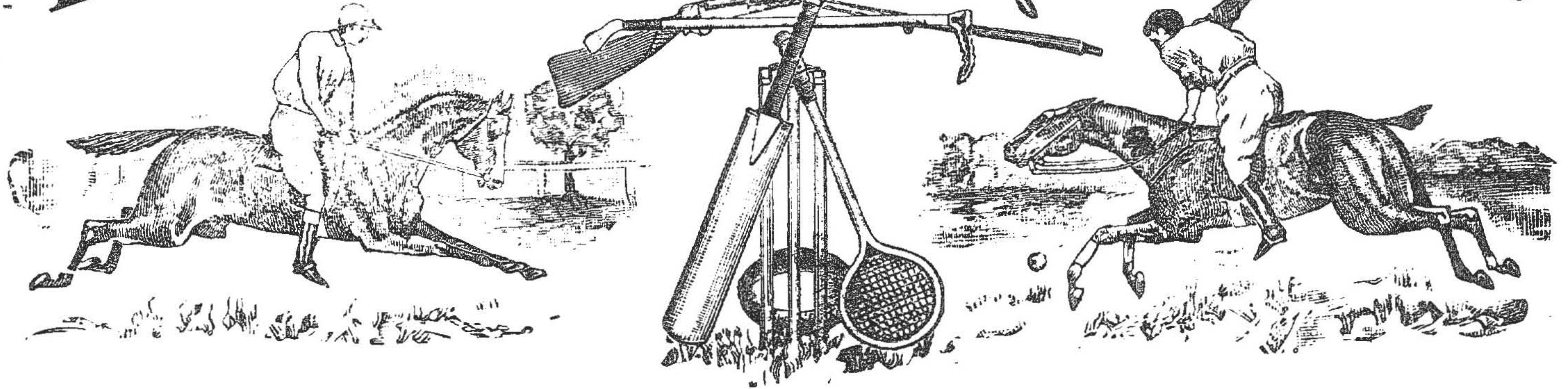


22

# RIVER O PLATE



## SPORT & PASTIME

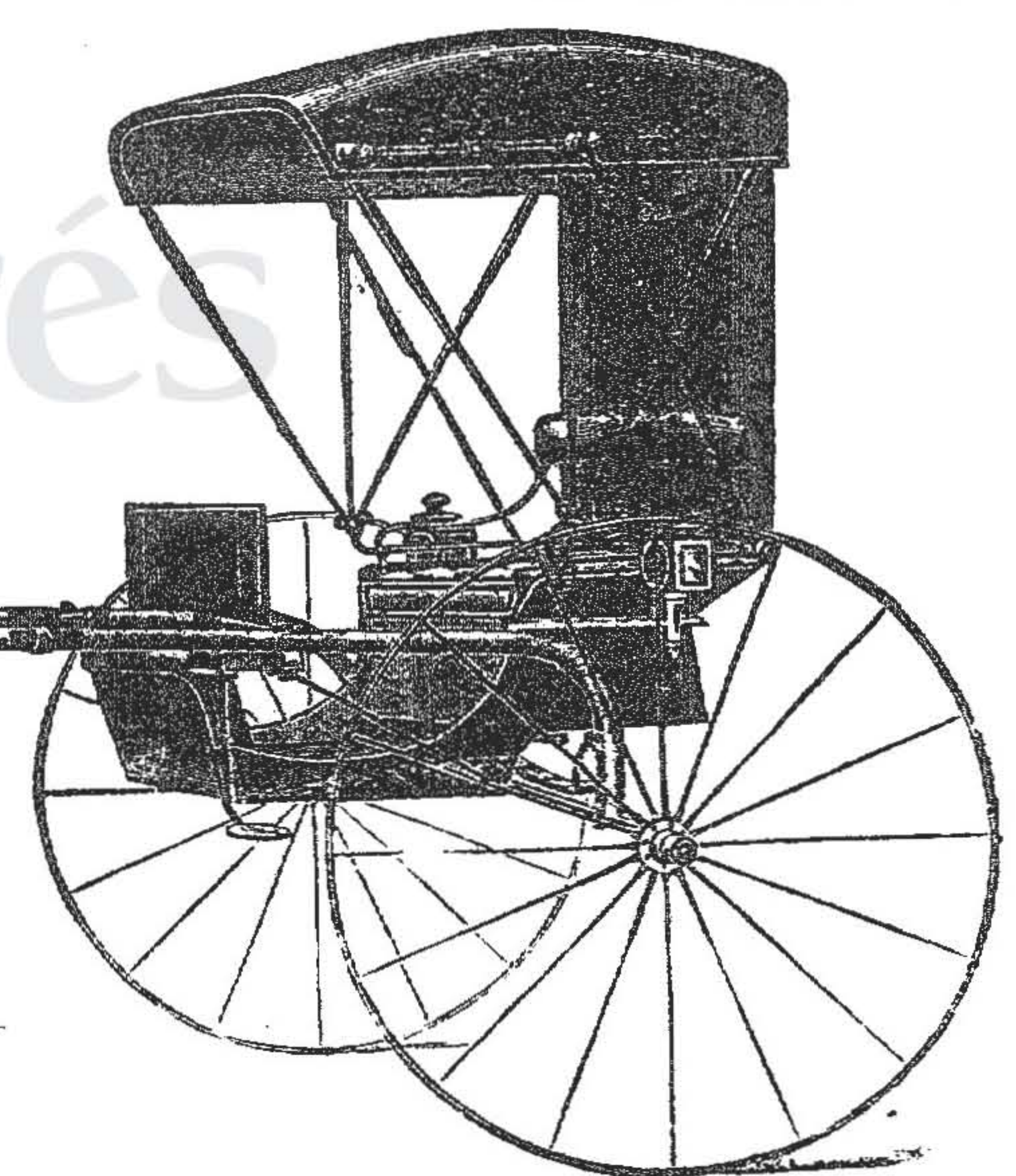
No. 499, Vol. XVIII. | BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901 | Price: 30 cents.

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181 Reconquista

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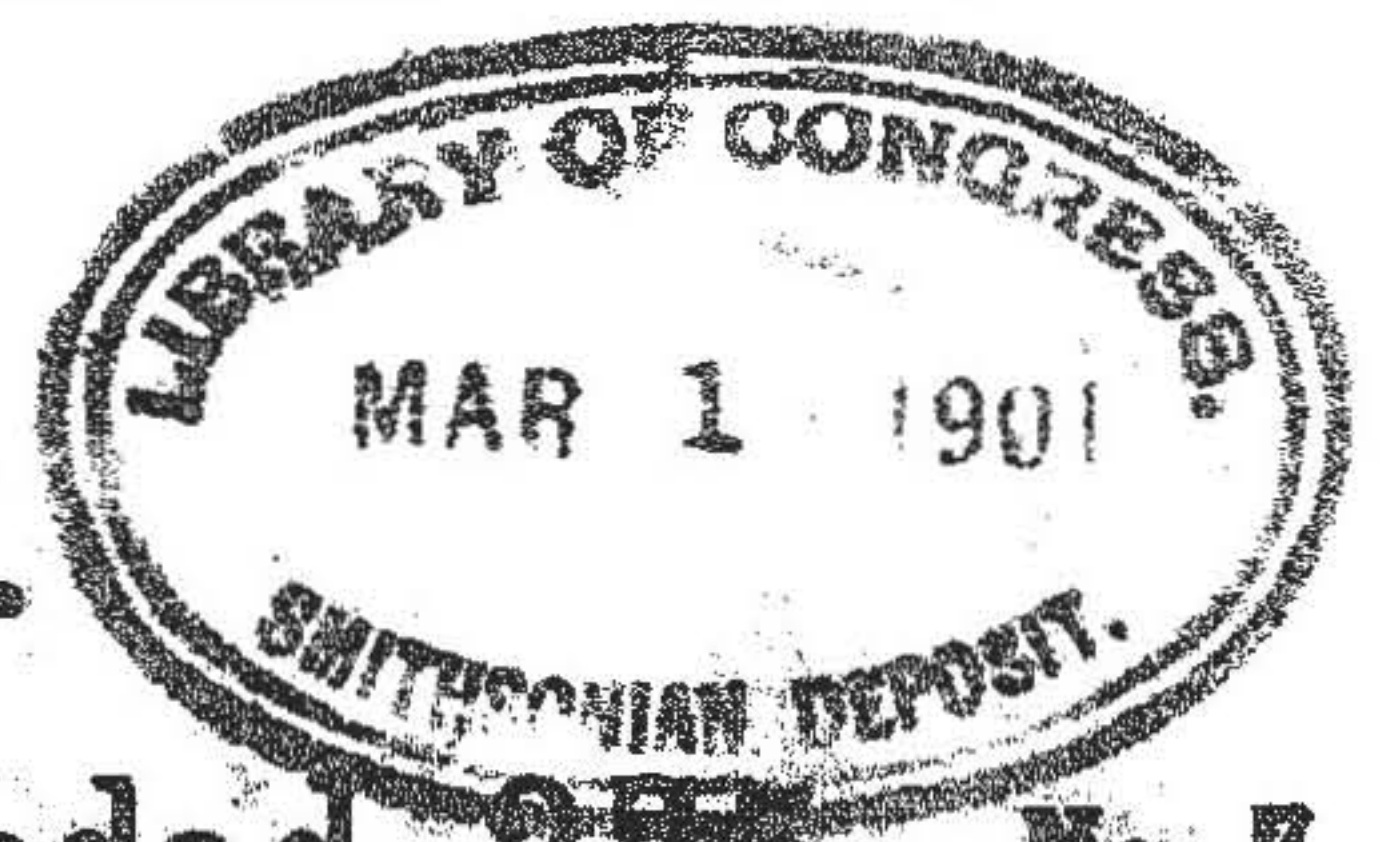
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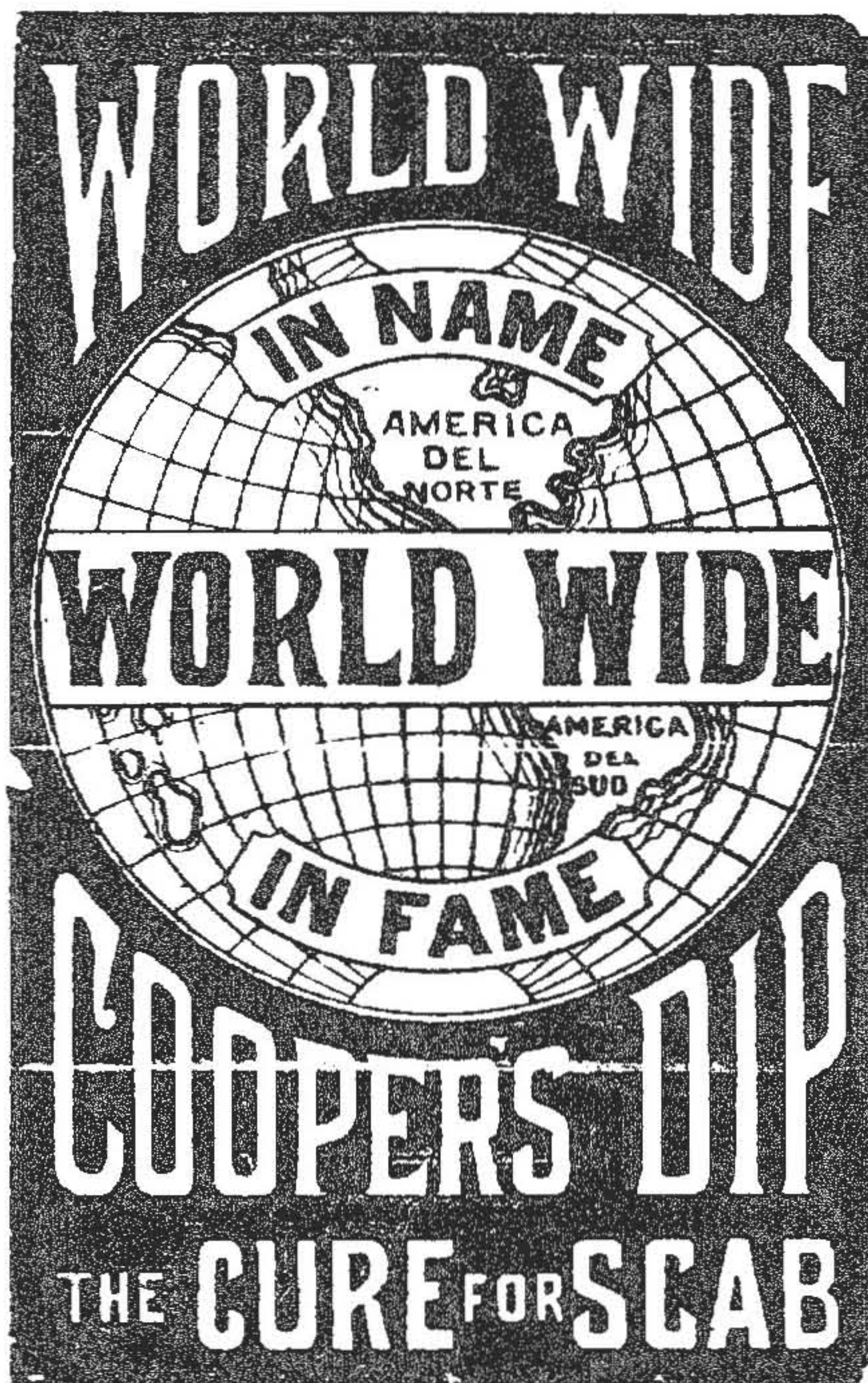
A.M.: 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.10, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.15, 11.05, 11.45  
P.M.: 12.30, 1.25, 2.25, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.50, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30  
7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.20, 10.30, 11.15, 12.45.

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7.13, 7.43, 8.08, 8.28, 9.28, 10.28, 11.28, 12.48.

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"I prefer it to any propellent force I have ever used."

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This stud won more prizes at the Yorks and Royal than any stud in England. Also Hackney's, thorough-bred Shires and Shorthorns, Berkshire Pigs, Border Leicester, Lincoln and Hampshire sheep bred and kept on the farm. Prices reasonable.

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## Ferro-Carril del Sud AVISO AL PUBLICO

Rebaja de Tarifas para el Transporte de Cereales

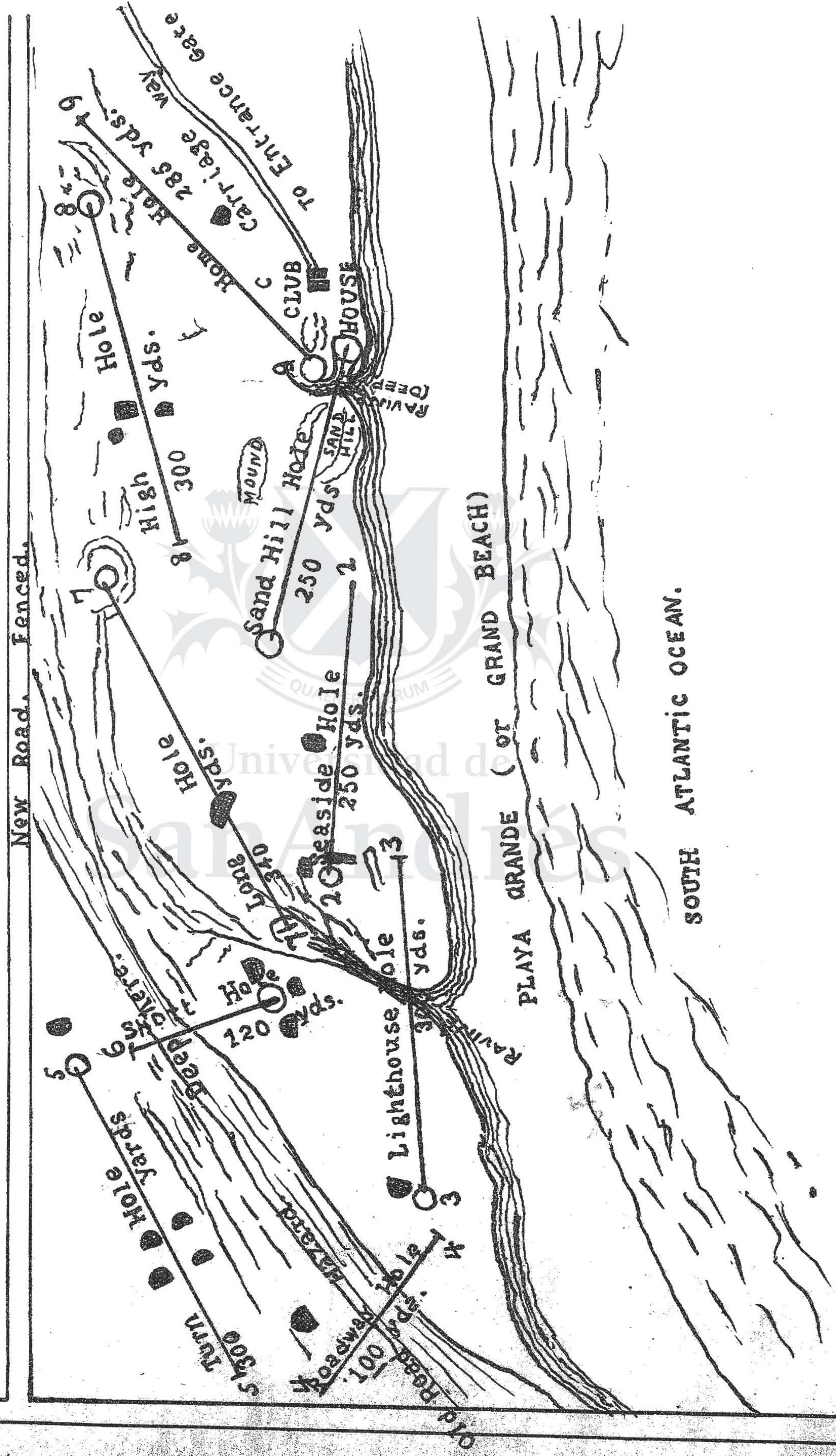
Se avisa al público que esta Empresa en el deseo de cooperar al desarrollo de la agricultura en los distritos servidos por sus líneas, ha resuelto hacer una rebaja considerable en las tarifas de cereales, las que entrarán en vigencia el 1º de Enero de 1901, pudiendo desde ahora obtenerse detalles de la misma en la Administración, Plaza Constitucion, y en las Estaciones de la línea.

F. HENDERSON, Gerente.

Plaza Constitucion,  
Diciembre 1º de 1900



MAR DEL PLATA GOLF LINKS. 1901.  
 ( Shaded spots (●) are New Bunkers.





# River Plate Sport and Pastime

BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

## GOLF.

### MAR DEL PLATA GOLF CLUB.

The links of this club having been put in excellent condition for the summer bathing season at Mar del Plata, a brief description of the same may be of interest. The entrance to the club grounds is by a gate at the north-west corner of the grounds, opposite the north-east corner of the cemetery. The distance from the hotels is more or less two miles. There is a very comfortable pavilion, generously donated by J. N. Drysdale, Esq., containing separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen, lavatories with running water, pumped by windmill from a semi-artesian well, the gift also from Mr. Drysdale, room and workshop for the green keeper, and a wide veranda facing the links and sea.

About fifty steps from the veranda is the first tee, situated on a high knoll near the barranca, affording a fine view of the sea and links. The flag is 250 yards away, beyond a deep ravine and a broad sand hill, to clear which, on a direct line to the hole, the drive must carry about 120 yards. There is another tee for the use of ladies who may wish to avoid the drive over the ravine and sand hill, which make a very formidable hazard. Bogey is four.

The second tee is also on a mound. A pulled ball is likely to reach a natural sand hazard at the left on the edge of the barranca; and a sliced ball to find refuge in a sand pit on the right, about 145 yards from the tee. The approach is guarded by a broad ditch and cop bunker, with a pit at the right for sliced approaches. The distance is also 250 yards, and bogey 4.

The third tee is likewise on a mound, quite high, with picturesque views in all directions. The drive must carry more or less 120 yards to clear the ravine on the way to the hole, which is 300 yards away. After a good drive the green may be reached by a good stroke with brassy, cleek, or iron, according to wind, but there is a large sand pit bunker on the right of the putting green awaiting these long approaches, if sliced or not well directed. Bogey is not difficult at 5, unless there is a strong wind against.

The fourth tee is on another mound. The hole is 160 yards away, and the drive must carry about 120 yards to clear the old road hazard, as well as the broken ground between the tee and the old road. A sliced ball may find itself in a bunker at the right, and a pulled one out of bounds at the left beyond the wire fence. Bogey is 3, and the drive must be right in direction and distance to make that figure easy.

The fifth tee is up the hill, about fifty yards from the fourth hole. The ground swells on the way to the hole, 300 yards away, so that the flag is not so easily seen as the others, but the line is about midway over four sand pit bunkers, all of which are within range of the drive. They are irregularly placed, so that some thought must be given to the direction as well as to distance in the drive. There is another sand pit beyond the hole for over approaches. A pulled approach may go out of bounds. Bogey is 5.

The sixth tee is on high ground, very much above the level of the hole. Immediately in front of the tee is a deep-cut old roadway to catch topped balls. The putting green is surrounded by three sand pits. Every change in either direction or force of the wind requires a variation in the play of this hole. The height of the tee above the hole seems to let the wind do more to the ball than elsewhere. The distance is 120 yards and bogey 3.

The seventh tee is on a mound and the hole is 340 yards away, up on a terrace on high ground. There is a big sand pit bunker 120 yards away on a direct line to the hole. The timid may avoid it by driving to the right or left, but they will naturally lose distance thereby, and probably the possibility of reaching the green with a very good second after a good drive, a possibility which

the nervy player has who plays straight over the bunker in a sportsman-like manner. Bogey is 5.

The eighth tee is down on lower ground, and the hole 300 yards away on high, billowy, ground. There are three sand pit bunkers within range of the drive, from 110 to 130 yards from the tee, but if a player is timid about carrying them all he may let his direction be between the two larger, which will not take him much off the line. Bogey is 5. It is mostly uphill work to the green, which is so undulating that it requires very skilful putting.

The ninth tee is on a very high knoll, and the view is one of the best, looking down upon the club house, the barranca, the beach, and the sea. The way is clear in a direct line to the hole, but on the left there is a sand pit bunker for pulled drives, and on the right two sand pits for slices at 160 or 170 yards from the tee. They are quite within reach of the down hill drive. The home green is a sort of punch bowl, and affords plenty of opportunity for skilful putting. An over approach may land the ball in the ravine in front of the first tee, already mentioned. The distance is 285 yards, and bogey 4.

## POLO

### HURLINGHAM—TUESDAY, 15th.

Lacey, R. S. Moncrieff, B. Bedford, and C. Mendl, v. F. Baltour, A. S. Willes, Sanderson, and R. Leys, were the sides at 6 a.m., and five rattling quarters were played, the ball travelling well. The game proved very even, Balfour's side being somewhat the stronger, but the forwards bunched a good deal, and were continually in one another's way, by which they lost several good opportunities of scoring, or their superiority would have been more marked than it was.

Friday, 18th, at 6 a.m.

R. S. Moncrieff, B. Bedford, C. Mendl, and A. S. Willes, played F. Balfour, H. Bucknill, Sanderson, and R. Leys. Houlder, Schwind and Lacey cutting in. This was another good game with very level sides, but the ground was somewhat more bumpy than on Tuesday, which made accurate hitting a bit more difficult. However, there were some exceedingly fast quarters, in which Mendl proved himself one of the most improved players we have seen lately, a remark which also applies to Leys, but the latter seems unable to forget at present that he is not the only man playing on his side. Sanderson, too, was in great form, and made some brilliant runs on his *picaso* pony. Moncrieff was playing a couple of "overos," that appeared to be more than useful.

## LAWN TENNIS

### SANTA LUCIA OPEN AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

On the 2nd and 3rd of February a Gentlemen's Handicap Doubles American Tournament, open to members of all clubs, will be held at the courts of the Santa Lucia L.T.C., in Calle Brandzen.

The handicaps will be arranged by a special committee and will remain sealed until the afternoon of the second day.

The entrance fee is \$6.50 for each player, and includes lunches and all other expenses except for what is ordered at the bar.

Entries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr J. A. Page, 707 Avenida Montes de Oca, or to Mr George McHardy, not later than January 31st.

### ROSARIO LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the members of the above club, held on the 18th inst., Mr. H. G. Cabrett was elected President, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. J. J. C.



Daniel, in whom the club had a most zealous supporter. Mr. G. C. Norman has been obliged to resign the Hon. Secretaryship, owing to his departure from Rosario, his successor being Mr. Walter Russell, to whom all communications relating to the club's affairs should be addressed at the Administration, F.C.C.A., Rosario.

#### OPEN TOURNAMENT.

It has been arranged to hold an Open Tournament on the American plan, to consist of—

Mixed Doubles  
Gentlemen's Doubles.  
Do. Singles.

The entrance fee for each event being \$2, payable by the gentlemen only. No fee will be charged for ladies' entries. The proceeds are to go to the funds of the club, which is badly in want of pecuniary assistance, and it is to be hoped a good number of entries will be forthcoming. These should be sent, with corresponding fee, to the Hon. Secretary of the Club, Mr. Walter Russell, Administration, F.C.C.A., Rosario, or to any of the following members of the Committee: H. G. Cabrett (President), A. H. Clarke, H. Middleton, jr., G. Middleton, J. Niel. The list will close on the 31st inst.

#### CROQUET.

Croquet is quite the game at Hurlingham at present—among the gentler sex at any rate, and where the ladies are gathered together there will be found some men also. During the past week the tournament, which was commenced on New Year's Day, has been concluded. It was for a prize generously presented by Mr. R. R. McIver, and was finally won by Mrs. McIver and Mr. F. D. Robertson after some very tough matches.

The following are the particulars;—

First Round—Mrs. and F. Balfour, Mrs. J. P. Clarke and W. Harnett, Mrs. McIver and F. D. Robertson, Mrs. Gumpert and A. Spens, Miss Troutbeck and J. P. Clarke, Mrs. Ravenscroft and H. Schwind, Byes. Miss Waddell and H. Gumpert beat Mrs. Moncrieff and J. S. Sheehan, Miss Pierce and J. Patrick beat Mrs. M. Anderson and C. Mendl.

Second Round.—Mrs. and F. Balfour beat Mrs. Clarke and Harnett, Mrs. McIver and Robertson beat Mrs. Gumpert and Spens, Miss Troutbeck and Clarke beat Mrs. Ravenscroft and Schwind, Miss Pierce and Patrick beat Miss Waddell and Gumpert.

Third Round.—Mrs. McIver and Robertson beat Mrs. and F. Balfour, Miss Pierce and Patrick beat Miss Troutbeck and Clarke.

Final Round.—Mrs. McIver and F. D. Robertson beat Miss Pierce and Patrick.

#### FOOTBALL.

##### ASSOCIATION.

The League Championship competition is exciting very great interest at home this season and never before has the League Championship promised a better competition. Notts Forest still remain first, but the others are all very close together. It is somewhat strange to see Preston North End at the bottom of the list and it is indeed a case of "how have the mighty fallen!"

The following table shows the position of the clubs up to December 28th:

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
Notts Forest	17	10	5	2	25
Newcastle United	17	8	6	3	22
Aston Villa	20	8	6	6	22
Bury	17	9	3	5	21
Liverpool	17	9	3	5	21
Notts County	19	9	2	8	20
Sunderland	15	7	5	3	19
Manchester City	17	8	2	7	18
Sheffield United	17	8	2	7	18
Everton	16	7	3	6	17
Sheffield Wednesday	16	5	5	6	15
Derby County	17	7	1	9	15
Wolverhampt. Wanderers	17	4	7	6	15
West Bromwich Albion	19	4	6	9	14
Bolton Wanderers	16	5	3	8	13
Blackburn Rovers	18	3	7	8	13
Stoke	17	4	3	10	11
Preston North End	18	4	3	11	11

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE

### The Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.

The only British Company to insure against Accidents in the River Plate.

Varied forms of Insurance.

Double benefits for Accidents while Travelling by Railway. Special rates for Estancieros and Men Working in Camp Claims promptly settled.

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148 - MAIPU - 148 - - - BUENOS AIRES

EXTRACT FROM THE "LANCET,"

London, 21st July, 1897.

## THE "BUCHANAN" BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY

"Our analysis shows this to be a remarkably pure spirit, and therefore well adapted for medicinally dietetic purposes. It contains a very small proportion of extractive matters, while the acidity is practically NIL. The actual results of analysis were as follows: Alcohol, by weight 38.78 per cent., by volume 46.02 per cent., equal to proof spirit 80.64 per cent.; extractives 0.21 per cent.; mineral matter NIL; acidity reckoned as acetic acid, 0.027 per cent. The spirit whilst free from injurious and crude products, possesses a delicate and smooth flavour, owing partly to skill in blending, and partly to the maturing effects of storage for some years in wood."

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148 - PERU - 152

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### ORANGE

### MARMALADE

We beg to advise having prepared a lot of Marmalade, especially to suit the English taste.

It is now on sale at all the leading Grocery Stores, in half kilo tins.

The Marmalade is guaranteed absolutely pure, made of the finest sugar and most carefully selected bitter oranges, and we confidently recommend it as equal to, if not better, than any English Marmalade imported here. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining our brand of Marmalade (English label) write us and we will be pleased to forward you a sample tin.

**M. S. Bagley & Co. Ltd.**

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ENGLISH TAILORS  
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RIDING BREECHES

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As used by the British Indian Army

A. MURRAY

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**A**  
**Life**  
**Saved**  
**by**  
**Dr. Williams'**  
**Pink Pills**  
**for**  
**Pale People**

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., says: •

"I am twenty-one years old. At sixteen I was pale and weak. By the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease Anæmia. Being advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of the pills found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."

—From *Ottawa Times*, Holland, Mich.

Every druggist and many general merchants sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. See that the wrapper is pink, and that the name is shown in full.

EN PASSANT.

The blaze in Calle Perú the other night, was a bit of an eye-opener. As a fire, it was on a pretty lavish scale, and some of the insurance companies will have to pay the piper to a stiffish tune, but the eye-opener was in the discovery of the amount of gunpowder which had been stored on the premises. One or two explosions took place and helped to make the damage greater, but a lot of powder was removed by the action of the bomberos and police, aided by one or two onlookers. Of the bravery of this act much could be said; it needs a considerable amount of pluck to walk out of a burning building hugging a twenty kilo box of gunpowder to your bosom while the sparks are flying round and the flames roaring. The act is one which redounds to the credit of all who were engaged in, it and deserves the highest praise.

If, however, the fire had got too strong a hold before these boxes could have been moved, there might have been a very different tale to tell, as half a ton of gunpowder, putting it at a low estimate, would go far to send a building skyward. There is, of course, a Municipal regulation against the storing of more than a certain quantity of gunpowder or similar explosive in shops in the city, but like many another regulation, it is honoured in the breach more than the observance. It is not a cheerful idea to think that in addition to the perils of fire, which are bad enough in this city, we should now have added the chance of being blown up, for what one shopkeeper does another is more than likely to do and there are probably other stores of gunpowder within the city limits. The Municipality will, for a day or two, make a search or something of that nature, and then things will go on in the old sweet way. We used to be rather fond

of watching a fire, but after this we should advise all to do as we intend to do in the future, and give a fire a wide berth, or one may find oneself within striking range of a stray explosion or two.

What a tender faith the French must have. The telegrams say that the Pro-Boer committees are agitating for the release of those Frenchmen who have been taken prisoners fighting in the Boer files, and who have been sent to Ceylon. The telegram says, in quite a childlike and bland way, that the Committee has the necessary funds to send these prisoners back. Probably they have the ships and the money, but they lack the men, and will lack them for some considerable time, we should imagine. The foreigners fighting in the Boer lines should be the last to be released, as they were not fighting for country or home, but either for pay or hatred of England.

The Buenos Aires Choral Union will hold its annual general meeting to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the offices of the Society, Piedad 513, room 27, when a good muster of members his hoped for. The business on the card is the passing of the accounts and report for past season, the election of President, Vice, and Members of Committee, and to consider some slight alterations in the Rules, proposed by Mr F. Bruce Percy.

The last production of this Society, "A Runaway Girl," did not leave much margin in the way of profit, and as the Society gave its members a couple of very good concerts during the season, the balance in pro is not a very large one, in fact is practically nonexistent. Nevertheless, the Society is not hard up, in the usual sense, as it has a sum of \$7500 invested in Prince George's Hall Shares. It seems a pity that so much money is lock-



ed up in such an unproductive manner, more especially as the Society does not use Prince George's Hall in the way which was intended when the investment was made. Prince George's Hall is now out of its swaddling clothes, and it should be against the financial policy of a musical society to keep any large sum locked up in this way.

Such a sum as £600 invested in shares, would make some of the musical societies of Bonnie Scotland or Gallant Wales, open their eyes with surprise and cause envious thoughts to prevail. With most of these glee unions, musical societies or whatever they are called, a season which leaves the guarantee fund untouched is considered a big success, and here is a society revelling in an investment of a princely sum, looked at from a musical society point of view. Perhaps, however, there is no sale for the shares, in which case the society can do nothing but hold on, but if on the other hand there is a market at a fair price, the money might easily be more remuneratively invested. Except in music, or similar properties such a society should not hold money invested.

The engineer of the water works has issued a request to householders not to waste the water supplied them daily. This request is something like that of the old stingy aunt who gave the nephew a halfpenny with instructions not to spend it on riotous living. The water works people take good care that the householder has but little opportunity of wasting the precious liquid for it is cut off at the hours when it is most needed; and yet in spite of this the whole sale watering of some of the principal streets goes gaily on.

The mail carts which are used by the Post Office to take the late collections to the stations, are driven by fearless whips, and move at a tremendous pace. Wet or fine, with streets in good condition or bad condition, these chaps go flying down the road at about fourteen miles an hour, ringing a cracked sounding bell. We have seen them tearing along on a wet night when the going could not have been too comfortable, but they seemed to pay but little heed to the danger in the execution of their duty. If all the branches of the post office were worked as faithfully and well, we should have little to worry about.

A short time ago, the notice in the tramways that spitting on the floor was not allowed, gave us the hope that the better class of the public of Buenos Aires was rising to the fact that expectoration in a public place is not only a disgusting but a dangerous habit, and should be suppressed by all possible means. Now the beautiful vision has fled and the castle been destroyed by the appearance of a gentleman of the name of Fontan with a scheme for the supply of public spittoons, the same to be fixed up in public bars, cafes, colleges, in fact wherever men do congregate, and worst blow of all, in the tramways. He says very wisely that it is known that saliva is a carrier of disease and that his method would obviate it to a great degree by cleaning out the receptacles automatically by water and electricity. Electricity has done us many a good turn, and we sincerely hope that it will not now do us such a bad one. It takes time to educate a people, but they will never be educated if they are dragged back every now and then by projects of the Fontan type.

The marriage of the Duke of Manchester to Miss Zimmerman has excited some of the Americans who believe in the Monroe doctrine even to the marriage point, and who would prevent any American heiress from marrying any but an American born. One of these social reformers is a Rev. Braddin Hamilton, and he has been holding forth on the subject. He says that, "within the last few years, 152 American girls, representing in their dowers \$161,653,000, have married titles. Not over 20 per cent. of these have attained to any social position worthy of notice, and not one third of the money has gone to a good or permanent purpose. We can say that over 100,000,000 of American dollars have been scattered among titled degenerates, their profligate companions, and to pay the debts of ante-nuptial depravity."

This is a pretty stiff statement and we should imagine that the Rev. Braddin Hamilton would get it hot from some of the brothers or other relatives of the ladies who

have married titles, and of whom he speaks in such eminently disrespectful terms. The American girl is generally supposed to be the last word of the century in the matter of independent bringing up and of well formed and thoroughly developed character, and she should surely be allowed to know whom she is marrying and what she is marrying him for. If she likes to marry a title, by all means let her do it, not all the preaching in the world by Braddin Hamiltons or any other divine would keep her from the sacrifice. Probably the Reverend gentleman would like more money for his own churches or missionary purposes, but to our thinking, the spending of the, in many cases, ill-gathered riches of the father-in-law is merely a carrying out of the laws of averages.

Sunday was a sweet day and completely spoilt any chances of a good game of cricket or anything else, by the steadiness of the downpour which went at it in a thoroughly determined manner. A few more Sundays of this kind and we shall begin to lose faith in the blue skies and beautiful climate of the Argentine which is so cracked up by some travellers. The average of wet Sundays for the past four months would work out very badly for the "blue sky" man.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hurlingham Club took place on Monday afternoon, when the accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1900, were submitted and approved without discussion. The club is in a better position financially now than it has been for some time, the profits for the past year being \$4,142.27, as against deficits in times gone by. There has been an increase of 29 members during the year, and the uncollected accounts show a better face generally. The new Directorate is composed as follows: Messrs. E. D. Drabble, C. R. Thursby, C. Bollaert, T. S. Robson, Messrs. F. M. Still, J. Ravenscroft, being the suplentes; Messrs. Fowler, Scroggie, and Leighton were elected as auditors. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. Smith Sheehan for his work during the past year.

Lord Mayor Bullrich must be having, as the Americans would put it, "a high old time," on his voyage to Europe, as he is being feted and feasted at each place he stops at. His journey bears a striking resemblance to a Royal progress, but the reason of it is very hard to find. After all good sportsman and all that he is, Don Adolfo Bullrich is merely the Mayor of Buenos Aires, and is hardly entitled, from his position, to such lavish recognition. The Secretary, Mr. Jorge Williams, also comes in for his share of the good things, in addition to having all his expenses paid, and a small gratuity of twenty thousand dollars thrown in. It must be worth while being Secretary of a Municipality when such splendid treatment is meted out to one. At the same time there are several creditors of the Municipality who would take a bit off their accounts if they could be assured of prompt payment.

Socially there is little or nothing doing just now, and even the news from the seat of fashion—Mar del Plata—shows that time hangs heavily on the hands of the "iggy lifee" there assembled. The weather has been as capricious as a pretty woman's favours and jumps from almost stifling heat one day to almost arctic cold the next. On several days lately the pleasure seekers at Mar del Plata have had to sit muffled up in their overcoats indoors, hardly the most enlivening way of spending a few days by the briny. The pigeon shoot coming on there soon for a five thousand dollar prize will be an attraction, and already several of the best guns have been putting in some good practice. When such a prize can be offered for pigeon shooting it will take all Dr. Albarracin's influence to get a stopper put on it.

The annual general meeting of the Buenos Aires Choral Union will take place to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock in the office of the society, Piedad 513, room 27, when a good muster of members is hoped for in spite of the experiences of past years.

The news from the Transvaal is not very satisfying or grateful. Kitchener is said to be preparing a grand coup to finish up the Boers. Presumably he would attack them with a "battery de cuisine," as if any one could cook the goose of De Wett it should be a Kitchener.



# SPORTING POWDER

## "PAJARITO" BRAND

AGENTS:

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BUENOS AIRES

### Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway

#### DIRECT ROUTE

BETWEEN

Buenos Aires

AND

### Provinces of San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan

From December 1, 1900. Trains will leave as under:

Buenos Aires Retiro	Buenos Aires Palermo	
6.30 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	For Mercedes, Chacabuco, Junin, Vedia and intermediate stations.
6.50 "	7.01 "	For Devoto, Caseros, Hurlingham, Bella Vista, Muñiz and San Miguel.
7.55 "	8.06 "	ON SUNDAYS ONLY.—From January 1 to March 31, 1901, EXPRESS to Villa Mercedes, Mendoza and San Juan.
8.25 "	8.36 "	For Devoto, Caseros, Hurlingham, Bella Vista, Muñiz and San Miguel.
9.40 "	9.54 "	Do do do do
10.55 "	11.09 "	Do do do do
11.20 p.m.	12.34 p.m.	Do do do do
1.50 "	2.01 "	Do do do do
3.15 "	3.26 "	Do do do do
4.15 "	4.26 "	Do do do do
5.15 "	5.26 "	For Mercedes and all intermediate stations.
6.03 "	6.14 "	For Devoto, Caseros, Hurlingham, Bella Vista, Muñiz and San Miguel.
6.50 "	7.01 "	Do do do do
8.35 "	8.46 "	Do do do do
9.25 "	9.36 "	Do do do do (On Sundays and Holidays only).
10.00 "	10.15 "	For Villa Mercedes, Mendoza, San Juan and principal intermediate stations on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with combination to Villa Maria via Rufino, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Rufino and principal intermediate stations only, with combination to Italó
11.00 "	11.11 "	For Devoto, Caseros, Hurlingham, Bella Vista, Muñiz and San Miguel.
12.10 a.m.	12.19 a.m.	For Devoto only on Saturdays at midnight.

A Restaurant Car will run from Retiro to Chacabuco on the 6.30 a.m. train, and on the 10 p.m. train to Rufino or La Cautivo.

The Express leaving at 7.55 a.m. from January 1, 1901, will carry first-class passengers only.

Goods Traffic is received at Palermo, Once Setiembre and at the Catalinas Company's Deposit No. 4, between Calles Viamonte and Córdoba, Buenos Aires, for all Stations of the Pacific Main Line and Branches, Gran Oeste Argentino and Andino Lines and despatched to destination by quick trains.

The Company has a Central Office at Calle 25 de Mayo No. 281, for the sale of tickets, and for the receiving and despatching of Luggage, Parcels and Telegrams.

For information as to Rates, etc., apply at the Company's Stations or at the General Office, Calle 25 de Mayo 277, Buenos Aires.

W. C. HUXTABLE, General Manager.

Buenos Aires, December, 1900.

### The Entre Rios Railways Company.

The fast, comfortable, and cheap route from Buenos Aires to Paraná, Gualaguay, Gualaguaychú and Victoria.

The luxurious Mihanovich steamer Tridente leaves the Darsena at 10 a.m. every Wednesday and Saturday for Concepción del Uruguay, where it runs alongside dining-car trains, leaving for all stations on the Railway.

On Thursdays and Sundays trains leave all stations in combination with the s.s. Tridente, passengers arriving at the Darsena at 7 a.m. on Fridays and Mondays.

#### FARES

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Buenos Aires to Paraná, Gualaguay and Victoria	\$17.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$18.00
Bs. Aires to Gualaguaychú	16.50	9.00	30.00	16.00

These fares include sleeping accommodation, dinner, breakfast, etc., on the s.s. Tridente.

For further particulars, railway time-tables, rates, etc., apply to Messrs. N. MIHANOVICH, Calle Cangallo esq. 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

FOLLETT HOLT, General Manager.

### ESTANCIA AND COLONY.

Advices from the South concerning the wheat crop continue to be most satisfactory, and all the chacareros who have thrashed have obtained excellent results. From Coronel Suarez, the district which produces most wheat in the province, we learn that the wheat crop promises to be exceptional both in quantity and quality.

At the Rural Show held at Balcarce recently, the first and champion prize lot of Lincoln rams was carried off by the estancia Dos Marias, in Juarez, the property of Sr. Cecilio Lopez.

On the 10th and 11th of next month, the Rural Society of Maipú intend hold a large show of live stock, etc., which promises to be well patronised by the estancieros round and about that district.

In its review of the British Corn Trade for the week ending December 15th last, the *Mark Lane Express* makes some interesting observations, from which we quote the following:—

"Shipments of wheat of late have been quite moderate those of the first fortnight of December being 1,185,000 qrs. for all countries. There is a good deal of difficulty in deciding what is an average expectation, but probably 800,000 qrs. a week is usual before the winter closing of ports by ice, and 600,000 qrs. during the period when certain ports are shut off.

"Of maize the shipments have been large for the time of year, the figures 1-15 December being 1,667,000 qrs. The new crop of the United States is not yet fit for shipping, and these large exports are clearances of old grain to make room for the new supply. If the latter is firmly held, maize may keep up in price pretty well, but the present indications are all the other way. Recent shipments of barley and flour have been moderate, but of oats they have been fairly large.

"An interesting return of the sales and crops, imports and exports of the last seven years tends to show that the total breadstuffs' wants of the United Kingdom for the period were 207,000,000 qrs. This indicates a want of about 574 bushels per every hundred inhabitants. Sir H. Gilbert's estimate of 600 bushels being required is, on this showing, 26 points in 600 too high. The difference is not great in itself, but with the very large figures which our population entails it soon becomes important.

"The consumption of maize is a matter with which we have had to deal almost single-handed, neither the Government nor the agricultural societies taking any part in a discussion which is of the utmost consequence to the corn trade, and is debated in the course of a twelve-month not once but many times on the markets. The imports this year up to date amount to 1,655,000 qrs., and if we assign 500,000 quarters to the remainder of December we shall have 12,155,000 qrs. as the deliveries. The stocks on Jan. 1, 1900 were 833,000 qrs., and we shall be able about three weeks hence to tell if they have increased on the year. Common anticipation is that they will not be so found, and that a consumption of 12,000,000 qrs. per annum will be clearly disclosed."

The folly of tinkering with the laws of nature has again been exemplified in the districts of Florida, where the alligator has, in consequence of the way in which this reptile has been hunted, become very scarce, and a close time has now been prescribed. As the alligator has decreased, water rats have multiplied to such an extent as to become a source of danger. It is surmised that the alligator preyed largely upon the water rats and so kept down their numbers. Darwin showed how complex are the relations of various forms of life in his illustration of the dependence of clover crops on the cats kept in the neighbourhood; the cats sally into the field and eat field-mice, which would otherwise keep down the bumble-bees that fertilise the clover. The history of the kangaroo, of the rabbit in Australia and of the New Zealand kea affords other parallels to this discovery of the value of the alligator to agriculture.

In France no stallion may be hired for service unless duly certified as worthy to reproduce his species by the



proper authority; the services of the best stallions are within the reach of all, the large requirements of the French War Department provide a certain and fairly remunerative market for the young stock of only average merit, while horses of better stamp are reserved for the English dealer.

It was in the butter and cheese country, and he was a candidate for municipal honours. After his address, he signified his willingness, to answer any questions. For a time he did very well, but at last he fell into a hideous trap, arranged for him by a rival, who was well aware of the candidate's educational limitations, and who presently asked whether the latter was in favour of cremation. "Cremation?" promptly replied the other, "why most certainly." Then, with immense emphasis, "How often shall I have to repeat that I am in favour of anything, that will benefit the dairyin' hinterest."

The dairy farmer who wishes to improve the quality of his milk must look to breed rather than to feed. The milk production of a cow is very largely a matter of nerves, and though it is possible to vary the composition of the milk for short periods by marked changes in the feed, extensive Danish investigations conclusively prove that the percentage of fat in milk cannot be permanently increased by any practicable system of feeding.

Those of our readers interested in pigeon-flying may be interested in an experience we had a short time ago. We were on board a well known steamer, during one of those hot days we experienced last week, and went down to the refrigerating room. On our way we passed through the room where many of the stores were placed, among which was some game, etc. There were several birds, and we noticed some pigeons, on examining which we saw they had small metal rings round their legs, on which were stamped their age and special registered mark. We immediately took off the rings in the hope of tracing the birds, and hold them at the service of any of our readers who are sufficiently interested in the matter to care to trace them.

Writing of metal rings for birds reminds us that we have just received a few samples of some from Sr Osvaldo Strassberger, Gualeguay No. 879, which appear to us to be particularly well made and useful, being both strong and light.

Señor Bartolome Rocca has bought 500 four-year-old mestizo steers from Mr. W. Kelsey's Canuelas establishment at \$45 m/n a head

Messrs. Gibson Brothers' Wool Circular is always interesting, but, with the wool crisis in everyone's mind, the last circular to hand is of special interest. The circular again strongly urges estancieros to ship direct to Liverpool, instead of holding on indefinitely. Had many estancieros taken this advice of Messrs. Gibson Bros., which they have urged for sometime past, they would not be, as many are, in the position of having their wools still on their hands to-day. The situation in England, at the present time, of the wool market is not the same as here, and, as the circular points out, the parcels of River Plate wools fetched very satisfactory prices at recent auctions. The only deduction is obvious.

During the past week there were exported from our various ports 21,238 tons of wheat, 7,826 tons of maize and 20,264 tons of linseed.

Messrs J. Ripley and F. J. Balfour sailed for South Africa on Sunday afternoon on the s.s. Trevalyor. All the horses and mules looked in excellent condition, and this shipment is undoubtedly the best that has left our shores. As we remarked before all these animals were personally chosen by Messrs Ripley and Balfour, for it is hoped that when the authorities at the Cape see the class of animals that may be obtained here they may once again turn their attention to this country. It is well worth making the experiment and its result will be watched with very great interest. We wish them a good passage over and every luck in their undertaking. During Mr Ripley's absence his business affairs will be looked after, as before, by Messrs Fortune and Moncrieff, 25 de Mayo 66, to whom all communications should be sent.

From an advertisement that appears on another page of this issue, it may be seen that an important sale of land will be held on Sunday next at Hurlingham. The land lies high and adjoins the Hurlingham station, and a more desirable site could hardly be wished for. The land will be sold by auction on the spot, by Messrs Roman Bravo and Co., with no reserve and easy terms of payment. Free tickets for the special train at 3 p.m. and full particulars concerning the sale may be had on application to Messrs Roman Bravo and Co., Calle San Martin 351. For other details we refer our readers to the above-mentioned advertisement.

## OUR SUPPLEMENT

### VIEWS OF THE MAR DEL PLATA GOLF LINKS

1. General view from near the ninth or "home" tee.
2. On way to the "home" hole, showing a bunker for long-sliced drives.
3. Pavilion presented to the Club by J. N. Drysdale, Esq.
4. Another view of the pavilion.
5. Driving from the first tee over the deep ravine and big sand hill.
6. Bunker on right of the third green, for long-sliced approaches.
7. Another view on the way to the "home" hole, showing portion of the bunker on the left for pulled drives.
8. On way to eighth hole. (This has been copied badly; it has been trimmed so as to show the ground as level, whereas it is uphill to the left,—see how the pavilion tips).
9. First tee and "home" putting green.
10. First tee.

### DANIEL MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting held by the Committee on the 12th inst., the form which the Memorial to the late J. J. C Daniel should take, was discussed, and it was decided that a suitable tombstone should be erected over his grave, and that furthermore a screen should be erected in St. Bartholomew's Church, at Rosario, to perpetuate his memory, in view of the great interest that he and Mrs Daniel have always taken in its advancement and well-being.

To fully carry out these objects, it is estimated that the sum of two thousand dollars paper will be required, and the Committee feel confident that amongst the numerous friends of the deceased, there will be no difficulty in raising that amount.

Subscriptions will be received as before published, that is, at the London and River Plate Bank, and at Messrs Moore and Tudor's in Rosario, and at the offices of Messrs Moore and Tudor in Buenos Aires.—Rosario, January 12th, 1901.

THE COMMITTEE.

Note.—Any information that may be required, can be obtained at Calle Santa Fé No. 1163, Rosario.

## Gibson Hermanos

### CONSIGNATARIOS

For all Produce in the Buenos Aires Markets

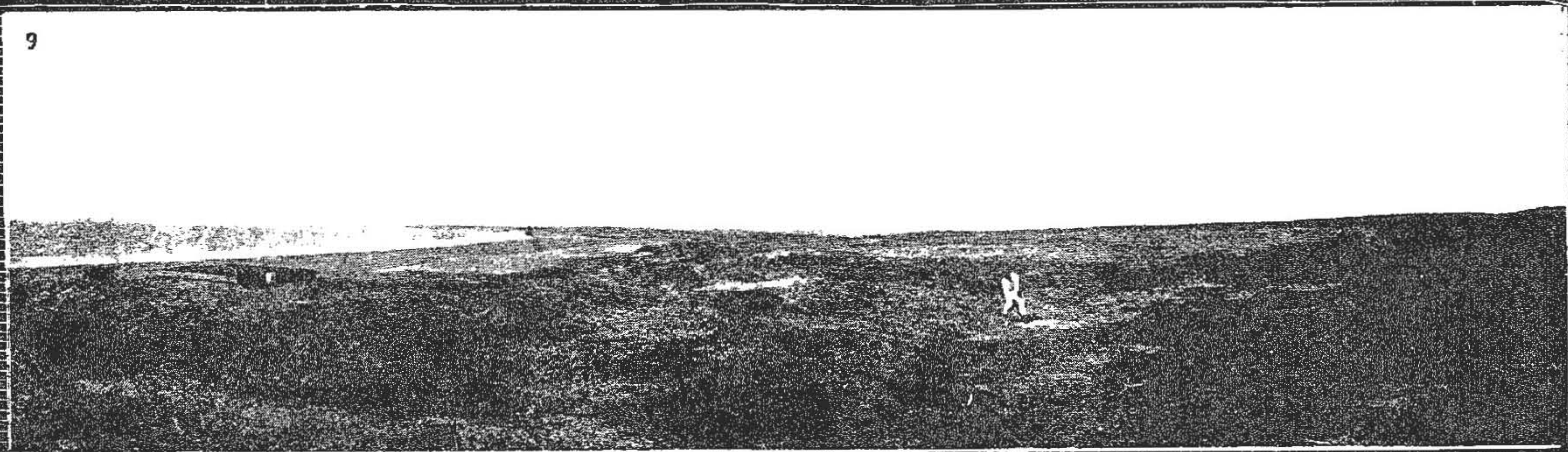
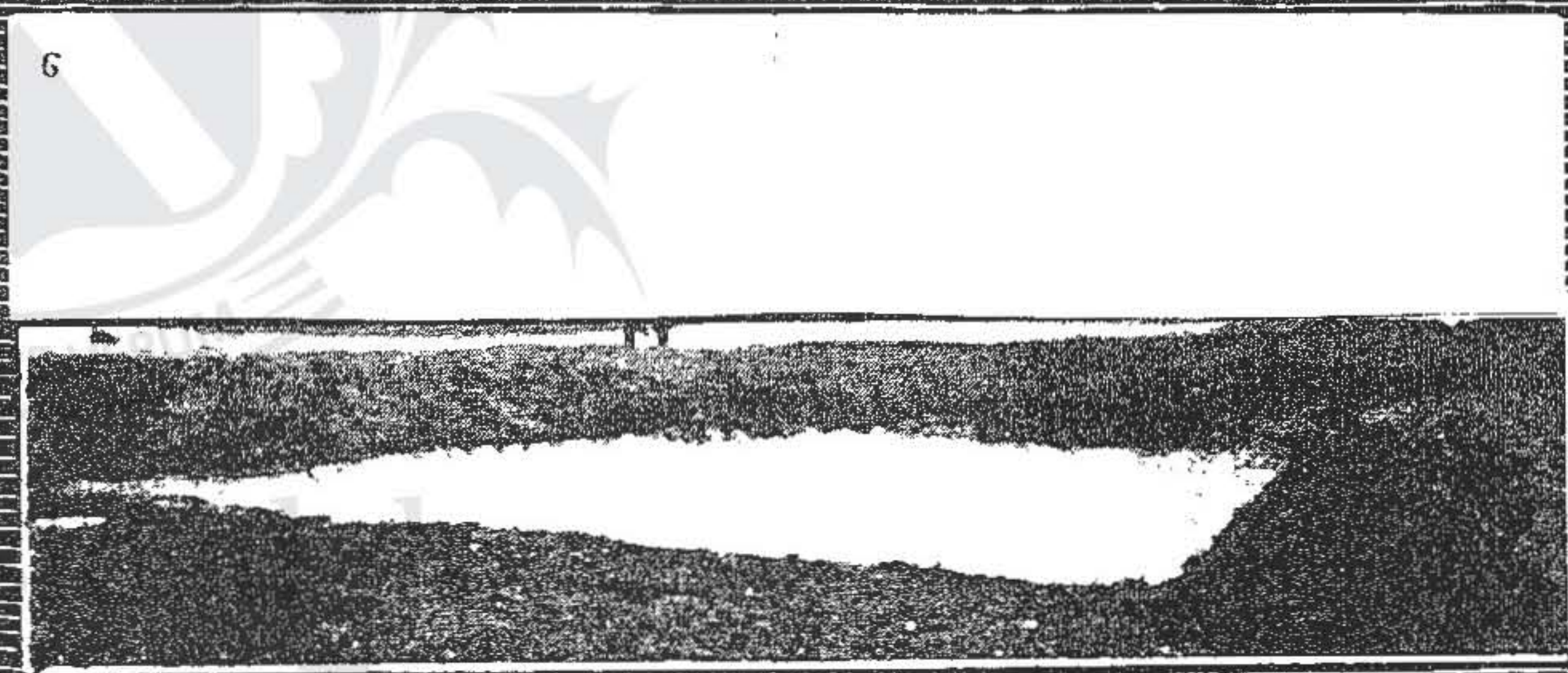
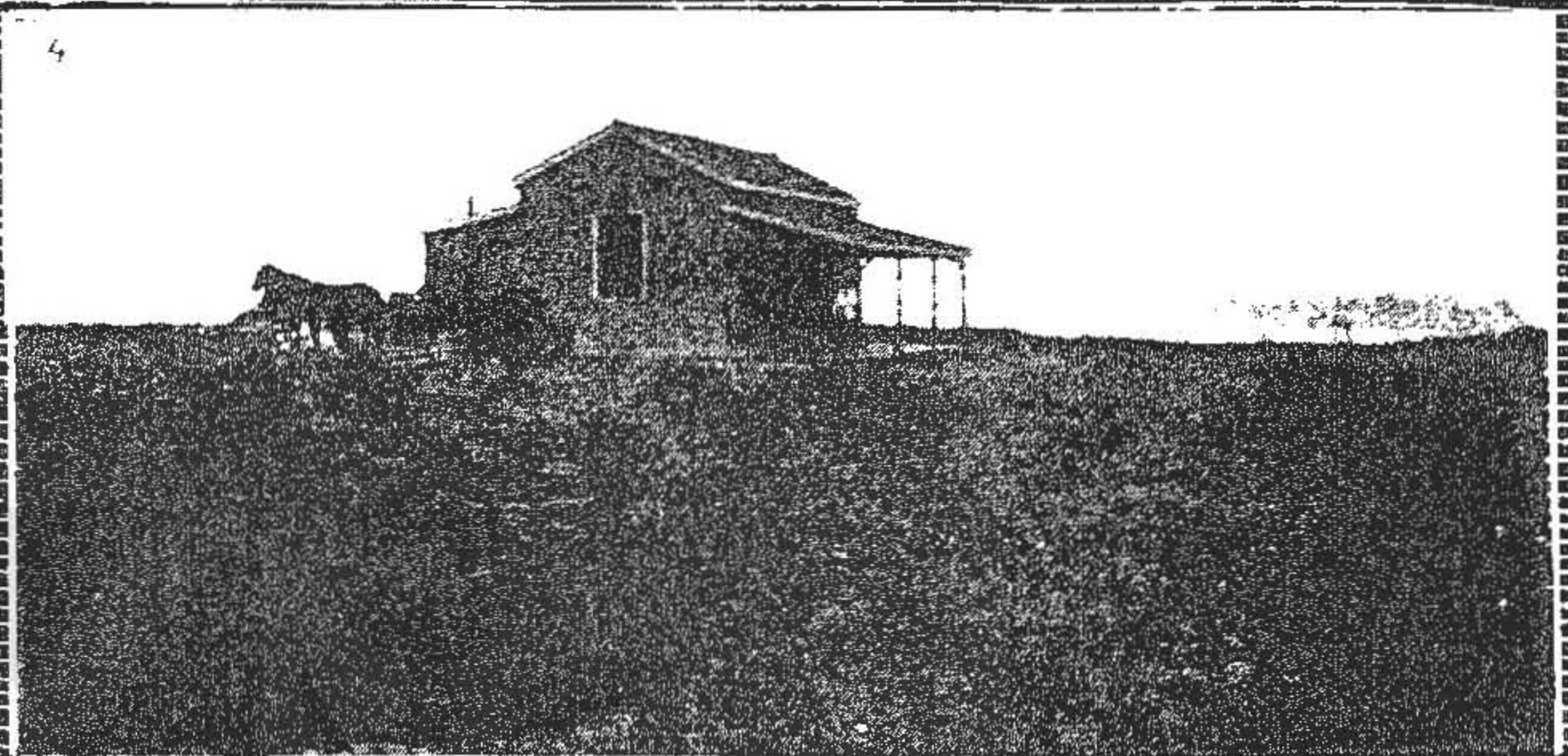
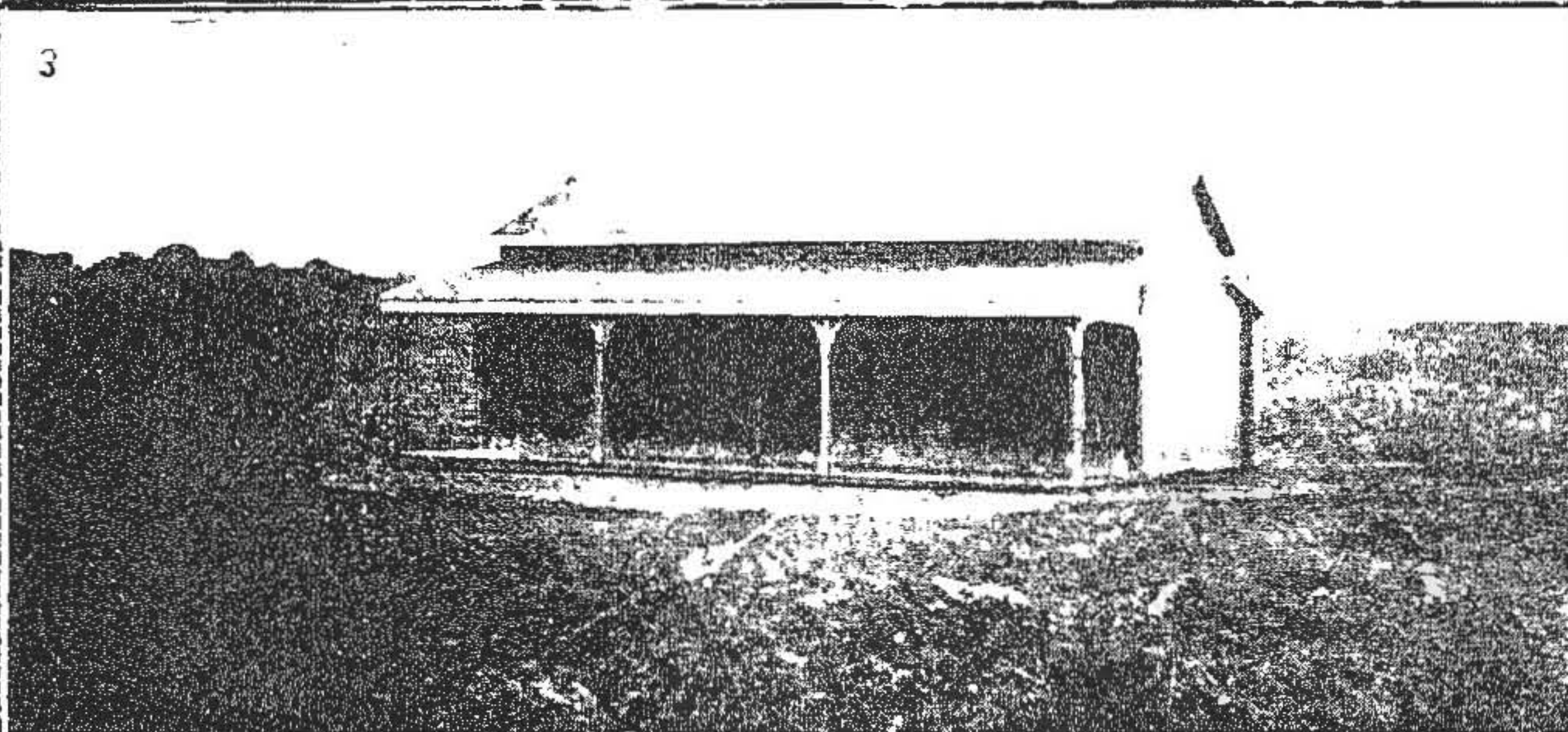
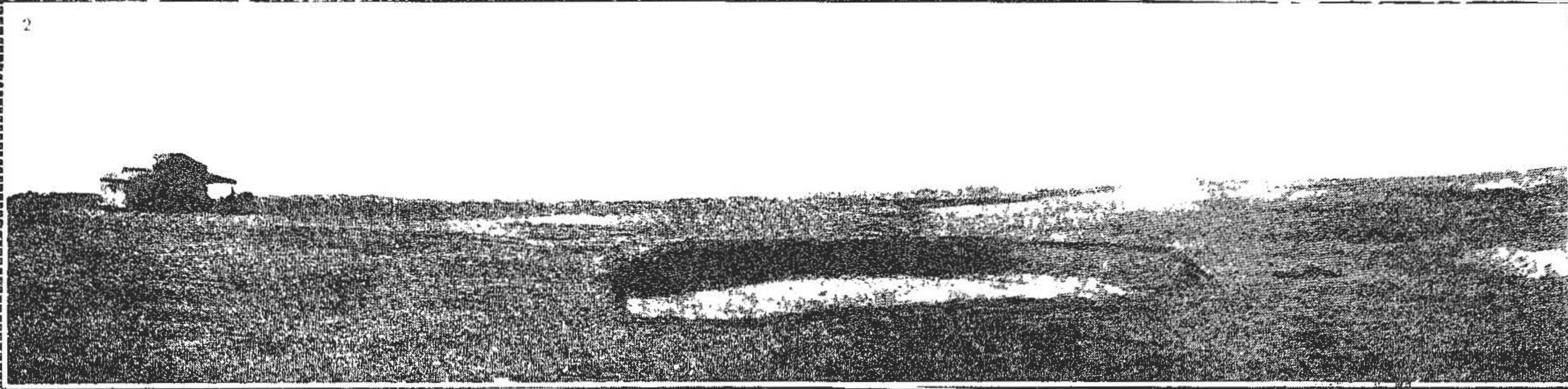
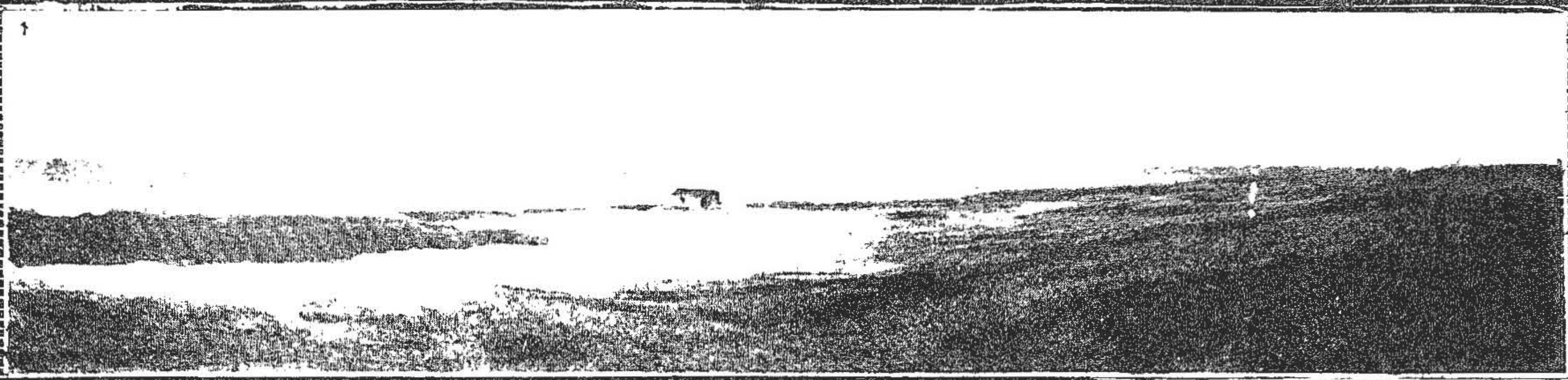
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**Pereyra Station of the Tramway Rural**

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The writer's name and address are required with all letters, but not for publication, unless desired. Letters and 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, JANUARY 23, 1901.

The event which all Britishers have been dreading for the past few days occurred yesterday afternoon, when our beloved Queen breathed her last. Her death will be mourned by the whole civilised world, while her own subjects will feel as though they had lost a near and dear relative. So has ended the most glorious reign in history, and we are left to grieve the loss of one of the noblest women of this or any other time.

## NOTES.

A more miserable day than last Sunday can hardly be imagined. The day broke dull and threatening and before half past eight a steady and heavy rain began to fall, which, with a few intervals, lasted the whole day. Under these conditions all out-door games had to be cancelled and the races postponed. The sunset on Saturday night prepared one somewhat for a change in the weather, but nobody expected such a hopelessly wet day as Sunday turned out to be.

Fortunately only one Championship match was down for decision, that between the Banfield and Quilmes clubs. There are, therefore, two matches to be played on new dates, as the first fixture between the B.A.C.C. and Lomas had also to be postponed on account of the weather. It is to be hoped that dates may be found for these two games before long, as it is always a pity to prolong the season beyond its usual time. If possible, another date will be found for the Old Bedfordians' match, but it will be difficult.

The meeting of one representative from each of our clubs, for the purpose of electing the Selection Committee of the South Eleven, was held at the Brunswick Restaurant on Friday evening last. Mr D. J. Stokes, representing the Buenos Aires Cricket Club, was in the chair, and the others present were;—Messrs J. Stuart (Hurlingham), H. B. Anderson (Lomas), B. B. Syer (Flores), J. D. Shepard (Belgrano), A. J. Symons (Quilmes), and F. J. Cassini (Banfield). After considerable discussion it was decided that the Selection Committee should consist of three, and on a vote being taken Messrs D. J. Stokes, P. L. G. Bridger, and B. F. R. Bedford were elected.

We understand that all three have consented to serve so that the chief difficulty is now overcome. The committee is an excellent one in every way, and the cricket-loving public should be well satisfied at being able to leave the selection of the team in such capable hands. Two of the members have acted in this capacity before several times, but we believe this is Mr Bedford's first appearance on the Selection Committee. A wiser choice could not have been made, and his opinion will be of immense value to his colleagues in the task they have before them. We wish them all good luck in their work and trust that all those players selected will allow no obstacles to prevent them coming up to the scratch.

All those who intend sending in teams for our plebiscite are requested to do so on the form supplied in another page of this issue. Competitors for our prize, a framed photograph of the South eleven, are asked to cut out the form, fill in the same, and be careful to write plainly their names and addresses. The order does not matter at all and will not be taken into account.

A friend and subscriber has kindly sent us an extract from a letter he has recently received from an officer in "Lovat's Scouts," which, as he says, bears out his view that criollo ponies, and the first cross with thoroughbreds are what they want for the war, and not the softer crosses of which many were taken last year. The following is the extract:—"I had a lot of horse dealing before the men landed, and bought a lot of Argentines, got them into some sort of condition, and they did uncommonly well with us. Now our men were big, and their sincerest admirers could not call them good riders, and they knew nothing of the care of horses except what I could teach them, yet after marching from Bloemfontein, thirty miles beyond Pretoria and then down country, we were told at Heidleberg that we had the best horse return in the army, which, of course, pleased me. In my own section the Argentines lasted quite as well as the Capes. My impression is that the smaller pure Argentines lasted the best; at least they were the sort bought and they did well, while most people could not abuse the Argentines enough."

This opinion from an officer, who has had experience in the war, is of great value, and is especially satisfactory to us since it bears out the opinion, so often expressed in these columns, that the Argentine pony, or criollo horse is a really good animal, if properly treated. But what can you expect of a horse which is taken straight off the grass and put on board ship, where he has to eat dry hay and corn, probably for the first time in his life; and then, almost before he has had time to get accustomed to the change, and certainly before the new food has had time to take effect, is landed in a strange country and put into the hardest of work without any rest or preparation. No animal could be expected to do well under these conditions, and the Argentine least of all.

We must remember that the Argentine is trained in a somewhat different manner to the general run of English horses, and is apt to be nervous and shy about the head, especially if he is not a *tropilla* or *rodeo* horse, and one can quite imagine men, such as those mentioned unaccustomed to riding and anything but horsemen, if provided with half-trained *redomones*, making life pretty miserable both to their mounts and themselves. All camp men in this country know the difference between a grass fed horse and one fed on maize. The grass fed one will go on long enough, as long as the grass fat lasts, which is not long if grass be scarce or the winter days short



and the frosts bad at night, and when he does begin to give out there is no doubt about it. He chucks it most completely and gives himself up to utter abandonment which no whip or spur can enliven. He becomes not so much mulish as absolutely callous.

The corn fed pony, however, which we know best on the polo field, is strong, full of heart, and will stand a lot of hard work. He takes much longer to lose condition, and if only moderately fed will stand long hours and steady work without being seriously affected. It is when you strain him beyond his capabilities that he gives way, and when we heard it said on the polo field at home, that the Argentine lacks heart and chucks it in a fast game, it is because he has had to gallop at his full speed, whilst the better bred and more racey animals have not been fully stretched. It is like the rabbit and the hare. The rabbit will run as fast, if not faster than the hare for a short distance, but in the long run the rabbit will come to a dead stop and the hare will go sailing easily on.

Feed the Argentine horse well, however, and don't "bust" him, and he will do you very well indeed, and, as our correspondent says, is equal to the Cape horse which is looked upon as the best. The cross with the thoroughbred, too, is always good, and an improvement on the criollo, because he has the extra length of gallop and the blood which always tells when it comes to a pinch; but the indiscriminate crosses, of which we see so many, are not as good as the criollo, and do not stand the work. They are soft in every way. They have neither stamina nor heart, and their legs and joints give way much sooner than the criollo, and the first cross with the thoroughbred.

Although the improvements on the Palermo course have made it far more attractive for those who can afford the \$7 ticket, there can be no doubt that to the confirmed racegoer, who goes to see horses run and to back his idea, the Belgrano course will always be the favourite. Even those who only go out to see the class horses and are only happy at the sight of a Porteño or Pillito, will always object to the long course which lets so little be appreciated of the actual struggle. Now at Belgrano the spectators are much more familiar with each other, there is a pleasant absence of restraint, and every incident in a race can be observed from any part of the course.

The programme for last Sunday was just suited to the taste of the crowd that frequents Belgrano, there being plenty of entries without a whole battallion in any particular event, and everyone was certain his pets were going to "come off," so the rain was most disappointing. However, it was better that the rumpus began early and allowed everyone to stay at home and make up his mind to a slow day, as a repetition of the wetting of the previous Sunday would have been grievous. The Committee having somewhat unexpectedly decided to hold the races to-day, we are unable to report the meeting in this issue.

It is strange how new words find their way quietly into our language, without one knowing from whence they come or what they mean, unless we happen to be interested in the subject through which they are introduced. The reason why we mention this is because we have come across the word "doping" in some of the home papers, and as it was quite new to us, and as the whole of the article we were reading conveyed nothing to us, while ignorant of the meaning of that word, we were obliged to track it down as far as we were able, which was not an easy thing to do because it is not to be

found in our dictionary. We came, however, across a very inadequate explanation of the meaning, and if we are still somewhat in the dark as to the real signification of the word, it is not entirely our fault.

Doping, we gather, is the practice of injecting under the skin of a race horse some fluid, with the object of increasing his speed or endurance, and thereby enabling him to surpass his previous performances. What the fluid is we have not seen suggested, and it would appear as if very little is known of the practice. Some people even disbelieve in it altogether, and suggest that it is merely an attempt to account for the better form displayed by English trained horses after they have passed into the hands of the American trainer, which has been so frequently noticed of late. That there is such a practice as doping admits of little doubt since it has been legislated for in America, which would have been impossible if it had not been recognised as existing, but what it actually consists in it is hard to say.

One thing is certain. Horses trained and ridden by Englishmen, which have never done any good, and have been sold to Americans, have done wonders in their hands and have given rise to much discussion as to in-and-out running. There is really nothing that need surprise us much. Whisky and other stimulants are often administered before a race, with good effect, and one can easily imagine that a subcutaneous injection of some stimulant, or in some cases sedative, might induce one horse to do its utmost and another not to display temper, but to run quietly without wasting energy uselessly. The mark on the skin of the animals has been noticed, and although the whole matter is still wrapped in mystery, there is no manner of doubt as to its being a regular practice in some stables.

As to the moral side of the question, there seems to be no reason why an owner should not adopt any means in his power to get the best out of his horse, and if he finds he can do so by doping, he is perfectly justified in doping, if he does not injure the horse, and there seems to be no reason to suppose he does. At the same time, if doping of one sort assists the horse to put forth his best efforts, it is equally open to contention that doping of another sort, might paralyse his powers, or reduce them to such an extent as to put him out of the race, and would be equally impossible to detect. Indeed it is a difficult matter to realise how little is known about doping at all. Some people must know a good deal, but no one seems to have come forward up to the present to give any accurate or authentic information as to what is used or how it is applied.

Both American jockeys and trainers have taught us much and have helped to shake our belief that our own trainers and jockeys were invincible at their game, and even if doping is to be considered responsible for a part of the success, it does not detract from the credit if we allow that all means of getting a horse up to the scratch are admissible. The inquiries held by the Jockey Club into the riding of several jockeys at home, which has resulted in the practical suspension of the well-known Tod Sloan, have done a great deal of good in that, while proving that Sloan had been guilty of practices which are contrary to the conditions under which he accepted his licence, and punishing him for it, have also completely exonerated the other jockeys against whom accusations had freely been brought.

There are always plenty of people to accuse successful jockeys of in-and-out running, to account for their



inability to back a winner, and it is more than satisfactory that, after a most careful investigation, the Jockey Club should have completely exonerated the rest. That Tod Sloan has been punished for offences which are no doubt committed by other jockeys is certain, but it is always hard to prove, and in his case he has been particularly careless in concealing it. At the same time his offence was not one that would have been punished in his own country. That is, of course, no excuse, since he knew exactly the conditions under which his licence was granted, and that to break them was equivalent to forfeiting his position. Still no doubt many people will put his punishment down to jealousy on the part of Englishmen, and his followers in the betting ring will miss him sorely, for no doubt much money was made by backing his mounts consistently.

With regard to the above subject we cull the following from one of our Indian exchanges:—

"This question of American training and jockeyship is one that will have to be fairly and squarely looked in the face by our own people, and that without loss of time. There is no need for arguments or newspaper controversy, the broad fact is staring us in the face that we are being beaten at our own game. Duke and Wishard, who have so come to the front, possess no monopoly of training acumen, there is nothing of the cabalistic about their methods of dealing with horses, and what they can effect in the conversion of a rogue or a mediocrity into a good horse is attainable by English trainers if they will but take the trouble to learn and to unlearn, for depend upon it there is as much about the latter factor as the former. In the training of horses there is as much art in knowing what not to do, as there is in doing that which is necessary to get them into the pink of condition."

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mr M. H. Burton, which sad event occurred on Thursday last at the British Hospital. Never was the irony of fate better illustrated than in this sad case, for Mr Burton had only recently returned from the front, where, in spite of several wounds and all the dangers and perils of warfare, he came through safely only to fall a victim of the dreaded typhoid here. We offer our sincere sympathy to his sorrowing friends and relations.

At the last committee meeting of the Rosario Athletic Club, Mr H. Middleton was elected Hon. Secretary. All communications connected with the Club should, therefore, be sent to him in the future to Casilla de Correo 55, Rosario. We congratulate the Rosario Club on having obtained such a good all-round sportsman as Mr Middleton to take up the onerous duties of Secretaryship.

As may be seen by the announcement which appears under Lawn Tennis, the Santa Lucia Lawn Tennis Club intends holding an Open American Tournament on the 2nd and 3rd of next month. This tournament will be open to members of all clubs and will consist of Gentlemen's Handicap Doubles, to be played under sealed handicap. All entries should be sent in on or before the 31st inst., either to the Hon. Secretary, Mr J. A. Page, 707 Montes de Oca, or to Mr George McHardy, 559 Piedad.

The recent visit of three of the first rank of English lawn tennis players to America, has rather opened the eyes of those interested in this popular pastime all over the world. The Americans more than held their own, and the English players had to return defeated. Naturally the voyage, lack of practice, different conditions, and change of climate, must have affected the visitors

considerably, but even allowing for all this, they evidently have a good deal to learn from their American cousins, especially in the matter of service, many of them having a wonderful twist service, in making which the ball becomes quite egg-shaped as it flies through the air. In volleying and lobbing the Americans also showed superiority to their rivals.

As to the conditions under which lawn tennis is played in America, speaking generally, they are shocking. The courts are poor, badly mown and uneven. The old-fashioned posts held up with guy ropes are still used, with the result that the net is scarcely ever at regulation height. The nets are a disgrace and often more than a foot or so off the ground. The balls are lighter and softer than the English ones, which accounts for the shape they assume during the twist service already referred to. The visit of the English players will certainly have done good for many writers have already drawn attention to the many defects both in the American and English papers.

The Anglo-American golfer, B. Nicholls, who twice defeated H. Vardon during the latter's sojourn in the United States, was defeated on December 22nd by James Braid. The conditions under which the match was played could not have been worse, a dense mist prevailing nearly all day, and as Nicholls was unacquainted with the course, he was naturally at a great disadvantage. Braid won the long match by nine up and seven to play, while on the second round Nicholls was defeated by four up and three to play. The latter did not do himself justice, but his opponent was in excellent form. The match was played over the Romford links.

The North and South Rugby Football Match, the most important trial match of the season, was played this year at Bristol, and resulted in a victory for the Southerners by two goals (one dropped) and three tries to two tries, or eighteen points to six. Although this score would imply that the game was of a one-sided nature, such was not the case. On the contrary, it was so fast and so well contested that it was exceedingly interesting. We are pleased to see that an old Bedfordian, Mr. F. H. Jones, younger brother of the Notts cricket captain, scored twice for the South.

After this match the team to represent England against Wales was selected. No sooner was this published than general dissatisfaction was openly expressed. This arose from the fact that the English team is composed of representatives of ten or eleven different clubs, so that such a side can hardly be expected to shine, in the matter of combination, against simply the pick of Newport, Swansea, and Cardiff. The match was to have been played on January 5th, so that our next mails should bring us the result of same.

A rather curious coincidence in connection with Oxford University's victory over the Edinburgh Academicals does not appear to have been generally noticed. It was the Academicals first beating in Scotland; they lost by a try, which was gained by J. E. Crabbie, J. F. A. Swanston failing to convert. Two years ago, Oxford were the first to beat the Academicals. The Dark Blues won by a try, gained by Crabbie, Swanston failing to add the brace of points. The only match which Oxford lost during their latest tour was that to Edinburgh University. W. H. Welsh and A. N. Fell, who gained the two tries by which the Scotsmen won, are both fine athletes. Welsh holds the 100 Yards, 200 Yards and Quarter-Mile



amateur Running Championships of Scotland and of the Scottish Universities; while Fell, a Colonial by the way, is the One Mile Champion of the Universities.

The absence of many frequenters of the Henley Regatta, on account of the war, and the strict rules which regulated the house boats at the last regatta, which kept a great number of people away, prepared me somewhat for a deficit on the year's working. It is rather alarming, however, to find that the actual loss was more than nine hundred pounds! The expenses came to £2,740 and the receipts to about £1,660. The committee of management has fixed the dates for the next regatta for July 3, 4, and 5, dates which are rather unfortunate as they clash with the University cricket match at Lord's.

We are always glad to do what we can for our correspondents, and to reply to any queries they may send us from time to time. We wish to encourage, as much as possible, our camp readers to correspond with us, but we must ask them to limit their queries to matters connected with either sport or pastime. From Santa Eufemia we have received a letter asking us to solve a conundrum which is not connected in any way with sport. The following is the query with the solution:—

Estacion Santa Eufemia, December, 1900.

To the Editor of *Sport and Pastime*.

Dear Sir,—

I should be obliged if, by the medium of your columns, you could decide which is the answer to the conundrum: "Sisters and brothers I have none, but that man's father is my father's son."—Yours truly,

BEWILDERED SUBSCRIBER.

The above conundrum has caused many a headache, but the solution is very simple, as the speaker is referring to his own son as "that man."

What transpired at the meeting of the County Cricket Captains is gradually leaking out, and we find that among other matters decided a few bowlers were condemned together and forbidden to bowl again in first-class cricket, while others are to be warned. For some time past cricketers, the world over, have been expecting some steps to be taken by the authorities at home to prevent all unfair bowling, but few, we imagine, were prepared for the severe measures adopted by the County Captains. Nevertheless, it is a question that requires to be dealt with severely or not at all, and high-handed as their action may appear at first sight it will probably, once and for all, put a stop to that which can only be described as a growing evil, and for this reason may be tolerated.

We must, however, confess that we should have thought it very much fairer had all these suspicious bowlers been put into one class and all cautioned that unless they changed their actions, they would have to retire. It is certainly rushing to extremes to deliberately, and at one fell swoop, take away from men who have been playing the game for years, and who are respected by all who have come in contact with them, their means of livelihood. Probably some way may be found later to adopt more lenient measures, for there is sure to be a great deal of dissatisfaction concerning the edict of the County Captains. *The Field* condemns the whole thing in no uncertain terms, as may be seen from the following notes, which we take from that paper.

"The condemnation and proscription of well-known and respected players by a secret conclave, without anything like a judicial inquiry, is quite unprecedented in the

history of sport. The whole affair has a most unsatisfactory savour. With regard to the delivery of the bowlers whose names have been mentioned up to the present, there can be and undoubtedly are, two opinions among expert cricketers; and the impression which must inevitably be formed by the public is that the county captains instead of loyally supporting the men of whose assistance they had for many years not scrupled to avail themselves, sat down and bargained away their reputations, and in some cases their livelihood. Not much more satisfactory, unless it can be attributed to qualms of conscience, was the attempt to keep their decisions secret, than which nothing could have been more ridiculously futile. A secret so full of the seeds of jealousy and shared by so many participants was certain to leak out in a few days.

"The names of the proscribed players are divided into two classes, and it is understood that those included in the first class are never again to be asked to bowl in first-class county cricket. The inference is that they are considered practically incapable of bowling fairly, and therefore quite irreclaimable. The men of the second class are to be cautioned and watched with especial care by the umpires as though, forsooth, the umpires have not been watching all bowlers impartially, or will stultify themselves by condemning that which they have formerly acquitted. Here it is logically implied that the bowlers named have the power of delivering fairly, but that their will requires the stimulus of a threat or warning. This is, of course, a most damaging insinuation, and it cannot fail to expose its victims to much unpleasantness for the rest of their career. It is very strange that the county captains did not perceive that they were implicating themselves and each other as having been long accessory to the bowling which they now reprobate; and it is greatly to be regretted that they have been so badly advised. Though they may have intended to keep their decisions to themselves, they cannot be absolved from responsibility for the ill effects of their publication. Nothing whatever has been done for the guidance of young players or the prevention of throwing in the future. The toleration of any amount of questionable bowling could hardly do the game of cricket more harm than such an exhibition on the part of those who undertake its government."

A writer in the *Australasian Pastoralists' Review* says that he doesn't know whether the following criticism is Australian or English, but it is new and good, and the boy who wrote it deserves a certain amount of immortality:—"Walter Scott was a great poet; he was a lawyer, but people loved him. When he was dying he felt it coming on, so he wrote sum touching lines, which he meant for himself—

The way was long, the wind was cold,  
the minstrel was infernal old.

O may we all feel the same when death catches hold of us."

## CRICKET.

### ARGENTINE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

As no Championship matches were played on Sunday last the table remains the same as before.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Flores ..	8	6	1	1	5
Hurlingham ..	8	5	1	2	4
B.A.C.C. ...	6	4	1	1	3
Lomas ..	6	4	2	0	2
Belgrano ..	6	2	4	0	-2
Quilmes ..	5	0	5	0	-5
Banfield ..	7	0	7	0	-7

Points are scored as follows: Plus one for a win minus one for a loss, and drawn games are ignored.



ROSARIO v. VENADO TUERTO.

The above match was played on the 13th and 14th at Venado Tuerto, between Rosario and the local club, and resulted in an easy win for the Rosario eleven by an innings and ten runs.

Venado Tuerto won the toss and elected to bat on a drying wicket, which at the commencement played very queerly, giving a lot of help to the bowlers, of which Dorning and Martin were not slow to take advantage. The start was very disastrous to the Camp team, as they quickly lost four of their best batsmen for only 22 runs, Hay being the only man who seemed to play the bowling with any confidence. On Hinchcliff and H. Miles getting together a good stand was made, both batsmen hitting out vigorously, and being favoured with a bit of luck in the field, carried the score to 68 before they were parted, having done yeoman service for their side. Dorning bowled remarkably well and fully deserved his seven wickets, which he obtained at the cost of 38 runs.

On Rosario going in to bat it seemed at first as if they were going to imitate their rivals in low scoring, the way the ball hung on the earth pitch after being accustomed to a grass one seeming to puzzle them greatly. A. R. Brown played a careful innings for his runs, but on Beaumont and Parr getting together the stand of the side was made, Beaumont obtained his 58 runs by good clean hitting, only marred by one chance when his score stood at 40. The innings closed for 114.

The Venado second innings was a dismal failure, being simply a procession from the wicket to the tent, only enlivened by a bright bit of play when Hay and R. Foster were together, but on their being separated the end quickly came, Rosario running out winners as stated above.

A return was to have been played in the afternoon, but a heavy storm of rain put a stop to all further play, and both teams adjourned to the town to discuss the various features of the match and other things.

A word of thanks must be given to that best of sportsmen, Mr J. Anderson, for all the trouble he took in preparing such an excellent pitch, which, considering that it rained hard all the night before the match, played splendidly, in fact the more it was played on the truer is seemed to get. For as some of your readers know, it is no light task to prepare a decent wicket on an unpromising looking bit of camp.

A very fair sprinkling of spectators turned up to watch the match, amongst which the fair sex largely predominated; Mrs Anderson and Mrs Thompson kindly presided at the tea table, dispensing unlimited cups of tea to the thirsty cricketers, which were very much appreciated.

Mrs. Hay kindly undertook the arduous duties of scorer, which task was not lightened through the forgetfulness of the umpires in signalling the byes, and their inability to remember that six balls went to the over instead of five.

Appended are the scores:

ROSARIO	
Gordon Brown b H. Foster	7
A. K. Brown b H. Foster	10
H. Dorning b J. L. Bury	0
A. H. Knight b J. L. Bury	3
F. Martin b J. L. Bury	4
H. Middleton b J. L. Bury	2
J. H. Beaumont b C. Hay	58
A. Fielder b C. Hay	5
V. C. Parr b L. Bury	17
A. Lister Kaye c H. Foster b C Hay	1
A. C. Wilcox not out	4
Extras	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>

VENADO TUERTO	
1st inn	2nd inn
J. L. Bury c Martin b. Dorning	3
C. A. Hay b Martin	10
H. C. Foster b Dorning	9
H. R. Miles c and b Dorning	1
R. Foster b Martin	8
C. Hinchcliff c Knight b Dorning	14
C. Graham c L. Kaye b Dorning	2
C. Kennard b Dorning	5
G. F. Thompson c and b Knight	3
H. Miles b Dorning	22
H. Butt not out	1
Extras	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

BANFIELD A.C. v. MR. DUNCAN'S XI.

A most enjoyable game took place at Banfield last Saturday under the above title. The captain of the scratch XI on winning the toss, and not caring about

being in the fashion, elected to bat. Robson and Duncan put on 25 runs for the first wicket; the latter, however, gave several chances. Hooton and Hayward put on 47 for the third, both playing well. Cornish contributed a vigorous 14 not out, and the venture closed for 103.

Banfield made a similar start, viz., 26 runs for the first wicket, but the stand of the innings was when Tupholme joined Prentice, the match being won before the next wicket fell.

Mention should be made of J. E. Williams bowling six wickets for 34 runs; not bad for a lad playing in his second match. The wicket left much to be desired.

Full score and analysis:—

Mr. DUNCAN'S XI.		BANFIELD A.C. XI.	
E. Robson b Evans	11	W. Black b Williams	11
D. Duncan l.b.w. b Prentice	13	T. Brown st Cunningham b Williams	15
P. Hooton c E. Morgan b Dawson	16	J. Prentice b Duncan	38
C. Hayward b Dawson	30	C. H. Lomas b Williams	3
W. J. Williams c Dawson b Prentice	4	W. A. Bond c Luck b Williams	1
J. Luck b Tupholme	6	F. J. Dawson b Williams	4
E. Cunningham c Lomas b Dawson	0	C. R. Tupholme b Duncan	28
E. Bridgeman b Prentice	1	W. Evans run out	9
H. Torre b Prentice	0	E. Morgan c Bridgeman b Duncan	3
W. Cornish not out	14	H. A. Tilley not out	0
P. E. Williams c Dawson b Tilley	2	H. W. King b Williams	0
Extras	6	Extras	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>

Mr. Duncan's XI				Banfield				
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W	
H. Torre	7	2	26	0	J. Prentice	15	0	46
Duncan	6	0	33	3	W. Evans	7	1	9
Williams	6.3	0	34	6	T. Brown	3	0	20
Hayward	3	0	15	0	F. J. Dawson	6	0	11
Cornish	1	0	4	0	C. R. Tupholme	3	0	9
					H. A. Tilley	1.4	0	2

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES SEASON 1900-1901.

Although the weather last Sunday prevented any cricket being played, one or two small changes have been made in the averages, errors having been pointed out to us by kind correspondents. We would again ask our readers to let us know at once if they detect any mistakes in the average list, and thank those who have done so.

Name	BATTING		Total Runs	Highest Score	Average
	No. of Innings	Times Not out			
R. Leys	9	2	573	159	81.85
J. O. Anderson	11	2	540	113	60.00
B. F. R. Bedford	7	2	275	63	55.00
F. E. Jones	9	0	317	169	35.22
C. W. Thompson	7	0	190	80	27.14
E. D. Ayling	10	1	241	58*	26.77
E. L. Rumboll	11	0	277	71	25.18
A. Anderson	7	2	122	25*	24.40
H. A. Cowes	8	0	177	45	22.12
R. E. H. Anderson	10	0	202	76	20.20
A. Macdonald	8	1	140	54*	20.00
B. B. Syer	10	2	154	38	19.25
G. F. Elliot	7	1	112	40*	18.33
G. L. Wilson	6	1	91	28	18.20
C. H. Lomas	8	2	109	34*	18.16
R. A. Brooking	7	0	124	44	17.71
R. L. Halstead	7	2	85	35*	17.00
R. W. Rudd	6	0	100	32	16.66
F. Messervy	9	3	97	39	16.16
E. D. Drabble	9	0	139	50	15.44
P. Hooton	6	0	92	30	15.33
T. M. Greene	8	2	90	21*	15.00
R. E. Hunt	8	1	101	36	14.42
P. L. G. Bridger	9	2	95	34	13.57
G. C. Barnard	9	2	84	33	12.00
A. A. Miller	9	0	101	28	11.22
A. Robinson	10	1	111	32	11.10
D. Leighton	9	2	73	24	10.42
H. B. Anderson	6	1	52	26*	10.40
F. C. Wibberley	8	1	71	21	10.14

\* Signifies not out.

Name	BOWLING				Average
	O.	M.	R.	W.	
A. T. Spens	59.3	19	112	15	7.46
J. H. Williams	59.4	19	131	17	7.70
G. C. Barnard	60	14	132	17	7.76
T. M. Greene	31.5	9	78	10	7.80
A. Macdonald	94.2	30	206	25	8.24
H. B. Elliot	105.3	19	281	34	8.26
W. A. Campbell	34.2	6	87	10	8.70
T. V. M. Knox	117.2	35	331	37	8.94
J. Stuart	35.4	7	102	11	9.27







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SECCION	ESTACIONES	Hasta	Excedie-	Excedien-	
		2 1/2 kilos	do 2 1/2 ks. hasta 5 ks.	do 5 hasta 10 ks.	
		\$m/n.	\$m/n.	\$m/n.	
Urbana	Desde Plaza Constitución hasta San Vicente y Gutierrez .....	0.30	0.40	0.50	
Primera	Desde Plaza Constitución hasta Merlo, Bolivar, Gral. Alvear, Navarro, Azul, Tandil, Balcarce y Mar del Plata, menos las Estaciones de la Sección Urbana .....	0.50	0.70	0.90	
Segunda	Desde Plaza Constitución hasta las demás Estaciones de la Línea.....	0.80	1.20	1.60	
SECCION ENSENADA	Primera	Desde Casa Amarilla hasta Pereyra	0.30	0.40	0.50
	Segunda	Desde Casa Amarilla hasta las demás Estaciones de la Sección Ensenada	0.50	0.70	0.90

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No se recibirán paquetes que contengan dinero, alhajas, efectos de gran valor ó documentos de crédito como tampoco artículos peligrosos ó en mal estado.

A fin de asegurar prontitud en el trasporte y entrega de dichos paquetes, se ruega á los remitentes que escriban en cada paquete la Estación, domicilio y nombre del destinatario con la mayor claridad.

La Empresa procurará efectuar la entrega en los domicilios, pero, en aquellos casos en que no sea esto posible por dirección defectuosa ú otra causa, el paquete quedará en la Estación de destino á disposición del Interesado.

F. HENDERSON, Gerente.

Plaza Constitución, Enero 31, 1900.

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OLIVER R. H. BURY, General Manager.

Buenos Aires. November. 1900.

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**HIS LORDSHIP'S IDEA**

BY L. H. DE VISME SHAW

His lordship took off his pince-nez, and began to polish the glasses with studied care—and his silk pocket handkerchief. Sir Robert, the captain, and I exchanged glances. We knew from past experience that whenever his Lordship's pince-nez became the object of his Lordship's especial attention it invariably meant that some deep train of thought was passing through his Lordship's brain.

It was the fifth hunting and shooting season his Lordship's, Sir Robert, the captain, and I had spent together. We had always located ourselves amid such an environment that when hunting became impossible we had shooting to fall back upon. This particular year we had taken a rough shoot—about four thousand acres altogether—within touch of three different packs of hounds. We occupied a well-furnished house on the property. Before the hunting season opened, we had some excellent lun with the birds; there was not what could be called a heavy head, but still we found quite enough to keep us busy. Then came the hunting. From this time we hunted four days a week and shot on the other two. So we managed to amuse ourselves till the beginning of the third week in November.

When the beginning of the third week in November came, there came with it a spell of the most tantalising weather it is possible for any hunting man to endure. This weather lasted right up to the end of January. You know the kind of weather I mean. When you look out the last thing at night the wind is in the south-west, and it feels almost as mild as July; when you look out the first thing the following morning the wind is in the north-east, it is snowing fast, and the ground is frozen as hard as a brick. It freezes sharp till about five minutes to two, and then the wind suddenly goes round to the south-west again, and it thaws so fast that at about five-and-twenty minutes past three there is not a particle of frost left in the ground. These conditions prevail until you go to bed. When you wake up the next morning, however, things are just the same as they were the previous morning, and last like it again till about five minutes past two. And so on, and so on. Except Sundays, of course. Sunday morning always turns out a perfect hunting morning. But directly you go to bed on Sunday night it begins to freeze again like the very dickens.

Well, this kind of weather set in at the beginning of the third week in November. It had lasted till the second night before Christmas, the night his Lordship was polishing the glasses of his pince-nez. We were sitting round the billiard room fire at the time, just filling up for the night.

At length his Lordship's task was finished. He returned his handkerchief to his pocket, and perched his pince-nez on the bridge of his nose. After a few moments' blinking at the fire, he propounded the following query: "A bit d——d slow, isn't it?"

"D——d slow," said Sir Robert; "pass the syphon."

"Five weeks of it," his Lordship went on, after carrying out Sir Robert's request. "Five d——d weeks! It'll be the same thing to-morrow."

"Of course it will," said the Captain. "The quicksilver's just the same as it was this time last night—six degrees above freezing. There'll be the very devil of a frost in about an hour."

There was another brief period of silence. Then his Lordship spoke again. "I've just been thinking," he said, musingly. "Instead of driving to-morrow, we'll have a shooting sweep—twenty pounds a corner, or ten pounds if you think twenty's a little too thick. It'll be a bit of a variety, anyhow. We'll take the four main roads as dividing the shoot into about equal portions, and we'll draw lots for first, second, and third choice. No one is to go on anyone else's land—if he does, he'll be disqualified and forfeit his stake. The competition will be decided by weight, not by the number of head killed; whoever can show the heaviest bag after dinner to-morrow night will scoop the pool. Each one may shoot everything he can get hold of—any bird and any animal will count in the weighing up. A stoat, for instance, would be worth eight or ten jack snipe in the scales. We leave the house at ten to-morrow morning, and shoot as long as we can see. Each of us may take a man and a dog with him, but only one man and one dog. What do you Johnnies think of the idea? Not a bad one, is it?" And then his Lord-



ship again took off his pince-nez, and began to polish the glasses once more.

The sporting nature of his Lordship's idea appealed to all of us. Sir Robert, the Captain, and I agreed that ten pounds a corner was quite high enough, so it was decided to adopt this as the figure. Then we drew lots for choice of land. The first choice fell to the Captain, the second to myself, and the third to Sir Robert, while his Lordship had to remain contented with the portion of the shoot we left him.

"Very well," said his Lordship, when our three several selections had been made; "I think things are clear all round. We start at ten sharp, and shoot everything we can, and the man who kills the most weight sweeps the board. We'll compare bags after dinner to-morrow, and we'll show them in the same order that the drawing went—the Captain first, Harding second, Sir Robert third, and myself last." Then his Lordship put on his pince-nez, lighted his candle, tipped up his whiskey, said, "Goo' ni', you Johnnies," and made tracks for bed, only knocking against two chairs on his way across the room.

At ten o'clock the next morning, his Lordship, Sir Robert, the Captain, and I wished one another good luck, and started towards our respective portions of the shoot. I was accompanied by a boy—a good, active, long-winded boy of sixteen; a boy who always acted as one of our drivers. He carried luncheon for the two of us and an abundant supply of cartridges—a hundred and fifty of them loaded with No. 8. I had expended a good deal of thought anent the methods I should pursue for the day, for I meant to win thirty pounds if I possibly could. The principal result of my thinking was to arrive at the conclusion that systematically endeavouring to put myself on terms with partridges as wild as hawks would be sheer waste of valuable time, and that I should stand a far better chance of making a decently heavy bag by devoting attention to other things.

The moment I passed through my first gate I had a right and left—an old French partridge and a hen blackbird. There is not sufficient space to give full details of my day's sport, so I must confine myself to a general survey. I began by working all the land likely to yield a hare. By half-past eleven I had bagged no fewer than five hares, as well as about two dozen larks, another partridge (a winged bird I found on a fallow), three more blackbirds, a fieldfare, and a hooded crow.

Next the boy beat out the spinnies as well as he could by himself. My bag here was a hen pheasant, two woodpigeons, two rabbits, a squirrel, four blackbirds, five thrushes, a very small woodcock, a jay and two fieldfares. I drew the line at robins, hedge-sparrows, wrens, and tits, of which I might have killed several. I also allowed a green woodpecker to pass by unscathed.

From that time till nearly dusk I kept continuously on the move, now walking after larks, now beating the thicker hedgerows. There were three lots of farm-buildings on my part of the shoot, which I visited at short intervals. The sparrows swarmed there. At one shot I killed twenty-four of them, as well as two starlings and a chaffinch. The next best shot gave a result of 17 sparrows, a greenfinch, and a starling.

It was quickly growing dusk. Having paid farewell visits to two of the sets of farm buildings, I hurried on to the third, hoping I might find a dissipated sparrow or two still out of bed. I peeped round the corner of the yard. I saw no sparrows, but I saw the farmer. He had just got back from market. He came up and began to chat. I had given up all idea of further shooting.

"I hear you've been making a pretty mixed bag to-day, sir," the farmer said.

"Yes," I answered; "we've been having a shooting competition."

I went on to tell him about the terms of the competition. He seemed to be considerably amused. At last he said:

"Wouldn't fowls count?"

Of course they would count! The brilliancy of the idea struck me forcibly; I had never thought about fowls.

"You can have all I've got at three shillings a head, and welcome," the farmer went on. "There's twelve late pullets and a cockerel. They're good birds, sir; fit for the table any time."

I did not hesitate. "Bundle them out!" I said. The farmer bundled them out. I murdered them one by one at short ranges. The boy put them into a borrowed sack. Then I bargained for the farmer's five ducks. I shot them as they swam on the pond in the dusk; the dog brought them to land, the boy stowed them away on top of the

fowls. Then I paid the farmer, and the boy and I tramped away towards home. I knew there were no more ducks or chickens on my part of the shoot. If there had been, I should have certainly gone on and bought them and shot them, dark as it was.

One thing troubled me a great deal. Would any of the others have thought about shooting fowls and ducks? There were several hundred fowls kept on the part of the shoot chosen by the Captain, and also a fair number on Sir Robert's piece, though none that I could call to mind on his Lordship's. If either Sir Robert or the Captain had thought of running up his bag in this manner I should be nowhere.

When we reached home, the boy and I, both heavily weighted, carried my collective bag to the harness room. I locked the door and pocketed the key. Then a warm bath and a change of rig. Next the whiling away of half an hour by the billiard-room fire, skimming through the papers. And then the sound of the dinner gong. I made my way to the dining room. His Lordship, Sir Robert, and the Captain were already there—I had seen nothing of them since the morning.

That was a very quiet and serious dinner. We talked about perpetual pensions mostly, and about female suffrage for the rest of the time. Never once was the subject of shooting mentioned. When dessert was over, his Lordship took off his pince-nez, and began to polish the glasses. The polishing took some little time. At last he once more placed the pince-nez on his nose. Then he said, absently: "Oh, ah, yes, by-the-bye; I was almost forgetting—we've got to show what we've shot, haven't we?" The Captain was to show first, if I remember rightly."

The Captain said this was quite correct. He left the room. Soon he returned, carrying a hare in one hand and two game bags in the other. I drew a sigh of relief. "He," I said to myself, "did not think of fowls and ducks."

"Lay the things in a row against the wainscot," said his Lordship. This the Captain did. His bag made a goodly display. Besides the hare, there were sixty-two larks, sixteen sparrows, a moorhen, a leash of cock pheasants, fourteen fieldfares, three woodpigeons, a jack snipe, two and a half brace of partridges, a kestrel, four blackbirds, six thrushes, two robins, nine starlings, a rook, two hooded crows, a blue tit, three hedge sparrows, two rabbits, a wren, and—

But before exposing this, he picked up the game bag and came back to the table. He said: "All birds and all animals count, don't they?"

"Oh, yes," said Sir Robert and I, in unison.

Then the Captain held it up by the tail.

"Whose is it?" I asked.

"It's mine now," said the Captain, with just a ring of pride in his voice, and he laid it down at the end of his row.

"Of course," said His Lordship, "any animal must count, according to our agreement, but I feel compelled to say that at the time I proposed the terms of the competition I certainly never thought any one would go so far as to bring in a cat. I could have shot several myself. Your turn next, Harding."

I rang the bell. John appeared. I gave him the key of the harness-room, and told him to bring in all the things I had put in the further right-hand corner. He brought them in. I watched the Captain. His jaw fell somewhat. He saw at once that I had beaten him hands down.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed, when I turned out the contents of the sack, "if I'd only thought about chickens, I might have bought five hundred!"

"Stick the things down next to the Captain's row," said his Lordship.

I put them down in a row: Five ducks, thirteen fowls, a brace of partridges, eleven blackbirds, a chaffinch, five hares, thirty-nine larks, seven thrushes, three fieldfares, a hooded crow, a hen pheasant, two woodpigeons, two rabbits, a woodcock, a squirrel, eight starlings, a jay, a hundred and nineteen sparrows, and a greenfinch.

"H'm," his Lordship said, "You walk round the Captain, that's very certain. You must have had a rattling good day altogether. You're next, Sir Robert."

Sir Robert rang the bell. Again John appeared. "Go," Sir Robert said, "to the greenhouse, and bring in everything you think ought not to be there."

Soon afterwards John staggered into the room with a sack on his back. A single glance told me I was beaten.

"It's chickens too!" I exclaimed.



"Yes," said Sir Robert, "chickens and so on. Bring in the other sack, John."

The other sack, heavier than the first one, was soon on the scene. Then Sir Robert rose from the table and began to lay out his victims in a row. His bag consisted of 186 head, viz., one partridge, thirteen geese, 142 fowls, a woodpigeon, a stoat, and twenty-eight tame pigeons.

For a minute or two after Sir Robert had finished laying out his row we all stared at the array in silence. Many thoughts passed through my mind during this time. My reverie was broken by his Lordship's voice: "Well, I suppose I may as well go and see about my little lot."

His Lordship left the room. When he returned he was carrying a game bag. He took therefrom three and a half brace of partridges, and laid them in a row next to Sir Robert's geese. Then he resumed his seat at the table.

"I win, then," said Sir Robert, filling his glass with sherry.

"Hark!" said his Lordship.

We listened; we heard the sound of wheels on the gravel outside. A conveyance of some sort drew up at the front door. There came a ring at the bell. Soon afterwards John appeared at the door. "James Pinchen wants to see you, my Lord," he said.

"Tell him to bring it in here," said his Lordship, who had begun to polish the glasses of his pince-nez once again.

In a few seconds John re-entered the room with the words, "He says he doesn't quite understand you, my Lord."

His Lordship sighed; "Perhaps he's bashful," he said. "Would you Johnnie's mind coming outside—it'll save the man the trouble of bringing the thing in?"

We followed his Lordship. There, on a trolley, a blood-stained wound in the site of the jugular, lay a dead horse—a cart-horse; a huge, gaunt brute of seventeen hands or more. The hollows above its glassy eyes told of patriarchal age.

"To tell the truth," said his Lordship, when we went back to the dining-room table, "it was that horse that first gave me the idea. I bought him for thirty shillings yesterday on spec. I knew I should be pretty safe unless one of you weighed in with two horses. I shot him on my own land all right—I had him taken up there this morning. If any one cares to toss me double or quits, I'm on."

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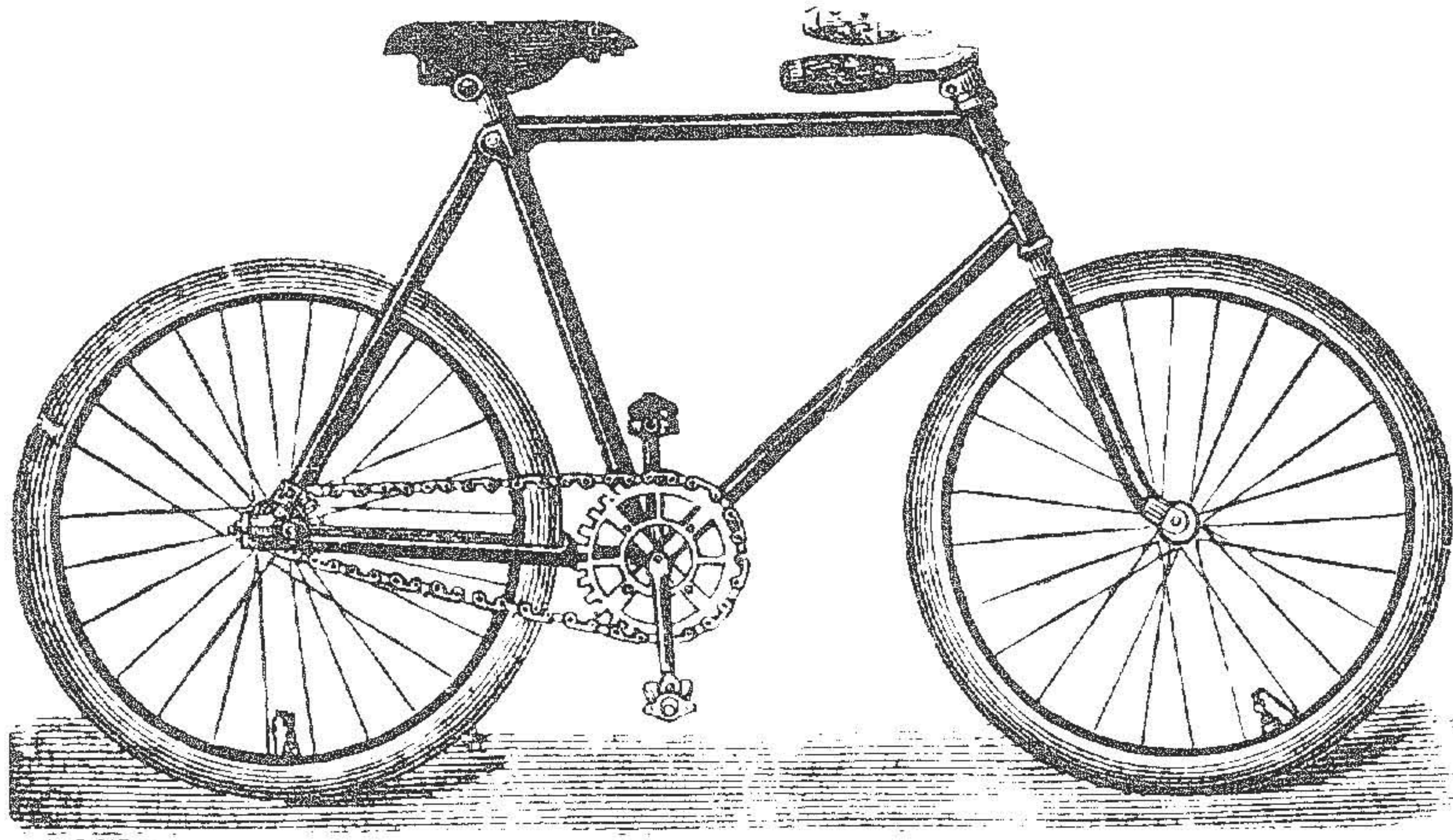
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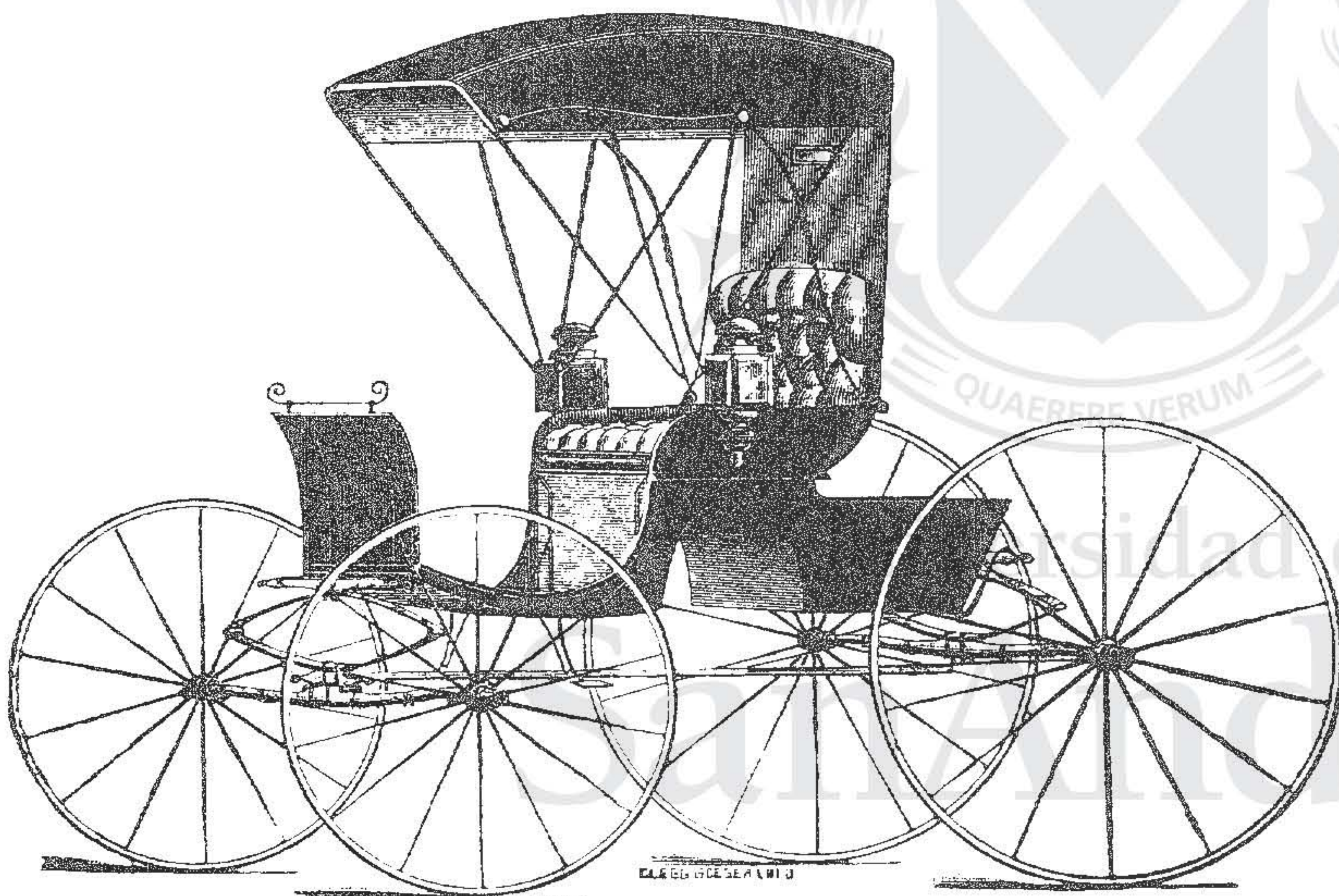
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