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THE

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

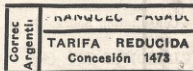
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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1942



Harrods' Sale
NOW ON

This issue contains:

Momentous Conference p. 12

In Memoriam p. 10

Churchman And Patriot p. 23

Harrods' Sale
NOW ON

MEMBERS of the Kelly clan, who are legion in the land, will read with interest of the exploits of their great kinsman, Colin P. Kelly, who sank the Haruna off Manila. The story is on page 13.

IN the course of this year, the Ministry of Public Works proposes to spend the tidy sum of 285 million pesos. The times call for economy rather than lavish expenditure, but we consider that money spent on public works is money well spent, so long as the works themselves are not chosen from a purely ornamental point of view. It is not wise, in time of crisis, to erect huge Government offices, to throw down serviceable, if antiquated, public buildings, in order to replace them with expensive stream-lined creations.

The best type of public work in which a government may invest money is the so-called social utility kind. Waterways, sanitary systems, toll roads and other works, for which a rate is charged on the users, are of this sort. They pay for themselves in a term of years and then become a positive asset to the community purse.

THREE things, Napoleon is supposed to have laid down, are necessary in order to wage a successful war: money; more money; still more money.

The Napoleonic Maxim (if it really is Napoleon's) has been taken to heart in the United States, where President Roosevelt announced last week a war Budget of fifty-six thousand million dollars.

This colossal figure far outranges any known expenditure in the history of the world. Every cent of it will come out of the pockets of the American people, for the Government of the United States has no money of its own.

The will to victory of the American people is evident from the fact that the huge Budget figures were accepted without demur or complaint. They will pay to win.

OUR state-owned Merchant Navy is admittedly a war measure, but it is already rendering invaluable services to the nations, and as the pressure of the conflict increases, may well fulfill an essential role. The more ships we can purchase, the better we will be able to weather the storm.

How far our Merchant Navy will prove a success when peace finally comes, is another question. In the business of merchant shipping, a vessel must fetch as well as carry if it is to pay its way and it may well be doubted whether Argentine ships will be able to compete in foreign ports with the great maritime traders who are now temporarily out of business, but will certainly do their utmost to recover it when the time comes. But meanwhile, our merchant ships will keep Argentine trade alive, and that is the chief need of the country during these bad times.

IN the course of six years the population of Argentina has increased by nine per cent, while industrial labourers have grown by forty-three per cent during the same period.

Argentina is rapidly turning into an industrial country; the war will hasten the process enormously.

Industrialization is not an unmixed blessing. Unless it is checked and balanced by wise social laws it may result in the formation of a land-less proletariat, utterly dependent for their subsistence on the vagaries of international trading. Our industrial development must be rational.

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Looking Back

Looking back... I see the river wend slowly through the plain,
I hear the cuckoo calling out his echoing refrain;
I hear the blackbird's greeting to the first grey light of morn;
I see the poppies waving red among the ears of corn.

'Tis there, within the river's span, I dreamed my childish dreams,
In days of happy innocence I planned my youthful schemes;
And there, upon the mossy bank, at sunset would I kneel
To watch the golden river trout glide softly through the Deel.

The scent of hay at eventide is with me even yet,
As through the City streets I walk o'er glistening pavements wet.
I'm thinking now of other times that through my menfy flow.
Pleasure days and working days and days of victory's glow:

I stand upon the hurling field with others, tried and strong,
Alert, aloof and ready as we face the crowded throng—
The voices of my countrymen ring out in fierce appeal;
But quiet are those voices now, and quiet flows the Deel.

Looking back... I see the crowds that round the touch-line pressed;
I hear the whistle's shrill command, I feel the old-time zest.
I still can hear that ready cheer and Limerick's deafening cry
As from that hard-fought battle we were carried shoulder-high.

Looking back... at victory's banquets in crowded rooms smoke-filled;
The kindly word, the happy toast, each pleasure that we willed:
My heart was brave with conquest, my head was gay with wine,
And when we sang old Eire's songs no voice was strong as mine.

Those days have gone, but other days have come to take their place,
For I have left the sporting field to run life's own hard race.
And victory, too, has come to me through fortune's wayward will;
I've turned the wheel, through woe and weal, within the grinding mill.

But oft in dusty City streets or dreary office chair
I think upon the scented hay, the curlew calling there;
The cornrake in the meadow, the shades of night that steal
Upon the old grey homestead by the mossy banks of Deel.

Irish News

FIREWOOD PRICES.—

Maximum retail prices for firewood have been fixed by the Minister for Supplies, under an order officially announced.

For wood blocks of not more than ten inches in length or diameter, the prices to consumers are:—

Dublin Co. Borough and Dun Laoghaire, 60s. a ton delivered;
Cork and Limerick Co. Boroughs, 50s.;

Rest of State, 40s.

For other firewood, the price is fixed at 4s. a ton less. Complaints of overcharging are to be made to the Department of Supplies.

PAPER FROM STRAW.—

Between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of straw at £2 per ton, baled and delivered at the mill, is to be bought direct from farmers by Clondalkin Paper Mills, Ltd. for paper making. Owing to the difficulty of getting paper pulp from abroad new machinery is to be installed for the manufacture of paper from waste, and from a mixture of straw and ragging pulp.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, chairman of the company, stated that it was hoped the new machinery would be in operation in a few months. Using these two processes the mills would be working at full capacity for an indefinite period.

Mr. P. Belton, T.D., who negotiated on behalf of the farmers, stated that he considered the price and conditions very favorable.

He has arranged for a meeting of farmers in the Ormond Hotel to explain the position to them,

SHORTAGE OF CARTRIDGES.—

Supplies of cartridges, which began to run short some months ago, are virtually unobtainable today. A Dublin manufacturer said that the components have to be imported, the cartridges being filled there. While there are fair supplies of cases, primers and wads, the shot is not procurable.

As a consequence of the shortage, there has been very little game shooting since the season opened on August 12. This, however, will help the preservation of game, which had become depleted in recent years. The serious aspect of the situation is that farmers are hampered in dealing with crop pests.

The manufacturer said that between 200,000 and 250,000 .22 cartridges, despatched from America to the country are at present at Liverpool.

LIMERICK GAS WORKS HIT.—

The position of Limerick gas concern was very acute, owing to the coal shortage, and they were depending on the Department of Supplies, said the Mayor, Mr. D. O. O'Malley, at Limerick Corporation.

The City Manager said there was no immediate likelihood of getting coal. Coal being used now was lent by Cork gasworks. The Minister could not get coal, and the only thing they could do was to reduce pressure.

The Minister regretted he could not alter his decision that he could not provide preferential treatment for any one firm in procuring coal supplies, stated a letter from the Department of Supplies read at Cork Harbor Board.

GAS RATIONED IN TIPPERARY.—

Gas rationing came into force in Cork recently, while Clonmel introduced it soon after. Shortage of coal is the reason in both cases.

Cork's gas supplies—for all consumers, domestic and industrial—was restricted to the following hours:—
Sundays—8 a.m. to 10; noon to 2 p.m., and 6 to 9.30.
Weekdays—7.30 to 2 and 6 to 9.

An official of the Cork Gas Co. stated that the ration system was only experimental and would be altered to convenience customers.

Clonmel rationed its gas by cutting off the supply between 9.30 a.m. and two o'clock.

At a conference, between Corporation officials and representatives of firms affected, the Mayor, John Condon, president, a boot factory official stated that his firm was making arrangements for a substitute for the gas supply.

They hope to have the adjustments made very soon. In the meantime, they would try and work in the extra hours in the evenings if the adjustments were not made before rationing came into operation.

People solely dependent on gas for cooking were warned to make provision for an alternative means of cooking.

District Justice MacEachach, granting a dance licence at An Uaimh, said he intended to reduce all dance hours to save lighting.

An official of the Alliance and Dublin Gas Consumers' Company said that so far there were no plans for rationing gas in Dublin.

PEACE AGENT IF NECESSARY.—

While world statesmen, their stooges and the screwballs of internationalism are hysterically screaming about adjusting the affairs of the universe. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, as the Christian leader of a free people, announced his willingness to act as a peace intermediary if the opportunity appeared. This move, coming from such an eminent source stunned the war mongers whose greedy outlook is centered on post-war profits.

He spoke in answer to a question in Parliament but he did not reply directly to another question whether Eire had been approached by the belligerents for peace negotiations or had discussed the question with the Vatican or other neutrals.



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SALE OF SURPLUS TURF.—

Cork County Council, which has spent £43,099 on turf production during the season, instructed its surveyors to make available for sale all surplus supplies—stated to total 21,000 tons.

A surplus of 3,500 tons was reported to the Cavan Co. Council, which has expended £12,270 on production.

FIRM SHORT OF SUGAR.—

Complaining that he could not get sufficient sugar to supply his customers, the managing director of a Dublin retail tea firm said that it would take six tons of sugar per week to cover his customers' needs, but he was being allowed only two cwt.

He explained that under the Rationing Order, a wholesaler can supply sugar only to a retail firm which was selling sugar for the whole of 1940, unless authorised to do so by the Minister. His firm had been in being for the past eight months and had 13,000 tea consumers on their books. They would now have to refuse customers sugar.

ANCIENT FIND IN BOG.—

While bathing in the Suck, where it runs through the monastery grounds, at Donamon, County Roscommon, two of the Brothers of the Divine Word saw a peculiar object beneath the water. One of them dived and found some pieces of crockery in what appeared to be a box.

The Brothers brought horses, ropes and chains from the village. One of them dived again, fastened the chains to the object beneath the water, and had it pulled out by the horses.

It was an ancient boat about 12 feet long, of unique design, and contained delph, crockery and a candlestick.

MORE ELECTRIC CURRENT.—

E.S.B. engineers have just finished a survey of the Liffey at the famous Salmon Leap, Leixlip, Dublin, where there is a fall of about 60 feet. Rough sketches of a project for taking power from the river have been made.

This scheme is estimated to produce about 15,000,000 units of electricity annually.

Borings have been in progress for some time on the River Erne, where the fall is roughly 140 feet, and survey has been made.

Preliminary investigations have been made of the Rivers Lee (fall, 100 feet), Boyne (fall, 80 feet), and Barrow (fall, 50 feet).

Smaller schemes investigated include one in Co. Donegal, and three in Kerry—near Killarney (fall, 600 feet), Waterville (fall, 150 feet) and Caragh Lake fall, 60 feet).

It is hoped to make detailed survey of these projects.

FOOD FROM PLOTS.—

Thirty thousand plottolders produced more than £300,000 worth of food in the Twenty-Six Counties last year, and of this, unemployed plot-holders, numbering 21,595, were responsible for producing about £200,000 worth.

Even better results from the allotment scheme are anticipated this year. In a recent circular issued by the Departments of Local Government and Agriculture, local authorities have been urged to provide plots for all appli-

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cants. Where they have difficulty in obtaining land, they are encouraged to acquire it by compulsion.

Manures, seeds, and spraying materials will be available even if the number of allotment holders increase substantially. Many associations of plottolders have taken time by the forelock and made arrangements for a supply of farmyard manure for these members. In numerous areas, leaves leaf-mould deposits, and road scrapings are being collected by plottolders' families for fertilising purposes.

These will supplement the restricted supplies of manures, which, with seeds, will be supplied free to unemployed plottolders.

The scheme is being tackled in a big way by Dublin Corporation this year.

With the approval of the Govern-

ment, the city manager has set up a separate allotments department for the purpose of ensuring that all plots in existing areas will be allotted as early as possible for 1942 and to ascertain the total demand.

The success of the scheme in Dublin is best illustrated by the fact that there were 6,800 corporation plots cultivated this year compared with 2,787 during 1914-1918 world war.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

SALE OF ARGENTINE WOOL.—

The Ministry of Agriculture has informed that the sale of Argentine wool during the month of December amounted to 17,120,310 kilos, for a total of \$24,863,986, or an average of \$14.52 per 10 kilos. The sales of the previous month were 8,277,477 kilos, for \$11,498,852, or \$13.89 per 10 kilos. During December of 1940, 10,403,710 kilos were sold at an average of \$4.82 per 10 kilos.

* * *

GOOD NEWS FOR LA RIOJA—

The wolfram mines in the province of La Rioja will soon be exploited by a company which will invest five million pesos in the undertaking. The news has been joyfully received by the people there as it will be a means of providing work for quite a number of local labourers. The whole output of the product, or at least what is not needed for home consumption, will be purchased by the U.S.A.

* * *

FALSIFIED BANK NOTES.—

Bank managers in Mar del Plata have discovered a number of ten and one hundred falsified bank notes which

have been circulated there. Were it not for a slight imperfection of the republican figure and the quality of the paper, the imitation is perfect. The culprits initiated their activities in the Casino and later ventured with success among the business houses. The 10 peso notes belong to Serie D and bear the numbers 57,033,077, 23,630,475, 23,703,594 and 01,087,037. These of the 100 peso notes are of the same series with numbers 5,390,476, 5,670,439, 5,790,634 and 5,960,347.

* * *

PRECAUTIONS AT THE SEASIDE.—

The Mar del Plata authorities have forbidden conductors of vehicles to use their motor horns between the hours of 22 and 7. At street crossings all cars must be slowed down and warning given of their approach by the flashing of their headlights. Fast driving and open escape valves are strictly forbidden, and the culprits will be punished with a fine of \$20 or four days arrest.

* * *

PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED.—

News has reached London from Buenos Aires to the effect that the petroleum wells, refineries and oleoducts, in that

part of the island pertaining to Britain, have been destroyed, in accordance with pre-established military plans before the Japanese obtained a landing there. Rumours that the Japanese are obtaining petroleum from there have been denied, as such is impossible until new perforations and refineries are made.

* * *

POLAND NEEDS FOOD.—

Nearly a quarter of a million people on soup lines in the city of Warsaw alone," says a cable message received by the Commission for Polish Relief, from the Commission's representative in Poland, W. C. McDonald.

McDonald, a famine relief expert, reports that at present 91,000 children and 148,000 adults are served by soup kitchens daily with a soup ration of 360 calories. "Those who have cards in Warsaw, and are able to pay for rations, receive 7.8 ounces of bread per diem, 0.3 ounces of butter and fats, 0.35 ounces of meat, 0.5 ounces of sugar, 0.3 ounces of flour," he adds.

"This ration provides about 700 calories a day," said Maurice Pate Vice President of the Commission, "and can be augmented only by purchase of supplementary items on the 'free' food market. Prices of food on the 'free' market have risen anywhere from four to 10 times the pre-war level. But wages have been frozen at their pre-war level; hence the struggle to maintain life has become tragic. This may be comprehended when one realizes that 2,000 calories per day is a minimum human standard.

"With Poland completely cut off from the rest of the world, a great dislocation in industry and commerce has thrown hundreds of thousands of her people out of normal occupations. In addition, thousands of Poles have been obliged to move from Western Poland into Central Poland, following a policy of Germanization of the western area. These refugees have wound up in the cities of Central Poland, so that today the population of Warsaw is swollen by 400,000 from its pre-war 1,200,000. People are forced to live congestedly, because a portion of Warsaw was destroyed by bombardment in 1939.

* * *

MAR DEL PLATA CROWDED.—

Since the opening of the Mar del Plata season, the weather has proved most favourable to holiday-makers. Hotels and other residences which were enlarged during the year are crowded to capacity, so that now those who intend passing a term there will be obliged to book far ahead.

* * *

SOUTHERN TERRITORY CLEAN.—

According to information received from the American experts, who went on a tour of inspection to Tierra del Fuego to ascertain if it were free from foot and mouth disease, that part of the country has not been touched by the infirmity. The island territory carries close on one million head of sheep, and now, that the Americans have convinced themselves that the animals are clean, they will probably raise the ban against Argentine mutton and import 300,000 head per year.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ON WRITERS.—

In a recent broadcast Mrs. Roosevelt criticized writers and others who visit Latin America and afterwards resort to writing impressions that are not the fruit of observation. Sometimes such people are only a few days or a few hours in the country they attempt to write about, and the result is that they convey distorted ideas to their readers or listeners.

* * *

WHEN WE EAT WATER.—

Probably nine out of ten people would say that they drink plenty of water, but to eat it, why, such a thing is impossible! Yet we do eat water, and plenty of it. It is a curious fact that water exists in nearly everything we eat, even in dry-looking stuff like rice and oatmeal.

One would expect the moisture content of these to be non-existent, yet it is there right enough—to the tune of about 14 per cent. Even if we ate these foods in the so-called dry state (which fortunately we don't have to), we should absorb 14 lbs. or roughly 1½ gallons of water with every 100 lb. eaten. When we consider that some form of liquid is added to make these foods palatable, it is easily seen that this amount is increased about ten to fifteen times—nearly all water. Carrots, which have recently been pushed into the limelight, contain the amazing amount of about 90 per cent water, and potatoes are not far short of this figure. For every hundred weight you buy you pay for 84 lbs. of water, and when the potato skins and accompanying soil are taken into consideration you can't get much solid food for your money.

We all like to grow our own vegetables because they contain essential vitamins and natural salts, but few people realise the tremendous amount of water these contain and which is, of course, absorbed when they are being eaten.

The humble cabbage is 93 per cent water, beet root 83 per cent, while cucumbers, as might be expected from their watery appearance, are about 96 per cent water. Every time we eat a lb. of meat we eat at least half a lb., or roughly half a pint, of water at the same time. This quantity in-

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creases if the meat is from a young animal and jumps up to 75 per cent if fowl is on the menu. The natural element of fish being water, their water content is proportionately high. In some cases this reaches nearly 85 p.c. Soles rejoice in this figure, while the larderly salmon contents himself with being about 75 per cent, or three parts water.

In view of the tremendous amount of water we "eat" apart from the quantity we drink, it is not surprising that our own water content is pretty high. Various experiments have proved this to be in the region of 72 per cent.

* * *

FOUR MERCHANT SHIPS SAIL—

Last Saturday four units of the mercantile fleet left the port of Buenos Aires for North America. El "Rio Teuco" and "Rio Bermejo" took a cargo of cereals and other products to New York and will return with coal, the "Rio Atuel" sailed for San Antonio and Valparaiso, from whence she will continue to the northern republic, and the "Rio de la Plata", suitably prepared for passenger transport, departed for New Orleans with 40 passengers and general cargo.

* * *

PRISONERS IN LYBIA—

The British forces in Lybia have taken over 20,000 prisoners and have sent them to concentration camps in the Delta zone. Among them are 5,500 Germans and 200 officers. The Italians numbered 14,700 and 700 officers. According to information from military sources other groups will be sent along at an early date.

* * *

THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL—

Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, has always ranked as one of Europe's most beautiful cities, says the Press Association.

The city has lived through centuries. A thousand years ago it was the centre of the world trade for Eastern Europe.

Kiev reached the height of its old glories as the capital of the vast old Ukrainian State in the time of Vladimir Yaroslav.

In the 13th century the Tartars captured and ravaged the city so completely that it did not recover until a hundred years later, in the reign of the Lithuanian King Vitovte.

Kiev's earliest history is said to go back to the fifth century A.D. The present city was begun by Peter the Great in 1706.

Its modern importance lies in its position—as a railway junction and trading centre. It is one of the Soviet's most important cultural and economic centres of the Ukraine, the home of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the vast Ukrainian National Library, with nearly three million books.

The population is just over half a million.

One of the main German drives at the outset of the assault on Russia was aimed at Kiev and the invading forces reached the outskirts in the middle of July.

The Germans claimed as far back as July 16 that the Kiev defences had been annihilated.

Monster 150 ton tanks joined the

Panzer units in the tremendous battle, but the Red Army fought stubbornly day in, day out week by week.

Mechanised units which reached the suburbs were violently thrown back and the German infantry were for a considerable time kept back at distances from 80 to 200 miles.

* * *

PROSPECTING FOR LIQUID GOLD—

Cordoba is at present being subjected to a rigorous search by technical experts of the Y. P. F., who are hopeful of striking oil. The province, it is said, has rich deposits of minerals, but so far no petroleum has been discovered, though many are of opinion that it exists in the neighbourhood of Rio Primero.

* * *

REVIEWING TEA CONDITIONS—

The International Tea Committee announce that they have recently reviewed the existing position in the Eastern markets, says the Press Association.

They consider that "the present policy of buyers for the markets outside the United Kingdom, which appears to aim at the rapid accumulation of reserve stocks has driven prices to extravagant levels."

In order to relieve the situation they have, therefore, decided to increase the quota for the current period of regulation from 90 per cent to 95 per cent.

* * *

IT HAS A HISTORY—

Schluselburg is on the River Neva where it issues from Lake Ladoga, 25 miles east of Leningrad.

Its famous prison fortress stands on a small island in the river.

It was here that the dethroned Tsar Ivan (1740-1764) was slain by his jailers during an attempted rescue after 18 years in that prison and five in others.

Here also Lenin's brother was hanged.

* * *

NAZI LOSSES IN RUSSIA—

The Russian campaign has cost Germany dearly. After reaching the gates of Moscow her forces are now in full retreat leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded. If Russian statistics can be credited Germany has already lost more than a million soldiers and officers in the vain attempt, and before the present vast offensive, directed by Marshal Timoshenko, draws to a close, the Nazi leaders will discover, to their grief, that their retreat will be more disastrous than that of Napoleon.

* * *

COAL MINE IN LA RIOJA—

A new source of national wealth has been discovered in the department of Chilecito, in the province of La Rioja. As a group of industrialists, from Cordoba, were exploring the territory, they came across a coal mine at a depth of 12 metres. The mine is 30 metres wide and 2,500 metres long. On being analysed the mineral is said to be equal to the best class of imported coal.

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Action Of The Industrial Emanations On Crops.

(By Rev. Ignacio Puig, S.J., Director of San Miguel Observatory.)

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

MODERN industry, particularly the chemical industry, brings with it a considerable production of smoke and vapours, caused by the combustible employed, as also by the very products in the industries. Every installation of this nature is regarded with certain suspicion by agriculturists of near-by farms and very often they lodge protests and claims, which in the majority of cases are highly justified. No doubt readers of the *Southern Cross* would like to know what experience and investigation are able to demonstrate us in this matter.

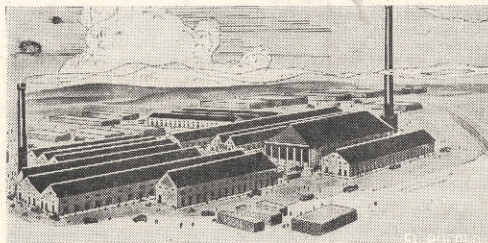
The Acids.

The most common and prejudicial of all the gaseous emanations are the acids. Their effects have been studied by a multitude of authors, amongst the outstanding being Haselhoff, Hanselever, Lindén, Morren, Stoeckhardt, Schreöler, Freytag, Reuss and Sorner. The sulphuric acid, which results

The corrosive action of hydrochloric acid and particularly of chloride is much less powerful than that of sulphuric acid, as has been shown by certain experiments of Guerin and Lormand. These investigators maintained several plants in an atmosphere from 1 to 2,000 of chloride for two hours; the aforementioned plants lost their leaves, but within a certain period they recuperated their vegetation as soon as new leaves appeared.

Other Effects.

The industrial emanations have other indirect pernicious effects, which though by no means unknown, are on occasions really terrible. For example: the leaves of the trees in woods impregnated with acid substances on falling to earth create acid fumes. Wieler has observed that in the proximity of factories with sulphuric emanations, it is common to find even to the depth of 30 centimetres, sulphuric acid, which has been brought



Chemical industries send forth large quantities of smoke and gases.

from the combustion of the pyri-ous coal, when once placed in contact with the tender and watery fabrics of the plants - dehydrates them and they take on a dark colour. This same acid causes still greater damage, when on oxidising through prolonged contact with the humid air, it becomes sulphuric acid.

There is something more; the acids act not only on the external parts of the vegetable matter, but in the central parts of the fabrics, penetrating their internal parts, thanks to the respiratory function of the plant. The least dangerous effect consists in disturbing the assimilation of the plant, but frequently there is added the corrosive action of the acids, incomparably more harmful. The spruce is one of the trees most sensitive to acids, especially after 40 years of age, very rapidly succumbing. The pine, in its youth as in its advanced age, resists very firmly the destructive action of sulphuric acid.

to said depths by the action of the rain.

Such acidity of the soil cannot but directly injure the roots and beget the formation of other harmful products for the growing organs of the plants, with the consequent alteration of the chemical nature of the soil, at least, in the top layers. All this upsets, without the slightest doubt, the biological phenomena on which depend the solubility and absorption of the nutrition by the plants. Hence, Chroeter and Reuss conclude that the fumes from the factories produce real poisoning of the earth.

Injurious Emanations.

Moreover the acid emanations are lamentable for other reasons. For example, the acids, especially sulphuric, neutralize the mineral bases, extracting the lime from the soil, which remains dispossessed of the important biochemical function of calcium carbonate. Thus as an

example, the solubility of organic nitrogen cannot take place except in the presence of a base; the humid acids, unless saturated, offer no resistance to the acidity of the soil with the consequent vegetative perturbations.

Certain authors, such as Delacroix, Huesdorff and Sorauer, do not display the same pessimism regarding the damage caused to the soil by the acidic emanations. But against these moderated appreciations there stands the experience of Reuss, which is extremely significant. This investigator planted trees in soil which had been taken from a district subject to the effects of the gases, but transplanted to another region, free from said effects, the following was the result with regard to the mortality of the plants from one to three years of age:—Ash, 100 per cent; holly-tree, 92 per cent; pine 8 per cent; oak, none.

Curing The Evil.

Up to the present we have occupied ourselves with evils deriving from the destructive action of the industrial emanations on cultivation, but as nobody is satisfied with the stoical recognition of evil but rather search for some palliative of same, let us now endeavour to point out the means that can be employed to alleviate or eradicate totally, if that were possible, the pernicious effects of the industrial fumes and gases.

The first natural solution which would occur to anybody, but certainly the most radical, consists in not erecting factories that emanate prejudicial products in districts under cultivation; to others the idea has occurred to limit factories of this nature to winter work alone, when the evil is reduced to its lowest possible point; others have proposed that the owners of such factories should be obliged to purchase the land adjoining their factories, exploit them personally or rent them on special terms; the last mentioned solution, in the event of being imposed, would create in the majority of cases enormous difficulties, as without taking into consideration the fact that the danger zone might extend to various kilometres, there will always be found proprietors, who, for material or moral reasons, do not wish and cannot give away their patrimony.

Collaboration.

At the same time, as it treats of conciliating the legitimate interests of the industrialists with those of the agriculturists, the latter are entitled to claim damages for the harm caused. But in practice seldom a conclusion is reached of any benefit for the agriculturist, for the simple reason that the latter is wont to withdraw from all questions involving expert information, chemical investigations, long and laborious analysis.

In Estiria (Germany) a project was discussed to prevent the damage and pay a fair indemnity to the agriculturists harmed by said emanations; but the amount of difficulties that were accumulating was so great that the project was dropped. Stoklasa pointed out that education would be more advantageous than law in the following words:—"The industrialists must arrive at the conclusion that their interest is to be found in collaborating with the authorities in their fight against the fumes and emanations."

Various Efforts.

Two agreements of local administrations are known with reference to the fumes produced by the fuel from the homes of city dwellers. One of them came from the Prefect of Police in Paris, under late August 21st, 1928, which runs as follows:—"It is prohibited to produce in industrial, commercial or administrative establishments smoke, soot or dust, whatever the oxide or corrosive gas, susceptible with repeated emanations of contaminating the atmosphere and contravening the rules of hygiene and public health."

The Lord Mayor of Lille (France) under date Sept. 15th, 1928, decreed:—

"Art. 1°. Within the period of six months, starting from the publication of this decree, it will remain prohibited to produce black smoke, of a heavy nature and over a prolonged period. Art. 2°. Every industrial chimney or central heating must not emit coloured smoke more than five minutes every hour."

Other efforts, less radical, have been tried out. One of them was the construction of chimneys of great height and supply them with certain material for shooting the smoke as far in the heavens as possible in order that they might be taken away by the winds. It was also proposed to place on the top of the chimneys certain installations that would serve to mix the smoke with the atmosphere in such a way that the gas thus diluted would prove less harmful.

Finally another solution was to install in the various industrial establishments cleansers of smoke and gases, which with evident efficiency are carrying on in certain establishments. But with regard to these cleansers, it should be observed that they are solely effective when acting with hard substances such as coal, and liquids of a certain density such as "alquitran." This cleansing is generally based on an electric process, which has certainly given excellent results in cases such as those mentioned.

Similar captivators of dust are applied to the cement industry and carbonate of calcium, but solely where the recuperation presents economic advantages for the industrialisation, such as in the case of

cement, coal, precious and semi-precious metals, etc., but extending these captivators to other industries without said advantages would terminate in economic ruin.

Neutralising The Acids.

The acid or toxic gases can be retained, in part at least, by dissolution, decomposition, combination or neutralization, etc., but this implies expenses and complications in the installations, which is difficult for the majority of the factories to face.

Precautions.

Up till now the proposed solutions solely apply to industrialists, but it would be well before finishing, that we should point out some of the defensive measures that agriculturists can adopt against these harmful gases. Primarily we

must say that the methods that can be applied are few, after pointing out the futility of demands for indemnization. It can be said that the only defence is to be found in the erection of thick hedges, formed by high trees of thick foliage. Against the disappearance of lime from the soil, there is only one remedy to be found and it is the constant use of lime as a manure. This passing enumeration of the damage which these emanations cause to the plantations and of the principal remedies for same or for their reduction, we would be glad if they would serve as a warning to the great industrialists, too often unconcerned regarding the harm caused to the agriculturists, who are their neighbours.

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From "The Southern Cross" of Fifty Years Ago.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1892

DEATHS.

On the 28th of December, at Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever, after an illness of 13 days, Mr. John Howland, aged 34 years, native of Dublin, Ireland, second engineer of the steamer "Amadeo", belonging to T. S. Bondie and Co., Lamport and Holt's agents, 449 Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires. May he rest in peace.

ed to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Rev. P. J. Diamond, of San Nicolás. Fr. Diamond addressed an eloquent and touching discourse to the assembled multitude.

REFLECTIONS.

PROVERBS.

Never a rose without a thorn.
Nothing is safe from fault finders.
Of counting makes good friends.
Solitude is often the best society.
Take heed of enemies reconciled and of meat twice boiled.
The face is the index of the mind.
Money makes the mare go.
The heart of the wise like a mirror should reflect all objects without being sullied by any.

The noblest revenge is to forgive.
Yielding is sometimes the best way of succeeding.
The nearer the bone the sweeter the flesh.

He who ceases to pray ceases to prosper.

Though malice may darken truth, it cannot put it out.

Lies may be acted as well as spoken.

'Tis the farmer's car

That makes the field bear.

Indulgence is often taken for patience.

Health and sickness surely are men's comble enemies.

Stretch your legs according to your coverlet.

The pleasures of the mighty are the tears of the poor.

No greater promoters than those who have nothing to give.

There are supplements to but no substitutes for hard work.

TO-MORROW.

"To-morrow," he promised his conscience; "to-morrow I mean to be good;

To-morrow I'll think as I ought to; to-morrow I'll do as I should;

To-morrow I'll conquer the habits that hold me from heaven's way."

But ever his conscience repeated one word and one only, "To-day!"

To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow—

his youth like a vision was gone,

Till age and his passions had written the message of fate on his brow,

And forth from the shadows came death with the pitiless syllable,

"Now!"

Do You Know This ?

235) What Are The World's Largest Bridges?

236) What Is The Largest Private House In Britain?

237) Where Is The Smallest Church In England?

On January 6th, at her residence, Salto, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Devitt, the beloved wife of John Bolton, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. Aged 42 years. The deceased was a native of this country. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND AND FUNERAL MASSES.

On Tuesday 26th inst., Masses will be celebrated from 7 to 10 a. m., in the parish church of Capilla del Señor, for the repose of the soul of the late John Scully. The members of the family will assist at the last Mass. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NOVENA MASSES.

A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Christopher Mulvany will commence on the 14th and terminate on the 22nd inst., in the church of the Passionist Fathers, Calle Caridad. Mass will be at 7 o'clock each morning except on the last when Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

In the parish church of Monte, an anniversary High Mass will be celebrated on the 22nd inst., at 9 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Christopher Mulvany. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Rev. Fr. Fideis preached an eloquent sermon at Holy Cross Church on Sunday before a large congregation. After the sermon he made the announcement that on St. Patrick's Day a temporary altar will be erected in the new church, which, by that time, will be all roofed in, all the ceremonies commencing with a High Mass will be celebrated there. He hopes the new church will be finished before the end of the present year. After the sermon the Papal Benediction was given.

Professor Fitzsimons, rector of the National College of Corrientes, has been named inspector general of education in this republic.

On Monday the 4th inst., the Month's Mind Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Joseph Kehoe were celebrated in the parish church of Ramallo. The number of people that assisted testi-

See Answers on page 24.

Obituaries



"BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD."

John J. Mooney, R.I.P.

In Chilivcoy, at his residence, Sui-pacha 122, John J. Mooney passed away on Wednesday the 31st. ult.

Mr. Mooney, who was almost 70 years old, fell ill some days previously, and acting on the advice of his doctors, was interned in the British Hospital on Dec. the 18th, where he was the object of the utmost care of the doctors and nurses. However his illness was far too advanced and all the resources of science and the loving care



of his wife and children were hopeless.

He was comforted by the Passionist Fathers and was taken to Chilivcoy, in accordance with his last wish, to see his children round his bedside, when he faced death with the exemplary piety and virtue for which he was known through life.

Born in Moreno, F. C. O., on February the 5th, 1872, he was the 3rd son of John Mooney and Elizabeth Tormey. He was educated at the seminary in Luján and was ever after a constant pilgrim to the shrine of our Blessed Lady.

His parents settled in Chilivcoy about 1876, and in that partido he married Catharine Clavin. Honest and upright at all times he toiled hard year after year, and under trying circumstances, to keep up an humble and thoroughly Catholic home. He raised 12 children, 8 girls and 4 boys, all living; one of them, J. Francis, joined the British navy as volunteer and sailed on November the 29th. last.

He was greatly esteemed by his friends and relatives, who always addressed him kindly as Don Juan. An active member of the A. C. A., he was appointed Justice of Peace in Chilivcoy during the years 1918-1922.

The Parish priest of Chilivcoy Father Conti, with Fathers Ithurralde and Ibarra were his constant visitors and comforters in his last moments.

Those who had the fortune of seeing him in his death bed were touched by the sanctity of his demeanour and the braveness of his spirit. His remains were taken to the local cemetery, accompanied by numerous friends and relatives from Chilivcoy and the neighbouring partidos, and Bs. Aires, and the last prayers were recited by Father Ibarra.

May God have Mercy on his soul.

Charles William Browne, R.I.P.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the gentleman whose name heads these lines and which took place in this city on Mon-



day last at the premature age of forty-four years. Born in Rauch, F.C.Sud, Carlos Browne was the son of the late William Vincent and Mrs. Mary Regan de Browne. Some twelve years ago he married Miss Elena McCarthy and

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for years has been engaged in camp work, principally in the district of General Pico. He was one of the founding members of the Rural Society of said city and ever displayed much interest in the progress of the town and district.

In political life he also took a keen interest and was affiliated to the Ra-

dical party of the district and on various occasions was nominated as delegate to provincial and national meetings of the party. Some two or three years ago, however, his health commenced to fail and he was obliged to refrain from his usual activities. Despite the best medical attention and

Continued on page 14.



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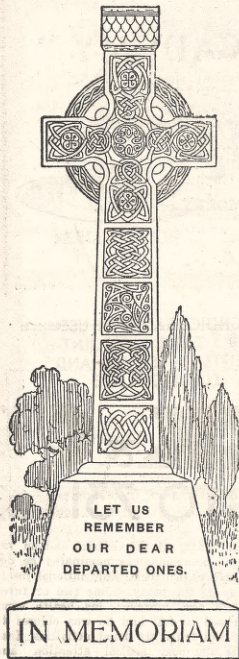
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During the year the death was reported in our columns of those whose names are here recorded. "It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from sins." (II Machabees, XII, 46.)

JANUARY.

Anne Elliff de Bohan, Caroline Bannon de Brown, Patricio McCormick, Oliver Horan, Juan José Velez, Charles J. Byrne, Antonio Arraztoa Egan, Katherine McD. de McGraine, Margaret Crowley Brett, Margaret Boggan de Pitt, Ana Kennedy de Vasquez, Di-

norah Salgado St. John, John G. Furlong, John Martin, Lizzie McGarry, Vincent M. Dillon, Patrick Peoney, Michael Maloney, John Patrick Flaherty, Margaret Brennan de O'Neill, Robert J. Knox, Mary Scott de Roldan, William C. O'Gorman, Julia Bartley de Mealey.

FEBRUARY.

Miguel Byrne, John J. Mooney, Mary Coughlan, Juan Vilgru Lamadrid, Mary Farrell, James Pierce, Thomas Lacey, William C. Richardson, Martha Clavin Sullivan, Francisco Chelia, Mons. Juan N. Kiernan, David Morrissey, P. F. Byrne, Joseph Francis Kennedy, Kate Langford, Lizzie C. de Nally, Anita Carberry de Kenny.

MARCH.

Rev. Andrew O'Farrell, Patricio Downes, John O'Connor, John Grant Dodds, Manuel A. Gomez Aguirre, Francisco J. Behr, John Kenny, Joseph Guinan, Lt. Col. E. Cormack Lynch, Isabel McC. de Milani.

APRIL.

Arthur John O'Regan, John E. Fahy, Joseph Dunne, Alice McC. de Geoghegan, Michael Kelly, Ana L. de Moran, John McDermott, Alice L. de Fearne, John Hayden, Grace Ellen Faust, Mary Ann Martin de Fullan.

MAY.

Nancy Serrat Moran, Catalina H. de Dunphy, Rev. Thomas Maher, James Fitzpatrick, Mary C. de Mooney, Margaret Prince Jack, Sister M. Agatha Kenny, Mother Mary Agnes Wells, Mary B. Wallace, Francis Casey, Peter McLoughlin, Michael P. Mulvihill Bellucci, Margaret E. de Lambert, Kate W. de Kelly, Margaret P. de Howlin.

JUNE

Mariquita C. de Mahon, Ellen Gerat de Wilson, Mary Doyle, Anatilde René Hogan, John C. Ganly, Francis John Hore, Maria Teresita Dillon, Kate Mitchell, Marcella E. Rush, Mary L. de Brown, José Valiño, Mary K. de

Dowd, Mons. Fortunato Devoto.

JULY.

Thomas Sills, Elizabeth Dillon Dally, Maria Crinigan de Fernandez, Brigida F. de Dillon, Patricio Mahon, Mary A. K. de Hogan, Richard Patrick McDonnell, Thomas J. MacCormack, Patrick Mahon, Tomas M. Lennon, Federico Leonard, Michael J. Quinn.

AUGUST.

Peter Murtagh, Brigida F. de Mulvany, Gerardo Norris, Federico Devoto, Edward Ward, Stephen Walsh, Kate Ann Casey, Mary O'L. de Dillon, George Wright, Juana Gonzalez de Devoto, Patrick Allen, Anita O'Rourke, John J. Griffin, Patrick O'Farrell, Bridgid Kelly, Michael Nally.

SEPTEMBER.

Robert Burke, Julia Glennon de Tyrrell, James O'Connor, Mary K. de Keena, Henry King, Maggie R. de Ciudad, Mary M. Murray, Thomas Wyse, Delia Fox de Howlin, Sister M. Gregoria Ennis, Sister Martha Kavanagh, Maggie H. de Dolan, Peter Wallace, Harold Torre, Patrick Smith.

OCTOBER.

Sister M. Peregrina Molloy, Margaret B. de Walsh, Annie C. de Geoghegan, James Cowan, John Mackenzie Murray, Jose Delaney, Patrick Cowan, Rosa T. de Pelaz, Patrick T. Martin, Lizzie S. de Nugent, Isabel MacDonnell, Alfredo Martin, William Kelly, Mother Trinidad Quigley, Catherine M. Boyle, Lujan Mary Kelly, Margarita Gear.

NOVEMBER.

Eduardo M. Dillon, Mary Rose O'R. de Wheeler, John Lean, Charles Richardson Cerdá, Fr. Leonard N. MacCabe, Anne B. de Rooney, Patrick S. Killian, John Tracey.

DECEMBER.

Patrick J. Walsh, Thomas E. Lynch,

Marcella Dillon Ronan, Maggie Kearney, Barney Brown, James Riordan, William Ledwith, Ciaran Anthony Clarke, Nicholas F. Murtagh, Martin Bracken, Enrique Kay, Ricardo Murphy, Susana Lynch de Zorraquín, Eduardo Kehoe, Arturo Burgess Healy, Maria Elliff de Dillon, John Francis Dillon, Thomas Gaynor, Mary MacL. de MacLoughlin, Edward Somers, Alfonso Walsh Dillon, Francisco J. C. Wallace, Maria MacLoughlin.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TO THE NORTH.

The Central Argentine Railway announces that a further excursion train from Retiro and Rosario, will be run to Tucuman, La Banda, Santiago del Estero and Herrera on the 27th instant. The train will leave Retiro at 6.25 and Rosario (N) at 10.25.

Prices of first and second class fares are already well-known to the public. The train will be limited to 150 first and 200 second class passengers.

Tickets may be bought at the Company's Town Booking Office, in Buenos Aires, B. Mitre 299, and in Rosario, at Jujuy 1316, as also at Rosario N. and C stations. Also at Villalago American Express, Exprinter and E. V. E. S.

EXCURSION FROM THE NORTH.

An Excursion train in the reverse direction, from Tucuman and certain intermediate stations, to Rosario and Buenos Aires, will be run on the 29th instant, as also on the 12th, 24th and 26th February, and 12th and 26th March.

THE HOTTEST DAY.

Last Monday citizens were in a nervous mood, owing to the high reigning temperature, the highest so far during the season. A moderate north wind blew and at 9 o'clock the thermometer registered 25.4 degrees, but the mercury continued rising till 14.30 when it reached its maximum—35.4 degrees. The air was suffocating, especially in the centre, owing to its proximity to the estuary. Bathing places were crowded all through the day and some of them far into the night. The sweltering heat experienced in Buenos Aires was less than that of Mar del Plata, where the mercury marked 36 degrees. In the latter place, however, the Atlantic was near at hand to cool off. In the early hours of Tuesday morning a light storm passed over the city of good airs and helped to relieve the nervous tension.

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" " X	" 17.-
" " Ia	" 14.-
Bonetes Merino Extra	" 4.50
" Seda	" 5.-

(Precios Netos)

About People

Professor Martin Kennedy wishes to advise his many friends here that he has arrived safely in New York. He had a most comfortable but uneventful trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cavanagh are guests at the Hotel Suizo, Bariloche.

Dr. M. J. Henry has returned from Mar del Plata and is attending his consulting rooms, Córdoba 487.

Among the guests at the Italia Hotel, Bariloche, are Mr. Heriberto MacLoughlin and Mr. and Mrs. E. de Murray.

Mr. James McGoey from Monte paid a visit to this city during the week.

Dr. Carlos Nuñez and his wife Mrs. Katie Moran de Nuñez and their daughter Marcelita are leaving for Mar del Plata.

Mr. Eugene R. Kilnurray from "La Carlota", Córdoba, who motored in to this city on a business trip, has now left for the Sierras de Córdoba on his holidays.

Commemorating the second anniversary of the death of the late Mrs. Honoria Dowling de Casey, Masses for the eternal repose of her soul were offered up on the 14th inst at Saint Gabriel's, Vicente López, and Olivos Parish Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Magarinos have changed their address from Alina 343 to Esmeralda 449, U.T. 31 2042.

Master Edward J. Marsh, of this city, is at present visiting his relatives in Arrecifes.

The Editor of *The Southern Cross* is on holiday. He will return to his post on the 26th.

Miss Eileen Cavanagh has left for Mar del Plata.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Boutell are enjoying a holiday at Miramar.

The engagement of Mr. Philip G. Hughes, son of the late Mr. Philip G. Hughes, of estación Hughes, Santa Fé, and Mrs. Hughes, of this city, to Magdalena Chenaut Gowland, has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Mackinlay have left to spend the season in Mar del Plata.

Mr. J. G. Robinson, of estancia "El Dia", Villegas, is on a visit to this city.

Lieutenant Juan M. Cotter has, by recent decree of the War Department, been appointed for service on the General Staff.

On Monday last the Misses Eva Cavanagh and Moira Murphy left by plane for the United States and will be absent for some months.

Mrs. C. Lynch de Gainza, accompanied by her daughter, Maria Ester, left early in the week for Ascochinga.

Amongst the distinguished visitors to Argentine at the present moment are Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Ackerman is the dean of the school of journalism of Columbia and has been entertained by the local Press centre at a largely attended cocktail party by metropolitan press men.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom H. Moore are recent arrivals at the Phoenix Hotel.

Amongst the visitors recently registered at the City Hotel is Mr. Richard Cunningham.

Amongst recent arrivals in the capital is Mr. Santiago B. Kenny from his estancia in Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. Sean Healy and family have left for San Luis where they are enjoying a well-deserved holiday.

We will be grateful to the sender of Postal Order N° 803.865 T from Brandsen, for the sum of twelve pesos, if he sends us his name and address.

Mr. J. Carrahan, the active Secretary of the Irish Race Society of Junin, is under medical treatment in the British Hospital in B. A. We trust to soon see him restored to his usual good health and spirits.

The popular Mr. Bernard Kelly of Junin underwent an operation in the British Hospital and we are glad to say is progressing very favourably.

Recent news from Ireland announce the death, on November 26th, of Mr. Michael Gaynor, Millhouse, Ballinalack, Co. Westmeath, Deceased was a brother of the late Mrs. McAdden, of Chacabuco.

The Misses Juliana, Mary and Etta Mooney Duffy motored to Mar del Plata during the week.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE FROM HAIL.

Vineyards and crops in general are reported to have suffered irreparable damage from the rain and hail storm that swept the province of San Juan last Monday. Certain sections were heavily punished by the storm though the full extent of the losses sustained is not yet known, but soon will be ready for publication as the authorities have sent forth commissions to report on the same. In the capital the weather continues unusually warm and damp, which is considered the foreboding of further storms.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS, Vol. 1, No. 1.

EDITOR: Rev. John S. Gynor, P.S.M., Ph.D., D.D.

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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 16, 1942.

Irish News	Page 2	Masses	" 16
General News	" 4	Around The Home	" 20
About People	" 11	Catholic News from Abroad	" 22
		Wit and Humour	" 24

This Momentous Conference

ALL eyes turn to Rio de Janeiro today. There we have the leading representatives of all the American Republics united in solemn conference to devise ways and means to secure the integrity of this continent. With the solitary exception of Mr. Cordell Hull, the secretaries for foreign affairs of the different republics are seated in the assembly and each one possesses plenipotentiary powers. The fact that the United States secretary of state through pressure of business has been unable to leave Washington does not in the slightest degree decrease the importance of the delegation from the great Republic of the North. It is headed by Mr. Sumner Welles, who is, in the words of Dr. Leopoldo Melo, one of the brightest brains in all the Americas. In the old days at Harvard his colleagues were wont to term him "a cold fish," for the simple reason that he was imperturbable. However heated the argument Sumner Welles remained frigid. No better man could have been selected for the task conferred on him. Apart from his vast diplomatic experience, he speaks fluently at least seven languages. Hence there is no foundation for the statement current in some quarters that the United States has displayed a certain amount of depreciation of the conference by retaining Mr. Cordell Hull in Washington. In reality, and without in the slightest manner disregarding the immense ability of Mr. Hull, there is no man better qualified to serve the interests of continental solidarity at this conference in Rio than Mr. Sumner Welles.

Universal Interest.

The mere fact that more than two hundred foreign journalists have

already arrived, or are on their way to Rio, affords us a very clear idea of the interest that this convention has aroused. From Tokio to San Francisco, from Moscow to Melbourne, eyes are straining to Rio, just to see what decisions will be adopted, demonstrating the opinion of free Republics, regarding unwarranted aggression.

It would be simply puerile to venture an opinion regarding the results of the conference. Seemingly there exist a number of conflicting ideas, from the representatives of the Central American Republics, who clamour for a declaration of war on the Axis, to the South American Republics, who consider that greater assistance can be given to the United States by observing a benevolent neutrality. It is rather difficult to say which is the better policy to pursue, but one thing is certain and that is, there must be no reticence in condemning in the strongest terms possible the infamous treachery of the Japanese at Pearl Harbour. Real military or naval assistance from the other American Republics, the United States does not require, nor does she expect, but there are many potent ways in which these countries can help Uncle Sam and we firmly believe that in Rio methods will be discovered to bring the full weight of continental production in the strife against the aggressors, not only of decency and democracy, but of humanity in general.

Japanese Impertinence.

An official spokesman of the Japanese autarchy informed the people of South America, that their representatives in Rio should take no line of action at the conference that might go against Japanese interests. This gentleman warns

South America that when Japan wins the war, she will be the mistress of the Pacific and might possibly look for revenge. We know not what other people think of this sort of talk, but as far as we are concerned it would be a sorry spectacle for the world if we had to accept dictation from these "slant-eyed sons of the setting sun."

Argentina will play a leading role in this momentous conference.

Our delegation is good, but we believe it could have been improved. The inclusion of Le Breton and Melo in our delegation would have been an immense advantage. Nevertheless we are optimistic and we feel sure that with the goodwill, displayed on all sides, ways and means will be devised to ensure the defence of this continent from unwarranted and treacherous aggression.

Hands Off Ireland

MEDDLING JOURNALISTS.

WHY is it that people cannot leave Ireland alone? The parliament of Ireland by unanimous vote, even including the votes of the Tories of Trinity College, decided that the only possible thing for Ireland to do, short of suicide, in the present conflict was a benevolent neutrality towards Great Britain. Ireland has been and is supplying England weekly with immense quantities of agricultural and pastoral products. Undoubtedly Britain is paying for the goods, but there is no profiteering. There is one sole buyer and under consultation between the two governments, prices are fixed according to requirements.

Officially Great Britain and Ireland are getting along excellently, but there appears to be a number of meddling journalists anxious to create trouble between the two countries. They even exist in this town of Buenos Aires. Never in the history of the Irish and British communities in this country has there been a more kindly feeling and a more general understanding than at the present moment. One would imagine that an effort would be made to cultivate that friendship. We are older in experience than most of the English-speaking journalists in this town and we say that it is simply remarkable the change that has taken place in the relations between the British and Irish communities during the past quarter of a century. Today their outlook on the great war is the same. They stand in unison in the effort to raise funds for the aims of the British Community Council. Frankly there is no war effort in which the Irish community are not assisting. Yet one of our local contemporaries never loses an occasion of doing something to arouse the bitter feeling of the past. De Valera is the pet aversion of this contemporary. Just exactly what the editor of our contemporary wants Mr. De Valera to do is something we have never been able to glean from his writings.

In his latest effusion against the "fanatical Southern leader," the editor of our contemporary brings to his assistance the evidence of a certain Mr. Bayles, an American journalist. Just who Mr. Bayles is we have not the slightest idea but we refuse to swallow all he has to say regarding the attitude of the officials in Dublin. We have weekly the opportunity of reading more than a dozen papers from different parts of South Ireland and nowhere can we find any reference showing the slightest leaning towards the Axis powers. On the contrary there is strong condemnation of their aggression.

This is certainly not the time to rake up the follies and bitterness of the past. England and Ireland came to a friendly arrangement and both sides

have stuck to the bargain. The only trouble has been the flock of interfering journalists, who are ever ready to create trouble to make copy for their papers. We have yet to hear that the British government through its authorised mouthpiece, who is the Prime Minister, has ever requested Ireland to hand over the bases of Cork and Berehaven to Britain for the duration of the war. Mr. Churchill is thoroughly aware of the fact that it is impossible for Ireland to do so, without leaving herself open to the ferocity of the Luftwaffe. Ireland has practically no protection against air attack and her cities from Waterford to Belfast would be razed to the ground overnight and not a port would be left for the export of pastoral and agricultural produce, so sorely needed in Britain. It might surprise many people in this country to learn that Irish trade with Britain represents in round figures just as much as that of Argentina with Britain.

We believe that local journalists are paying a very poor service to the cause they are endeavouring to serve by this inconsiderate manner of regarding the actions of the president of Eire. He has an extremely hard job to fill and when all is said and done, it remains for the people of Ireland to decide just how he is filling that job. Are liberty, independence and the right to live our own lives in our own way not some of the reasons for which this war is being waged?

THE DICTATOR AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

The gulf between Hitler and his generals has grown extremely since the commencement of the Russian offensive. Blaskowitz, who is reported to be living in private life in Paris, is said to have wanted no part in the Russian campaign, although he arranged for the capitulation of Warsaw. He, as well as Field Marshal Von Bock asked for their discharge before the campaign began. From irrefutable sources comes the news that General Oscar Von Niedermayer, one of the chiefs in the Eastern front, Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, commanding at Leningrad, and General Heinz Guderian, of the Panzer Divisions have asked to be relieved of their commands.

IN BANFIELD.

House for sale, easy terms. Large grounds. 700 sq. metres. 1½ squares from station. Owner on premises. Accessed 1576. n.29 d.19

How A Kelly Sank The "Haruna".

THE tradition which has endured through the life of the United States, that the Irish would always be the first to fight and die for the United States, has already been upheld in the present conflict.

Captain Colin P. Kelly, a West Pointer who was described by his classmates as "a fine combination of Irish blood and Southern Sunshine," has been proclaimed the first American hero of the war. The exploit which won this recognition for Capt. Kelly was the sinking of the Japanese battleship, Haruna, at Manila. The flyer was killed as his bombs sent the huge vessel to the bottom.

Captain Kelly located the battleship as it approached Manila. He immediately dived to the attack while the guns of the ship belched forth a murderous hail of anti-aircraft fire. He ignored the shells. His well disciplined mind functioned perfectly. His split second timing released his first bomb for a perfect hit. He climbed for the second dive as shells burst in his wake. Again he dived through the hail of death and again his bomb struck the Haruna. Then, he went into a power dive to release his last bomb. He was so determined to strike a fatal blow that he almost touched the stricken vessel before releasing his bomb. That hit ended the career of the Haruna but the courageous American flyer was also hit and plunged into the sea.

The cable accounts of the exploit supplied by Lieut. General MacArthur said Captain Kelly rode alone in his giant Army bomber to accomplish this feat. We know he was not alone. Crowded into the cockpit with him were the spirits of Sullivan, Sherman, Sheridan and that host of American Irish heroes who have etched the proud record of the race high in American history. We are sure in that Valhalla where the Irish heroes who fought with Washington, Jackson, Grant and Pershing rest, Captain Colin P. Kelly was given a warm welcome.

Captain Colin Kelly lived up to his name. According to Father Woulfe's book, which is a great authority on Irish names. Colin means "Coilena an old Irish personal name, meaning "Whelp" which in English is the equivalent of "Dare-Devil" or "Devil-May-Care."

CAPTAIN KELLY.

The flag to him was more than just a flag
To which the minor homage would suffice;
It was a flaming symbol of the right—
And something he could die for in a trice.

The enemy below him... that was all!
He needed nothing more to hear or know,
And Death was something that he could embrace
To give the foeman's ship the deadly blow.

A Kelly was he... What a name is that
When there is stubborn fighting to be done!

A Kelly was he to the very core—
A' rippin', rarin' Johnny-Getcher-Gun!

The tales of Kelly's in the thick of fights
Have filled great pages in our history;
This name has figured in our epic deeds
And stood for smashing tasks on land and sea.

"A combination of fine Irish blood And Southern sunshine"... this his classbook said;
"With friendly smile and temper, too, perhaps"...
Prophetic words now writ in hue deep red.

"A lad to rise and stoutly to defend The principles he cherishes"... What lines
These are to spring now from the printed page
And mark the memory that it enshrines!

"A man of vigor in his actions"... This The verdict of his classmates written, too;
These boys had known him as a man knows men—
And seen the certain something ringing true.

"So those of us who know him will be glad".
The classbook said, "to say 'We knew him when'"...
How moving is that single sentence now—
And how prophetic was the judgment THEN!

"I knew him when"... the words seem flaming now,
Like words to carry ever 'neath the breast;
"I knew him when"... What pride his pals must feel
Recalling school, and games... and all the rest!

Then came the day of hell and demons loose...
With flames and smoke and horror in the air...
With foemen striking at his country's soil,
And chaos and destruction everywhere.

A warship at its murderous attack...
Then from the blue a plane streaks, swift and low...
It bombs the ship and twice roars in again,
Through certain death, to deal the mortal blow.

Now look! The plane is reeling like a wounded gull,
And crashes in the crimson waters rough...
The job is done and soon the world will know
Another fighting Kelly's done his stuff!

Here's to you, Capt. Kelly of the Corps!
Your deed has deeply stirred your countrymen,
And would that they might all join hands with those
Who could so truly say "I knew him when!"

H. P. Phillips in the *New York Sun*.

BAN ON RAW RUBBER EXPORTS.

International events have made the question of rubber supplies more critical as the raw material is of the utmost importance in home industry as well in national defence. During the week the Government issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of raw rubber, in any condition, without a special permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and bearing the authorisation of the Ministry of War.

Wedding Bells.

Hogan—Leaden.

On Saturday, December 27th, a pretty wedding took place in the Parish Church of Monte, F.C.S., at 10 o'clock, where Miss Isabel Maria Hogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hogan and Mr. Lucas Antonio Leaden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Leaden, both well known families of that district, spoke their nuptial vows.

The young bride who is a general favourite amongst her legion of friends, was much admired, and was tastefully attired in a smart white silk costume with hat, and accessories to match, carrying in her hand an ivory rosary. She was accompanied to the altar by her father, who performed the duties of bestman, whilst the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Annie B. de Leaden, acted as bridesmaid.

After the marriage ceremony an intimate reception was held at the Coniferia Villar, where the health and future happiness of the young couple were toasted before they departed on their honeymoon trip. They received numerous and valuable presents. I join the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Leaden in wishing them life-long happiness.

A Friend.

Keegan—Kearney.

At the Parish Church of Chivilcoy, F.C.O., a quiet, but pretty wedding took place on the 27th of December. The contracting parties were Miss Mary Agnes Keegan of San Sebastian, and Mr. John J. Kearney, from Capitán Sarmiento.

The ceremony was performed by Rev.

Father Luis Conte, P.P., of Chivilcoy, and nuptial Mass was officiated by Rev. Father Stephen Quaine, C.P., Rector of Holy Cross.

The sponsors were Mr. John J. Keegan, father of the bride, who also gave her away and Miss Mary Kearney, sister of the groom.

The charming bride was gowned in a beautiful brocade dress with close-fitting bodice, wide skirt with full train. Her short veil was held in place with a cluster of orange blossoms; she carried in her hand a bouquet of orange blossoms and muguet.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Coniferia "Pellegri," whither intimate friends and relations repaired. After the bridal cake was cut the young couple left for Rosario and the hills of Córdoba, and later will make their home in Capitán Sarmiento.

J. N.

Lambert—Fernandez.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised in the parish of Saladillo, F.C.S., on Dec. 27th ult., the contracting parties being the popular, accomplished young lady, Miss Cata Lambert, daughter of the late John Lambert and Mrs. Mary H. de Lambert, and Sr. Francisco José Fernandez.

The sponsors were Mrs. Mary H. de Lambert and Don Pedro Elordi.

After the religious ceremony, which was performed by the P.P. of Saladillo, Rev. Fr. José Raed, the happy young couple were complimented by their many relatives and friends at the Roma Hotel, where a brilliant reception was held.

LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.

The Ladies of St. Joseph's Society, remind parents and guardians who wish to send their children to the Fahy or Keating Institutes, to please apply at once to Mrs. Bernard Dugan, calle Estados Unidos 3141, and for the Fahy Farm to Rev. Father Martin, Moreno, P. C. O.

All pupils entering any of these schools must present the following documents:

Certificados de nacimientos, bautismo, vacuna, y vacuna anti-difteria; these certificates are absolutely indispensable.

As there are not many vacancies left the Committee advises all interested to apply at once.

The Committee.

MARKET FOR SURPLUS WHEAT.

According to the agreement reached last Monday between the Argentine and Spanish governments, the latter will import from this country, within the next four months, 160,000 tons of wheat, which will be sold at \$6.90 per 100 kilos and the same will be transported in Spanish bottoms. This will not only help the Government to rid itself of surplus stocks but also to repatriate part of the foreign debt.

IRISH SOCIETY OF ARRECIFES

On January 18th the Irish Society will hold a meeting in the Irish hall at 11 a.m. o'clock to elect a new committee for 1942. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

IRISH FEAST IN JUNIN.

The Irish Race Society of Junin is preparing a feast, which will take place for the blessing of the beautiful picture of St. Patrick, painted by Miss Brennan of Devoto, and donated by Mr. J. J. Martin. The definite date of the blessing will be announced next week, as well as the programme, and it will be on either the 7th or 8th of February.

The Committee wishes to state that everybody Irish is welcome to it, and will be looking forward to B. A. and the Irish Centres throughout the country to prepare for it and come in strong numbers.

The Committee

DIRECT AIR SERVICE.

Since the exit of the Air France, Condor and Lati lines there has been no direct air service to Europe, but on Wednesday the Panair stepped in to span the South Atlantic and took mails for all Europe except occupied France. The postage rates will be the same as those charged by the lines which have gone out of action.

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Our Readers will help us if they will mention THE SOUTHERN CROSS when replying to advertisements appearing in this paper.

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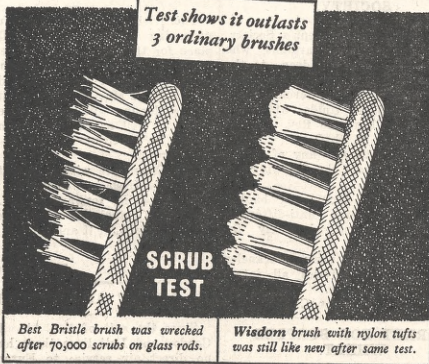
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OBITUARIES

Continued from page 9

care nothing could be done to check the growth of his illness and on Monday last, death, came to him and found him well prepared for that eventful journey from which no traveller returns. The Passionist Fathers, Ignatius, Fagan and Plus Walsh were in constant attendance during his last illness.

Of a very charming disposition Car-

Harold J. Duggan, R.I.P.

Last Saturday morning the news rapidly circulated of the sudden death of the gentleman whose name heads these lines. Though it was widely known that Major Duggan had not been enjoying the best of health for some time past, nobody imagined for a moment that dissolution was so nigh. Following a long holiday in Córdoba during the late winter and early spring,

los Browne made friends wherever he went and in the circle of his home life he was simply idolised. Deceased leaves a widow and two small children to mourn his departure and deep sympathy will be felt for them in their irreparable loss.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning to the Recoleta cemetery and in the presence of a large number of mourners his remains were laid to rest in the family vault. May he rest in peace.

war of 1914 eventuated. He immediately applied for service with the British forces and he had a remarkable military record. At the age of 23, this is a fact possibly without precedent in the British army, he was gazetted major. Many honours came his way during the course of the war. He was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross, with bar, and on various occasions was mentioned in dispatches.



hopes were high that his health was on the road to complete re-establishment. Hence the surprise, mingled with deep sorrow, that struck the city on Saturday last when the mournful news of his death was announced in social and commercial circles.

Harold Duggan was born in this city in the year 1896, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Michael and Mrs. Margaret Ballester de Duggan. His education was garnered at Ladycross and Clayesmore in England and he was just terminating his studies when the

On the conclusion of the war, Harold Duggan returned to Buenos Aires and dedicated himself to civilian avocations. From the outset he was destined to success in commercial life, far apart from being the possessor of a keen business mind, he was very popular in all circles. He took a keen interest in local British and Irish social and charitable affairs. He worked with commendable zeal for the British Hospital, the Empire and Services Club, the Strangers' Club, St. Joseph's Society and many other charitable and social associations.

Shortly after his return from the great war, Harold Duggan married Miss Mary Isabel Hope, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher and the late Mrs. Bella Duggan de Hope. Of their marriage three sons and two daughters were born, all of whom survive their beloved father.

Harold Duggan was immensely popular in this country. He had walked with kings and princes, but he never lost the common touch. His office was so accessible and there were no closed doors. There are so many men, when success comes their way, quite unable to take it. They hide themselves behind sealed doors and an array of dumb secretaries and as a rule it is easier to see the president of the Re-

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public than some of these self-constituted commercial barons. Harold Duggan was so different. No matter the occasion, no matter the stress of business, and he had plenty of it, he always could find time for a few minutes' conversation and to find out exactly what his caller desired. If the business involved time, an hour was fixed for the following day or whenever most convenient for both parties. That trait in his character won many friends for the deceased and it is not surprising that his death has been more widely and more deeply mourned than the passing of any member of the English-speaking community since the demise of Sir Herbert Gibson, Bart.

On Sunday morning the funeral of Major Duggan took place at the British cemetery in the presence of a vast number of mourners. The fact that we are now in the midst of summer, and so many people leave Buenos Aires for the week-end, no doubt prevented many from paying their last tribute to the memory of a much appreciated friend. Father Albert Deane, C.P., assisted by Father Thomas Dunleavy, P. S.M., officiated at the graveside. Previous to interment a very impressive ceremony took place at the entrance to the cemetery. The British Legion, of which Major Duggan was a very popular member, had turned out in numbers to pay their last tribute to the memory of their comrade and when the legionaries had filed by the bier, Messrs. Pat Moxey and A. Mackenzie draped the coffin with the Union Jack.

Many a furtive tear was wiped away whilst his remains were being laid to rest. The ancient Greeks were wont to say that "those whom the gods love die young." Certainly Harold Duggan has been called away in the very flower of his manhood and if our sorrow, who were merely his friends is so poignant, what words can be found to describe the inconsolable grief of his widow and little children. May God grant them fortitude to bear this irreparable blow with Christian resignation. The deceased was comforted by the last rites of the Church and Papal Blessing. May he rest in peace.

Wanted Spanish Principal Teacher for Catholic College (boys). Must hold official Teachers' Argentine certificate for grades up to and including 6th. (Elementary Schools). Irish or English Argentine preferred. Single or widower. Apply, IN WRITING ONLY, stating age, nationality, religion, qualifications, and enclosing testimonials, to "Educate", Rioja 106, capital.

e. 9-16-23-30

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Mrs. Annie Teresa Reddy de Muldowney, R.I.P.

Deep and widespread consternation has been caused by the premature and unexpected disappearance of the above-named and much esteemed lady, whose demise occurred in the Santa Francisca Hospital of Arrecifes on the 26th. ult., after a brief illness, and having received with singular serenity and piety the last consolations of our holy religion from the hands of the local P. P., Fr. Pedro C. Vistalli, and Irish Chaplain, Fr. Alfonso Rooney C. P.

Annie Teresa Reddy de Muldowney was the eldest daughter of the late Christopher Reddy and Mary Anne O'Loughlin de Reddy, of Arrecifes, and was born in Salto Argentino on Dec. 16th, 1891, and christened there by Rev. Fr. Cyprian Meagher C. P. At an early age she occupied a post in Bs. As. where she worked for twenty years from 1909 to 1929.

On the 8th. of Feb., 1930, she was married in the parish church of Arrecifes by Rev. Fr. Ildephonsus Lynch C.P., to a man of extraordinary nobility of mind and heart, rarely gifted in body and soul—Mr. James J. Muldowney, of Monte, who at the time was administrator of Estancia "Los Galpones de Bellocq" at Loma Verde. This holy union was of the happiest and most harmonious to be found; but, alas! lasted but too short a time.

Only two brief years—and was abundantly and cruelly torn asunder when, in 1932, her beloved husband was cowardly murdered by a vile and ungrateful wreck of a peon, while she was still expecting her baby girl.

A true type of the biblical valiant woman, she never rebelled nor murmured against Divine Providence, never despaired nor lay down under her immense sorrow and dereliction, but bracing herself up, as it were, began out of the new to labour and toil for her needs and the welfare of her two darling children. From 1936 to 39 she efficiently took charge of the Arrecifes Irish Hall to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and during the following two years formed part of the teaching staff of the Capilla Fahy Institute where she was held in high estimation.

As far as could be surmised by those around her, she only took ill on the 21st. ult., while attending Sunday Mass; and with her usual unbecomerness, gave no importance to her ailment; but as the malady evidently progressed, she was taken on Tuesday to the local hospital, and on Christmas morning was operated for appendicitis in an advanced stage, which eventually culminated in a fatal peritonitis.

That afternoon, at about 14.30 o' clock, she earnestly begged her family to summon urgently her local Irish chaplain, who was on duty in Pergamino. In about an hour's time Fr. Alfonso was at her bedside, and she forthwith besought him to hear her general confession and administer to her the last rites and comforts of holy Mother Church. After this she seemed to rally and brighten up somewhat, so far as to amuse the bystanders with her customary humorous remarks. Following a painful night of acute suffering, towards daylight it became evident that her end was fast approaching, and Fr. Alfonso was again summoned to her death-bed, and again gave her absolution and blessed her; and while reciting the prayers for the dying, in the presence of several members of her family, the Sisters and nurses, without a move nor a sigh, calmly and peacefully, like an extinguishing candle, she deliver-

Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O.

The Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O., which is maintained by the Ladies of St. Joseph's Society, and directed by the Irish Pallottine Fathers, offers a complete and sound Religious and secular education to children of Irish descent in the Argentine Republic.

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- A Commercial English Course.
- A Complete Course of English through all the primary grades to Senior Culture.

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The English Language holds an important place in the college curriculum, and is taught by qualified teachers. Students are prepared for the English Culture Certificates offered by the "Association of English Culture, Buenos Aires. Commercial Students are presented for examination at the Pitman Academy, at the completion of the course.

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- 1.—Boys must be of Irish descent.
- 2.—The age of admission is from 10 to 14 years.
- 3.—All boys must present the following certificates:—
(a) Certificate of Baptism, (b) Certificate of Confirmation, (c) Certificates of vaccination against Small-pox and diphtheria, (d) "Libreta Escolar," (e) Certificate of good conduct from Principal of last school attended.

All students, including those boys who have been in the Fahy Institute, Capilla del Señor, must apply to the Rector of the College, Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O. Telephone, Moreno 121.

NOTE.—Persons interested in sending boys to the College are strongly advised to call at the College for a personal interview with the Fr. Rector.

e.16-17

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ed up her beautiful pure soul to her Maker, at about 6.20 on Friday morning, December 26th., 1941. Holy Mass was then immediately offered by Fr. Alfonso in the hospital chapel for the eternal repose of her soul.

Her mortal remains were waked in her cherished Irish Hall; and after Mass, and solemn response "corpore presente", celebrated the following morning by Fr. Alfonso in the parish church, were piously laid to rest in the local cemetery, in the presence of so large a gathering as has seldom been witnessed in the local Irish community, in spite of the prevalent torrential rain and bad roads, the burial service being officiated by Frs. Vistalli and Alfonso.

Mrs. Muldowney was of a singularly unselfish character, and noted for her fortitude and resignation under the many adversities and hard blows that were her sad lot in this vale of tears. Another of her noble characteristics was her profound respect and veneration for God's ministers; and in particular she ever evinced an ardent devotion towards the Passionist Order. The dream and prayer of her latter years was that her only little son, whom she named after St. Gabriel, might become a Passionist Father; and a noteworthy circumstance of her life is the fact that she received her principal sacraments from priests of said Order, and died in the presence of one of them. In her last struggle she petitioned for and obtained a relic of St. Paul of the Cross, and expired with it on her heart. She was an active and zealous member of the local Catholic Action, and had been named Vice President of same by her Parish Priest.

She leaves to mourn her a little son and daughter, an aged mother, four brothers, three sisters, several brothers and sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces, etc. May her holy and sweet death be what she made her life—a loving holocaust for the glory of God and welfare of those near and dear to her and may she be a guide and protection to them from heaven.

One Who Knew Her.

Jesús Seoane, R. I. P.

On the 4th inst, after a brief illness, Mr. Jesus Seoane, aged 58 years, passed away in Mercedes. He was related to many Irish families, and in marrying Miss Maria Ana Duff in 1924 became brother-in-law of Fr. John Duff.

His passing has been deeply felt as he made himself universally popular by his kindness and willingness to serve all. His remains were laid to rest in the Mercedes cemetery on the afternoon of the 5th inst, after a solemn response in the parish church.

To his sorrowing wife, his brother-in-law, Fr. Duff and other relatives, I tender most sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

May he rest in peace.

A Friend.

Irish-Argentine young lady seeks position as Spanish-English teacher, with good knowledge of touch typewriting, dress-making (modern system) prepares children by the newly issued programme of the province. Miss Alice Brown, Poste Restante, Estación Dugan, F.C.C.A.

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e.16—f.6

BIRTHS

KENNY McCORMICK.

On the 8th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kenny, of Olivos, a son Richard Albert. 1345—e.16

MARRIAGES

FALLON KEARNEY—TOZZINI BLOURC.

Congratulations to Miss Brigid R. Fallon Kearney and Engineer Mario P. M. Tozzini Blourc, whose marriage will be blessed on Saturday, January 24th, at 8.30 p.m., in San Antonio de Padua Church, Caseros 2780. Where all friends will be welcome. 1347—e.16

DEATHS

HEARNE—Elizabeth Hearne; youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Hearne, on the 7th inst, in this city. 1346—e.16

MASSES

† JOHN G. FURLONG, R.I.P.—Masses of Requiem for the eternal repose of the soul of the late John G. Furlong will be offered up in Holy Cross Church, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1444—e.16

† DELIA FOX DE HOWLIN, R.I.P. A Mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Delia Fox de Howlin will be celebrated at St. Patrick's, Estomba 1940, on Sunday, 25th January, at 9 o'clock. 1343—e.16

† JULIA BARTLEY DE MEALEY, R. I.P.—A Solemn Anniversary Mass will be celebrated in the parish church of San Andres de Giles, F.C.C. B.A., on the 17th of January, at 10.30 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Julia Bartley de Mealey. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1341—e.9.16

† JOHN J. MOONEY, R. I. P.—A Novena of Masses will begin on Thursday 22nd inst., at 7.30, and a Month's Mind Funeral Mass will be sung on Saturday the 31st. for the repose of his soul, at the Parish Church of Chilivoley, at 10 o'clock. 1348—e.16.23

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(Continued)

"I am aware how difficult it is to make any communication to the General which will not be liable to misrepresentation; and yet, if he be really ill, he may derive some consolation by knowing that the repeated accounts which have of late been transmitted of his declining health, have not been received with indifference. You will, therefore, communicate to General Buonaparte the great interest which his Majesty has taken in the recent accounts of his indisposition, and the anxiety which his Majesty feels to afford him every relief of which his situation admits. You will assure General Buonaparte that there is no alleviation which can be derived from additional medical assistance, nor any arrangement consistent with the safe custody of his person at St. Helena (and his Majesty cannot now hold out any expectation of his removal), which his Majesty is not most ready and desirous to afford. You will not only repeat the offer which has already been more than once made, of such further medical assistance as the island of St. Helena affords, but you will give him the option of procuring the attendance of any of the medical gentlemen who are at the Cape, where there is one, at least, of considerable eminence in his profession; and, in case of any wish being expressed by the General to receive such assistance, you will consider yourself authorized to make a communication to the Cape, and take such other measures as may be necessary to secure the immediate attendance of the person whom the General may name.

Napoleon had not the satisfaction to know the interest which his Majesty took in his illness, which would probably have afforded him some gleam of consolation. The tenor of the letter might, perhaps, have induced him to think, that his own system of pertinacious contest with the authorities, under whose charge he was placed, had been so far injudicious, as to lead to doubts of the reality of the disorder under which he was dying; and had therefore been one great cause of intercepting the sympathy, and perhaps the relief, which must otherwise have extended itself to a situation so well deserving of commiseration.

Towards the end of March the disease assumed a character still more formidable, and Dr. Antommarchi became desirous of obtaining a consultation with some of the English medical men. The Emperor's aversion to their assistance had been increased by a well-meant offer of the Governor, announcing that a physician of eminence had arrived at the island, whom he therefore placed at General Buonaparte's devotion. The proposal, like every other advance on the part of Sir Hudson Lowe, had been received as a meditated injury; "He wants to deceive Europe by false bulletins," said Napoleon; "I will not see anyone who is in communication with him." To refuse seeing every physician but his own, was certainly an option which ought to have been left in Napoleon's choice, and it was so left accordingly. But in thus obstinately declining to see an impartial medical man, whose report must have been conclusive respecting his state of health, Napoleon unquestionably strengthened the belief that his case was not so desperate as it proved to be.

At length the ex-Emperor consented that Dr. Antommarchi should consult with Dr. Arnott, surgeon of the 20th regiment. But the united opinion of the medical gentlemen could not overcome the aversion of Napoleon to medicine, or shake the belief which he reposed in the gloomy doctrines of fatalism. "Quod scriptum scriptum," he replied, in the language of a Moslem; "All that is to happen is written down. Our hour is marked, and it is not in our power to claim a moment longer of life than Fate has predestined for us."

Dr. Antommarchi finally prevailed in obtaining admittance for Dr. Arnott into the apartment and presence of the patient, who complained chiefly of his stomach, of the disposition to vomit, and deficiency of the digestive powers. He saw him, for the first time on 2nd April, 1821, and continued his visits regularly. Napoleon expressed his opinion that his liver was affected. Dr. Arnott's observations led him to think that, though the action of the liver might be imperfect, the seat of the disease was to be looked for elsewhere. And here it is to be remarked that Napoleon, when Dr. Antommarchi expressed doubts on the state of his stomach, had repelled them with sharpness, though his own private belief was that he was afflicted with the disease of his father. Thus, with a capricious inconsistency, natural enough to a sickbed, he communicated to some of his retinue his sense of what disease afflicted him, though, afraid perhaps of some course of medicine being proposed, he did not desire that his surgeon should know his suspicion. From the 15th to the 24th of April, Napoleon was engaged from time to time in making his testamentary bequests. On the day last mentioned, he was greatly exhausted by the fatigue of writing, and showed symptoms of over-excitation. Among these may be safely included, a plan which he spoke of for reconciling all religious dissensions in France, which he said he had designed to carry into effect.

As the strength of the patient gradually sunk, the symptoms of his disease became less equivocal, until, on the 27th April, the ejection of a dark-coloured fluid gave farther insight into the nature of the malady. Dr. Antommarchi persevered in attributing it to climate, which was flattering the wish of the patient, who desired to lay his death upon his confinement at St. Helena; while Dr. Arnott expressed his belief that the disease was the same which cut off his father in the pure air of Montpellier. Dr. Antommarchi usually happens to be the reporter of a debate, silenced his antagonist in the argument, although Dr. Arnott had by this time obtained the patient's own authority for the assertion. Upon the 28th of April, Napoleon gave instructions to Antommarchi that after his death his body should be opened, but that no English medical man should touch him, unless in the case of assistance being absolutely necessary, in which case he gave Antommarchi leave to call in that of Dr. Arnott. He directed that his heart should be conveyed to Parma, to Maria Louisa; and requested anxiously that his stomach should be particularly examined, and the report transmitted to his son. "The vomitings," he said, "which succeed one another without interruption, lead me to suppose that the stomach is, of

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all my organs, the most diseased; and I am inclined to believe that it is attacked with the same disorder which killed my father—I mean a scirrhus in the pylorus." On the 2nd May, the patient returned to the same interesting subject, reminded Antommarchi of his anxiety that the stomach should be carefully examined. "The physicians of Montpellier had announced that the scirrhus in the pylorus would be hereditary in my family. Their report is, I believe, in the hands of Louis. Ask for it, and compare it with your own observations, that I may save my son from the sufferings I now experience."

During the 3rd May, it was seen that the life of Napoleon was drawing evidently to a close; and his followers, and particularly his physician, became desirous to call in more medical assistance—that of Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces, and of Dr. Mitchell, surgeon of the flagship, was referred to. Dr. Shortt, however, thought it proper to assert the dignity belonging to his profession, and refused (being under the same roof with the patient) to give an opinion on a case of so much importance in itself, and attended with so much obscurity, unless he were permitted to see and examine him. The officers of Napoleon's household excused themselves by professing that the Emperor's strict commands had been laid on them that no English physician, Dr. Arnott excepted, should approach his dying bed. They said, that even when he was speechless they would be unable to brook his eye, should he turn

it upon them in reproof for their disobedience.

(To be concluded next week.)

Useful Addresses.

- American Consulate General.—Avda. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 0548.
- British Consulate.—Sarmiento 443, 6th floor. U. T. 31, 2918.
- Brazilian Consulate.—San Martín 195, 4th floor. U. T. 33, 7454.
- Chilean Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 5402.
- French Consulate.—Reconquista 165. U. T. 33, 3381.
- Spanish Consulate.—Moreno 1442. U. T. 38, 3298.
- Uruguayan Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 4234.
- Apostleship of the Sea.—Defensa 368 U. T. 33, 7413.
- British Hospital.—Perdriel 74. U. T. 23, 2002.
- Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1517.
- Hurling Club, ex-Federación Argentina de Hurling.—Santo Tomé 4158. V. Devoto, U. T. 50 - 5603.

NOT the least important of the force of the Weymouth Bank was Uncle Bushrod. Sixty years had Uncle Bushrod given of faithful service to the house of Weymouth as chattel, servant, and friend. Of the color of the mahogany bank furniture was Uncle Bushrod—thus dark was he externally; white as the uninked pages of the bank ledgers was his soul. Eminently pleasing to Uncle Bushrod would the comparison have been; for to him the only institution in existence worth considering was the Weymouth Bank, of which he was something between porter and generalissimo-in-charge.

Weymouth lay, dreamy and unbragous, among the low foothills along the brow of a Southern valley. Three banks there were in Weymouthville. Two were hopeless, misguided enterprises, lacking the presence and prestige of a Weymouth to give them glory. The third was The Bank, managed by the Weymouths—and Uncle Bushrod. In the old Weymouth homestead—the red brick, white-porcoiced mansion, the first to your right as you crossed Elder Creek, coming into town—lived Mr. Robert Weymouth (the president of the bank), his widowed daughter, Mrs. Vesey—called "Miss Letty" by every one—and her two children, Nan and Guy. There, also in a cottage on the grounds, resided Uncle Bushrod and Aunt Malindy, his wife. Mr. William Weymouth (the cashier of the bank) lived in a modern, fine house on the principal avenue.

Mr. Robert was a large, stout man, sixty-two years of age, with a smooth, plump face; long iron-gray hair and fiery blue eyes. He was high-tempered, kind, and generous, with a youthful smile and a formidable, stern voice that did not always mean what it sounded like. Mr. William was a milder man, correct in deportment and

The Guardian Of The Accolade

(By O. HENRY.)

absorbed in business. The Weymouth formed The Family of Weymouthville, and were looked up to, as was their right of heritage.

Uncle Bushrod was the bank's trusted porter, messenger, vassal, and guardian. He carried a key to the vault, just as Mr. Robert and Mr. William did. Sometimes there was ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars in sacked silver stacked on the vault floor. It was safe with Uncle Bushrod. He was a Weymouth in heart, honesty, and pride.

Of late Uncle Bushrod had not been without worry. It was on account of Marse Robert. For nearly a year Mr. Robert had been known to indulge in too much drink. Not enough, understand, to become tipsy, but the habit was getting a hold upon him, and every one was beginning to notice it. Half a dozen times a day he would leave the bank and step around to the Merchants' and Planters' Hotel to take a drink. Mr. Robert's usual keen judgment and business capacity became a little impaired. Mr. William, a Weymouth, but not so rich in experience, tried to dam the inevitable blackflow of the tide, but with incomplete success. The deposits in the Weymouth Bank dropped from six figures to five. Past-due paper began to accumulate, owing to injudicious loans. No one cared to address Mr. Robert on the subject of temperance. Many of his friends said that the cause of it had been the death of his wife some two years before. Others hesitated on account of Mr. Robert's quick temper, which was extremely apt to resent personal interference of such a nature. Miss Letty and the

children noticed the change and grieved about it. Uncle Bushrod also worried, but he was one of those who would not have dared to remonstrate, although he and Marse Robert had been raised almost as companions. But there was a heavier shock coming to Uncle Bushrod than that caused by the bank president's toddies and juleps.

Mr. Robert had a passion for fishing, which he usually indulged whenever the season and business permitted. One day, when reports had been coming in relating to the bass and perch, he announced his intention of making a two- or three-days' visit to the lakes. He was going down, he said, to Reedy Lake with Judge Archibard, an old friend.

Now, Uncle Bushrod was treasurer of the Sons and Daughters of the Burning Bush. Every association he belonged to made him treasurer without hesitation. He stood AA1 in colored circles. He was understood among them to be Mr. Bushrod Weymouth, of the Weymouth Bank.

The night following the day on which Mr. Robert mentioned his intended fishing-trip the old man woke up and rose from his bed at twelve o'clock, declaring he must go down to the bank and fetch the pass-book of the Sons and Daughters, which he had forgotten to bring home. The book-keeper had balanced, and that day, put the cancelled checks in it, and snapped two elastic bands around it. He put but one band around other pass-books.

Aunt Malindy objected to the mission at so late an hour, denouncing it as foolish and unnecessary, but Uncle Bushrod was not to be deflected from duty.

"I done told Sister Adaline Hoskins," he said, "to come by here for dat book to-morrow mawnin' at sebin o' clock, for to kyar" it to de meetin' of de bo'd of 'rangements, and dat book gwine to be here when she come."

So, Uncle Bushrod put on his old brown suit, got his thick hickory stick, and meandered through the almost deserted streets of Weymouthville. He entered the bank, unlocking the side door, and found the pass-book where he had left it in the little back room used for private consultations, where he always hung his coat. Looking about casually, he saw that everything was as he had left it, and was about to start for home when he was

brought to a standstill by the sudden rattle of a key in the front door. Some one came quickly in, closed the door softly, and entered the counting-room through the door in the iron railing.

That division of the bank's space was connected with the back room by a narrow passage-way, now in deep darkness.

Uncle Bushrod, firmly gripping his hickory stick, tiptoed gently up this passage until he could see the midnight intruder into the sacred precincts of the Weymouth Bank. One dim gas-jet burned there, but even in its nebulous light he perceived at once that the prowler was the bank's president.

Wondering, fearful, undecided what to do, the old colored man stood motionless in the gloomy strip of hallway, and waited developments.

The vault, with its big iron door, was opposite him. Inside that was the safe, holding the papers of value, the gold and currency of the bank. On the floor of the vault was, perhaps,

eighteen thousand dollars in silver.

The president took his key from his pocket, opened the vault and went inside, nearly closing the door behind him. Uncle Bushrod saw, through the narrow aperture, the flicker of a candle. In a minute or two—it seemed an hour to the watcher—Mr. Robert came out, bringing with him a large hand-satchel, handing it in a careful but hurried manner, as if fearful that he might be observed. With one hand he closed and locked the vault door.

With a reluctant theory forming itself beneath his wool, Uncle Bushrod waited and watched, shaking in his concealing shadow.

Mr. Robert set the satchel softly upon a desk, and turned his coat collar up about his neck and ears. He was dressed in a rough suit of gray, as if for travelling. He glanced with frowning intenceness at the big office clock above the burning gas-jet, and then looked lingeringly about, but Uncle Bushrod thought, as one who bids farewell to dear and familiar scenes.

Now he caught up his burden again and moved promptly and softly out of the bank by the way he had come looking the front door behind him.

For a minute or longer Uncle Bushrod was as stone in his tracks. Had that midnight rattle of safes and vaults been any other on earth than the man he was, the old retainer would have rushed upon him and struck to save the Weymouth property. But

now the watcher's soul was tortured by the poignant dread of something worse than mere robbery. He was seized by an accusing terror that said the Weymouth name and the Weymouth honor was about to be lost. Marse Robert robbing the bank! What else could it mean? The hour of the night, the stealthy visit to the vault, the satchel brought forth full and with expedition and silence, the prowler's rough dress, his solicitous reading of the clock, and noiseless departure—what else could it mean?

And then to the turmoil of Uncle Bushrod's thoughts came the corroborating recollection of preceding events—Mr. Robert's increasing intemperance and consequent many moods of royal high spirits and stern tempers; the casual talk he had heard in the bank of the decrease in business and difficulty in collecting loans. What else could it all mean but that Mr. Robert Weymouth was an absconder—was about to fly with the bank's remaining funds, leaving Mr. William, Miss Letty, little Nan, Guy, and Uncle Bushrod to bear the disgrace?

During one minute Uncle Bushrod considered these things, and then he awoke to sudden determination and action.

"Lawd! Lawd!" he moaned aloud, as he hobbled hastily toward the side door. Sech a come-off after all dese here years of big doin's and fine doin's. Scan'lous sights upon de yearth when de Weymouth fambly done turn out robbers and bezzers! Time for Uncle Bushrod to clean out somebody's chicken-coop and eben matters up. Oh, Lawd! Marse Robert, you ain't gwine do dat. 'N Miss Letty an' dem chilum so proud and talkin' 'Weymouth, Weymouth,' all de time! I'm gwine to stop you ef I can. 'Spec you shoot Mr. Nigger's head off ef he fool wid you, but I'm gwine stop you ef I can."

Uncle Bushrod, aided by his hickory stick, impeded by his rheumatism, hurried down the street toward the railroad station, where the two lines touching Weymouthville met. As he had expected and reard, he saw there Mr. Robert, standing in the shadow

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of the building waiting for the train. He held the satchel in his hand.

When Uncle Bushrod came within twenty yards of the bank president, standing like a huge, gray ghost by the station wall, sudden perturbation seized him. The rashness and audacity of the thing he had come to do struck him fully. He would have been happy could he have turned and fled from the possibilities of the famous Weymouth wrath. But again he saw, in his fancy, the white reproachful face of Miss Letty, and the distressed looks of Nan and Guy, should he fail in his duty and they questioned him as to his stewardship.

Braced by the thought, he approached in a straight line, clearing his throat and pounding with his stick so that he might be easily recognized. Thus he might avoid the likely danger of too suddenly surprising the sometimes hasty Mr. Robert.

"Is that you, Bushrod?" called the clamant, clear voice of the gray ghost. "Yes, suh, Marse Robert."

"What the devil are you doing out at this time of night?"

For the first time in his life, Uncle Bushrod told Marse Robert a falsehood. He could not repress it. He would have to circumlocute a little. His nerve was not equal to a direct attack.

"I done been down, suh, to see ol' Aunt M'ria Patterson. She taken sick in de night, and I kyar'ed her a bottle of M'lindy's medicine. Yes, suh." "Humph!" said Robert. "You better get home out of the night air. It's damp. You'll hardly be worth killing to-morrow on account of your rheumatism. Think it'll be a clear day, Bushrod?"

"I 'low it will, suh. De sun sot red las' night."

Mr. Robert lit a cigar in the shadow, and the smoke looked like his gray ghost expanding and escaping into the night air. Somehow, Uncle Bushrod could hardly force his reluctant tongue onto the dreadful subject. He stood, awkward, shambling, with his feet upon the gravel and fumbling with his stick. But then, afar off—three miles away, at the Jintown switch—he heard the faint whistle of the coming train, the one that was to transport the Weymouth name into the regions of dishonor and shame. All fear left him. He took off his hat and faced the chief of the clan he served, the great, royal, kind, lofty, terrible Weymouth,—he bearded him there at the brink of the awful thing that was about to happen.

"Marse Robert," he began, his voice quivering a little with the stress of his feelings, "you member de day dey-all rode detunament at Oak Lawn? De day, suh, dat you win in de ridin', and you crown Miss Lucy de queen?"

"Tournament?" said Mr. Robert, taking his cigar from his mouth. "Yes, I remember very well the—but what the deuce are you talking about tournaments here at midnight for? Go 'long home, Bushrod. I believe you're sleepwalking."

"Miss Lucy tetch you on de shoulder," continued the old man, never heeding, "wid a s'ord, and say: 'I mek you a knight, Suh Robert—rise up, pure and fearless and widout reproach.' Dat what Miss Lucy say. Dat's been a long time ago, but me nor you ain't forgot it. And den dar's another time we ain't forgot—de time when Miss Lucy lay on her las' bed. She sent for Uncle Bushrod, and she say: 'Uncle Bushrod, when I die, I want you to take good care of Mr. Robert. Seem like'—so Miss Lucy say—he listen to you mo' dan to anybody else. He apt to be mighty fractious sometimes, and maybe he cuss you when you try to 'suade him but he need somebody what under-

stand him to be 'round wid him. He am like a little child sometimes'—so Miss Lucy say, wid her eyes shinin' in her po', thin face—but he always been—den was her words—"my knight, pure and fearless and widout reproach."

Mr. Robert began to mask, as was his habit, a tendency to soft-heartedness with a spurious anger.

"You—you old windbag!" he growled through a cloud of swirling cigar smoke. "I believe you are crazy. I told you to go home, Bushrod. Miss Lucy said that, did she? Well, we haven't kept the scutcheon very clear. Two years ago last week, wasn't it, Bushrod, when she died? Confound it! Are you going to stand there all night gabbing like a coffee-colored gander?"

The train whistled again. Now it was at the water tank, a mile away. "Marse Robert," said Uncle Bushrod, laying his hand on the satchel that the banker held. "For Gawd's sake, don't take dis wid you. I knows what's in it. I knows where you got it in de Bank. Don' kyar' it wid you. Dey's big trouble in dat valise for Miss Lucy and Miss Lucy's child's chillun. Hit's bound to destroy de name of Weymouth and bow dat own it wid shame and tribleration. Marse Robert, you can kill dis ole nigger of you will, but don't take away dis 'er' valise. If I ever crosses over de Jordan, what I gwine to say to Miss Lucy when she ax me: 'Uncle Bushrod, wharfo' didn' you take good care of Mr. Robert?'" Mr. Robert Weymouth threw away his cigar and shook free one arm with that peculiar gesture that always preceded his outbursts of irascibility. Uncle Bushrod bowed his head to the expected storm, but he did not flinch. If the house of Weymouth was to fall, he would fall with it. The banker spoke, and Uncle Bushrod blinked with surprise. The storm was there, but it was suppressed to the quietness of a summer breeze.

"Bushrod," said Mr. Robert, in a lower voice than he usually employed, "you have overstepped all bounds. You have presumed upon the leniency with which you have been treated to meddle unpardonably. So you know what is in this satchel. Your long and faithful service is some excuse—but—go home, Bushrod—not another word!"

But Bushrod grasped the satchel with a firmer hand. The headlight of the train was now lightening the shadows about the station. The roar was increasing, and folks were stirring about at the track side.

"Marse Robert, gimme dis 'er' valise. I got a right, suh, to talk to you dis 'er' way. I slaved for you and 'tended to you from a child up. I went 'tough de war as yo' body-servant tell we whipped de Yankees and sent 'em back to de No'th. I was at yo' weddin', and I was n' fur away when yo' Miss Letty was bawn. And Miss Letty's chillun dey wetches to-day for Uncle Bushrod when he come home ever' evenin'. I been a' Weymouth, all 'cept in color and entitlements. Both of us is old, Marse Robert. 'Taint goin' to be long tell we gwine to see Miss Lucy and de to give an account of our doin's. De ole nigger man won't be 'spected to say much mo' dan he done all he could by de famly dat owned him. But de Weymouths, dey must say dey been livin' pure and fearless and widout reproach. Gimme dis valise, Marse Robert—I'm gwine to hab it. I'm gwine to take it back to the bank and lock it up in de vault. I'm gwine to do Miss Lucy's hidin'. Turn 'er loose, Marse Robert."

The train was standing at the station. Some men were pushing trucks along the side. Two or three sleepy

(Continued on page 23)

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AROUND THE HOME

RESTORING OIL PAINTINGS.

Cleaning and restoring oil paintings, if the pictures are valuable, should not be attempted by the amateur, but paintings of little commercial value may be successfully treated at home. If pieces of paint are chipped off, the following treatment is necessary:

Make a composition of finely graded gilder's whiting and boiling size by mixing the two ingredients with a palette knife over the place to be mended and work it well into the hole. Leave it to dry for 24 hours, then remove the superfluous stopping very cleanly from the edges of the hole with a damp cloth.

When properly done, what was a hole is now a smooth white surface, exactly even with the surface surrounding it. Rub a little mastic varnish over the stopping and color it with oil paints to match adjacent portions.

The "restoring" must of course, be carried out after the picture has been washed with a soft sponge squeezed out of tepid water and dried with soft cloths; and before re-varnishing. It will be well to leave the varnishing for a fortnight or three weeks to allow the paint to become thoroughly hard.

THE MISCHIEVOUS MOTH.

The clothes moth is quite an interesting little body, from the naturalist's point of view. When one of the scattered family issues from the egg its first care is to provide itself with a home—or, more correctly speaking, a dress. Having decided upon a proper site, it cuts out a filament of cloth and places it on a line with its body. Another is cut and placed parallel with the first. The two are then bound together by a few threads of silk from the caterpillar's own body. The same process is repeated with other hairs until the little creature has made a fabric of some thickness. This it extends until it is large enough to cover its whole body. It chooses the longer threads for the outside, and finishes the inner side by a closely woven tapestry of silk. The dress being complete, the larva begins to feed on the material of the cloth.

When it outgrows its clothes, which happens in the course of time, it proceeds to enlarge them. With the dexterity of a tailor it slits the coat, or case on the two opposite sides, and inserts two pieces of the requisite size. All this is managed without exposure of its body—neither side being slit all at once. Concealed in its movable silk-lined roll it spends the summer plying its reaping hooks amid the harvest of tapestry.

In the autumn it ceases to eat, fixes its habitation, and lies torpid during the winter. With the early spring it changes to a chrysalis within its case, and in about twenty days thereafter it emerges as a winged moth.

HOMELY TASKS.

I think that homely tasks are very gracious; they leave a soft enchantment in their wake; such as the sweet, warm smell that fills that kitchen when you've had cakes and little scones to bake. The sight of linen clean and neatly folded inside the airing cupboard piled in stacks, with all the smaller pieces hung out singly, and slipped between the slits across

the racks. The table spread for meals with flowers upon it, the china and the glass with care-a-shine, I feel these tasks to be a benediction about this very precious home of mine. I think that homely tasks are very gracious; I know they smooth out many a pain and care; I know they stand a bulwark against sorrow, and gifts like these are very choice and rare.

Recipes

TRY THIS SAUCE FOR COLD MEAT.

Over the week-end, it is necessary to serve cold meat at least once, and, probably several times. Try this sauce with it, which is easy to make.

Take half a bottle of ordinary mayonnaise sauce, stir in a tablespoonful of tomato sauce, and add a tablespoonful of chopped gherkin pickles.

This sauce is also very appetising with fish.

EGGS PUFFS.

Halve some hard-boiled eggs lengthwise. Dip them in melted butter on a plate and sprinkle them with a mixture of finely chopped parsley, a little lemon thyme, grated lemon rind, a few chopped capers, a pinch of nutmeg, pepper and salt. Then roll out some scraps of pastry very thinly and cut out two ovals for each half egg. Place one under and one over each piece, and pinch the edges together. Brush the puffs over with a little milk or beaten egg, and sprinkle them with finely grated cheese. Bake in a good oven until brown and crisp. Serve garnished with parsley.

BAKED WHOLE ORANGES.

Slightly break the outer skin of washed oranges by grating slightly; they are now boiled in water to cover for 30 minutes—the slight grating allows the skin to become tender more quickly. Cool. Cut slice off blossom end of each orange and remove membranous core. Crowd into each orange I teaspoon butter and 1 tablespoon sugar.

Place in covered baking dish and pour over a syrup made of three-quarters of a cup of sugar and two and a half cups of water and cover closely

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and bake in an oven of 375 degrees Fahr, for 1½ hours (do not overbake or fruit will become dark and thick). Chill thoroughly before serving on individual glass plates if you have them and pour remaining syrup over.

PEAR, ORANGE AND GRAPE FRUIT SALAD.

Peel three pears and slice them lengthwise. Peel three oranges skin each segment. Peel three grapefruit and skin each segment. Place all three fruits in a salad bowl and pour french dressing over enough to have each piece of fruit marinated. Allow this to stand in refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. Arrange on lettuce leaves, sprinkle with paprika, and serve with cheese crackers.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

About Colour Blindness.

It would surprise you to know how many people there are who are colour blind, and this defect is more prevalent among men than women. If I say to you a rose is red, my conception of red may not be the same as yours. Strange to say, however, we do not see with our eyes—the eyes only receive the light. At the back of the eye is the large optic nerve which runs back into the brain: the nerve fibres spread out to many parts. Our power of vision lies in the back part of the brain, as we know from wounds of this portion of the brain resulting in blindness. The perception of colour is under the authority of the brain: colour blindness may be a defect in the nerve cells of the brain and not in the eye itself.

You may have looked through a photographer's camera with your head under the black cloth: the image on the ground glass screen is upside down. The eye is a camera, with a lens and a screen at the back (the retina), the image on the retina is, of course, upside down, and if we saw with our eyes we should see all our friends standing on their heads. It is the brain that puts things right for us.

A Test to Make.

It is quite easy for parents to test their children for colour blindness by giving them wools of mixed colours and asking them to sort out the reds on one side of the table and the greens on the other. Or coloured glass beads may be used. A child whose colour vision is not true should not be destined for an occupation demanding the matching of materials or anything connected with colours. People suffering from colour blindness often confuse reds and greens, and no man could be accepted

for the railway or sea-going professions who was liable to mistake a red lamp for a green one. If, therefore, you see a man wearing the most outrageous ties, the colours of which almost knocks you over and make no sort of match with his other garments, please do not laugh at him until you have made discreet enquiries to see whether he is colour blind. Some kind friend ought to help him choose his clothes, ties, blazers, etc.

Children's Eyesight.

Every year thousands of school children are discovered to have eye defects. I wonder how many of their parents found out the defect for themselves? All parents should test their children's eyesight, so that if there is anything wrong steps may be taken at once to put matters right. It is not difficult to make an eye test. Just pin up an advertisement sheet from a newspaper containing words of different-sized type. Having made sure that the light from the window shines directly on to the paper, ask the child to read out the letters, even if he cannot say the words. Point to different letters with a pencil and ask him to name them. Cover up one eye and then the other, and test each separately. You may discover a great difference between the two eyes. If so, it is well to get expert advice. It is so much easier to get defects put right if dealt with before they have a chance to become firmly established.

Hints

To get stains out of linen or demask tablecloths, mix a little very stiff cold water starch, lay it thickly on the stains, not too wet, and let it remain until dry, or nearly so; then rub the starch from the article. The stains will disappear without putting the article into water. It will also remove stains from bed-ticks if applied in the same way.

Bananas are extremely indigestible to some people, and also with most children. But, if the bananas are dropped into boiling water for a few minutes, before peeling they warm through, and are much more digestible.

So many outside window sills are painted these days it pays one to take a little care of this paint. Give it an occasional polish with a little furniture polish, and then, if really dirty, wash with a clean flannel and a little soap, polishing with the polish when rubbed dry. You will find that the dirt will not stick so much, and the paint looks much better.

If you have stained white or light coloured material by pricking your finger while sewing, the ugly spot may be at once removed by making a tiny swab with a thread of white sewing cotton. Wet with own saliva, and gently rub over the stain. The blood spot will entirely disappear, when other methods, such as scraping, would leave an ugly mark. Try it on wool, cotton or silk.

Aprons often come back from the steam-laundry with the buttons missing or partly torn away from them. Instead of sewing the buttons on the aprons, make "links" after the fashion of cuff links, with two linen buttons joined together with a fairly thick bar of cotton. Make a button-hole at the end of each strap of the bib and one each side of the bib on the apron band where the buttons are usually sewn on also one on each end of the band,

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Amid The Snows.—

A Canadian Oblate, Fr. James Dunleavy, O.M.I., has returned to civilisation in Montreal after spending four years among the Eskimos in the frozen wastes of the Arctic. He seems to prefer the frozen wastes. "I was sure a dozen times that I'd be killed in Montreal," he told an interviewer from the *Oblate World*, referring to the traffic. "Give me a polar bear any day rather than a motorcar." Another thing he objected to was the shoes of civilisation. After spending four years in seal-skin moccasins, he said, he thought he would never be able to get a shoe on again. He added that the hardest thing about the North was the isolation. "When you have no one to talk to for days at a time you learn things you never knew about yourself—and also about God," he said.

Vatican Works For War Victims.—

At the Central Bureau in the Vatican, the work of searching for missing people and exchanging messages between internees and prisoners of war and their friends goes on unceasingly. Up to the present requests have been received at the Bureau asking it to trace some 800,000 prisoners of war whose whereabouts are unknown. The difficulties of the task may be gauged from the fact that by succeeding in about twelve per cent of its searches, the Vatican Bureau has achieved considerably more than any other organ-

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Catholic News

izations engaged in the same work.

The Bureau is under the direction of a Bishop of the Russian Rite, His Excellency Dr. Alexander Evreinoff, who ordains the ecclesiastics of the Byzantine-Slav Rite in Rome. A remarkable linguist, he formerly worked in the Secretariat of State as an attaché of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and later served in the Apostolic Nunciature in Paris. In addition to the office staff and helpers from the priests from every country in the houses of the religious congregations in Rome, there is a large voluntary staff, composed of the women of Italian Catholic Action.

Mexico.—

Under President Camacho the regime has, in fact, taken large strides in the direction of moderation, and there seems to be excellent prospects of the return of full religious freedom. President Camacho recently gave an assurance, in an interview with a representative of the newspaper *La Prensa*, that satisfaction will be given before the end of the year in the matter of Christian education, and that "freedom of conscience and respect for the family creed" will soon be guaranteed by constitutional amendments.

There are, moreover, increasing signs of a genuine toleration of religious observance which is an earnest for the returning freedom of religious observance. There has lately taken place, without disturbance, and for the second time within a fortnight, a ceremony which ten years ago could not have taken place: the solemn coronation of a popularly-venerated image of Our Lady, this the *Virgen del Rayo*, at Guadalajara, so-called because the image, according to tradition, was struck and destroyed by lightning, and then restored by a second flash of lightning. The ceremony of coronation was attended by four Archbishops and

six Bishops, and a large numbers of the laity.

Champions Of The Catholic Press.—

Apart from St. Francis de Sales, the official patron of journalists, those who in any way contribute towards the success of the Catholic Press may derive inspiration from the words and deeds of many noted Catholics of more modern days. In nineteenth century France many priests had come to the conclusion that we had too long abandoned to our adversaries that powerful spiritual weapon, the Press. "What would you say," the Abbe Verreyve had written, "of a European nation which to this day would refuse to use the steamboat? It is equally absurd, it is far more blame-worthy, not to use this great gift of Providence, the Press." Of Father Vincent de Paul Bailly, founder of "La Croix," it has been said that he sprinkled the devil of the printing press with Holy Water. But St. John Bosco is perhaps the outstanding modern apostle of the Catholic Press. He wished to oppose press to press, and issued numerous popular publications to combat false propaganda. He placed the Apostleship of the Press among the works that characterize the Salesian Congregation.

Catholics In U. S. A.—

Catholics in the United States comprise approximately 16 per cent. of the nation's total population, so that it has caused considerable speculation to learn that 31 per cent. of America's new army are registered as Catholics. On this basis, some of the Catholic papers are asking, do Catholics really form 31 per cent. of the total population, which would give them a strength of 41 millions? The official Catholic

census figure is only slightly more than 22 millions. Some papers take the view that large numbers of young Catholics are not practising their religion, that in fact they are Catholic only in name and for registration purposes. Others, however, point out that the percentage of Catholics among the young and able-bodied is much higher than among the older members of the population, and think that the ratio of Catholics to the total population is due for a decided increase as the generation now of military age comes to maturity.

No Choice.—

Catholicism is not faced by any choice between any so-called "new orders," according to an article in *Osservatore Romano* quoted by the *New York Times*. The world, says the *Osservatore*, is faced with such a choice. But our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, on the occasion of receiving letters of credence from the new Argentine Ambassador to the Holy See, José Emanuel Lobet, is quoted as observing:

If it be true that the Church does not intend to get involved in disputes regarding the terrestrial desirability, utility and efficacy of the various temporal forms which purely political institutions or activities can assume, it is no less true that the Church cannot and does not intend to cease being the light and guide of consciences in all those questions of principle in which men or their programs of their actions might run the risk of forgetting or denying the eternal foundations of the Divine law.

In brief, the Holy Father makes plain that the position of the Church remains clear. She does not pronounce upon political systems as such, but she ever remains faithful to her duty to declare whether or not a given system is in accord with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Spanish Clerical Shortage.—

Spain is facing a serious shortage of priests, and in many dioceses the situation has become acute. One of the worst hit is Toledo, which has now become more like a missionary territory than one of the oldest centres of the Faith. Each priest visits one town, remains there a day or two, then journeys on to another, having no definite schedule as to when he will return. The priest at Tamajon, for example, has to serve fourteen neighbouring towns, and the three at Brihuega are responsible between them for 24 parishes. It will require many years to complete the education of the young men now entering the seminaries, so that the problem will, if anything, become worse in the next few years. The war has not helped matters, for ironically enough hundreds of priests who could have relieved the pressure are now languishing in internment camps in the various belligerent countries.

A Remarkable Feat.—

St. Mary's Church, East Finchley, London, destroyed during an air raid 10 months ago, has been rebuilt and paid for.

Last of the debt was cleared off at a recent garden party.

Finchley's Mayor attended the fête to congratulate Fr. William Joyce, parish priest, on the achievement.



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THE GUARDIAN OF THE ACCOLADE.

(continued from page 19)

passengers got off and wandered away into the night. The conductor stepped to the gravel, swung his lantern and called: "Hello, Frank!" at some one invisible. The bell clanged, the brakes hissed, the conductor dravled: "All aboard!"

Mr. Robert released his hold on the satchel, Uncle Bushrod hugged it to his breast with both arms, as a lover clasps his first beloved.

"Take it back with you, Bushrod," said Mr. Robert, thrusting his hands into his pockets. "And let the subject drop—now mind! You've said quite enough. I'm going to take this train. Tell Mr. William I will be back on Saturday. Good-night."

The banker climbed the steps of the moving train and disappeared in a coach. Uncle Bushrod stood motionless, still embracing the precious satchel. His eyes were closed and his lips were moving in thanks to the Master above for the salvation of the Weymouth honor. He knew Mr. Robert would return when he said he would. The Weymouths never lied. Nor now, thank the Lord! could it be said that they embezzled the money in banks.

Then awake to the necessity for further guardianship of Weymouth trust funds, the old man started for the bank with the redeemed satchel.

Three hours from Weymouthville, in the gray dawn, Mr. Robert alighted from the train at a lonely flag-station. Dimly he could see the figure of a man waiting on the platform and the shape of a spring-wagon, team and driver. Half a dozen lengthy bamboo fishing-poles projected from the wagon's rear.

"You're here, Bob," said Judge Archinard, Mr. Robert's old friend and schoolmate. "It's going to be a royal day for fishing. I thought you said—dhy, didn't you bring along the stuff?"

The president of the Weymouth Bank took off his hat and rumbled his gray locks.

"Well, Ben, to tell you the truth, there's an infernally presumptuous old nigger belonging in my family that broke up the arrangement. He came down to the depot and vetoed the whole proceeding. He means all right, and—well, I reckon he is right. Somehow, he had found out what I had along—though I hid it in the bank vault and sneaked it out at midnight. I reckon he has noticed that I've been indulging in a little more than a gentleman should, and he laid for me with some reaching arguments.

"I'm going to quit drinking," Mr. Robert concluded. "I've come to the conclusion that a man can't keep it up and be quite what he'd like to be—pure and fearless and without reproach—that's the way old Bushrod quoted it."

"Well, I'll have to admit," said the judge, thoughtfully, as they climbed into the wagon, "that the old darkey's argument can't conscientiously be overruled."

"Still," said Mr. Robert, with a ghost of a sigh, "there was two quarts of the finest old silk-velvet Bourbon in that satchel you ever wet your lips with."

Churchman And Patriot

ARCHBISHOP Croke has become, like so many other great men, something of a legend despite the fact that it was only in 1902 that he died, two years short of 80.

It is, certainly, a fabulous figure whom we see fighting at the barricades of Paris in the revolution of 1848. A young Irish priest of 24—a Doctor of Divinity at that—caught up in the bloodshed of Paris on his way home to County Cork. The rattle of the musketry of Cavignani, the flutter of the red flag, the heaped-up furniture, the waggons, the dead horses, the cries of the demagogues—it was all too much for his hot Irish blood.

Yet, there were some who would have understood: his own people in Ireland still recovering from O'Connell's fall and the blight of the famine.

A year later, when he was at Carlow College, or teaching history to the shy young clerics in Newman's Catholic University, would these not have loved him the more if they had guessed that internal fire?

There is a story that when a student he horrified a class one day by expressing a revolutionary view on logic. Ejected summarily from the college, the story proceeds, he tramped down across the Alps with his pack on his back, and knocked at the door of the Irish College in Rome.

Can the rector, Dr. Cullen—afterwards Cardinal Cullen, and a much disliked man in Ireland (he hated liberalism)—have perceived the innate ability of the young man, and given him his second chance?

Whether as curate, professor, college president, at Fermo; as chancellor, at Cloyne; parish priest, Bishop in New Zealand, or Archbishop of Cashel, he was in every station the most forward-driving, irresponsible, outspoken and affective of men in the whole history of the modern Irish Episcopacy.

It was the old Irish Party men who knew Croke best. Cardinal Manning knew him as a colleague. In Dublin Archbishop Walsh knew him as a spiritual brother. Old Dr. Digby, Bishop of Ephesus, knew him as a son.

But in that palace in Thurles where, on fair days and market days, the Tipperary farmers flowed by with their cattle and their greals, and the great square would be packed with chauffeurs and bargainers down from the hills or up from the Golden Vale, and where to-day his gracious statue rises on its tapering pedestal—there in his comfortable dining-room, with the politicians about him after some wild meeting in the square, he must have been most himself and most at home.

There he was literally, and in spirit, at the centre of Irish life. That night when the famous condemnation of the Plan of Campaign arrived in its sealed packet from Rome he had a number of them to dine.

He opened the fatal letter, and as he read slowly through it, the others drew apart to whisper—wondering, perhaps, if this missive meant victory or defeat....

The decree was, naturally, obeyed; but with a reluctance evident in the manner of its promulgation. Nobody had any doubt where Croke's sympathies lay.

Yet, where the moral issue was beyond question, he did not hesitate. That was the terrible day of the Parnell split, when the "Kitty O'Shea" story began to run through the land. He had kept Parnell's bust in the hall; when he heard of the divorce

case he took it and he kicked it out. But he was heartbroken.

"The country," he said, "has disgusted me. The warmth that in past years used to animate me and gladden my heart has disappeared. I wish I could get back to New Zealand. There is nothing to cheer me in Church or State."

His most lasting work for Ireland was his part in founding the Gaelic Athletic Association. He saw in it a means of disciplining young Ireland without the dangers of secret societies or extremist politics; and yet he knew well that this discipline would

feed slowly into political life.

It is amazing that there is no Life of Archbishop Croke. When one is written, he will be seen as an epitome of Ireland. He expressed her deepest aspirations over and over.


He said it, once for all, in: "We simply want to manage our own affairs, lock, stock and barrel. Voliá tout. We have a right to that, and we are bent on that; with anything short of that we will not be satisfied."

The character and clarity of the man are in the trenchant brevity of those few phrases. That is why, as I looked up at his statue in Thurles one day, I felt I was looking at as veracious a summary of Ireland as the swarming life of the markets that surged about him. It was like a navy moored to his pedestal.

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ANEXO: TALLER REPARACIONES-VICTORIAS MEMBRANAS-REPUESTOS

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The new assistant at the seed shop was having a harassing time. Someone had ordered a packet of potato seeds, and he had spent two hours looking for them, without success. At last he asked the boss about them.

"You idiot," roared the boss. "Potatoes are not grown from seeds. You've been having your leg pulled."

Ten minutes later a customer entered the shop and asked for some bird seed. To his surprise, the assistant wagged a finger at him.

"Go on," he said, "I can't be fooled twice. Birds are hatched out of eggs, not seed."

Teacher: "We borrowed our numbers from the Arabs, our calendar from the Romans, and our banking system from the Italians. Can anyone think of other examples?"

Bright Basil: "Our lawmower from the Jones' and our shovel from the Perkins."

Father: "I hear, my boy, that you are in the habit of telling falsehoods. This grieves me to the heart. Always tell the truth, even though it may bring suffering up on you. Will you promise me that?"

"Very well. Now go and see who's knocking at the door. If it's Jones say I'm not at home."

"Did you give your husband the mustard plaster I ordered?" "Yes, doctor, but he says could he have a bit o' bread or something with the next one—it was terrible hot eating it a-lone!"

Thompson—"The shilling you gave me yesterday was a dud."

Johnson—"It was not."

Thompson—"Yes, it was. If I hadn't already spent it, I would show you it, you swindler."

He asked for a day off so that he could dig up his garden. "But," said the manager, "Jones told me the other day that you hadn't got a garden." "Well, someone must have taken it off the window-sill," was the calm reply.

Farmer Giles noticed a youth lounging near the dairy door.

"I say, young fellow," he said, "what's the attraction round here?"

"Oh, e-e-r, I've just called to see the milkmaid," said the youth rather nervously.

"Have you, now," said the farmer, a dubious light in his eyes. "Well, I'll have you to know our milk is not made, it comes straight from the cows."

Sandy was all smiles when he returned home.

"What's the news, mon?" asked his wife puzzled.

"Wonderful, lassie," said the Scot. "I've just heard that next week they are going to put the local paper up to tuppence."

"Mon, mon, have ye gone crazy?" asked his wife. "Why, there's nothing to rejoice at over that."

"Oh, yes, there is, Jennie," Sandy went on. "Ye ken that when I used to go to the free library to look through it I used to save a penny—now I'll be saving tuppence."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(235) The two spanning San Francisco Bay are among the world's largest. The one from San Francisco to Oakland is the longest in the world, eight and a quarter miles with four and a half miles over deep water. The other, linking San Francisco with Marin County, is only one and three-quarter miles long, but contains a single arch of 4,200 feet, the world's greatest bridge span. The Storstrøm Bridge in Denmark linking the island of Zealand with that of Falster, is nearly two miles long. The Lower Zambesi bridge, completed in 1934, was then the world's longest, with an overall length of 11,650 feet 9 inches.

(236) Probably Blenheim Palace, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, built by Sir John Vanbrugh (1664-1726), as a na-

tional thank-offering to the first Duke of Marlborough for his victory at Blenheim in 1704. This vast erection, the principal frontage of which is 350 feet in length, became a byword for magnificence and ostentation, yet was singularly lacking in convenience of arrangement, the kitchen, for instance, being situated nearly a quarter of a mile from the dining-room. Its massiveness induced Voltaire to remark that "if the rooms had only been as wide as the walls were thick, the chateau would have been convenient enough."

(237) Probably at Lullington, near Eastbourne, Sussex. The church there is about 16 feet square, and has only twenty-four sittings. Of flint construction, it was probably once the chance of a larger building, the foundations of which still exist. There are several other churches which claim the distinction.

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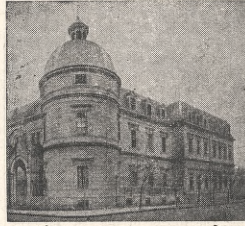
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