 15—Southern Camps XI. v. Mr Bridger's XI, at Lomas.
- Sun. 17, Mon. 18, Tues. 19—North v. South, at Palermo.
- Sun. 24—*Lomas v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Sun. 24—*Flores v. Hurlingham, at Flores.
- Sun. 24—*Belgrano v. Banfield, at Belgrano.

MARCH

- Sun. 3—*Lomas v. Hurlingham, at Hurlingham.
- Sun. 3—*B.A.C.C. v. Quilmes, at Palermo.
- Sun. 10—*Hurlingham v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 10—*Flores v. Quilmes, at Flores.
- Sun. 10—Married v. Single, at Lomas.
- Sun. 10—Actors v. Critics, at Palermo.
- Sun. 17—*Flores v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 17—*B.A.C.C. v. Banfield, at Banfield.
- Sun. 24—*Belgrano v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Sun. 31—*Quilmes v. Banfield, at Quilmes.

* Championship matches.

SECOND ELEVEN.

DECEMBER.

- Sat. 8—B.A.C.C. v. Belgrano, at Palermo.
- Sun. 9—Hurlingham A v. Flores, at Flores.
- Sun. 16—B.A.C.C. v. English High School, at Palermo.
- Sun. 23—Lomas v. Flores A, at Lomas.
- Sun. 23—B.A.C.C. v. Quilmes A, at Quilmes.

JANUARY.

- Tues. 1—B.A.C.C. v. Flores, at Palermo.
- Sun. 13—Lomas v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 20—Lomas v. English High School, at Lomas.
- Sun. 20—Hurlingham v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
- Sun. 27—Lomas v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.
- Sun. 27—B.A.C.C. v. Hurlingham A, at Palermo.

FEBRUARY.

Sat. 2—B.A.C.C. v. Lomas, at Lomas.
 Sat. 2—Flores v. English High School, at Coghlan.
 Sun. 3—B.A.C.C. v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.
 Sun. 3—Quilmes A v. English High School, at Coghlan.
 Sun. 3—Lomas v. Hurlingham A, at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 10—B.A.C.C. v. Quilmes A, at Palermo.
 Sun. 10—Lomas v. Flores A, at Flores.
 Sun. 10—Hurlingham v. English High School, at Coghlan.
 Sun. 24—B.A.C.C. v. British Bank, at Palermo.

MARCH.

Sun. 3—B.A.C.C. v. Flores, at Flores.
 Sun. 3—Belgrano v. English High School, at Belgrano.
 Sun. 17—B.A.C.C. v. English High School, at Coghlan.
 Sun. 17—Lomas v. Hurlingham A, at Lomas.
 Sun. 24—Flores v. English High School, at Flores.
 Mon. 25—Lomas v. Quilmes, at Lomas.
 Mon. 25—Flores v. Hurlingham A, at Hurlingham.
 Sun. 31—Flores v. Belgrano, at Belgrano.

APRIL.

Thurs. 4—Belgrano v. Quilmes, at Quilmes.

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3 Millas, para bicicletas	"	3
Consuelo	"	1

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AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE—*Blue and White*—E. Danvers, Piedad 475.
 BAHIA BLANCA AND NORTH-WESTERN—Walter Murray, F.C.B.B. y N.O., Bahía Blanca.
 BANFIELD—*Maron and Old Gold*—J. H. Quick, Contaduria, F.C.S., Plaza Constitucion.
 BARKER MEMORIAL SCHOOL—*Blue and Gold*—H. S. Chappell, Las Golondrinas, Lomas de Zamora, F.C.S.
 BELGRANO—*Black and Gold*—J. R. S. Fox, Avenida de Mayo 748.
 CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY—*Red and White*—R. H. Chamberlin, Almacenes, F.C.C.A., Rosario.
 COLON A.C.—J. Horacio Varela, Tacuari 1220.
 CORDOBA—E. R. Fowler, F.C.C.C., Cordoba.
 CORDOBA AND ROSARIO RAILWAY—H. Do ning, Almacenes, F.C.C. y R., Rosario.
 ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL—*Red and White*—A. Coste, Santa Fé 3590.
 FLORES—*Magenta, Black and Blue, with narrow White Stripes between*—B. G. Henderson, Estacion Once, F.C.O.
 JUNIN—G. W. Bryant, F. C. Pacifico, Junin.
 LANUS (F.C.S.)—*Dark Blue*—F. W. Fothergill, Plaza Constitucion, F.C.S.
 LOBOS—*Blue and Red*—H. Wilson, Rivadavia 639.
 LOMAS—*Lincoln Green, Scarlet and Gold*—R. W. Rudd, Lomas Academy, Lomas de Zamora, F.C.S.
 LOMAS ACADEMY—E. L. Manny, Lomas Academy, Lomas, F.C.S.
 PORTEÑO—*Dark Blue and White*—Miguel S. Kenny, Reconquista 268.
 QUILMES—*Blue and Crimson*—F. A. Williams, San Martin 142, B. Aires.
 ROSARIO—*Claret and Light Blue*—J. J. C. Daniel, San Lorenzo 1049, Rosario.
 RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—*Dark Green and Gold*—H. Evers, British Bank, Rio.
 SANTOS—A. Kealman, London and Brazilian Bank, Santos.

CRICKET CLUBS.

BUENOS AIRES—*Crimson and Black*—H. C. Plews, Banco Británico.
 CENTRAL URUGUAY—*Black and Orange*—A. R. Roebuck, Administracion, F.C.C.U., Montevideo.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—J. Stuart, Banco de Londres.
 LONDON BANK—A. H. Poulton, Banco de Londres.
 MONTEVIDEO—*Dark Blue and Orange*—E. B. Cooper, Zabala 53, Montevideo.
 QUILMES—*Dark Blue and Crimson*—F. A. Williams, San Martin 142, B. Aires.

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 FLORES—W. Agar, Defensa 124, Ciudad.
 LOMAS—C. Alexander, Rivadavia 639.
 MONTEVIDEO—A. M. Frederick, Contaduria, F.C.C.U., Montevideo.
 ROSARIO—A. Bowman, Calle Salta 1477, Rosario.
 VILLA DEVOTO—C. O. Ryan, 25 de Mayo 277.

LAWN TENNIS CLUBS.

BUENOS AIRES—*Light and Dark Blue and Yellow*—B. Goldsmid, 25 de Mayo 268, Buenos Aires.
 PAYSANDÚ—*Maron and White*—S. W. Roberts, Banco de Londres, Paysandú.
 QUILMES—*Dark Blue with Light Blue facings*—H. A. Ritchie, Port Works.
 ROSARIO—G. A. Middleton, 960 Calle Santa Fé, Rosario.
 SAN MARTIN—J. W. Mace, San Martin.
 SANTA LUCIA—J. A. Page, 932 Montes de Oca.
 VILLA DEVOTO—*Gold and Chocolate*—F. Keeling, 265 Maipú.

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ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE—F. J. Balfour, 559 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
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 BELLACO—*Red and Blue*—T. Murray Lees, Banco de Londres, Paysandú, B.O.
 BELLVILLE—T. Ramadge, Bellville, F.C.C.A.
 CAMP OF URUGUAY—*Pale Blue*—L. Edwards, Barrancas Coloradas, Colonia.
 CAÑADA DE GOMEZ—*Red and Yellow*—Magnus Fea, La Oriental, Estacion Los Cardos, F.C.C.A.
 GUALEGUAY—*Crimson and French Grey*—J. Burnet Craigie, El Correo, Gualeguay, Entre Rios.
 HURLINGHAM—*Blue, Red and Yellow*—513 Piedad, Buenos Aires.
 JUJUY—*Black*—N. Leach, Salta (Argentina).
 LABOULAYE—*Green and White*—W. J. Grant, Laboulaye, F.C.P.
 LA CARLOTA—John C. Todd, Estacion Villa Nueva, F.C.V.M. á Rufino.
 LA COLINA—*Dark Green and White*—H. E. Oldham, Estancia San Anselmo, La Colina, F.C.S.
 LOCUSTS—*Red*—C. A. Hay, La Langosta, Venado Tuerto.
 MEDIA LUNA—*Pale Blue with Crescent*—R. Leared, Halsey, F.C.O.
 NORTH SANTA FÉ—L. T. Wasey, Las Limpias, Carlos Pellegrini, F.C.C.A.
 RIO NEGRO—*Gold and Black*—F. A. Sneath, Estacion Francia, F.C.M.U.
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 SANTA EUFEMIA—S. R. Watson, El Montecito, Santa Eufemia, F.C.V.M. á R.
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 SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO—*Green*—La Banda, Santiago del Estero.
 VENADO TUERTO—*Chocolate and Gold*—Percy C. Tweedie, Venado Tuerto, F.C.S. Santa Fé y Córdoba.
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 RIVER PLATE RUGBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIP—J. O. Anderson, Piedad 559.
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