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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3486

Office: Medrano 107.
Price 30 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1875

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942



This issue contains:

HARRODS
Everything for you,
your family and
your home

What Of The Night? p. 12
Cosmic Magnetism p. 6
General News p. 4

GET IT AT HARRODS FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

• • • • • THE Hitlerian New Order is not a success in Europe. Outside Germany there is not a single conquered country which is accepting its dictates without resistance. Italy, a voluntary partner of the Order, is becoming daily more restive and even in Germany itself there are ominous signs of cracking.

No Order based on force can succeed in compelling the willing allegiance of the proud inhabitants of Europe. The Versailles Treaty, which Nazi Germany hates so much, should have taught them that lesson at least. The Treaty forcibly transferred some populations from one allegiance to another and drew artificial boundaries, and though the modifications were not very great in number, they were fiercely resisted and in the end destroyed the treaty. How can an imposed Order, which is aimed at the entire Continent, ever secure the willing acceptance of Europeans?

• • • • • THE exports from this country for the year were the highest in cash value that Argentina has ever known, though much less in volume. Increased prices are responsible for this anomaly.

• • • • • THE League of Nations is not closed down. It still continues to function in Geneva, though the greater part of its magnificent offices no longer function. Only the statistical departments and the social services continue their work.

Scarcely any publicity is given to the few remaining activities of the League. Switzerland does not wish to annoy the Dictators whose pride was humiliated in Geneva and hence the League must be careful not to attract their unwelcome attentions. What is left of the political sections has been transferred to Portugal and is in process of translation to the New World.

The Secretary General, of the League is an Irishman, Mr. Sean

Lester, who was formerly Commissioner to Dantzig, Argentina is still a member of the League, continues to pay the yearly quota but the League is in abeyance till the result of the war decides its fate.

• • • • • MUCH interest is focussed on the miniature state of Northern Ireland, where the United States have been building a powerful naval and air base. It is a pity that the interest is largely strategical, for right beside that base, which has been made in the cause of freedom, there exists a local administration which in point of religious and political equality is no better than Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia. On another page of this issue we give some facts which deal specifically with the religious oppression of Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The population of Northern Ireland is 60 % Protestant and 40 % Catholic.

• • • • • A much-needed warning is contained in a recent editorial in the Osservatore Romano, dealing with the crops of false rumours which get into circulation concerning the Vatican and the war. "We wish to think" says the Osservatore "that these and other news items of a similar nature would not be accepted and published if instead of going to sources notoriously unreliable, biased and partisan, people would only listen to the word which the Holy Father speaks frequently to men of good will."

Thus when the secular newspapers carry news of sensational happenings in the Vatican City, declarations of unnamed "important" personages and such like, intelligent people will be on their guard. The Holy Father is not to be drawn into controversy in that manner. We can only rely upon his own words, not upon interested interpretations of them.

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

The Old Boreen

O! do you remember the old boreen
That is many a mile away,
And the rushy pool where the shades
lay cool
At the close of a summer day?
And do you remember the robin's song
In the hawthorn hedge that grew
By the garden gate that so long must
wait
For a home-coming sight of you?

O! do you remember the low white
house
With its coating of yellow thatch.
The earthen floor and the open door
That swung to a ready latch;
The fire of turf and the cheery hearth
Where you gathered at evening's fall
The dresser shelf with its shining
delph,
And the old clock on the wall?

Come let us away from the noisy town,
The glamour of crowded marts;
We will go where the pulse of life
beats low,
To the music of quiet hearts;
Where the corncrakes shrill through
the scented dusk
And dew-drenched meadows are
sweet,
And the green, green sod like a balm
of God
Hath healing for tired feet.

Down the winding ways of the old
boreen

We will wander on spirit wings,
While the haunted air like a mystic's
prayer

Is a-quiver with nameless things;
The crickets will chirp a welcome home
And the daisies look up to see,
While the long, long years that have
drained our tears
Shall fall from us, you and me.

We will take our way to the fairies'
well,
For deep in its crystal flow
May linger gleams of those broken
dreams

We left in the long ago!
Gazing again in its murmuring deeps
We may see in the blinding light
The care-free ways of our childhood
days
Shine out to our souls to-night.

Then when the low moon sinks in the
west,
And the thrill of dawn is at hand,
We will sing our flight with the crying
night

To the shores of this other land;
But the strength and peace of our re-
veries

And the balm of that sad so green
Will ease the strife of our exiled life
So far from the old boreen.

Irish News

TRAIN SERVICE
CUTS.—

"You can get to any town in Ireland from Dublin on the main lines each day, but if the town is too distant you cannot return by train on that day," stated an official of the Great Southern Railway, summing up the trains position after the announcement of further drastic reductions in services.

There will be only one train in each direction on all main lines and all branch lines, except suburban lines at Cork, Dublin and Waterford, where the schedule is unchanged.

The official added that the company consider this alteration as temporary. As soon as the fuel position improves, he said, the services will be increased.

Branch lines closed by the new arrangements are Dublin-An-Uaimh-Kingscourt-Athboy and Clara-Streamstown-Mullingar. But bus services cater for the towns and villages on these routes and will meet the main trains.

OPENING ALCOHOL
FACTORIES.—

Preparations have been made to open shortly two of the alcohol factories, at Cooley, Louth and Labbadish, Letterkenny, provided sufficient quantities of potatoes are offered.

An official of Irish Alcohol Factories, Ltd., said that their information points to a large quantity of potatoes being available in these districts, which are excellent potato-growing areas. Both these factories last season worked nearly 9,000 tons of potatoes.

The official stated that the prospects for re-opening the factory at Curry, Ballina, Mayo, and the factories at Carndonagh, Co. Donegal, and Carrickmacross, will depend on the potato supplies in these districts, now being investigated.

CAPACITY OF FLOUR
MILLS.—

Mr. S. Lemass, replying to questions in the Dáil, recently, said the capacity of all the Irish flour mills was greater than the total demand, and at no period had the mills worked to full capacity. Every trader had received practically the full amount of his normal consumption, and they must depend on the retailers to secure equitable distribution. If necessary, they would have an admixture of cereals other than wheat in flour, but it is practically impossible to ration it.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS.—

Marked decreases in imports and exports last August, compared with the corresponding period of 1940, are shown by statistics issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce.

Total imports, value £1,973,649, show a fall of £1,412,887. Figures of imports include: food, drink and tobacco, £210,135 (decrease £525,945); other raw materials and manufactured goods, £1,720,865 (decrease £853,149).

COMPULSORY SALES
ORDER.—

The Government have made an order empowering the Minister for Supplies to direct any person or firm to sell any goods or to purchase goods in the possession of another person or firm and to use the goods so purchased in a particular manner or for a specified purpose.

The object of the order, it was announced recently, is to grant power to the Minister to secure, where necessary, the re-distribution of goods held by traders or imported into the country.

This power, it is added, is an essen-

tial part of any effective method of controlling the distribution of goods which may be in short supply, and especially if rationing of a commodity becomes necessary.

It is not contemplated that the order will be invoked, continues the official statement, except where equitable distribution cannot be secured by agreement and when the situation requires that special action shall be taken to deal with a serious shortage of any particular commodity.

Total exports were value £1,933,370, a drop of £945,274. The restrictions, resulting from foot and mouth disease, are a special factor in regard to recent figures for live animal exports, which, for August, at £518,654, show a decrease of £793,668.

Other export figures are: food, drink and tobacco, £1,210,565 (decrease £116,819); other raw materials and manufactured goods, £176,060 (decrease £45,333).

The adverse trade balance for August stood at £40,279.

DEATH OF EDWARD O'HANRAHAN.—

The death occurred, in a Dublin hospital, last October, of Mr. Edward O'Hanrahan, Adelaide St., Dun Laoghaire, late Assistant Superintendent, Controllers Branch, G.P.O., College Green. He was brother of Mr. Michael O'Hanrahan, one of the executed leaders of the 1916 Rising.

The late Mr. E. O'Hanrahan served for a number of years in Galway and other western centres before his promotion to the head branch in Dublin.

The remains were removed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner St. The funeral took place after 9 o'clock Mass, to Glasnevin.

HIKERS MAKE CANDLES.—

An oige social service group are now making candles and intend to demonstrate the process in villages and outlying places near their hostels.

They use a metal tubing mould—bicycle frame tubing will do—with mesh dishcloth for wicks, and the fat is made from equal quantities of beef and mutton suet, with a little lime to harden it.

"Care should be taken to see that no water is left in the fat," said the group leader.



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KIN OF EMMET AT REST.—

The funeral took place recently from SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Kilmallock, County Limerick, of Miss Kathleen Emmet, who died in Dublin. Requiem Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Dean Mulcahy, P.P., V.F. There was a large attendance of mourners and sympathizers. Interment took place in the Emmets' plot in the local cemetery. Dean Mulcahy and Rev. C. Moriarty, C.C., officiated at the graveside.

Miss Emmet's father was born in the same locality and the name is perpetuated by the first railway bridge on the Cork side of Kilmallock station, which is known as Emmet's Bridge. The uncles of Robert Emmet, the patriot, are buried in Kilmallock Cemetery, where a headstone was erected by Thomas Emmet to the memory of his brother, David, who died on the 25th of August, 1816, aged 54 years. Beside this grave Miss Kathleen Emmet has been laid to rest.

The chief mourners were: Mrs. J. Quinlan, sister; Mrs. McCoy, Miss M. Quinlan, and Miss L. Quinlan, nieces; J. Quinlan, junior, nephew; J. Quinlan, brother-in-law; M. McCoy and numerous other relatives.

Miss Emmet was daughter of the late Robert Emmet, Ballinacool, Charleville and was of the same family tree as Robert Emmet, the patriot, whose uncles resided near Kilmallock where he often visited them.

COAL MINES STARTED.—

The Slievewardagh Coal Field Co., Ltd., which was set up recently to develop the coal mines near Thurles, Co. Tipperary, has started preliminary excavations under the supervision of Mr. A. D. McLuckie, who has been working on mines in Scotland.

Several of the men engaged had worked in these mines when they were last in operation, according to an official of the company.

It is not yet possible to say when coal will be reached, said the official, but a tunnel is being cut into the edge of the coal basin with the object of getting coal as quickly as possible.

Work was started at the Ballynulty colliery, near a derelict house. Power for running the mine, as well as lighting the main tunnel, will be got from the E.S.B.

SUPPLYING SUGAR NEEDS.—

Sugar needs of the Twenty-six Counties will be supplied entirely this year—for the first time—from home-grown beet. An output of more than 100,000 tons of sugar is expected, compared with 92,000 tons last year. Manufacturing is now in full swing at three of the four factories.

The beet acreage increased last year from 60,760 to 73,460, and the estimated yield is three-quarters of a million tons, representing £2,000,000 in cash to the growers. This increase will result in a longer "campaign season." "It will take four factories 100 days, producing 1,000 tons of sugar a day, to handle the crop," an official of the Irish Sugar Company said. The number of men employed during the period will be 2,400, apart from the bigger office and outdoor staffs.

The weekly wage bill for the four factories will be £7,600.

About 60,000 tons of molassed beet pulp for stock feeding will be available this year at 25 ss. a ton.

Last year many framers who did not take the pulp in the early part of

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the season had to pay much more than the company's standard price to third parties during March and April.

This year, acting on the advice of the company, farmers are now booking supplies of the pulp.

NICE OF KICKHAM PASSES.—

Mrs. Annie Kickham Cleary White, wife of F. D. White of Riverside, Conn., and 120 Riverside Drive, New York, died recently at her suburban home in Connecticut, after an illness of two days, at the age of 81. Her husband, now retired, was general manager of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1897-1932; financial manager of the old New York

World, 1899-1932, and was connected with the Pulitzer enterprises for fifty years.

Mrs. White, a niece of the Irish patriot Charles Kickham, was born in Clonmel, Ireland.

She leaves her husband, two sisters, Mrs. E. A. Downey of St. Louis and Mrs. William Templeton of Oak Park, Ill., and a brother, C. J. Cleary of Chicago.

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BEHALF OF THE BRITISH LEGION.

General News From Home and Abroad.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.—

The State Railways will spend the sum of \$13,812,800 on the following improvements during the current year: construction and reconstruction of locomotives and coaches \$2,078,500; renewal of material, \$2,000,000; ballasting of line, \$1,910,000; Spads and other buildings, \$1,450,000; improvement and extension of workshops, \$1,175,500; sleepers, \$890,000; improvement of stations, \$690,000 and other improvements of minor value.

* * *

RED CROSS WORK.—

Last Sunday along the riverside bathing resorts, from Nuñez to Punta Chica, the Argentine Red Cross attended 170 cases. Most of the accidents were the result of light sunstroke attacks, while others were caused by cuts and bruises. The terrible heat and dampness of the day drove many to the water as their only solace.

* * *

BEING BUILT BY A BOY.—

Liverpool Cathedral, the greatest Cathedral of modern times, is, for the moment, being built by a boy, said Archbishop Downey, when he presided at the annual meeting of the Cathedral Committee.

The boy, a bricklayer's apprentice, is the only person at present working on the actual building of the Cathedral.

Seven granite masons and their assistants have been given permission by the British Ministry of Public Works to continue fixing granite already on the site.

Total expenditure on the building since the work started is \$307,406. Expenditure on building operations and administrative and other expenses for the past year was \$19,159.

Income for 1941 was \$14,891.

AN OXFORD MAN'S OPINION.—

Mr. Henry Harrison, an Oxford undergraduate, in speaking of Mr. de Valera said:

"The splendid unity under Mr. de Valera is something that shall live in history, Providence," he said, "has blessed Ireland with a great leader at the most critical hour in her history; a leader who commands respect all over the world. He is the strong man of the twentieth century, and is Ireland's greatest armour. Though others may not always see eye to eye with his policy, conflicting issues are dominated by respect for his truth, honesty and fair dealing."

* * *

AN IRISH JOURNALISTS RECORD.—

Mr. J. W. Mc Nerney, London editor since 1905 of the *Irish Independent* and its associated newspapers, completed on March 30 his fiftieth year in daily journalism, states the current issue of the *Journal of the Institute of Journalists*.

Starting in Dublin, his native city, on the "Irish Times," on Easter Monday, 1891, as a reporter, he later worked on the "Evening Mail" and on the "Daily Express" of Dublin, a paper which has ceased to exist. He has been on the staffs of the *Independent Newspapers* since October, 1897.

Coming to their London office in 1902, Mr. Mc Nerney joined the Press Gallery in that year, and became a Parliamentary Lobbyist in 1906. He is the doyen of the Lobby journalists. Mr. Mc Nerney will attain this year his half-century as a member of the Institute, of which he is a Fellow. He is a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple.

* * *

ACCORDING TO MOSCOW.—

From London official sources, news

has been received that Russia will destroy the German forces before nine months. Stalin has stated that he will not give Hitler time to establish winter quarters, and that no rest will be conceded to the retreating troops till they are driven over the frontier.

* * *

SUNFLOWER PRODUCERS COMPLAIN.—

Two weeks from now the sunflower harvest commences in the north of Santa Fe. That zone is not in a flourishing condition as most cereal crops were lost, and producers are now fearing the loss of sunflower products, owing to the lack of bags for harvesting. The Ministry of Agriculture has been advised of the situation and the people are hopeful that he will do something to relieve them in their critical situation.

* * *

DESPERATE FIGHTERS.—

Praise for the Russian soldier appears in a German war correspondent's article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," extracts from which have been cabled to London by the Press Association's Zurich correspondent.

The correspondent says that the fanaticism of the Russian soldier makes him a "quite different opponent from those we met in France and Belgium. A Major told me these fellows fight with fierce madness. They do not surrender."

"A battalion commander said: 'The Albert Canal was hitherto our toughest experience, but what we went through afterwards was far tougher.

"We have seen for instance, that the Russians often allow our first wave to pass through well-camouflaged earthworks, then fall on it from the rear, or hold up the second wave in order to isolate our shock troops."

* * *

FALSITY OF DARLAN.—

A member of the Vichy diplomatic corps, M. Raymond Offroy, who has thrown in his lot with the Free French, has declared that Admiral Darlan utilized the Vichy diplomatic service as "Fifth Column", for espionage for Germany and Italy. According to him the Vichy Ambassador in Athens transmitted information re the port of Volo, which was later used as a landing base for British troops. Some days after the said port was bombarded by the Italian air force.

* * *

FORTIFYING DAKAR.—

As M. Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, told the French Press some time ago that Dakar had been reinforced for "a big role" which the colony would be summoned to play in the near future, information received by the Associated Press indicated that France, Germany and Spain had worked out elaborate joint plans to defend West Africa.

Axis allegations that Britain and the United States would some day try to seize bases in the strategic French, Spanish and Portuguese possessions across the South Atlantic, had brought France and Spain into a virtual al-

liance with the Germans, the reports stated.

Three-way staff talks started months ago were said to have reached such a point that a permanent joint staff has been set up at Melilla, Spanish Morocco.

Following was the gist of the plan as outlined by Associated Press informants:

Germany would furnish material to fill out France's and Spain's war left overs. Give technical advice and assign needed technicians and specialists, including airmen. France would contribute the sizeable remnant of her navy, planes, officers and troops, and Spain's big Moroccan army would be the reserve of man power to be thrown into action if needed.

Steadily, German-produced arms were flowing down to Casablanca, in French Morocco, Villa Cisneros in the Spanish Colony of Rio De Oro, and Dakar.

Ships slipping out of French Mediterranean ports for Oran were loaded with coastal and anti-aircraft guns, searchlight batteries, mines, dismantled 80- and 120-ton submarines and fast torpedo boats.

* * *

EXAMINING THE WATER.—

The Department of Mines and Geology has been instructed by the Ministry of Agriculture to submit the waters of the Riachuelo subterranean basin to minute analysis to prove the reported existence of fluorine gas or its compounds. Investigations so far have resulted in proving that fluorine exists in certain districts, and that the teeth of children and teachers examined there showed signs of dental fluorosis.

* * *

AN AGED COW.—

Thirty years ago a cow of the Ayrshire breed was exported to Australia from Scotland. She had a calf named "Victoria", and this animal has just died at the age of twenty-nine years, the greatest age ever recorded for a milking cow. At eighteen years of age, when she was bought by Messrs. Korff Bros., of Campbelltown, New Sydney, she produced 15,595 lbs. of milk and 473.35 lbs. fat. Two years later, she

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was champion at the Sydney Royal Show, and even at the age of twenty-four, when she won second prize, she gave 13,313 lbs. of milk and 542 lbs. fat, "Victoria's" only son, "Glengowan Victor," born when she was twenty years old, has sired some of the greatest milk producers in Australia, while a daughter of hers, "Glengowan Joyce," held the Australian record as a two-year-old, producing 53,000 lbs. milk and 2,296.9 lbs. fat in four lactations each of 273 days.

* * *

SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—

Sales of dairy products during 1941, with the exception of milk, butter and cheese, amounted to the sum of \$36,221,408.10. Almost 50 per cent of the foregoing amount was secured in the sale of eggs, for which prices ranged during the year from \$0.30 to 0.755 per dozen, for the 39,139,196 dozens that were supplied. Pullets sold amounted to \$10,734,131.80 with average price from \$0.90 to \$5.40 per brace. Egg stocks in freezing plants at the year's end amounted to 232,890 cases, containing 30 dozens each.

* * *

SUPPLIES VITAL FACTOR.—

Military experts are waiting to see how far the German armoured forces can advance against the Russians with large bodies of the Red Army astride their lines of communications, says the Press Association. The 180 to 200 miles depth of the fighting is regarded in authoritative quarters in London as setting a very interesting problem in mechanised warfare. Opposing troops are engaged in battles all over the area.

The German forces at the head of the advance may soon find that their supplies are not coming through.

* * *

WHEN SHAW WAS BORED.—

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was a music critic before he was a dramatist. On one occasion he attended a concert arranged by a gushing Society woman, and found himself very bored.

"Don't you think the orchestra played marvellously?" asked the Society woman at the end of the concert. "Of course, the men have been playing together for eleven years."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed G. B. S. "Have we only been sitting here that long?"

* * *

EMBASSY FOR ASUNCION.—

Though lacking official confirmation, authoritative sources have hinted that possibly the Argentine legation in Asunción will be raised to the rank of Embassy. New trade agreement discussions, between Paraguay and this country, in progress at present, will probably be terminated and signed on the arrival of the respective Foreign Ministers from Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

TANK EXTERMINATORS.—

Russian war correspondents with the Red Army report that the U.S.S.R. is employing squads of "tank exterminators." They are like "the destruction

battalions" which are assigned to round up parachutists.

It is reported that one unit destroyed two groups of German tanks, and that an encounter between another unit and 30 German machines, ended "disastrously for the Fascists."

* * *

THE QUESTION OF AFTOSA.—

A fifteen-day tour of the southern territories by Dr. Fladness, accompanied by the North American Agricultural Attache, Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, threw little light on the aftosa question in the south. Both were very reticent in expressing themselves to Press representatives, but it is believed that if importation of meat to Tierra del Fuego is banned, the Northern Republic will import large quantities of mutton from there. Courtesy, according to Mr. Nyhus, demanded silence under the circumstances.

* * *

LARGE CORNED BEEF CONTRACT.—

What is considered as the largest single purchase of corned beef ever made, is the North American Army contract for 6,300 tons which has been awarded to Swift and Co. The following are the offers of the different tenders: Swift 20½ cents per pound; Armour 24½; C. A. P. 24.9 cents per pound. Offers were also received from Uruguay, from the Frigorifico Nacional at 23½ cents.

* * *

TO REMAIN UNDER ARMS.—

Thought the war is being fought far from our shores, yet its effects are being felt near at home. A recent decree obliges all conscripts of the 1920 class to continue serving the colours three months longer than usual "in view of the necessity of watching and protecting national territory." Not so long ago the army strength was increased by 5000 men, and what the present move means, each can judge for himself.

* * *

HENRY FORD'S HOPES.—

*"Until the war drums throb no longer,
And the battle flags are furled
In the Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World."*

Motor Magnate Mr. Henry Ford referred Pressmen to the above passage in Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," recently, cables Reuter's Detroit correspondent.

Mr. Ford expressed the hope that out of the war would come a European federation in which "all barriers of nationality will be levelled and its peoples live in common peace and prosperity."

Politics would definitely be discarded. There would be "universal currency, universal economy, and developed industry with all the world for its market."

Unless such a federation were established the present war would be only a dress rehearsal for a more terrible conflict.

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

BEACH WEAR

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Origin Of Cosmic Magnetism

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

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

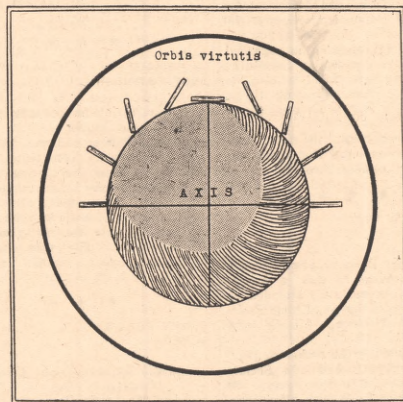
BY magnetism we understand the mysterious force that attracts or repels determined bodies, particularly iron. This is the force that works the compass and determines the production of electric current in the dynamos in movement. But in the present article we will endeavour to investigate the origin of this mysterious force, which resides in the stars, as well as the sun and the earth, the reason why it is termed cosmic.

Scarcely had earthly magnetism been discovered than many efforts were made to discover its origin. In general, during the Middle Ages it was commonly supposed to come from the firmament, but round about the year 1600, when electro-magnetism was unknown, the magnetologist, Gilbert, demonstrated the interior of the earth as the origin of magnetism, which he pictured as made up of magnetic minerals, somewhat similar to the lode-stone. The

strata above said depth there are certain accumulations of magnetic minerals, which without the slightest doubt cause notable local anomalies, but this layer is not sufficient to explain the existence of the principal magnetic body.

During a certain period they thought that the difficulty could be surmounted by admitting that the increase of pressure, which accompanies the rise of temperature in accordance with the distance descended towards the centre of the earth, would elevate the critical limit, with which iron would conserve its magnetic properties, at greater depths. Nevertheless, recent experiments carried out in the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institute in Washington, have revealed that the pressure produces the contrary effect, or no effect at all.

In said laboratory experiments were made with iron, nickel, magnetite, meteoric iron and nickel-



The simple theory of terrestrial magnetism according to Gilbert.

same author attributed the irregularities of the earthly magnetic world to the magnetic action of the continents and to inequalities of the solid superficie of the earth.

To explain the existence of the magnetic space of the earth it would be certainly sufficient that a small fraction of the internal mass of the terrestrial globe should be strongly magnetised or that again that an important part of same should be magnetised with weak magnetization, for example, of O'1 gauss. Nevertheless against this simple theory the fact remains that iron and other magnetic metals (cobalt and nickel) lose their magnetic properties at elevated temperatures, which are reached at the slight depth of 20 or 30 kilometres below the surface of the earth. It is true that in the upper

steel at pressures of about 40 atmospheres. In all these cases the effect of the pressure proved to be so slight that it may be considered of practically no importance. From this there is no deduction or remedy possibly but the abandonment of the hypothesis that terrestrial magnetism is due to the presence of an amount of metal or magnetic aleation. Consequently, permanent terrestrial magnetism must be attributed to some other cause, which is evidently necessary also for the case of the sun, by reason of its gaseous state.

The most simple and obvious of the hypotheses, Gilbert's theory being discarded, attributes this magnetism to electric currents which circulate through the terrestrial mass in gyration of its magnetic shaft. But such currents, in order

not to decrease steadily in intensity, should be maintained by means of permanent electromotive power. With all that, investigation has been made to discover if this steady decrease of intensity would be sufficiently slow in order not to be compelled to have recourse to the permanent electromotive power.

The duration of the electric currents, as taught in Physics, is proportional to the conductivity and the square of the radio of the body in question; this duration for bodies of great mass may become considerable in a globe of copper of the size of the earth, or zero grades centigrade, Lamb has demonstrated that the current would take twenty years to diminish in the proportion of 10 to 1; and if the globe should attain the magnitude of the sun, this period would lengthen out 200 thousand million years.

On the other hand, according to the calculations of Chapman, the electric conductivity in the centre of the Sun is approximately 0'0003, slightly more or less the half of that of copper at ordinary temperatures; but this conductivity decreases to the approximate value 0'000 000 01 immediately below the solar photosphere. Whence they deduct given the characteristics of the Sun, the decrease of the electric currents in that heavenly body must be effected so slowly that it cannot be observed by humanity.

The electric conductivity of the earth, is, according to belief, much less than that of copper or even of iron at ordinary temperatures. Thus even if it is probable that iron contains a certain fraction of the nucleus, its conductivity decreases rapidly on an increase of temperature. Consequently, if the real cause of terrestrial magnetism is to be found in currents which circulate through the mass of the earth and which freely waste themselves away, the intensity of such currents must have been in times gone by much greater than today.

Very probably the readers of **The Southern Cross** will be anxious to know the conductive mechanism of these interior electric currents. Really it is not an easy task to explain them. The magnetologist Larmor offers us the following explanation. In the presence of an inductive body—he says—electromotive forces, through means of an interior circulation which has a component of movement in the meridian plains and will be symmetrical with the magnetic equator. Similar circulation would not only be capable of detaining the said system of electric currents and the magnetism there from derived, but would also be able engender the inductive body, starting solely from an insignificant initial body. The terrestrial rotation would act as the mechanical cause of the initial body. With all that, the interior electrical circulation, once established, would steadily waste away, though very slowly, as

Lamb has demonstrated, and perhaps it could be delayed annulling the slowness by friction, on account of the thermic energy of the earth.

In the Sun the existence of movement of the middle zone of the spots towards the equator, during the course of every cycle of eleven years begets suspicion of the existence of a circulation, which has permitted Bjerkes to point out a large number of properties common to these spots. Chapman has applied to the case of the Sun the theory of Larmor and has discovered quantities, sufficiently in proportion, but nevertheless there are evident flaws in this theory.

Larmor endeavoured to explain the secular variation of terrestrial magnetism, by the variation of the conductive canalizations of the internal electric currents. But this theory although very attractive in many of its phases, is regarded with suspicion by many physicists, the same as many other geophysical and physical theories begotten with the same purpose in view.

Eddington has deduced from a theorem of Von Zeipel that every heavenly body, blessed with rotation, must of necessity determine certain internal circulation. Should that be true, the theory of Larmor would secure considerable importance, as also the hypothesis formulated by Schuster and Lord Kelvin, according to which the magnetic polarity is a general property of all bodies gifted with rotation movement.

Amongst the few theories which satisfy this condition and which are based in some fundamental property of the matter until now unknown, there figures in first line that of the North-American physicist, Savann; in fact it is not totally devoid of arbitrary suppositions and based on experience, which takes away much of their value, as we will immediately show.

Swann, to establish his theory, commences by modifying the electromagnetic equations, due to the addition of certain selected terms which fortunately have no influence in the case of a simple uniform translation of matter. The terms in question contain a factor which in the case of a uniform rotation implies the existence of currents. The law of the variation of the density of the hypothetical current is the only simple law, as Swann showed, capable of explaining the existence of magnetic bodies in the proximity of the Sun and the Earth and of giving bodies in perceptible small quantities, submitted to laboratory experience. Further, the new theory can be accommodated to the real magnitudes of the solar terrestrial bodies, thanks to the selection of the numerical constancy which figures in the new terms.

In spite of the extreme ability demonstrated by Swann in his

theory, the method is exceedingly artificial, and consequently, of slight attraction. For the moment, taken into consideration the complete insecurity with which we know of the absolute truth of the magnetic solar camp, it is dangerous to attribute too much importance to the relation observed between the solar and terrestrial intensities. In the second place, the hypothesis of Swann leads to magnetic symmetrical fields with regards to rotation axle, resulting that neither the solar nor the terrestrial field are of this nature, the obliquity of the magnetic angle of rotation of the Sun is of some four grades and in the case of the earth of some 12.

Finally, even when the modified equations fulfil their mission without introducing visible discrepancies with other phenomena observed, it results, nevertheless, from its acceptance a consequence

not experimentally confirmed, and that is that the diminutive non-magnetic bodies endowed with very rapid rotation, should give origin to a magnetic field, certainly very small, but not impossible to measure with the actual instruments of intense precision; now then, both Swann and Logarec on endeavouring to prove this kind of theoretical predication, have arrived at negative results.

Chapman apparently tends not to give too much importance to cosmic magnetism, as does Swann, by no means justifying but the slightest modifications of the general laws, which are alone found in the rotary bodies of great bulk. Further, the same Chapman believes that the asymmetric characteristics of the great magnetic fields, solar and terrestrial, must forcibly be attributed to causes, which cannot be fundamental. Hence he concludes that the cosmic magnetism must on-

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From "The Southern Cross" of Fifty Years Ago.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1892.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th inst., at the church of San Miguel, in this city, Augustin Horrigan, of San Pedro, son of Thomas Horrigan, to Bridget, eldest daughter of the late Michael Tormey, of Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, 14th January, at Marcos Paz, John Keegan, aged 34 years, son of Mr. William Keegan. Deeply regretted by his family and friends. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

On the 14th December, at Baradero, Anita Bolton, beloved daughter of Timothy E. Bolton, Arrecifes; aged 13 years.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Wednesday 27th inst., at ten o'clock, there will be a Month's Mind and funeral Mass in the parish church of Salto, for the repose of the soul of the late Francis Farrell. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONTH'S MIND AND FUNERAL MASSES.

On Tuesday 26th inst., Masses will be celebrated from 7 to 10 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.

HOT WEATHER AND SNOBS.

During 12 years' experience in Buenos Aires we never felt the heat of the weather so oppressive as it was on last Wednesday. The Centigrade thermometer marked 36 1/2 degrees in the shade, equivalent to nearly 98 Fahrenheit. Persons burdened with an extraordinary amount of adipose tissue were fain to stay within doors and have recourse to several artificial expedients to preserve their bodies from final dissolution, and even some who were composed physically of skin and bone, gasped for breath while they wiped off the large drops of perspiration from their foreheads. All swore that the weather was insufferable, and

ly be a secondary phenomenon, even when possibly very widespread, and by no means a fundamental phenomenon of the Universe such as gravitation. So Chapman concludes the theories of cosmic magnetism must contain factors of an accidental nature, not susceptible of a very rigorous previous determination and capable of affording an explanation of the different characteristics of the solar and terrestrial magnetic fields. From this point of view, the semi-hydrodynamic theory of Lamor appears preferable to other hypotheses, such as that of Swann.

there were strange ejaculations, cries, protests and groans heard at the street corners and other haunts, wherever poor humanity resorted for temporary relief. Those who know not our climate will be surprised to learn that in 97 degrees Fahrenheit people should so really fall into the melting mood (in a double sense) when there are spots on the earth where 110 degrees is not considered very inconvenient in summertime. The reason is we have not only to struggle against the heat but against the humidity and electricity with which the air is charged, and which go on increasing and seething like an engine boiler until the safety valve is opened, the air is relieved of its moisture by the electric current and a violent storm bursts upon the land.

Question.—What about the heat in India? Is it greater than in Buenos Aires.

Philosopher.—Yes, sometimes much greater, but then the people in that country adapt themselves to circumstances.

Q.—Will you please explain yourself.

P.—Well you see, in Calcutta we have punkahs and other ventilating apparatus; there are shady gardens where people resort to in warm weather. Moreover in such a season gentlemen are not supposed to go about in starched collars and linen shirts, nor do they wear dark tweed and tall hats on a mid-summer day. They content themselves with a loose dress of white flannel, or other such comfortable stuff and the houses are well ventilated, which cannot be said of the dwelling-houses of Buenos Aires. In short Sir, in Calcutta people live and dress like Christians.

Q.—And don't you think that we live and dress like Christians in the City of Good Airs.

P.—No, Sir, you live and dress like snobs.

REFLECTIONS.

THE WORD FREEDOM.

There is no word so badly misunderstood as the word "freedom." Its significance is not that which is so commonly accepted, A human being is free only when he is master of himself, of his inclinations, of the cravings of his senses and passions.

Do You Know This ?

- 238) What Is The World's Longest Tunnel?
- 239) Who Was The Fattest Man?
- 240) What Was The Smallest Dwarf?

See Answers on page 24.

Pedro Gregorio Sloan, R.I.P.

On Friday 9th inst. the death occurred in this city of Pedro Gregorio Sloan, a well-known figure in Irish-Argentine circles for more than half a century. Don Pedro, as he was intimately known to his friends, was born in the city of Paraná, Entre Rios. His early studies he secured in this capital, in the school run by the late Dean Dillon. On terminating his schooling he entered commercial life as an employee of the old Sociedad Cooperativa Argentina, now merged in the Union Telefónica. Promotion came his way rapidly, thanks to his efficiency in administration. For four years he acted as accountant-cashier of the firm and for the lengthy period of thirty-four years he was entrusted with the responsible duties of General Manager of the organization. It is quite unnecessary to say that he



carried out his duties to the complete satisfaction of the directorate and shareholders of the company. The mere fact that he held the post for so many years is evidence, more eloquent than words, that his administration was sound and profitable.

Apart from his commercial activities, Mr. Sloan took a keen interest in the world of sport. As far back as the year 1882 he became a member of the well-known rowing club, "La Marina". He displayed a keen interest in the progress of the club and in 1917, he was made a life member of this institution and in the year 1932, the annual general assembly nominated him honorary member. In 1922 he was elected substitute member of the Governing Committee and in the following year titular member after assuming the vice-presidency of the club by unanimous vote, eventually the presidency till the end of the term.

However, it will perhaps be admitted that in the ranks of the Gimnasia y Esgrima club he achieved his best work for the advancement of sport in this country. It can be said that he stood by the cradle of the club and there was no post of honour that he did not hold with honour for himself and satisfaction for the club. The motto of the old club, "*Mens sana en corpore sano*", found, in Don Pedro Sloan, one of its most enthusiastic apostles. He was a member of the consultative council of the Club, a life member and honorary treasurer of this thriving institution.

In 1931 Mr. Sloan retired from his post as general manager of the telephone company and has lived in retirement since that date, enjoying with his wife and daughter a very comfortable home. Though nigh his eightieth year, he enjoyed excellent health till one year ago and since that time he had

Obituaries



'BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD.'

been gradually sinking and on Friday last the end came. During his illness he was attended by Monsignor Dr. Luis Labene, Parish Priest of Flores, who administered him all the consolations of the Catholic religion.

On Saturday afternoon the funeral took place to the British cemetery and was largely attended. Before the coffin was lowered to its last resting place, Dr. Ricardo C. Aldao pronounced a very feeling speech in the name of the Gimnasia y Esgrima club, of which he is president. Though speaking without any preparation his words were inspired by the long friendship that existed between them and it was a deserved tribute to the splendid work that Mr. Sloan had achieved for the old club in Palermo. As a mark of the esteem in which Mr. Sloan was held by his fellow-members, Dr. Aldao stated that the photograph of their treasurer, who had died in harness, would be placed in the library amongst the photographs of dead presidents of the club as a solitary exception to the rule. Dr. Aldao spoke with deep emotion and when he finally uttered his last words: "Adios, Pedro", his voice was choked by deep feeling and his eyes were dim-

med by tears.

Thus has terminated the life of yet another of the old brigade of Irish-Argentines. To his widow and daughter *The Southern Cross* extends the expression of its deepest sympathy in their loss.

May he rest in peace.

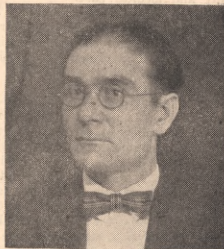
James Cavanagh, R.I.P.

The scythe of death has removed from the midst of our Irish-Argentine Community one of its well-known and highly esteemed members in the person of James Cavanagh of Santos Lugares.

The deceased was born in the Arrecifes district in 1892; being the eldest son of the late Peter Cavanagh and of Mrs. Mary Donlon de Cavanagh. From this truly Christian home he inherited a solid religious training together with that devotion to duty which helped him all through life. He was educated at St. Paul's College, and at the termination of his studies he devoted many years to camp work in the Province of Buenos Aires and in Santa Fé. He was afterwards employed in the Pacific Railway.

He had the good fortune to realise

an ambition to visit Europe. He left Buenos Aires in 1914 on a voyage to the old country, little dreaming the outbreak of the World War was so near. Despite the difficulties of travel he succeeded in visiting several European countries, including the dearest of all to him, Ireland, the land of his forefathers.



After two years of travelling, filled with many thrilling experiences in war-torn countries, he managed to return safely to his own peaceful land where he continued to render satisfactory service in several important business concerns.

In 1925 he married Miss Dorothea Proud, forming a religious and happy home based on the sound principles and ideals of Christian family life. As a kind father and hard working husband he dedicated his time and energy to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his wife and children.

His affable manners and Christian



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uprightness won for him a host of friends in the various circles in which he actuated.

Some time back his health began to fail. Having been interned in the British Hospital he underwent a severe operation which only gave him momentary relief; for soon after, the malady continued to increase, despite the kind and unsparing efforts of his family and medical care.

Rendered more pleasing to God by the many sufferings which he endured with edifying resignation, and fortified by the last Sacraments, his noble soul departed this life on the 18th. of December 1941.

After a Mass "corpore presente" in the Basilica of Lourdes, his mortal remains were taken to the San Martin graveyard, accompanied by many relatives and friends who, while mourning his departure, prayed fervently for the eternal repose of his soul. The last prayers at the graveside were recited by Father Fidelis, C.P. To mourn his sad loss he leaves a sorrowing wife, 2 children, mother, brothers, sisters and many other relatives, to all of whom I extend the expression of my sincere sympathy.

May his soul abide with God in the happy home of the Angels and Saints, while the earth keeps his mortal remains until the morning of the Resurrection in which the just shall pass both body and soul to receive that unending reward promised to the good and faithful Christian through the merits of the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ!

A Friend.

Ellen W. de O'Gorman, R. I. P.

The deceased lady whose name heads these lines departed this life on January the 4th, comforted with all the rites of the Church and Papal Benediction.

Since the death of her dear husband twenty one years ago, she gave herself up completely to charitable works, and the people of Empalme can thank her generosity for the beautiful Church they have to hear Mass.

During her life she had many a hard cross to bear, first the death of her dear husband, then her two sons, Patrick Roque and Edward, but she was always resigned to God's holy will and she left a good example to those who mourn her, to be true to

Marriages During 1941

JANUARY.

Cecilia Duffy Mooney—Juan Carlos Hamdorff, Isabel Polanco—John Joe Halpin.

FEBRUARY.

Eva Lynch—James Gaynor, Mary Erlinda Garrahan—Pedro Victor Aicardé, Ellen M. Gannon—José A. Fernández, Irma Ofelia Morales Tolosa—Jack Brady, Catherine Mary Condrey—John Pierce, Dora Cotignola—James Francis Lambert.

MARCH.

Mary Delaney—Cirilo Delaney.

APRIL.

Maria Thoinaz—Guillermo Morgan,

their religion.

During her illness she was visited constantly by her children and friends, and cared for in a special manner by her daughter, Kate, who cared her to the last.

Born 87 years ago in Quilmes, she was the eldest daughter of the late Edward Walsh and Mary Kelly, and sixty six years ago she was married to the late Patrick O'Gorman. Of that happy union eight children were born, but only four survive, two sons and two daughters, who are left to mourn her. She also leaves a son-in-law, 3 daughters-in-law, one brother, three sisters-in-law, thirty two grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, and a host of relatives and friends as was testified by the immense crowd that attended the wake and funeral.

Let us hope she is united with all her dear ones in Heaven, and that her friends wont forget her in their prayers.

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on her soul.

A Mourner.

OTHER DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., Thomas Kelly, of Rawson.

Hilda Murphy Leahy—Leo A. Quinn, Stella Ryan—Guillermo Alberto Donnelly, Nancy Mulleady—Thomas O'Keefe.

MAY.

Dora Gallino—Luis Moughty, Celia Maxwell—Tomas Costello.

JUNE

Bridget Carroll—Julian Ledwith, Alice McCormick—Riebeck W. Elliot, Eileen Moore—Felipe Terrerz, Clara E. Tumulty—Raul Mosgrove Rugeroni, Josefina Muleady—Carlos Genesio Grandi, Maria Haylee Spellman—John P. Orgoroso, Evelyn Holland—Arturo J. Ayerra.

JULY.

Ana Maria Ward—Atilio Rubillo, Helena Mulhall Bowers—Adolfo Eastman Lowry, Raquel Esther Adano—Tomas José Lynch, Nora Leyden—Jorge Nicolini.

AUGUST.

Alice Till—John Molloy, Olga Skilton—Héctor Donnelly, Ymelda Kenny Delamer—Raúl Oscar Borlenghi.

SEPTEMBER.

Evelina Clancy—Mariano Fernandez de Mesa, Nancy Doyle—John Deane, Mary Ross—Alexander Wright, Maggie Cavanagh Martin—Héctor Padilla.

OCTOBER.

Elizabeth Gaynor—Desmond FitzPatrick, Magdalena Nicolari—John Hussey Cowen, Ida Gastaldi—William Cormick, Rosario Grondona Saenz Valiente—Andrew Wilson, Kathleen Casey—Gerardo Suarez, Maria Angélica Mahon—Roberto T. Ryan, Patricio Feeney—Thomas Moughty, Mary McCarthy—Angel Ciampichini.

NOVEMBER.

Teresa Cecilia Lynam—Juan Paizza, Doreen M. Feeney—William B. Jacobs, Mary Cantlon—Edward Yelmini, Maggie McCormick—Eduardo Suarez, Luisa A. Silva Quigley—Roberto Abrego, Amelia Marcet—Robert Harris, Margaret Kiernan—William Oliver, Lydia Schleimer—Lorenzo Lenzi, Lydia Barry—Horacio Mareque, Elsa Alendam—Patrick Wade.

DECEMBER.

Marcela Rafferty—Peter Cavanagh, Maria L. Carvalho—Peter O'Rourke, Sara M. Otero Sullivan—Charles John Deleglise, Angelita Romero—Patrick Carroll, Mary Kelly—Edward O'Regan, Mollie Gannon Fox—Angel Herrera Ocampo, Kitty Boggan Molphy—Ernesto Vasmonde Martinez Campos.

CARE YOUR OLD CAR.

Should you have a motor car it is advisable to care it well as, according to Mr. Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board in the United States, no more passenger automobiles or light trucks will be turned out after February 1st, as the plants will be dedicated to war purposes.

THE IRISH FEAST IN JUNIN.

The Committee of the Irish Race Society of Junin wishes to express that the blessing of the beautiful picture of St. Patrick, painted by Miss Brennan, of Devoto, will take place in the Hall of the Society on Saturday, February 7th, at 8 p.m. A lunch will be served immediately after, and then dancing will take place until midnight. The donors, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin will also be the sponsors.

Entrance for members, \$1.50; families of members, \$1.00; non-members, \$2.50; families of non-members, \$1.50.

The Committee expects that sympathizers of the Society, especially those of Irish descent, will not fail to be present, and all the latter are cordially invited to attend.

The Committee.

STRENGTHENING THE AIR ARM.

Nine, of the twenty eight billion dollars asked for by President Roosevelt recently will be dedicated to cover the cost of aeroplane construction. The necessity of a strong air arm in the present conflict is of such outstanding importance that the United States are bending themselves in that direction.

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CERVECERIA BIECKERT S. A.

About People

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smart (jun.) and their children have left to spend the season in Mar del Plata.

On last Tuesday morning Masses were said in the Santisimo Sacramento church for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Engineer Manuel Regidor, who was very well-known and highly esteemed in social and commercial circles in this country.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, which figures on page 14 with reference to the restaurant "COQ D'OR", situated on Avenida Aguirre, in the Martinez district, on the lower road to Tigre. In these evenings and nights when people are looking for a cool spot to eat and enjoy a breath of fresh air, after the stifling heat of the day, the "COQ D'OR" becomes a veritable oasis in the desert.

Statistics so far gathered show that the number of visitors to Mar del Plata constitutes an all time record and we understand that it is exceedingly difficult to secure hotel accommodation. Hence prospective visitors to the famous bathing place would do well to make their reservations far ahead.

Mrs. Kate A. Loran de Nally after two months visit to Mr. and Mrs. James Sills, of Baradero, has returned to her home in Santos Lugares.

Mr. Sean Sills MacDermott, after spending his holidays with his parents in Baradero, has returned to this city to renew his work.

Dr. and Mrs. Carlos O'Farrell and children have left to spend a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Little is lacking to complete the St. Patrick's Home subscription list which will close next week. Before then we have hopes that the balance will be subscribed.

Dr. George L. A. Mulcahy begs to advise his clients that he will be absent from his consulting rooms during the month of February.

Following a holiday spent with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Roberts and family, at their estancia near Villa Dolores, Miss Patricia Dashwood Murphy returned to town yesterday.

Amongst the arrivals by Panagra plane from Santiago de Chile on Tuesday last were Mr. and Mrs. R. Rossiter and Miss G. Rossiter.

In answer to the query of one of our readers regarding the nationality of Commandant Roger Kelly, who flew the plane that carried Mr. Churchill and his party on their return journey to Britain from the Bermudas, as far as we have been able to ascertain, he is an Irishman.

Amongst those, who recently registered at the Phoenix Hotel, is Mr. Desmond Moore.

Mass will not be celebrated at St. Patrick's Chapel, Santa Lucia, on Sunday 25th inst.

Mrs. I. Brown was in town during the week and registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Among the guests at the Continental Hotel during the week was Mr. F. J. McCawley.

Among those who left by the Pan-air line on the 12th inst., were Miss Eva Cavanagh and Miss Moira Murphy, who purpose passing some time in United States.

Mr. Bernard T. Lynn returned to his office work at the Estancia "La Gwenita", Trebolares, F.C.O., after a pleasant holiday in the City.

On Monday last the death took place in New York of Mr. James J. Hurley, the chief shareholder in the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation. Mr. Hurley was a self-made man and amassed through his own efforts and ability an immense fortune.

On last Wednesday evening Mrs. Albertina Kenny held a reception at her home in Calle Donato Alvarez 2470, this city, celebrating the engagement of her son, Miguel Luis Kenny, to Miss Mercedes Chousiño Duggan. Amongst those who attended the happy event were members of the families of Kelly, Duggan, Martinez, Gondolo, Di Falve, Kenny, Hernandez, Rettini, etc.

The Misses Maria and Elisa O'Farrell have left to spend the summer season at Mar del Plata.

Amongst the arrivals from Tucuman on Tuesday last by Panagra plane was Mr. M. Hynes O'Connor.

Mr. Carlos Ford is a recent arrival from the United States.

Mr. Edgardo Devoto accompanied by his wife Mrs. Maria Elena Owens, and children left early in the week for Ramon Biais.

On Tuesday last the death took place in this city of Dr. Carlos Augusto Rodriguez, who was very well known in medical circles.

Amongst the recent arrivals at the City Hotel was Mr. Edward Morgan.

Rev. Alfredo Leadan, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Leadan, who was a Pallottine student in Rome, is expected to arrive during the coming week.

(Continued on page 16)

" MORAN ACADEMY "

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

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Other Countries, £15.0.

Single Copies, 30 cts.

The Southern Cross Publishing Co., Medrano 107, Buenos Aires.
U. T. 62 (Mitre) 1371.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 23, 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

Watchman, What Of The Night?

FOLLOWING four weeks of tense activity in the United States and Canada, the Prime Minister of Great Britain is once more in his homeland on the conclusion of a really historical mission. As far as the average man in the street can discern there was not a single point of major importance on which the British and United States delegates failed to come to a complete and cordial agreement. Steps have been taken to secure full and vigorous prosecution of the allied war effort in all spheres of action. Naturally it would be ridiculous to expect miracles in a day from nations that were caught thoroughly unprepared for war. Patience, constancy, firm resolution constitute some of the virtues now required in order that right, justice, decency and democracy shall eventually prevail.

Mr. Churchill reaches Britain at a moment when that country is seething with discontent at the manner in which the war is being prosecuted in the Far East. At the time of writing, the situation in the Malay States is akin to desperate and once again the lack of tanks and planes is mainly responsible for the inability of the imperial troops to repulse the Japanese invaders. Singapore, the gateway to the East, is seriously menaced and daily it is being subjected to hostile aerial attacks. If Singapore falls, there will be serious repercussions.

The Old Story.

Mr. Churchill is now faced with the difficult task of explaining to the British public why the Malay States had not received ample aerial and mechanical protection. The British Minister For Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Com-

mons last week that it was as yet totally impossible to be strong at all points on the far-flung field of operations. But this explanation has not satisfied the critics, who are now anxious to know why, if reinforcements in men and material can be rushed to Singapore today, they could not have been sent there three or four months ago.

Australian Feeling.

Judging from the cabled dispatches from Australia feeling is running very high in that country. As Australian troops are seemingly bearing the brunt of the fighting in the Malay peninsula, the Australian people naturally request that they be given the necessary air protection. It would appear that today an army without aerial support is fighting blind.

In Australia the opinion exists that most of the trouble resides in London. Red tape and governmental departments are apparently synonymous terms. The Prime Minister of Australia is reported to have demanded from London that Singapore receive immediate aerial reinforcements. Should the demand go unheeded a very grave situation could readily be caused. From tension of this nature differences of opinion are begotten, that often sadly lead to the disruption of that unity, which is essential to final victory. Nobody can overlook for a single moment the splendid services that Australia has lent to the common cause and we are confident that her just demands will meet with the attention they deserve.

The Task Of The Prime Minister.

It is reported that Mr. Churchill will reply to all criticisms on his

first appearance in the Commons. Not for the first time in his life has he had to face similar difficulties. We feel sure he will emerge triumphant from the ordeal. Some bitter journalist in Australia, and there are far too many of that kind in the world today, has gone so far as to say that if Singapore falls, Churchill and his government will fall with it. Bitterness of this

nature serves no good purpose, but it shows us how feeling is running "Down Under."

The Prime Minister is face to face with one of those perilous moments in his life, but he snuffs the battle with delight and we feel that when the debate is ended, he will receive a vote of confidence without parallel in the annals of the British Parliament.

The Rio Conference

SEVERING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

SINCE its inauguration on Thursday of last week there has been considerable activity in all sections of the conference. The opening speech of Dr. Getulio Vargas was brief and brave and left no doubt in the minds of his listeners as to where Brazil stood when it came to the question of complying with the solemn international understandings, to which she had affixed her signature in Habana and Lima. It is futile to endeavour to escape the responsibilities of those assemblies and to endeavour by specious pleading to whittle down our commitments. If the savage treachery of Pearl Harbour had been inflicted on any of the South-American countries does anybody for a single moment imagine that the United States would have hesitated to jump to their assistance? That assistance, naval and military, the United States does not seek, nor does she require, from her sister Republics of this hemisphere, but she does most anxiously seek their moral and material support in the realm of trade and above all in the elimination of Fifth Columnism.

Here in Argentina we have had a very energetic committee of the House of Deputies engaged in the task of investigating the activities of Fifth Columnists in this country. We are all aware of the result of that investigation, but in his memorable speech at the opening of the conference in Rio, Mr. Sumner Welles gave the world an idea of the ramifications of Fifth Column activities in all the Americas. We have been all sleeping whilst the enemy within the gate was preparing for that great day when we would become co-partners with the Nazis and the Fascists and the Japs of that New Order, which means nothing more nothing less than the negation of God

and the deification of a handful of megalomaniacs, or as Mr. Sumner Welles termed them aptly, paranoiacs.

In the conference at Rio everything is going splendidly but the main question at issue, formulated by Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador, the total severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Axis powers, has not at the time of penning these lines yet been settled. Seemingly nineteen of the twenty-one American Republics attending the Conference are enthusiastically in favour of the proposal to sever all connections, but Chile and Argentina are hesitating, though latest reports are to the effect that the resources of arbitration are not totally exhausted and that a way will be found to make the decision one of unanimity.

The Axis powers have been doing their utmost to make the conference a failure and they have even gone the length of threatening some of the Nations with war in the event of a severance of relations. This attitude on the part of the Axis agents has done more than any single thing to swing the nations into line and harden their resolution not to be browbeaten, nor to be headed off from their duty by fear. Many a year has gone since Patrick Henry in the Congress of Virginia whipped the wavering delegates into signing the declaration of independence by those historic words: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Today this continent is face to face with the greatest problem it has known since the days it won its independence. Grave decisions must be taken. Serious risks must be run. But it follows as the night the day that we must stand shoulder to shoulder in these Americas if we are to survive and live our lives free from hindrance and interference from abroad.

IRISH SOCIETY OF ARRECIFES

SEND-OFF "ASADO."

Last Sunday, January 11th., the committee of the Irish Society of Arrecifes organized a farewell feast—the principal number being an "asado", in the Society's beautiful shady grounds—in honour of Mr. Jackie MacLoughlin Geraghty, and as a token of appreciation towards this popular and genial young man who, during the past year, very ably discharged the important and complex duties of pro-secretary of said committee, and is now booked to serve his country as military conscript.

Besides the committee members, a goodly number of other close friends partook of the celebration; and at dessert, the president, Mr. Anthony Reddy, called upon the chaplain to offer the demonstration in the name of the committee. After a few quaint re-

marks to the effect that this institution of the military service was a very good thing for all concerned in the present adjuncts . . . (1), Fr. Alfonso went on to say that the conscription case of our pro-secretary was to him indeed a surprise and a revelation, since, considering the actual position and long "foja de servicios" of the guest of honour, he thought he should have ere long acquitted himself of this duty, which consequently provided ample proof that he was already a thoroughly full-fledged business man, even before his time; for which reason he heartily congratulated Jackie and his worthy parents and family present; and hoped and trusted he would do as much honour and service to his flag as he had already done to Arrecifes and its Irish Society.

Next to speak was the vice-president, Mr. John Deane, who in the name of the committee thanked the "homenajeado" for his valuable ser-

Some Facts About Discrimination Against Catholics In Ulster

THE position of Catholics in Northern Ireland, who are some 40% of the total population, is that of helots. They are rigidly excluded from public employment. The watchword in taking on personnel seems to be: "Boycott Catholics". Here are some specific instances:

- 1) Of the 166 persons employed by the Belfast Water Commissioners only 12 are Catholics. Similarly with regard to the public medical service. There are seventeen medical districts in Belfast and not one of these has a Catholic Medical Officer of Health.
- 2) In the Belfast Union Hospital not one of the permanent staff is a Catholic although Catholics constitute almost 1/3 of the population of the City.
- 3) Among the Officers of the "House of Parliament" and its Secretariat there is not one Catholic.
- 4) The Civil Service Commission does not include even one Catholic.
- 5) Ministry of Finance:—Twelve Secretaries; Assistant Secretaries, Principals, Solicitor, Controllers etc., Not one Catholic.
- 6) Ministry of Home Affairs: Attorney General; five Parliamentary private and assistant Secretaries; Legal Adviser; Solicitor and Chief and Assistant Medical Officers—Not one Catholic.
- 7) The same position obtains in the Ministries of Commerce, Education, Labour and Agriculture which do not number even one Catholic among the officials at the top. Likewise with the Unemployment Assistance Board and the Land Purchase Commission.
- 8) In the Court of Appeal consisting of three Judges there is no Ca-

tholic.

- 9) In the High Court of Justice with its various Courts and Departments there are some forty Judges, Registrars and Officials. Not one of these is a Catholic. There is one Catholic among the County Court Judges.

Discrimination against Catholics has reached fantastic limits in Education. According to every standard of equity and fairplay, Northern Ireland Catholics are being robbed of more than a million and a half pounds.

In 1923 an Education Act was passed which sought to secularise the elementary school system in the area. It was enacted that no State contribution would be made for the building or upkeep of the Schools unless the authority vested in the Manager under the old system were transferred to a School Committee. This move was resisted by the Catholics and by a section of the Presbyterians. The position now is that the State pays only half the cost of building or equipping the "voluntary" Schools. Thus while Catholics have to pay at least half of the cost of the upkeep of their Schools they are obliged to contribute as taxpayers to the upkeep of the Non-Catholic Schools. How heavily this financial burden weighs upon the Catholic Schools. How heavily this financial burden weighs upon the Catholic community may be gauged from the following figures:—

Up to December 1939 the total expenditure by Local authorities on the transferred schools was about £1,977,000.

These schools enroll some 94,000 pupils.

The Catholic voluntary schools enrol some 73,000 pupils and on the basis of the above they should have received £1,530,000. The sum actually received was £184,000.

A PICNIC.

An interesting picnic will be held on the 25th inst., in Plomer, in the estancia "La Chozza", of Mrs. Cora Kavanagh, on behalf of the "Santa Teresita" chapel.

The committees engaged in this meritorious work are:

LADIES:

President: Elisa D. de Meaca, Vice-President: Delia Byrne de Healy, Treasurer: Brigida M. de Healy, Secretary: Delia L. C. de Brizzoni.

GENTLEMEN:

Esteban Marquestau, Tomás A. Healy, Benigno y José Huel, Julián Balbin, Eugenio Phillips, Bernardo Paulecena, Carlos Sartori, Pascual Hortigueira, Jacinto Anselmo, Pascual Castiglioni, Pedro Aragón, Baltazar Trabazos, José Farranaga, Demetrio Perez, Domingo Etcharren, Eduardo García, Marcelo Hernandez.

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Wedding Bells.

Neilan—Figoni.

The parish church of San Martin was the scene of a very pretty wedding on the 15th inst., when Mr. Lorenzo Figoni and Miss Maria Adela Neilan were united in the bonds of matrimony. The sacred edifice was adorned with a profusion of white flowers and was crowded to capacity with relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

The bridegroom awaited her. A life-long friend of both families, Rev. Fr. John Duft, performed the marriage ceremony, after which nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Alfredo Lombardo, during which the newly-wedded and a large number of those present received Communion. The sponsors on the occasion were the bridegroom's sister Miss Yolanda Figoni and the bride's



For many years the bridegroom was president of the local branch of the A. C. A., while the bride was vice-president of the ladies section of the same.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, the bride entered the church, leaning on her father's arm, and slowly advanced to the altar where

de's father Mr. Santiago Neilan.

After the ceremony an intimate reception was held at the bride's home where the numerous presents and congratulatory messages were in view.

When the customary toasts were tendered the happy couple departed to pass the honeymoon in the Andine provinces.

SAINT PATRICK'S HOME.

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J. P. R.	3.50
G. N.	2.—
J. F. G.	3.—
B. N. L.	1.—
T. M. S.	5.—
J. G.	5.—
S. D.	1.—

AVIATION SCHOLARSHIPS VACANT.

Five scholarships are vacant in the United States for those who wish to study aviation there. To obtain one of these it is necessary to be an Argentine citizen, from 21 to 26 years of age, have passed the "bachillerato" or some equivalent examination and speak English. It is not necessary that the aspirants have a knowledge of aviation. The last notification re these

scholarships will be issued on the 28th inst., and those interested should visit the North American Embassy, Route Saenz Peña 567, at 9.30, on the same day, to fill the corresponding solicitudes.

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, please apply at once to Mrs. Bernard Duggan, calle Estados Unidos 3141, and for the Fahy Farm to Rev. Father Martin, Moreno, F. C. O.

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

Certificados de nacimiento, 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,

COQ D'OR

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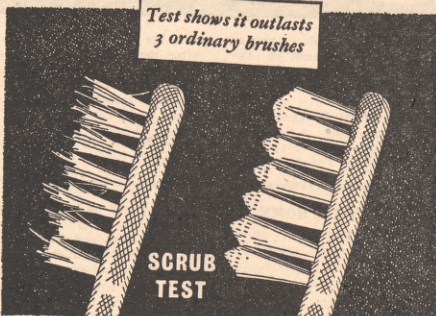
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BUENOS AIRES

An Oasis in Europe.

(By ELIZABETH SHARP.)

FREEDOM is that glorious thing for which human beings never tire of laying down their lives. It has been valiantly fought for from the beginning of history. And now a gain a terrible struggle is being carried on for the cause of freedom. Democracy, the guardian of freedom, is gravely imperiled. Those who doubt the means of preserving democracy and freedom, need only focus their attention on the very centre of the whirlpool, there to find a free and firm democracy rising on the rocky promontory of the Alps: Switzerland.

That small country celebrated recently six hundred and fifty years of independence. Wedged in between mighty and rapacious neighbours, the Swiss have succeeded in maintaining their integrity when challenged. Speakers and writers have been at a loss to explain the secret of Swiss independence. Generally, the tunnels of Switzerland have been accepted as the answer to the present conflict. This is true to a great extent. The great mountain passes St. Gothard, Simplon, Loetschberg, concrete and steel forges of Swiss engineering skill, are the commercial and possible military links between Switzerland and her neighbours. These as well as every bridge and track on the borders are heavily mined, watched only by the most trustworthy men, and can be blown up at a moment's notice. The St. Gothard, especially, is a vital coal route between Switzerland's two great foes, Germany and Italy.

But the threat alone to blow up the tunnels is not the only preservation of Swiss freedom. I know the Swiss people intimately. I have lived in their midst and heard the opinions both of the educated and the common people. My sojourn there prior to the outbreak of this war offered me many illuminating incidents for observation.

First of all, I accredited the genuine and vigorous piety of the Swiss as being the sustainer of their love of freedom. It is only natural that a man who loves God also loves his country. Swiss patriotism is deep-seated, fierce and undying. It is born in the very marrow of them all, including the few irreligious ones, being handed down in their pious heritage. Every Swiss whom I have known or heard of possessed a great love for freedom and for the Alps; it is doubtful which love was stronger: they were so inextricably entwined.

As a traveller in European countries, I was much elated by the aspect of that living thing—the Swiss piety. The whole country is governed on a basis that takes religion into consideration. I was amazed to find store windows closed and barricaded every Sunday, wherever I went. Church bells rang from every corner of the cities and towns. People flocked to Catholic and Protestant churches alike. The Catholic churches were packed—numberless business men were there, alongside labourers and peasants. Often my impression was of more men than women being present—an unusually healthy sign. They sang and prayed lustily; almost everyone had a prayer book. It was highly impressive to see the men approach the Communion rail with their rosaries wound around their

hands. Swiss priests are of the apostolic calibre. They handle the public sins of a manly nation with manly methods. And their hearers willingly listen to the reprimands from the chancel.

To the Swiss, religion is something real and tangible. They have raised its expression up to their intellectual and artistic heights. Catholic literature is voluminous and of the first class. The "Luzerner Vaterland" is one of the very best Catholic dailies I know of. Now, in the midst of the crisis, I have just received the Catholic review of books issued in Basel. As a matter of fact, it mentions editorially the increasing difficulties in the publication of books; but its contents point to a range of publications with which a number of other countries could not compete in peace-time. The glorious cathedrals of little Switzerland testify to the acre-old piety of the people. Unfortunately, many of them were marred and emptied during the religious wars, but the fellow-men of the "Eidgenossenschaft" have since then closed their hands in an heroic grasp: they have buried antagonisms, because they realised that Swiss could not conquer Swiss.

Now they stand in unshaken unity. The second reason I give for the preservation of their freedom is this unity, a thing which was deplorably absent in every one of the present vanquished countries of Europe. It seems especially surprised among the Swiss, who are composed since the Napoleonic Wars not only of the original Swiss, but also of French and Italians. But the foreigner must remember that these descendants of Italians and French refuse to be anything but Swiss. Swiss they all are, and Swiss they remain.

So far we see that the enemy's chief weapons, threats and fifth columns, have not worsted the Swiss. The enemy has not succeeded in gaining control of the tunnels by his subversive activities. The tunnels indeed would be no protection to the independence, if the country were not united from within. How quickly France and Norway fell, because the enemy had his agents in key positions! Switzerland would long ago have shared their fate, if she had suffered from the same inertia.

SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS.

On November 15, 1940, a Swiss totalitarian group known as the "Swiss National Movement" had the impudence to deliver a so-called "ultimatum" to the government, demanding the right to disseminate party propaganda and the "rehabilitation of persecuted and imprisoned" colleagues. The group was not strong numerically, but neutral foreign observers were worried as to the effect of the action on the position of Switzerland. The effect was the prompt dissolution of the group by the Federal Council, November 19, 1940. On December 4, the Federal police raided underground units of the Swiss Communists and the totalitarian Swiss. They merely disclosed that they had seized large quantities of propaganda.

General-in-Chief Guisan does not hesitate to arrest where justified. Even Swiss notables such as Colonel Fojal, the hobbled champion, and Colonel Hans Trüb, of the army legal department, have fallen under the heavy hand of the government. Saboteurs are condemned to life imprisonment and hard labour. The government knows how to get rid of alien university students, who are nothing more than spies.

Another great triumph of Swiss unity was the Socialists' manifesto issued August 8, 1940, which removed what was evidently the last barrier to unification of all political parties under the federal government's leadership for "maintenance of active democracy and a strong army." The Socialists followed the lead of several other strong parties. I had seen them marching with their flag in the streets of St. Gallen, and had noticed the attitude of their paper. It is noteworthy that they forgot minor grievances and joined the national cause.

ARMY TRADITIONS.

Socialists are opposed to wars and dislike armies, but in Switzerland this principle has little or no effect. As a matter of fact, the Swiss recognize the one-hundred-year-old compulsory military training to be the true basis for democracy. Their selective service has built a model army upon the glorious traditions of the Swiss fighters of the past: of Arnold of Winkelried, of the troops hired by Ferdinand and Isabella, of the Swiss Guard of Louis XVI, and of all the others. From the beginning of their struggle with Austria for independence, the Swiss became the terror of intruders. After conquering Charles the Bold, the greatest warrior of his time, they were called "the masters of modern warfare." Emperor Maximilian I. modelled his infantry after them. The Swiss fought on foot, wearing defensive arms only in front, because they were resolved never to turn and flee. The invincible Spanish "tercios" were modelled on the Swiss.

The army is the third means of preservation of their freedom. The Swiss have no particular love for the hardships of strict training, but they nevertheless consider it their duty and an irreplaceable honour to serve. One Swiss said: "If you hear people say that man has not been in the army, it is not an insult, because then you know that he was rejected for physi-

cal handicaps; but still it is no flattering remark." Another time the American observer was travelling on the train with her companion and was lamenting the hopelessness of Switzerland's position, when the gentlemen sitting opposite put down his newspaper and said in perfect English, "Madame, never fear for the Swiss. We are prepared. I myself am in the flying corps, although I am inconspicuous and wear glasses."

RIGOROUS TRAINING.

The Swiss consider their recruit training the period for becoming a man. It is very hard at first, especially for the city lads. But in the army they really learn what it means to possess freedom and to be able to defend it. Another Swiss explained it by the example and words of the officers. They make the men see that because every Swiss is a soldier, other countries have not molested them. They want to continue living as they always have. They know that that life is threatened, that is why they persist in the unpleasant work of digging and marching and dragging guns. "Compulsory" military training is now considered a right by every Swiss.

As for Swiss democracy, the army is its foundation. The General-in-Chief himself is only a farmer in private life. Not wealth, but efficiency is what counts. The officers are picked from the best corporals and sergeants, who were in turn chosen from recruits of promise. Those recruits whom political opinions prompt to stubbornness, are prodded until they march and do everything the others have to do. Then they get a lecture on democracy and the Swiss ideal and are subsequently locked up to think about it. This process hardly ever fails to change them.

For all the rigour, the conditions in the Swiss army are exemplary. They have their chaplains, and the Holy Sacraments is offered on snowpacked altars on the mountainsides. They have the best chefs of all other military organizations of the world. To assist the soldiers women skiers have been trained to transport wounded in the case of war. Every loyal person is determined to give his or her help in another possible struggle for freedom. My old Swiss patrician friend was symbolic in his fiery defiance of alien attackers; and dear little Sister Zira trusted firmly in the assistance of St. Nicholas von der Flue.

WAGES AND LIVING STANDARDS

In spite of their fine army and their fighting spirit, however, the Swiss could hardly have maintained independence so long without their business acumen, the fourth support of their freedom. The Swiss can govern themselves very adequately. They inhabit a land which is almost barren of the necessities of life. In preserving their freedom they have not only displayed bravery but also ingenuity. They have established a commerce which they manipulate to enormous profits. The raw materials they must import are manufactured and exported, equalling those of England, Belgium and Holland in quality. The Swiss machine industry is world-renowned, not to mention the chocolate, silk and cheese. Wages in Switzerland are high, and the standard of living is admirable.

On April 9, 1941, the Federal Council decreed that the Swiss flag, for the first time, should fly on trans-Atlantic ships, which will be either Swiss-owned or chartered, to carry foodstuffs to European ports for shipment to the land-locked country. So long as they maintain strict neutrality, the British

blockade will let them pass. It is another economical triumph of the Swiss.

THE FUTURE.

And now, after the six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their independence, the Swiss treasure the secret of their freedom: their piety, their unity, their army, their business ability. Their courage is inspired by their faith in God, their love of freedom, and their successful defence of liberty down through the centuries. In a speech in Basel, October 18, 1940, Colonel Oskar Frey, admitted that many Swiss are nervous, but that this nervousness is not justified and will not be shared by Swiss mindful of their country's historical role. He insisted that Switzerland can resist if she has the pluck. "If every Swiss citizen pla-

ces love of country above love of money and of property, then we need fear nothing," he said.

The Swiss look back to the founding of their "Everlasting League" in 1291. They look back on centuries of tenacious fighting, of economic development and rise to wealth from almost nothing; they look back on the formation of their national character: their tactfulness, because of actions; their reserve, because of self-possession; their self-assurance, because of success. It is an honourable road that they have passed over. They may thank God and congratulate themselves that on August 1, when, in celebration of their victories, hundreds of fires from Alpine peaks burned, and torchlight and lantern parades took place, blackouts permitting. Beyond doubt, President Ernst Weter and General Henri

Estancia of 3,000 hectares for sale in Córdoba Hills, with TILQUICHO Station of F.C.P. in the camp. Good climate, 540 metres altitude—well fenced, divided into several potreros, mills, deposits, etc., good water—good estancia house with all modern conveniences, Telephone, hot and cold water, electric light, sheds, corrales, 220 chickens, with permanent irrigation under alfalfa, rest of camp ideal for cattle breeding, all flat land, fruit trees, near Yacanto—Sale includes all machinery, working implements, carts, horses, furniture, 250 bee-hives, etc., etc. Price \$60.—per hect., with terms for payment. For further particulars apply to G. A. Middleton — Santa Fé 1372 — Rosario.

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.

- The Curriculum includes the following:—
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- Complete Spanish Commercial Course for those who have completed 6th Grade.
- A Commercial English Course.
- A Complete Course of English through all the primary grades to Senior Culture.

The school is incorporated with the Provincial Board of Education at La Plata, and the 6th. grade certificate is valid for entry into National and Normal Colleges. The Spanish grades are under the direction of fully qualified National Normal Teachers.

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.

The conditions of admission to the Fahy Farm, are the following:—

- 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.

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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Guisan addressed the people and renewed the pledge to fight "to the end" to maintain Swiss freedom. The Swiss look ahead to new struggles, to new sacrifices. But they are prepared to make them for the freedom they love so dearly.

"THE PAMPERO" BANNED.

The Nazi publication in Buenos Aires, "El Pampero," has been banned by decree from Montevideo for an "indeterminate" period owing to uncalculated attacks on Governments friendly to that country. The said paper was also closed down during the week for 48 hours as it violated the state of siege by attacking Great Britain and the United States in a leading article.

About People

(Continued from page 11.)

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Plunkett and son are spending a holiday at Miramar.

★ ★

Mr. John Joe Nally Loran is on a visit to relatives in Santos Lugares.

★ ★

On Tuesday last Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Welch left by plane for Miami to spend a holiday in the United States. Mr. Welch is the general manager of the National City Bank in this city.

ORDER IN TRAINS.

The Chief of Police has given order to his subordinates to take immediate action when complaints are made to them by guards and inspectors of disorderly conduct in the trains and that officials and policemen travelling to the capital should collaborate in repressing the same. Culpriets detained will be taken to the nearest police station and submitted to the maximum penalty.

CATTLE PRICES IMPROVE.

On Monday last a lot of 50 steers for exportation, weighing 617 kilos, were sold at 31.8 cents per kilo, which gives the excellent price of 196.20 pesos per head. The increase in prices these days is attributed to smaller entries at Mataderos, due principally to the climatic conditions existing. The continued spell of heat, with little or no rain, has seemingly had its effect on pasturage and the animals are not coming forward in such numbers as were noticeable in the spring and early summer. If the hot weather continues, no doubt prices for export cattle will continue.

Camp friends will be glad to know that Mrs. Martin has always accommodation for them per day or month.

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e.16—f.6

MARRIAGES

WALSH BARRY—GHIBAUDI.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Walsh Barry, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Walsh, of Maggiolo, to Mr. Alejandro Ghibaudi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andres Ghibaudi, of this city, will be celebrated on the 31st inst, at 20.30 o'clock, in Holy Cross Church. All relations and friends are welcome to the Church. Owing to recent mourning in the bride's family no reception will be held.

1851—e.23

DEATHS

BRIDGET H. KIERNAN DE MURPHY.

—On January the 8th, in La Plata Hospital, after a long illness, borne with Christian resignation and comforted with all the last rites of the holy church, Bridget Honor Kiernan de Murphy, of Arrecifes, daughter of the late Michael Kiernan and Honor Flanagan, and beloved wife, of John W. Murphy, aged 61 years, leaves her husband, four sons, two daughters, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, three grand-children, brothers and sisters, and many other relatives and friends to mourn her sad loss, may the Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on her poor soul. 1350—e.23

ELLEN WALSH DE O'GORMAN.—The

deceased lady departed this life at her home in Lobos, comforted by the last rites of the Church and Papal Blessing, on January the 4th inst. She leaves to mourn her, two sons, two daughters, one brother, one son-in-law, and three daughters-in-law, grand-children and great-grandchildren. Sacred Heart have mercy on her. A Mourner. 1349—e.23

MASSES

† 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 Chivilcoy, at 10 o'clock.

1348—e.16-23

† JESUS SEOANE, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses commenced on the 7th of January in the Cathedral of Mercedes, for the repose of the soul of the late Jesus Seoane. On Saturday 7th of February, a Soelmn Requiem Mass will be offered at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend.

1352—e.23-30-4.6

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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Life Of Napoleon.

(Concluded.)

About two o'clock of the same day, the priest Vignali administered the sacrament of extreme unction. Some days before, Napoleon had explained to him the manner in which he desired his body should be laid out in state, in an apartment lighted by torches, or what Catholics call *une chambre ardente*. "I am neither," he said, in the same phrase which we have formerly quoted, "a philosopher nor a physician. I believe in God, and I am of the religion of my father. It is not everybody who can be an atheist. I was born a Catholic, and will fulfil all the duties of the Catholic Church, and receive the assistance which it administers." He then turned to Dr. Antommarchi, whom he seems to have suspected of heterodoxy, which the doctor, however, disowned. "How can you carry it so far?" he said. "Can you not believe in God, whose existence everything proclaims, and in whom the greatest minds have believed?"

As if to mark a closing point of resemblance betwixt Cromwell and Napoleon, a dreadful tempest arose on the 4th May, which preceded the day that was to close the mortal existence of this extraordinary man. A willow which had been the Exile's favourite, and under which he had often enjoyed the fresh breeze, was torn up by the hurricane; and almost all the trees about Longwood shared the same fate.

The 5th of May came amid wind and rain. Napoleon's passing spirit was terribly engaged in a strife more terrible than that of the elements around. The words "*tête d'armée*," the last which escaped his lips, intimated that his thoughts were watching the current of a heady fight. About eleven minutes before six in the evening, Napoleon, after a struggle which indicated the original strength of his constitution, breathed his last.

The officers of Napoleon's household were disposed to have the body unanatomized in secret. But Sir Hudson Lowe had too deep a sense of the responsibility under which he and his country stood, to permit this to take place. He declared that, even if he were reduced to make use of force, he would ensure the presence of English physicians at the dissection.

General Bertrand and Montholon, with Merchand, the valet-de-chambre of the deceased, were present at the operation, which took place on the 6th of May. It was also witnessed by Sir Thomas Breda, and some British staff-officers. Drs. Thomas Shortt, Archibald Arnott, Charles Mitchell, Matthew Livingstone, and Francis Burton, all of them medical men, were also present. The cause of death was sufficiently evident. A large ulcer occupied almost the whole of the stomach. It was only the strong adhesion of the diseased parts of that organ to the concave surface of the lobe of the liver, which, being over the ulcer, had prolonged the patient's life by preventing the escape of the contents of the stomach into the cavity of the abdomen. All the other parts of the viscera were found in a tolerably healthy state. The report, assigned by the British medical gentlemen present. Dr. Antommarchi was about to add his attestation, when, according to information which we consider as correct, General Bertrand interdicted his doing so, because the report was drawn up as relating to the

body of General Buonaparte. Dr. Antommarchi's own account does not, we believe, greatly differ from that of the British professional persons, though he has drawn conclusions from it which are apparently inconsistent with the patient's own conviction, and the ghastly evidence of the anatomical operation. He continued to insist that his late patron had not died of the cancer which we have described, or, in medical language, of scirrhus of the pylorus, but of a *chronic gastro-hepatitis*, a disease he stated to be endemic in the island of St. Helena; although we do not observe it asserted or proved that the hospital of the island, at any time, produced a single case like that of the deceased captive.

The gentlemen of Napoleon's suite were desirous that his heart should be preserved and given to their custody. But Sir Hudson Lowe did not feel himself at liberty to permit this upon his own authority. He agreed, however, that the heart should be placed in a silver vase, filled with spirits, and interred along with the body; so that, in case his instructions from home should so permit, it might be afterwards dishonoured and sent to Europe.

The place of interment became the next subject of discussion. On this subject, Napoleon had been inconsistent. His testamentary disposition expressed a wish that his remains should be deposited on the banks of the Seine; a request which he could not for an instant suppose would be complied with, and which appears to have been made solely for the sake of producing effect. The reflection of an instant would have been sufficient to call to recollection that he would not, while in power, have allowed Louis XVIII, a grave in the land of his fathers; nor did he permit the remains of the Duc D'Enghien any other interment than that assigned to the poorest outcast, who is huddled to earth on the spot on which he dies. But neither did the agitated state of the public mind now general through Italy recommend the measure.

A grave for the Emperor of France, within the limits of the rocky island to which his last years were limited, was the alternative that remained; and sensible that this was likely to be the case, he had himself indicated the spot where he wished to lie. It was a small secluded recess, called Slanes', or Haines' Valley, where a fountain arose at which his Chinese domestics used to fill the silver pitchers which he carried to Longwood for Napoleon's use. The spot had more of verdure and shade than any in the neighbourhood; and the illustrious Exile was often accustomed to repose under the beautiful weeping willows which overhung the spring. The body, after lying in state in his small bedroom, during which time it was visited by every person of condition in the island, was, on the 8th May, carried to the place of interment. The pall which covered the coffin was the military cloak which Napoleon had worn at the battle of Austerlitz. The members of his late household attended as mourners, and were followed by the Governor, the Admiral, and all the civil and military authorities of the island. All the troops were under arms upon the solemn occasion. As the road did not permit a near approach of the hearse to the place of sepulture, a party of British grenadiers had the honour to bear the

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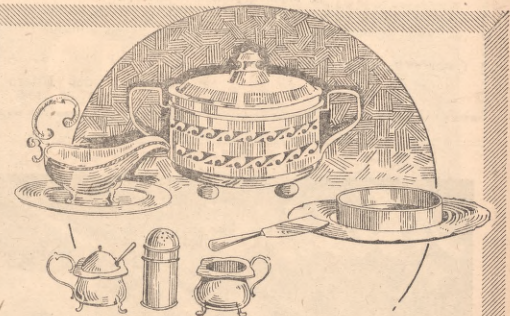
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coffin to the grave. The prayers were recited by the priest, Abbé Vignali Minute guns fired from the admiral's ship. The coffin was then let down into the grave, under a discharge of three successive volleys of artillery, from fifteen

pieces of cannon. A large stone was then lowered down on the grave, and covered the moderate space now sufficient for the man for whom Europe was once too little.

The End.



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GOODWIN and the ardent patriot, Zavalla, took all the precautions that their foresight could contrive to prevent the escape of President Miraflores and his companion. They sent trusted messengers up the coast to Salinas and Alazan to warn the local leaders of the flight, and to instruct them to patrol the water line and arrest the fugitives at all hazards should they reveal themselves in that territory. After this was done there remained only to cover the district about Corallo and await the coming of the quarry. The nets were well spread. The roads were so few, the opportunities for embarkation so limited, and the two or three probable points of exit so well guarded that it would be strange indeed if there should slip through the meshes so much of the country's dignity, romance, and collateral. The president would, without doubt, move as secretly as possible, and endeavour to board a vessel by stealth from some secluded point along the shore.

On the fourth day after the receipt of Englehart's telegram the *Karlsefin*, a Norwegian steamer chartered by the New Orleans fruit trade, anchored off Corallo with three horse toots of her siren. The *Karlsefin* was not one of the line operated by the Vesuvius Fruit Company. She was something of a dilettante, doing odd jobs for a company that was scarcely important enough to figure as a rival to the Vesuvius. The movements of the *Karlsefin* were dependent upon the state of the market. Sometimes she would ply steadily between the Spanish Main and New Orleans in the regular transport of fruit; next she would be making erratic trips to Mobile or Charleston, or even as far north as New York, according to the distribution of the fruit supply.

Goodwin lounged upon the beach with the usual crowd of idlers that had gathered

to view the steamer. Now that President Miraflores might be expected to reach the borders of his adjured country at any time, the orders were to keep a strict and unrelenting watch. Every vessel that approached the shores might now be considered a possible means of escape for the fugitives; and an eye was kept even on the sloops and dories that belonged to the sea-going contingent of Corallo. Goodwin and Zavalla moved everywhere, but without ostentation, watching the loopholes of escape.

The customs officials crowded importantly into their boat and rowed out to the *Karlsefin*. A boat from the steamer landed her purser with his papers, and took out the quarantine doctor with his green umbrella and clinical thermometer. Next a swarm of Caribs began to load upon lighters the thousands of bunches of bananas heaped upon the shore and row them out to the steamer. The *Karlsefin* had no passenger list, and was soon done with the attention of the authorities. The purser declared that the steamer would remain at anchor until morning, taking on her fruit during the night. The *Karlsefin* had come, he said, from New York, to which port her latest load of oranges and coconuts had been conveyed. Two or three of the freighter sloops were engaged to assist in the work, for the captain was anxious to make a quick return in order to reap the advantage offered by a certain dearth of fruit in the States.

About four o'clock in the afternoon another of those marine monsters, not very familiar in those waters, however in sight, following the fateful *Italia*—

SMITH

(By O. HENRY.)

a graceful steam yacht, painted a light buff, clean-cut as a steel engraving. The beautiful vessel hovered off shore, sea-sawing the waves as lightly as a duck in a rain barrel. A swift boat manned by a crew in uniform came ashore, and a stocky-built man leaped to the sands.

The new-comer seemed to turn a disapproving eye upon the rather motley congregation of native Ancherians, and made his way at once toward Goodwin, who was the most conspicuously Anglo-Saxon figure present. Goodwin greeted him with courtesy.

Conversation developed that the newly landed one was named Smith, and that he had come in a yacht. A meagre biography, truly; for the yacht was most apparent; and the "Smith" not beyond a reasonable guess before the revelation. Yet to the eye of Goodwin, who had seen several things, there was a discrepancy between Smith and his yacht. A bullet-headed man Smith was, with an oblique, dead eye and the moustache of a cocktail-mixer. And unless he had shifted costumes before putting off for shore he had affronted the deck of his correct vessel clad in a pearl-gray derby, a gay plaid suit and vaudeville neck-wear. Men owning pleasure yachts generally harmonize better with them.

Smith locked business, but he was no advertiser. He commented upon the scenery, remarking upon its fidelity to the pictures in the geography; and then inquired for the United States consul. Goodwin pointed out the starved-an-striped bunting hanging above the little consulate, which was concealed behind the orange-trees.

"Mr. Geddie, the consul, will be sure to be there," said Goodwin. "He was very nearly drowned a few days ago while taking a swim in the sea, and the doctor has ordered him to remain indoors for some time."

Smith plowed his way through the sand to the consulate, his haberdashery creating violent discord against the smooth tropical blues and greens.

Geddie was lounging in his hammock, somewhat pale of face and languid in pose. On that night when the *Valkalla's* boat had brought him ashore apparently drenched to death by the sea, Dr. Gregg and his other friends had toiled for hours to preserve the little spark of life that remained to him. The bottle, with its impotent message, was gone out to sea, and the problem that it had provoked was reduced to a simple sum in addition—one and one make two, by the rule of arithmetic; one by the rule of romance.

There is a quaint old theory that man may have two souls—a peripheral one which serves ordinarily, and a central one which is stirred only at certain times, but then with activity and vigor. While under the domination of the former a man will shave, vote, pay taxes, give money to his family, buy subscription books and comport himself on the average plan. But let the central soul suddenly become dominant, and he may, in the twinkling of an eye, turn upon the partner of his joys with furious excretion; he may change his politics while you could snap your fingers; he may deal out deadly insult to his dearest friend; he may get him, instead, to a monastery or a dance hall; he may elope, or hang himself—or he may write a song or poem, or kiss his wife unasked, or give his funds to the search of a microbe. Then the

peripheral soul will return; and we have our safe, sane citizen again. It is but the revolt of the Ego against Order; and its effect is to shake up the atoms only that they may settle where they belong.

Geddie's revulsion had been a mild one—no more than a swim in a summer sea after so inglorious an object as a drifting bottle. And now he was himself again. Upon his desk, ready for the post, was a letter to his government tendering his resignation as consul, to be effective as soon as another could be appointed in his place. For Bernard Brannigan, who never did things in a half-way manner, was to take Geddie at once for a partner in his very profitable and various enterprises; and Paula was happily engaged in plans for refurbishing and decorating the upper story of the Brannigan house.

The consul rose from his hammock when he saw the conspicuous stranger in his door.

"Keep your seat, old man," said the visitor, with an airy wave of his large hand. "My name's Smith; and I've come in a yacht. You are the consul—is that right? A big, cool guy on the beach directed me here. Thought I'd pay my respects to the flag."

"Sit down," said Geddie. "I've been admiring your craft ever since it came in sight. Looks like a fast sailor. What's her tonnage?"

"Search me!" said Smith. "I don't know what she weighs in at. But she's got a tidy gait. The *Rambler*—that's her name—don't take the dust of anything afloat. This is my first trip on her. I'm taking a squint along this coast just to get an idea of the countries where the rubber and red pepper and revolutions come from. I had no idea there was so much scenery down here. Why, Central Park ain't in it with this neck of the woods. I'm from New York. They get monkeys, and coconuts, and parrots down here—is that right?"

"We have them all," said Geddie. "I'm quite sure that our fauna and flora would take a prize over Central Park."

"Maybe they would," admitted Smith, cheerfully. "I haven't seen them yet. But I guess you've got us skinned on the animal and vegetation question. You don't have much travel here, do you?"

"Travel?" queried the consul. "I suppose you mean passengers on the steamers. No; very few people land in Corallo. An investor now and then—tourists and sight-seers generally go further down the coast to one of the larger towns where there is a harbor."

"I see a ship out there loading up with bananas," said Smith. "Any passengers come on her?"

"That's the *Karlsefin*," said the consul. "She's a tramp fruiter—made her last trip to New York, I believe. No; she brought no passengers. I saw her boat come ashore, and there was no one. About the only exciting recreation we have here is watching steamers when they arrive; and a passenger on one of them generally causes the whole town to turn out. If you are going to remain in Corallo a while, Mr. Smith, I'll be glad to take you around to meet some people. There are four or five American chaps that are good to know, besides the native high-fliers."

"Thanks," said the yachtsman, "but I wouldn't put you to the trouble. I'd like to meet the guys you speak of, but I won't be here long enough to do much knocking around. That cool gent on the beach spoke of a doctor; can you tell me where I could find him? The *Rambler* ain't quite as steady on her feet as a Broadway hotel; and a fellow gets a touch of seasickness now and

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then. Thought I'd strike the croaker for a handful of the little sugar pills, in case I need 'em."

"You will be apt to find Dr. Gregg at the hotel," said the consul. "You can see it from the door—it's that two-story building with the balcony, where the orange-trees are."

The Hotel de los Estrangeros was a dreary hostelry, in great disuse both by strangers and friends. It stood at a corner of the Street of the Holy Sepulchre. A grove of small orange-trees crowded against one side of it, enclosed by a low, rock wall over which a tall man might easily step. The house was of plastered adobe, stained a hundred shades of color by the salt breeze and the sun. Upon its upper balcony opened a central door and two windows containing broad jalousies instead of sashes.

The lower floor communicated by two doorways with the narrow, rock-paved sidewalk. The *pulperia*—or drinking shop—of the proprietress, Madama Timotea Ortiz, occupied the ground floor. On the bottles of brandy, *anisada*, Scotch "smoke" and inexpensive wines behind the little counter the dust lay thick save where the fingers of infrequent customers had left irregular prints. The upper story contained four or five guest-rooms which were rarely put to their destined use. Sometimes a fruit-grower, riding in from his plantation to confer with his agent, would pass a melancholy night in the dismal upper story; sometimes a minor native official on some trifling government quest would have his pomp and majesty awed by Madama's sepulchral hospitality. But Madama sat behind her bar content, nor desiring to quarrel with Fate. If any one required meat, drink, or lodging at the Hotel de los Estrangeros they had but to come, and be served. *Está bueno*. If they came not, why, then, they came not. *Está bueno*.

As the exceptional watchman was making his way down the precarious sidewalk of the Street of the Holy Sepulchre, the solitary permanent guest of that decaying hotel sat at its door, enjoying the breeze from the sea.

Dr. Gregg, the quarantine physician, was a man of fifty or sixty, with a florid face and the longest beard between Topeka and Tierra del Fuego. He held his position by virtue of an appointment by the Board of Health of a seaport city in one of the Southern states. That city feared the ancient enemy of every Southern seaport—the yellow fever—and it was the duty of Dr. Gregg to examine crew and passengers of every vessel leaving Corralio for preliminary symptoms. The duties were light, and the salary, for one who lived in Corralio, ample. Surplus time there was in plenty; and the good doctor added to his gains by a large private practice among the residents of the coast. The fact that he did not know ten words of Spanish was no obstacle; a pulse could be felt and a fee collected without one being a linguist. Add to the description the facts that the doctor had a story to tell concerning the operation of a steaming which no listener had ever allowed him to conclude, and that he believed in brandy as a prophylactic; and the special points of interest possessed by Dr. Gregg will have become exhausted.

The doctor had dragged a chair to the sidewalk. He was coatless, and he leaned back against the wall and smoked, while he stroked his beard. Surprise came into his pale blue eyes when he caught sight of Smith in his unusual and prismatic clothes.

"You're Dr. Gregg—is that right?" said Smith, feeling the dog's head pin in his tie. "The constable—I mean the consul, told me you hung out at this

caravansary. My name's Smith; and I came in a yacht. Taking a cruise around, looking at the monkeys and pineapple-trees. Come inside and have a drink, Doc. This café looks on the blink, but I guess it can set out something wet."

"I will join you, sir, in just a taste of brandy," said Dr. Gregg, rising quickly. "I find that as a prophylactic a little brandy is almost a necessity in this climate."

As they turned to enter the *pulperia* a native man, barefoot, glided noiselessly up and addressed the doctor in Spanish. He was yellowish-brown, like an over-ripe lemon; he wore a cotton shirt and ragged linen trousers gridded by a leather belt. His face was like an animal's, live and wary, but without promise of much intelligence. This man jabbered with animation and so much seriousness that it seemed a pity that his words were to be wasted.

Dr. Gregg felt his pulse. "You sick?" he inquired. "*Mi mujer está enferma en la casa*," said the man, thus endeavoring to convey the news, in the only language open to him, that his wife lay ill in her palm-thatched hut.

The doctor drew a handful of capsules filled with a white powder from his trousers pocket. He counted out ten of them into the native's hand, and held up his forefinger impressively. "Take one," said the doctor, "every two hours." He then held up two fingers, shaking them emphatically before the native's face. Next he pulled out his watch and ran his finger round its dial twice. Again the two fingers confronted the patient's nose. "Two—two—two hours," repeated the doctor.

"*Si Señor*," said the native, sadly. He pulled a cheap silver watch from his own pocket and laid it in the doctor's hand. "Me bring," said he, struggling painfully with his scant English, "other watchy to-morrow." Then he departed down-heartedly with his capsules.

"A very ignorant race of people, sir," said the doctor, as he slipped the watch into his pocket. "He seems to have mistaken my directions for taking the physic for the fee. However, it is all right. He owes me an account, anyway. The chances are that he won't bring the other watch. You can't depend on anything they promise you. About that drink, now? How did you come to Corralio, Mr. Smith? I was not aware that any boats except the *Karlsefin* had arrived for some days."

The two leaned against the deserted bar; and Madama set out a bottle without waiting for the doctor's order. There was no dust on it.

After they had drunk twice Smith said:

"You say there were no passengers on the *Karlsefin*, Doc? Are you sure about that? It seems to me I heard somebody down on the beach say that there was one or two aboard."

"They were mistaken, sir. I myself went out and put all hands through a medical examination, as usual. The *Karlsefin* sails as soon as she gets her bananas loaded, which will be about daylight in the morning, and she got everything ready this afternoon. No, sir, there was no passenger list. Like that *Three-Star*? A French schooner landed two slooploads of it a month ago. If any customs duties on it went to the distinguished republic of Anchuria you may have my hat. If you won't have another, come out and let's sit in the cool a while. It isn't often we exiles get a chance to talk with somebody from the outside world."

The doctor brought out another chair to the side walk for his new acquaintance. The two seated themselves.

(Continued on page 23)

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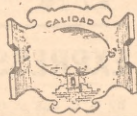
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AROUND THE HOME

GOOD DIET MAKES GOOD TEETH.

Teeth which the dentist says are softening and teeth which are continually subject to decay may be checked by eating the right foods. Contrary to the popular notion, building and repair of bones and teeth are going on throughout life, and may be helped or hindered by diet.

The best food both for building and for repair is milk. Milk is required in much smaller amounts for the repair processes carried on by the adult's body than for the building which is going on during growth, but it is throughout life the best source of lime for teeth. It contains four to twenty times as much calcium, or lime, as most fruits and vegetables, which are other sources of this valuable mineral.

In addition to calcium needed for the hard outer layers of enamel and dentine in the tooth, vitamin D is also necessary to make the calcium and phosphorus in milk more available for the needs of the body. The best source of vitamin D is cod-liver oil.

To maintain and repair the soft inner section or pulp of the tooth, which contains the blood vessels through which food is carried to the outer layers, vitamin C is needed. Oranges, lemons, tomatoes, lettuce and raw cabbage are among the best sources of vitamin C.

WHEN IT'S TIME TO REDUCE

The nutritionists say that you should not worry about your weight unless you are 5 per cent above or below the average for your height and age, as worked out by the insurance companies. Variation less than that may be accounted for by the difference in body build—big boned people naturally weighing more in proportion than those having small bones. But when the scales show more than 5 per cent off either way the time has come to "take steps."

Weigh yourself every day as you go along, after you have started your diet correction, but don't try to go too fast. One or two pounds a week loss or gain is very satisfactory, and will "stick" far better than pounds too hastily lost or added. Remember, too, that quick results may be seen by cutting down or adding to the liquid intake in 24 hours—but in this weather, especially it is unwise to deprive the body of a normal amount of fluids. Be content with slower but surer progress.

TOO THIN EYEBROWS.

Too thin eyebrows can be strengthened by the nightly application of a little cocoa butter. Eyebrows should be darker than the hair. Light-colored eyebrows often ruin what would otherwise be a most attractive face—they seem to detract from the expression.

Rather than suffer these the judicious use of an eyebrow pencil would seem to be indicated, but only as a last resource. Many women have added piquancy to their face by darkening their eyebrows with a regular massaging into them of castor oil at night, and an application of boric lotion in the morning. Success almost invariably comes from this.

Without necessarily resorting to the rather painful process of plucking, the eyebrows may be trained into a

finer shape by the regular use of cocoa butter. Guide the brows persistently into the required line with the tips of the fingers.

Unless your eyebrows seem to take a definitely ugly line, however, it is not always wise to interfere with them. They are a great indication of character. A little peculiarity may be the outward sign of a quite attractive inward grace. The eyebrow of the humorist, for example, is often characterized by a slight peak in the centre.

Recipes

ASPARAGUS.

Creamed Asparagus in Toast Rings.

Six Servings.

1 bunch asparagus, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1/16 teaspoon pepper, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento, 12 slices bread, butter.

Wash asparagus and remove tough portions. Tie in six bunches with thin strips of celery stalk. Cook in uncovered boiling salted water 20 to 30 minutes. Prepare a white sauce with butter, flour, seasonings and milk. Add chopped pimiento. Prepare six rings of bread to fit rectangles. Brush lightly with butter and toast to a golden brown. Slip asparagus tips through rings of toast, arrange on rectangles and pour white sauce over each.

BAKED HAM.

Select a one inch thick slice of ham weighing about two pounds, soak to freshen if needed. Lay in a shallow baking dish, sprinkle with brown sugar, add a two-inch layer of thickly sliced apples, sprinkle liberally with brown sugar, dot with butter; cover and bake for an hour or longer, uncovering the last part of the time. Serve with browned sweet potatoes and creamed turnips.

FRUIT FRUSHIE.

Take one pound apples, cut up small, cook with some brown sugar, one teaspoonful lemon juice, and a little water. When almost done, add some cur-

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rants and sultanas. Stir for two minutes. Put aside. Make a sweet paste with milk, butter and sugar, line a pie or tart plate with half the paste. Put in the fruit, and cover with other half of paste. Brush with milk, and bake in fairly hot oven for twenty to thirty minutes. This is a delicious dessert dish, eaten hot.

ICE-CREAM COCKTAIL.

Ingredients: 1 pint ice-cream, 1 large bottle ginger ale, and some cherries. To quarter glass of cold ginger ale add one large tablespoonful of any flavoured ice-cream. Then cut the cherries in halves, and place one-half cherry on top of the drink. It is not necessary to have cherries, but they make a pretty garnish. This is an attractive and nourishing drink for a hot day.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Are You Abnormal?

Anything abnormal always causes interest, especially among medical students. In the anatomy room where students are studying dissected bodies, the teacher often calls their attention to a special case to see something abnormal and, therefore, unusual. A very queer specimen is the transposition of the viscera, meaning that all the organs are on the opposite side to a normal body; this makes the heart on the right, the liver on the left and the spleen on the wrong side; everything is perfect, but the wrong side. Occasionally the teacher tests a student by asking him to examine a man's heart which is in the wrong place. Of course, the student is very confused when he cannot find the man's heart on the left side, but the case is soon explained to him.

A double-jointed child is sometimes described as abnormal, but this is not true, as there is no such thing as being double-jointed. It may be that the ligaments that join two joints together are slightly laxer, and, therefore, allow freer play of the joints, and at the same time the laxity of these ligaments can be increased by special muscular exercises, such as those which the acrobat goes through while being trained.

The Cause of Giddiness.

In younger people giddiness is usually a sign of simple anaemia or debility. But in older people the cause is sometimes heart weakness or high tension in the blood circulation, due to there being uric acid in the blood. Too much smoking is one reason for giddiness it has a depressing action on the heart; the same with alcohol.

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If there is any slight disorder in the ear or the eye, this causes giddiness, also short sightedness and squinting. In both these cases the fault is due to a weakness in the muscles of the eyeballs. A minor defect of the anatomy of the eye is often the cause of the giddiness of alpine climbers and the seasickness of many bad sailors.

A Word About Your Ear.

Wax is normal and natural. It helps to keep dust and other foreign bodies away from the delicate drum. Some people, however, feel that it is a reproach to have wax in the ears, and they exclaim in some indignation that they wash two or three times a day, when their doctor announces that they have a collection of wax in the ear. Trying to remove wax with pointed instruments is very dangerous. It is not possible to remove the wax for yourself; you must let the doctor syringe your ear to remove it. Dullness of hearing may be due to catarrh in the passages of the ear, so you must not blame the wax. In this case it is harmful to syringe the ear. The sensation of catarrhal deafness and of wax in the ear is almost identical, so that the patient cannot always tell the difference; much better to go to the doctor. The feeling of the patient has if he has catarrh is as though there were a piece of wool plugged in his ear.

Hints

Vacuum flasks, if not used every day, are apt to get rather rusty. But if you half fill the flask with water, and drop in a crushed egg-shell and leave till the next time you want to use it, it will always be fresh and clean.

To prevent ladders in stockings, which are often made by the suspenders, run two or three rows of machine stitching just below where the clasp comes. The stockings should be stretched while stitching.

To remove rain-spots from a velvet hat moisten a cloth with steam from a kettle of boiling water. Well rub this on the marks and they will disappear.

To clean a lace blouse, or frail garments which must not be washed, take equal quantities of Fuller's earth and magnesite, and well sprinkle over the garment. Roll up and leave for several days, then shake out, and leave in the air for a time.

To remove tar stains from clothing carpets, metals, tiles, and so on, sprinkle with oil of eucalyptus and rub with a clean rag. Repeat the process until all marks have disappeared.

To get stains out of linen or damask 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.

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.

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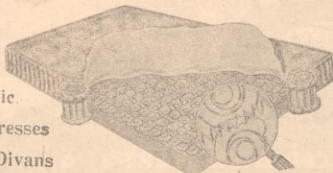
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The Purpose Of Prayer.—

"God hears the desires of all creatures when the desire is for that which is good. But it sometimes happens that that which is desired is not good but rather really evil. Therefore such prayers cannot be granted by God."

Some 350 Italians, including a large party of newly-weds, heard the Holy Father peak these words at a recent audience when His Holiness urged them all to persevere in their prayers for world peace.

"That peace, with justice, which is longed for with such strong insistence and which seems so necessary for the good of all and for the good of souls, is delayed," the Holy Father said.

"But God does not deceive and cannot deceive. He will accomplish all that for which we ask is not received because we ask badly.

"The whole Church and all peoples are multiplying their prayers for the early termination of the calamity which is afflicting the human family." His Holiness said. He counseled his hearers not to give way to disappointment, reminding them that "what God has promised. He will do."

The Number of Religious Congregations.—

Statistics of the religious orders and congregations, published for the first time by the Sacred Congregation of Religious, show there are 874 institutions with 739,333 members.

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Catholic News

the local diocesan authority, but directly on the Holy Father, through the Sacred Congregation of Religious.

The survey shows there are 61 religious orders of monks, governed by solemn vows, with a membership of 108,347 priests, lay brothers and novices.

Chronologically they range from the Augustinian Hermits, founded in 390, to the Cistercians of Casamari, established in 1229, and include the Society of Jesus with 26,303 religious, divided into 50 provinces with 1,531 houses and 66 novitiates. The three Franciscan families total 24,148 religious.

The 97 religious congregations of men, who have taken simple vows, have a membership of 105,067, and include the Redemptorists, the Passionists and the Salesians. The Brothers of the Christian Schools of St. John Baptist de La Salle lead this category in numbers with 15,303 religious. The Salesians are second with 11,702.

There are 720 religious congregations of nuns with a total membership of 575,924 sisters. Numerically the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, with headquarters in Paris, lead the list with 43,323 Sisters. The Society of the Poor Sisters of the School of Our Lady, operating from the motherhouse at Munich, has 10,582 members and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, with the motherhouse at Angers, has 9,822 religious.

Australian Government Seeks Catholic Aid.—

The Australian Government, through its Reconstruction Division of the Department of Labour and National Service at Canberra, has wisely sought the assistance of the Catholic Church in carrying out research work to determine the best policies to be pursued in economic, social and political reconstruction. In a letter to the members of the Hierarchy, the secretary, Dr. Ronald Wilson, wrote: "This Division

feels that the Catholic Church and its organizations have a large part to play in this great task of reconstruction. We know that the Catholic Church already is continuously interested in that task. The recent focus of Catholic attention upon social justice and the Social Encyclicals is plain evidence of that interest. The Reconstruction Division wants your help and that of all your organizations. Church leaders and church publications are in a position to circulate reconstruction ideas throughout the community."

Sale Of Revised New Testament.—

More than half a million copies of the Revised Challoner Rheims New Testament have been sold since the Confraternity edition was released in June for general distribution, the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Kansas City and chairman of the Episcopal Committee of the Confraternity announced recently.

Orders continue to be received and sales promotion to be advanced throughout the United States, the Bishop said. In view of this widespread circulation the Episcopal Committee of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine recommends the New Testament as a religious discussion club text so that the laity may enjoy learning from Sacred Scripture of Christ, the Son of God, and of His love for all men, the Bishop added.

Returns In Triumph.—

Bishop Von Galen, arrested by the Gestapo after preaching three anti-Nazi sermons in Münster, was carried shoulderhigh back to his episcopal residence when, in view of his great popularity, he was released after one day's detention, states the Swiss newspaper "Schaffhauser Zeitung."

Three Swiss Catholic newspapers—*Neue Zürcher Nachrichten*, *Vaterland und Liberté*—declare that the Bishop was arrested. There had been some doubt if the Gestapo, whom the Bishop attacked, had dared to take such action.

Other sources report that the Bishop has been under house-arrest since the beginning of September, unable to leave his residence, even to enter his Cathedral.

New Chile Hospital Has 200 Beds.—

The new 9-storey hospital at the Catholic University of Chile at Santiago, has the most modern equipment, 18 physicians and surgeons, and 200 beds.

Founded more than 50 years ago, the University has facilities in law, engineering, architecture, astronomy, commerce, and medicine. Though founded and maintained by Chilean Catholics, for the past few years it has received an annual subsidy of about \$8,000 from the Government.

Australia Opens 36 Churches In Year.—

In the past year 36 new churches have been opened in Australia; 17 more parishes have been created, according to the ecclesiastical statistics just issued.

The steady growth of the Church is evidenced by the fact that once again the clergy show an increase of 19 priests, 77 brothers and 184 nuns.

Increasing all-round success has marked the year's work. Mission societies—Australia has charge of the Pacific missions during the war—have received extra support; the Grail, the Catholic Rural Movement, records fresh progress; the Salesians have opened a novitiate.

Tobruk Chaplain Drove Into Axis Lines For Wounded.—

In the thick of the fighting during a recent engagement at Tobruk Fr. Thomas Gard, Australian chaplain, drove a Red Cross ambulance through the enemy lines to rescue the British wounded.

Recognising his bravery, the enemy held their fire. German soldiers helped him to gather in the wounded. They gave him a cigarette, allowed him to rest and led him back safely to the British lines with his truck filled with the wounded.

A fellow-Catholic, Maj. R. J. Wheeler, of the A.I.F., witnessed the exploit and sent the story home to Australia, where it was printed in the daily papers.

Fr. Gard comes from Queensland.

Catholic Inventor.—

The inventor of the half-tone process which makes the reproduction of pictures possible in newspapers has just died in America. He was Mr. Stephen Horgan, a Catholic, who was one of the leading figures in the world of engraving and photography. In March, 1880, he made the first half-tone block, which was reproduced in the New York *Daily Graphic*, but it was not until seventeen years later that his process was demonstrated to be feasible with a fast printing press. In 1897 the New York *Tribune* carried the first half-tone block printed on a web perfecting press, after Mr. Horgan had been told by the paper's foreman that it was impossible.



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SMITH.—

(continued from page 19)

"You are a man of the world," said Dr. Gregg; "a man of travel and experience. Your decision in a matter of ethics and, no doubt, on the points of equity, ability, and professional probity should be of value. I would be glad if you will listen to the history of a case that I think stands unique in medical annals.

"About nine years ago, while I was engaged in the practice of medicine in my native city, I was called to treat a case of contusion of the skull. I made the diagnosis that a splinter of bone was pressing upon the brain, and that the surgical operation known as trepanning was required. However, as the patient was a gentleman of wealth and position, I called in for consultation, Dr. —."

Smith rose with his chair, and laid a hand, soft with apology, upon the doctor's shirt sleeve.

"Say, Doc," he said, solemnly, "I want to hear that story. You've got me interested; and I don't want to miss the rest of it. I know it's a loola by the way it begins; and I want to tell it atnext meeting of the Barney O'Flynn Association, if you don't mind. But I've got one or two matters to attend to first. If I get 'em attended to in time I'll come right back and hear you spiel the rest before bedtime—is that right?"

"By all means," said the doctor, "get your business attended to, and if then return. I shall wait up for you. You see, one of the most prominent physicians at the consultation diagnosed the trouble as a blood clot; another said it was an abscess, but I—"

"Don't tell me now, Doc. Don't spoil the story. Wait till I come back. I want to hear it as it runs off the reel—is that right?"

The mountains reached up their bulky shoulders to receive the level gallop of Apollo's homing steeds, the day died in the lagoons and in the shadowed banana groves and in the mangrove swamps, where the great blue crabs were beginning to crawl to land for their nightly ramble. And it then returned, upon the highest peaks. Then the brief twilight, ephemeral as the flight of a moth, came and went; the Southern Cross peeped with its topmost eye above a row of palms, and the fireflies heralded with their torches the approach of soft-footed night.

In the offing the *Karlsefin* swayed at anchor, her lights seeming to penetrate the water to countless fathoms with their shimmering, lanceolate reflections. The Caribs were busy loading her by means of the great lighters heaped full from the piles of fruit ranged upon the shore.

On the sandy beach, with his back against a cocoanut-tree and the stubs of many cigars lying around him, Smith sat waiting, never relaxing his sharp gaze in the direction of the steamer.

The incongruous yachtsman had concentrated his interest upon the innocent fruiter. Twice had he been assured that no passengers had come to Corralio on board of her. And yet, with a persistence not to be attributed to an idling voyager, he had appealed the case to the higher court of his own eye-sight. Surprisingly like some gay-coated lizard, he crouched at the foot of the cocoanut palm, and with the beady, shifting eyes of the selfsame reptile, sustained his espionage on the *Karlsefin*.

On the white sands a whiter gig belonging to the yacht was drawn up, guarded by one of the white-ducked crew. Not far away in a *pulpieria* on the shore-following Calle Grande there

other sailors swaggered with their cues around Corralio's solitary billiard-table. The boat lay there as if under orders to be ready for use at any moment. There was in the atmosphere a hint of expectation, of waiting for something to occur, which was foreign to the air of Corralio.

Like some passing bird of brilliant plumage, Smith alights on this palmy shore but to preen his wings for an instant and then to fly away upon silent pinions. When morning dawned there was no Smith, no waiting gig, no yacht in the offing. Smith left no intimation of his mission there, no footprints to show where he had followed the trail of his mystery on the sands of Corralio that night. He came; he spoke his strange jargon of the asphalt and the cafes; he sat under the cocoanut-tree, and vanished. The next morning Corralio, Smithless, ate its fried plantain and said: "The man of pictures depicted himself himself away." With the *siesta* the incident passed, yawning, into history.

So, for a time, must Smith pass behind the scenes of the play. He comes no more to Corralio nor to Dr. Gregg, who sits in vain, wagging his redundant beard, waiting to enrich his derelict audience with his moving tale of trepanning and jealousy.

But prosperously to the lucidity of these loose pages, Smith shall flutter among them again. In the nick of time he shall come to tell us why he strewed so many anxious cigar stumps around the cocoanut palm that night. This he must do; for, when he sailed away before the dawn in his yacht *Rembrandt*, he carried with him the answer to the riddle so big and preposterous that few in Anchura had ventured even to propound it.

HIGH INFANTILE MORTALITY

From the town of Concordia, Entre Rios, it has been reported that during the month of December there were 52 marriages, 118 births and 111 deaths, the latter number was composed of 62 boys and 49 girls.

The alarming number of deaths is probably not the result of an epidemic but of poor nourishment in modest homes. A sanitary commission from Paraná has taken samples of the milk supplied to the children and submitted it for analysis in Buenos Aires in an endeavour to locate the origin of the evil.

A NEW MARKET.

Formerly the Argentine Government purchased large stocks of black acacia in South Africa, but since the initiation of the war and the virtual closing of the market there, it has turned to Rio Grande del Sur to supply its wants. In view of this the Brazilian Government is aiding in a special manner to intensify the production.

A KNIGHT OF GOD.

Father Thomas Gavan Duffy, who has died on active missionary service in India, is mourned as a man of his great devotion and ability must always be mourned. The people among whom he labored, the catechists he trained, the friends with whom he corresponded, the Catholics in America and Ireland who heard him speak, the thousands who have read his writings, all feel a sense of genuine loss.


Father Gavan Duffy had native gifts to which his name is an index. His father was Charles Gavan Duffy of the Young Ireland group, first editor of its brilliant paper, the Dublin Nation, more than once a prisoner of

his patriotism. Later, in Australia, he was to become speaker, prime minister, knight, and remained ever a foe of oppression and a defender of the poor. His son Thomas went still further on the road of generous self-dedication by becoming a missionary. Educated in Ireland, England and France, he brought—probably for the first time—an Irish name into the seminary of the Paris Foreign Missions.

His active missionary career was distinguished by his work in developing his catechist school in Tindivanam, India, and by his unceasing advocacy of catechists everywhere. Possessing literary talents that few missionaries can match, he used them to spread knowledge of the missions. His pen was piquant as well as graceful. The temperament that made him an

artist in the use of words made him highly sensitive to life's shadow as to its light. Perhaps because he himself was so keenly alive to the truly poetic, he was almost extreme at times in his precautions against illusion and false romance. If he was apt to see but little human grounds for optimism, his clear and uncompromising spirituality kept him ever strong in supernatural faith and action.

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MERLO
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 BUENOS AIRES
 HARDWOODS.
 IRONS

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The new maid had been left to take the cake out of the oven. "Stick a knife in and see if it comes out clean," she was told.

"Did you do as I suggested?" her mistress asked later.

"Yes, mum," was the reply. "It came out beautifully clean, so I stuck in all the other knives."

Three drunken men were standing unsteadily on the platform waiting for the train. As it came to a standstill the porter pushed one into the carriage, and as he was pushing the second in it started, leaving the third. When the porter turned round he was laughing at the top of his voice, and the porter asked what was the matter. "Those two chaps had come to see me off," was the reply.

Molly: "When you spoke to papa did you tell him you'd got £50 in the bank?"

George: "Yes, darling."

Molly: "And what did he say?"

George: "He borrowed it."

Teacher—"Now, Billy, will you give into one?"

Billy—"Yes, sir."

Teacher—"How do you mean, you stupid boy?"

Billy—"Well, I put five toes into one stocking every morning."

Some men smile in the evening,

Some men smile at dawn;

But the man worth while

Is the man who can smile

When his two front teeth are gone.

Passer-by, to small boy who is sitting patiently fishing: "How many bites have you had?"

Small boy: "Six!"

Passer-by, in surprise: "Six? What were they?"

Small boy: "Four gnats and two mosquitoes."

Bobby—"Dad, what's a proverb?"

Dad—"Something that contains a great deal of truth in a small space—like 'Barking dogs never bite'."

Bobby—"Is it true that barking dogs never bite?"

Dad—"Um! Folk regard it as true until brought face to face with a barking dog; then they have their doubts."

The not-so-beautiful lady went to have her photograph taken. Nature certainly had not been overkind to her and the photographer had some difficulty in getting her into the right position for satisfactory results.

Several times he disappeared under the black cloth, and then emerged a few seconds later, shaking his head.

The lady, obvious to her short comings, sternly admonished him. "Now, please do me justice," she cooed.

"That was too much for him.

"Justice, madam!" he retorted. "What you want isn't justice—it's mercy!"

Guest (departing at night): "Good-bye. Hope I haven't kept you out of bed."

Host (politely): "That's all right. We should have been getting up soon in any case!"

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

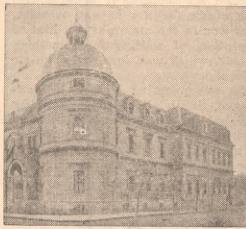
(238) That on the Piccadilly underground railway in London, which is twenty-five miles long. The Edgware, Highgate and Morden tube is three and a half miles shorter. Of tunnels for main line railway traffic the Simplon is twelve and a half miles long.

(239) Daniel Lambers, who weighed 52 stone when he died in 1809 in his thirty-sixth year. His waist measurement was 9 feet 4 inches. Some of Lambert's clothes, his armchair and stick are in Leicester Museum. Pedro Cardoso, who weighed 45 stone, died at Bolivar in 1935. His waist measurement was 7 feet 6 inches.

(240) Of authentic dwarfs who reached mature years Richebourg, a Frenchman, appears to have been the

smallest. He measured 1 foot 11 inches, and lived to be ninety. During the French Revolution he carried despatches to and from Paris, being disguised as a baby and carried by a nurse. He died in 1858. An even more adventurous career was that of Jeffery Hudson (1619-1682). At the age of nine, being then 1 foot 6 inches high, he appeared (from a pie) at a dinner given to Charles I and Henrietta Maria. He fought as a commissioned officer during the Civil War, killed his man in a duel (he also had a duel with a turkey-cock), and was captured by Turkish pirates. The rigours of his imprisonment caused him to grow, so that in later life he measured 3 feet 9 inches. The celebrated "General Tom Thumb," in real life Charles Stratton (1837-1883), was 2 feet 7 inches. This was 7 inches taller than John Jarvis, the dwarf possessed by Mary I of England. Che-mah, a Chinese dwarf forty-two years old and 2 feet 1 inch high, appeared in London in 1880.

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