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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3500

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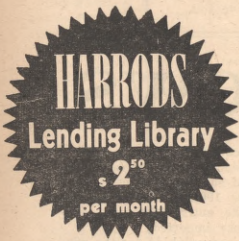
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ESTABLISHED 1875

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

CORREOS ARGENTINA
TRANQUEO PAGADO
TARIFA REDUCIDA
Concesión 1473

This issue contains:



How to Prevent War *p. 12*

Recent Theory on Thunder *p. 18*

Wit and Humour *p. 24*



• • • • • THE problems of newspapers in these times of siege are not limited to what it is safe to publish: the means of publishing have become dear and scarce. We are paying today more than twice as much for newsprint as before the war, and one is lucky to get it at all.

Most of our contemporaries are facing the shortage of paper by increasing the prices of their publications and/or reducing the number of pages. So far THE SOUTHERN CROSS has done neither, and has no intention of doing so, unless driven by the direst necessity.

• • • • • IN the early part of 1917 Pope Benedict XV decided to make a supreme effort to bring the First World War to a negotiated end. Careful exploration of the ground indicated that the leaders of the nations engaged were doubtful of the issue and appalled at the terrific carnage on all fronts. Russia was rapidly desintegrating into an elemental mass of corruption whence might issue—as happened later—the microbe of a social ailment which would infect the whole world. The time seemed propitious.

The first step in Pope Benedict's great plan was to detach a brilliant official from the Secretariate of State—Monsignor Eugenio Pacelli—and appoint him Apostolic Nuncio in Munich, where he would have access to the German Imperial Court. Papal Nuncios must be archbishops, so, on May 13, 1917, Pope Benedict in person elevated Monsignor Eugenio Pacelli to the episcopate.

Today the Christian world is preparing to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of that event. Monsignor Pacelli is now Pius XII.

The world, after twenty-five years, is in a greater turmoil than before. The war now raging is more universal than the last, more destructive and more cruel. May the pontiff PIUS whose first mission in the episcopate was to be the bearer of an olive

branch, be successful in his present endeavours to still the angry passions of men!

• • • • • THE election of the President of the Chamber of Deputies for the year 1942, which resulted in the appointment of Dr. Cantilo, produced much resentment amongst the members of the Concordancia group. They complained, in a public statement that they had been unfairly deprived of the post, which according to tradition has always been allotted to the numerically largest group. The ill-will of the Concordancia group may well have very important consequences, so it is good to recall the facts of the situation.

The Chamber consists of 65 Radicals; 50 Democrats; 23 Anti-personalist Radicals; 17 Socialists and 3 Tucuman Concurrencists. The Democrats and Anti-Personalist Radicals often vote together and are known as the Concordancia sector. It is claimed that in fairness the other parties, i.e. Radicals and Socialists, should not have ganged up against them for the Presidency of the Chamber.

• • • • • THE complaint is utterly unfounded. The Deputies in the Chamber are divided into parties, not sectors or fronts, and it is a dangerous innovation to re-group them in this new fashion. If the politicians, or the people who elect them, were anxious for a new style of things, they would have regrouped themselves long ago: the Concordancia has been in existence for several years, but it has never been seriously suggested that it should be turned into a party.

The logical thing is that the largest party should select the President, and this is what was done on Saturday. It would, however, have been a gracious act if the First Vice-President had been selected from the second largest Party.

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Love's Perfection

Ah! not to day, while life for you is sweet,
While earth is fair, and heav'n so blue above you,
You have your dream—and I can
Nor come near to whisper how I love you;

Perhaps, sweetheart, may never be for you
The bitter tears that fall when faith is breaking;
So—I will never speak—enough to know
You sleep the sleep of love that knows no waking.

But some to-morrow, should you keep no more
The morning greeting and the nightly kisses,
And life be void, and earth no longer fair,
For sake of by-gone joy you'r sad

Then I will come to you and take your hand
When twilight falls, and heav'n is grey above you—
And draw you near, and you will understand
Thro' all in all how I have loved—and love you.

Irish News

THE MINISTER'S
WARNING.—

"We have been obliged to take such emergency measures as will ensure that where anyone will not produce the necessary 25 per cent of tillage we shall put people on the farms who will ensure the food production for the people," said the Minister for Posts and Telegrams, Mr. P. J. Little, speaking in Wicklow recently.

Mr. Little said that those who had relied rather upon the cattle trade than on tillage would be more interested in increased tillage this year, because the more wheat that was produced the more crops would there be to create a surplus of human food, thus leaving sufficient for the feeding of animals and poultry.

Speaking of prices, the Minister said: "We know well the farmers deserve the best we can give them, but a Government cannot ignore the whole price conditions in the State.

"Nothing hits farmer and worker so hard as violent fluctuations of prices. The most democratic thing, that a Government can do is to control violent fluctuations of prices and wages which, if allowed to soar, make the rich richer and the worker and farmer much poorer.

"We are not just making a bargain with farmers," said Mr. Little, "we are trying to get a just balance between what the consumer must pay and what the producer should get.

"The Minister for Agriculture pointed out in the Senate that the price for wheat in Ireland is better than the previous price in England, where agricultural wages, taxes, and other costs, are much higher."

A GOOD
SUBSTITUTE.—

Experiments carried out at Ballyhomulta, near Doolin, Clare (part of the area in which mineral rights have been acquired by the Government) have revealed that, while the rock phosphate is not suitable for the manufacture of superphosphates, it is capable of making a particularly good basic slag substitute.

Judge Michael Conyn (Clare Phosphates), who has been mining in the district for years, said that he had received a report from Professor E. A. Werner, T.C.D., indicating that the 50 per cent phosphate content of the rock would guarantee a very rich basic slag. One hundred and sixty men have

been employed at Doolin for over a year in producing the equivalent of 30,000 tons of superphosphates. Before the war over 100,000 tons of superphosphate—the entire 26-County consumption—were imported.

Mining of iron sulphide for the production of sulphuric acid—an essential element in the manufacture of superphosphates—is about to begin at the old copper mines in Avoca.

Machinery is being installed at Wicklow copper mines, near Avoca, where operations have begun for the production of sulphate for making fertilisers.

Difficulties in securing the necessary plant have been largely overcome.

HOUSING
PLANS.—

The "Turf Army" coming from the West to harvest the Bog of Allen is now to be increased to 3,000 men. In addition to the five new turf-cutters' villages to be built in North Kildare, where a thousand slaversmen will be housed by June, three more buildings have been taken over and are now being rebuilt. They will accommodate 2,000 Gaeltacht men.

These three buildings have many strange associations.

One is Robertstown House, in the early 19th century a Grand Canal Company hotel, where travellers from the west, wending their way to Dublin on the old canal passenger boats before the railways came, broke their four-day journey to find rest in its then comparatively luxurious rooms. Later, Robertstown House was repaired for the R. I. C., who occupied it in 1870 for about thirty years until again the canal company took it and rented it to local tenants.

Repairs have now begun to have it ready for the western men in time for the turf harvest on the nearby bogs.

The second building, where the majority of the new 2,000 men will be housed, has a closer link with the fight for independence. It is the Newbridge Old Military Barracks, garrisoned by British troops till 1921, used as an internment camp during the Civil War, and for some time afterwards used in part as a Garda Barracks.

The third is the old Edenderry "Union", one wing of which is used by the Sisters of St. John of God as a hospital. New dwellings are to be built near Edenderry "Union" for the turf-cutters. Until last month part of the old building was used as a court-house.

A BLACK MARKET—

Reports that a "black market" in grain, particularly oats, has been in operation, are being investigated by the Department of Agriculture, and a statement on the subject may be issued in the near future.

A shortage of oats supplies is reported by representatives of milling firms and other buyers of this grain at the officially fixed prices.

One of the causes of the shortage is stated to be the "black market" activities of speculators, who are alleged to have bought large quantities of oats at prices above those officially fixed, with the object of resale at a big profit.

Unauthorised buyers who pay high prices run the risk of having their stores of grain impounded by the Minister for Agriculture and transferred to other quarters at the fixed price. This has already been carried out in certain cases in Kerry.

Opinions of those engaged in milling and other businesses vary concerning the extent of the alleged "black market" operations.

MARRIAGE BOUNTIES

The case for marriage bounties has lately been made. It is not a propitious time for any scheme that may involve new burdens. As against this, it is being urged that it is just because the times are unpropitious that the marriage-rate is falling. The average young couple without a nest-egg to buy a house or furniture require great courage nowadays with prices rising and little or no check being put on them. People have suggested if not a bounty why not a house for those who take the plunge? It would be a great encouragement if young people could be assured that they might go from the church to a Corporation house or to a labourer's cottage; but the trouble is that there are not enough new houses and labourers' cottages to go round, even amongst those who are not only married but have large families.

WEALTH IN BANKS—

It is remarkable that during the period of severe economic conditions arising out of the war, that the Irish Banks present a picture of a country actually growing wealthy. The reports of the Irish Banks for the year 1941 show that all of them, without exception, record substantial increases in the amounts lent for clients in the deposit and current accounts. The total increase compared with the year 1940 amounts to over twenty-five million pounds. On the other hand, there is a decrease of four and a half million pounds in the sums of advance and bills discounted by the Irish banks. No doubt, there will be various reasons put forward by the banks at the annual meetings in order to explain this increase of over twenty-five million pounds in the past year, which brings the total deposit and current accounts held by those banks up to the huge total of over two hundred and sixteen million pounds. It is hardly likely that farmers' deposits contributed substantially to the remarkable increase in wealth as last year only marked the close of the costly visitation. Foot and Mouth Disease, also involved the majority of farmers in extra capital expenditure arising from compulsory tillage. One explanation is that a great deal of money which would be expended by

commercial firms in the purchase of stocks of materials for trade have had practically no outlet during the past year in consequence of the closing of the markets and shipping and other causes. The question that will be asked by many to-day, who view with concern the rising figures of unemployment is why those huge deposits were not made available in time to purchase ample stocks of raw material for our industries.

FAME OF TRINITY—

The fame of Trinity College, Dublin, among the noted institutions of learning in Europe has long been established by its furnishing to the world of statesmanship and the professions such eminent names among its graduates as Swift, Burke, Plunket, Curran, Moore, Goldsmith, Ussher, Berkeley, O'Hagan, Lecky and others whose fame is world wide. It is an imposing structure of the Corinthian style of architecture. Inside the college boundaries are four quadrangles, which extend back for more than a quarter of a mile. All these contain lofty stone residences and back of these again is the college park. The college was founded under the authority of Pope John XXII and closed in the time of Henry VIII. It was reopened under the reign of Elizabeth, in 1592 by Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor.

But during the last century it has been constantly improved until it has become one of the greatest educational institutions in Europe.

The scholars were chosen from among the undergraduates, after an examination in mathematics, Greek and Latin.

The pecuniary advantages attaching to scholarships last for four years. Students, after an examination are admitted as fellow commoners, pensioners or sizar. The course of general instruction extends over four years, the principal studies of each year being successively, mathematics, logic, natural philosophy and astronomy, classics and ethics and four commencements are held every year for the purpose of conferring degrees. A medical school is attached to the university and also a school of civil engineering; and diplomas in surgery and civil engineering are granted by the board on the completion of the prescribed courses. The library consists of over 200,000 printed volumes and 1,500 manuscripts, and the number is increased annually by about 2,000 volumes, partly purchased and partly obtained free under the act.

There are also a botanic garden and a museum. The provost's residence and the medical school are apart from the main body of the buildings.

The college observatory is at Dunsink, about five miles northwest of Dublin, and it is amply furnished with astronomical instruments. It was endowed by Dr. Francis Andrews, provost of Trinity College, was erected in 1785 and in 1791 was placed by statute under the management of the Royal Astronomer of Ireland, and appointment first filled by Dr. Henry Ussher, and afterwards by Dr. Binkley, Bishop of Cloyne. The Magnetical Observatory of Dublin was erected in the years 1827-28, in the gardens attached to Trinity College and at the expense of the university. By an act passed in 1873, known as Fawcett's Act, all tests were abolished and the awards and honors of all grades, hitherto reserved for Protestants of the Established Church, were thrown open to all.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

THE POPULATION OF BUENOS AIRES.—

Statistics published by the Municipality last week-end show that the population of this city is almost two million six hundred thousand souls. In the publication of the municipal authorities there are many matters of interest in connection with the progress of the city and what is certain-

ly extraordinary is the number of new buildings, that are being constructed, despite all the difficulties that the war has begotten.

A RECORD TRIP.—

On Monday last the "Rio Gallegos", of the National Merchant Ma-

rine, docked in this port on her return from her maiden trip to New York under the national flag. The rapid trip has been remarkably rapid. The voyage to New York was completed in sixteen days and would probably have been faster had it not been for the fact that she was compelled to stop in order to pick up some thirty odd survivors from a sunken British tanker in the Caribbean. On her return journey the ship was loaded to the last possible ounce and even on deck she brought some imperishable cargo. If only Argentina could secure about twenty ships more, the question of bottoms would be readily solved.

UNCLE SAM SACKED HER.—

Mrs. Helen Miller, an industrial economist working in the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, was dismissed from her post some time ago because of her affiliations with organisations close to the Communist Party, which impaired her usefulness to the Bureau and tended to shake the confidence of the public in the work of the Bureau, it is reported from Washington.

The charges against her were that she had urged at least one person to become a member of the Communist Party and was, or had been, a member of organisations in which "known Communists" had been active leaders, and which had in varying degrees "pursued the programme and policies of the Communist Party."

In the order for dismissal, the Secretary of Labour said that the prestige of the Bureau rested upon public confidence and the integrity of the information it disseminated. This implied that the public must know that the Bureau is composed of loyal and dispassionate civil servants. That confidence was severely undermined when members of the staff conspicuously assisted in the formation of organisations whose affiliations and basic doctrines struck at the very essence of the American system of Government.

BOTTLES AGAINST TANKS.—

The tank, in which the Germans have superiority in numbers, is their main strength, says the Moscow "Pravda." "With his tanks he aims blows at the flanks and rear of our units, creating the menace of encirclement. "Fire bottles have been proved to be simple, effective and thoroughly reliable anti-tank weapons. "It is sufficient to throw a fire bottle unerringly to put the largest tank out of action."

MAY DAY.—

Today has been declared a holiday throughout the territory of the Republic. Marking the occasion the Socialist party in this city has published a pamphlet in which many truths are to be found. It calls attention to the dangers represented by the doctrines of Nazism and Fascism and exhorts the working people to beware of the Fifth Column merchants, who are so sedulously engaged in the effort to capture the sympathies of the labouring classes.

REVENUE FROM OLD CARS.—

Forty-three per cent of all the motor vehicles ever sold in the United States are still in operation, and in 1940 they generated an estimated one and one-half billion dollars in tax revenue, reports the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

A total of 81 million cars have been produced in that country up to the end of 1940, of which approximately 7 million were exported and 74 million sold in the domestic market. At the end of 1940 total motor vehicle registrations, as reported by the U. S. Public Roads Administration stood at 32 million.

THEY SHALL NOT PASS.—

Germany is making parachutes by the million, according to a neutral silk manufacturer who has just left the country. A short time ago, he says, all silk mills were told at a moment's notice to stop all unnecessary work. The warps, for example, whether half-finished or only just started, had to be withdrawn from the looms at once and replaced by parachute silk warps.

This, it is believed in Germany, is in furtherance of the German plan to carry out an attempt at invading Britain at all costs before this year is over. The plan, according to military talk in Germany consists of an air attack of unprecedented proportions, during which parachute troops are to be dropped from planes and gliders during foggy weather.



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This report confirms earlier ones that orders for 1,500,000 parachutes had been placed by the High Command and that nearly all mills were working on parachute wings of gliders.

I learn reliably, writes a U.P. correspondent on the German frontier, that the Germans have developed a new form of parachute enabling their airborne troops to be dropped from much lower altitudes, thus increasing landing accuracy and reducing losses on the way down.

* * *

**MONUMENT TO MITRE
IN ROSARIO.—**

Some time back the City Council of Rosario nominated the plaza which exists in the Belgrano district with the name of Bartolomé Mitre. There has recently been formed in the Chicago of South America a committee to erect a monument in said plaza to the General, who was not only a distinguished soldier, but one of our leading statesmen and publicists. In honouring Mitre, Rosario honours itself.

* * *

**COST OF
RUST.—**

Man is waging a fierce never-ending struggle with an enemy that costs him \$500,000,000 a year. The enemy is rust. It is estimated that the annual wastage of iron and steel, caused by rust approaches 4,000,000 tons. Research into the cause of corrosion goes on steadily, but until experts hit upon perfectly rust-proof metals the fight against rust must continue. Anti-corrosive paints help to stay the rust, but after three coats had been given to the Eiffel Tower rust was eating into it again within two years. Painters are continually coating the mighty Forth Bridge with preservatives, about 15 tons of paint being used in covering the mile and a half long structure. Rust has been responsible for much loss of life. Bridges, roof and other iron and steel structures have collapsed when it has been allowed to obtain a hold.

* * *

**LOST IN
FRANCE.—**

Mr. Eden said that Britain lost in France about a thousand guns, and the guns that remained in Britain last summer after that were many, many fewer than one thousand.

"There was at one time in this country during last summer not even one fully trained, fully-equipped division," he added. Our defences were virtually non-existent and our Middle Eastern forces lacked practically all modern equipment.

* * *

**BOG FIRE IN
IRELAND.—**

Telegraphic dispatches from Ireland early in the week report a devastating bog fire on the borders of County Antrim and County Derry. Over one thousand acres of peat land was affected and British and American troops stationed in North Ireland lent valuable service in the extinction of the blaze. At the present moment turf is a most important commodity in Ireland due to practical impossibility of securing coal owing to shipping difficulties. The losses sustained from this fire are reported to exceed £3000.00.

* * *

**REPLY TO
U-BOAT.—**

The "Sea Otter," a new kind of cargo ship, launched at Orange, Texas, might, says the U.S. Navy Department, challenge the submarine and provide a "new bridge from this country to the free nations of the world."

The Navy Department announce that the "Sea Otter" is of a revolutionary design and can be produced by the hundreds in a much shorter time than present types and might offset the sea losses of the Allied nations.

* * *

**WALDOR HOTEL
FINED.—**

A laconic cable dispatch, published in the columns of the local press early in the week gives us an insight into the conditions that the war has created in Europe. The above-mentioned hotel, one of the leading London establishments, was fined for breaking the food stipulations. Seemingly the hotel had bought horse meat at a price above the maximum fixed by the Ministry of Supply. Horse flesh fillet steak has a price of one shilling per pound, but it appears that the Waldorf paid one shilling and eight pence for same. Here we live in a paradise apparently. If they are paying in Britain almost two pesos per kilo for horseflesh, it does seem rather ridiculous that there is so much local protest against paying one peso per kilo for prime beef.

* * *

**FOOD
PRICES.—**

The efforts of the government to keep down the price of prime necessities has met with general approbation on the part of the public, but it is very difficult to carry into effect the decisions reached by the authorities. For example, the maximum price fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the 60 kilo roll of wire was twenty-eight pesos, but we are informed that retailers simply refuse to sell at that price and one reader informs us that he has been compelled to pay as high as forty-four pesos for this necessity.

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The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

DAIRY COMPETITION IN LA PAMPA.

The rapidly growing town of Intendente Alvear is the centre of a very important milk-producing district, with many large "tambos" within some leagues thereof. For this reason the holding of a milk-yield competition under official control there is a step towards the development of that industry which is bound to have great influence on the future of the trade. Nothing but praise, therefore, should be granted to the "Asociación de Fomento Rural" of that locality for its enterprise in arranging a competition of that nature there, and for the great success which attended the first effort that should be the forerunner of many more.

The organisation, and subsequent carrying out of the arranged schedule of events, of a competition of this nature is no light matter, especially in so far away a district where such competitions were previously unknown and even looked upon with suspicion. It must, therefore, have been a source of great satisfaction to the organisers—especially to Mr. Harold Benson, on whose shoulders lay the load of responsibility—to witness the entire success of the event. In fact most of the former doubters were the most enthusiastic in favour of holding more of these competitions.

Over one hundred Shorthorn cows entered the competition, and for two days they were milked twice daily under the direct supervision of Dr. Felipe Erdmann, chief of the Control de Industrias Lecheras Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and his staff that were in charge of the analyses. This expert, together with Dr. Carlos L. Bauert, gave daily a series of talks to the "tamberos" on matters connected with their trade and answered any requests for advice from them. The influence which the organising society has in the Intendente Alvear district can be gathered from the fact that it has now nearly 800 members.

One of the sections of the showground that attracted a large crowd of sightseers on the four days the show lasted was that where Agar Cross and Co. Ltd. were giving demonstrations of the utility of the new style milking machine "Surge". This does not require any fixed installations for it can be used in the open driven by a small-sized motor on wheels. The basin is held in place by a belt fastened round the cow's body and the cups are made of rubber in one piece thus avoiding danger of breakage and made easy to clean. The writer was struck with the simplicity of the argument.

Saturday was a great day in Intendente Alvear. Owing to the enforced curtailment of the train services the visitors from Buenos Aires travelled to Larroude station on the Colonia Alvear line, covering the distance to their destination by automobiles. In the forenoon all were interested spectators of the milkers contest in which a number of competitors took part and competition was keen. At mid-day over 400 persons sat down to an "asado" served in the premises of the Western Railway Club, where Don Demetrio Bravo welcomed the visitors in the name of the association. These included Dr. Yalour, representing the Minister of Agriculture, Don Hugo Bruzone, representing the Argentine Rural Society, Ing. Victor Galli, vice-president of the National Meat Board,

and Mr. A. Elrid, from the management of the Western and Southern Railways.

In the afternoon there was the inauguration, with speeches by the president of the Association, Don Aelfo Reumann, Dr. Yalour, and others. Then came a "sortija" competition, selection of the "reina de los tambos," distribution of prizes, and a grand "brille popular" to bring the whole thing to an end. Everything went off marked with the seal of Intendente Alvear hospitality, and those who have been lucky enough to have visited that corner of the mighty Pampa know what that means.

•••

Lincoln Pig Show:—

Another outstanding event of importance in livestock circles over the weekend was the Regional Pig Show held in Lincoln on Saturday. These shows are organised by the Livestock Department of the Buenos Aires Government, with the active co-operation of the Argentine Pig Breeders' Association. This was another very successful event for the entry was, in spite of the present outbreak of diseases among livestock, quite good both in number and quality while trade at the sales was of a very satisfactory nature not a single animal being left unsold.

Competition in the Duroc Jersey classes was very keen, and the judges had to work hard to place them to their satisfaction. Sergio D. Magrini, a Rio Cuarto breeder who has come quickly into the front rank, was the most successful exhibitor in this section; his boars took championship, group prize, Association Prize, and Breeders' Prize, and four first prizes. The reserve champion boar came from the Sucesion A. Jolly Medrano, while both championship and reserve for sows went to Horacio E. Bonorino. Both Sergio D. Magrini and Horacio E. Bonorino took eight special prizes with their exhibits.

Poland China boars are in great demand just now, as a number of pig breeders are using them for crossing with Durocs to obtain hogs suitable to the present demand, so these found a ready market at excellent prices. There were not many animals of this breed on show at Lincoln, but the general quality was of the best. Nilo Tinetti won both championship and reserve with boars, and Juan C. Campion did the same with sows. Sucesion A. Jolly Medrano and Melano y Pettigiani were the only exhibitors of Berkshires, a breed that was poorly represented and which fell far behind the others in the salering.

The crowd attending the inauguration was not so large as usual at these events, but this was accounted for by the fact that the event was held on a working day, due to the elections taking place in that Province last Sunday. During the morning the show, and a small poultry exhibition held with it, were visited by the children of the local schools who were given practical demonstrations of the reasons for which they are held by Dr. Celestino M. Pozzi, the untiring director of the La Plata Livestock Department. The inauguration itself in the afternoon was a very brief affair, shorn of all unnecessary frills. The manager of the Pig Breeders' Association, Don Luis Zanoletti, welcomed the attendance on behalf of the president, Mr. John C.

(continued on page 17)

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FRIDAY, MAY 1st, 1892.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th of April, at the Register Civil, and afterwards at the Socorro Church, by the Rev. Fr. Condonio, Michael Devoy, of Queen's County, Ireland, to Adelina O'Reilly, of Co. Longford, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 21st April, at the residence of his father, Campo de Kenny, Arrecifes, James, eldest son of Patrick Gallagher, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On the 24th of April, at 5.20 p.m., in his 52nd year, Charles S. Bowers; a resident of this city for the past 30 years.

NOVENA MASS.

At St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, a novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas Doherty will commence on the 2nd and terminate on the 10th of May. The Mass on the last day of the novena will be at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ITEMS.

Dr. Daniel Donovan, though not to the manner born and without much experience or training for the difficult position of Chief of Police, has already proved himself a clever strategist and a most formidable enemy to thieves and rogues and evil-doers in general. The way in which he nabbed the lottery vendors the other day would do honour to Fouchet or to Jules Verne's *Passe-pour-tout*. He knew their headquarters for some time previously but he waited for the day and hour when the vendors were expected to present accounts of sale before the lottery took place. Placing videttes in the advantageous positions outside to see that no alarm was given or signal made, the Chief of Police quietly slipped into the boss lottery swindler's studio while he was counting the probable gains. Taking possession of the tickets he ordered the proprietor into an inner apartment from which escape was impossible. One by one the vendors were shown into the same room, until the whole crowd of impostors, forty-two in all, were bundled together and led off to the Comisaria. Several nests of gamblers have also been cleverly caught and their dens broken by the new Daniel who may well compare with the Daniel come to judgment who turned the tables on Shylock.

On Sunday, the feast of St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, will be celebrated at Holy Cross Church, Calle Caridad. The panegyric of the Saint will be preached by the Rev. Fr. Edmund during the usual afternoon service. As this will be Fr. Edmund's last appearance in the pulpit before his departure for the United States, a very large congregation is expected to attend as well as to hear the Rev. gentleman who has great fa-

me as a sacred orator, as to testify the high appreciation in which he is held and to bid him good-bye.

The Canteen men who supply the city with milk are daily becoming more insolent. They have now formed an association to protect themselves from the city analyst or rather to deprive the citizens of the protection they naturally expect against the imposition of the milk and water or the milk and chalk boys.

Useful Addresses.

Uruguayan Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 4234.

Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1317.

St. Brigit's College.—Gaona 2068, U. T. 59, 1268.

St. Patrick's Church.—Estomba 1940, U. T. 73, 6780.

The Irish Girl's Home.—Salguero 550. U. T. 79, 2296.

The Keating Institute.—Estados Unidos 3141. U. T. 45, 0818.

The Mater Misericordia Convent.—(Irish Sisters of Mercy), Calle 24 de Noviembre 865. U. T. 45, 2219.

American Consulate General.—Avda. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 0548.

British Consulate.—Sarmiento 443, 6th floor. U. T. 31, 2918.

Brazilian Consulate.—San Martín 195, 4th floor. U. T. 33, 7454.

Chilean Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 5402.

French Consulate.—Reconquista 165, U. T. 33, 3381.

Spanish Consulate.—Moreno 1442. U. T. 38, 3298.

Sheehy, Rev. John M.—Capilla San Patricio, Av. Salta 2643, Rosario de Santa Fé.

Apostleship of the Sea.—Defensa 363 U. T. 33, 7413.

British Hospital.—Perdriel 74. U. T. 23, 2002.

Do You Know This ?

278) What Is An Element?

279) What Is Atomic Weight?

280) What Is Kinetic Energy?

See Answers on page 24.

Obituaries



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

Kathleen Ganly de Kenny, R.I.P.

The 20th of April, 1942, will, for many a long day, stand out as a sad date for poor Kathleen's near and dear ones as well as for her legion of friends within and outside of Mercedes. On that morning, in the British Hospital of Buenos Aires, and in the presence of her devoted and model hus-

band, to whom, but seventeen years ago, she had sworn her marriage vows, she closed her eyes to this world of pain and care, to open them to another of reward and bliss. The heat of an unusually hot summer, only intensified the burning thirst of an incipient diabetes and the relentless stings of a very painful rheumatism. Long months of such suffering combined with constant prayer—could Providence have devised a better preparation for that step which spans the space between time and eternity? Most certainly not. Even during those months of trial, the sunshine of that smile, that was Mrs. Kenny's charm and characteristic, often shone forth, and often inspired hope in hearts too faint to even think of recovery. Prayers, Masses, Novenas were storming Heaven, while all that medical science could do, and all that the most devoted care of a singularly devoted husband could bestow, were lavished on the patient, both in her residence at Mercedes, and later, in the British Hospital. But, the good God, Who sees the morrow the ignorance of which is so often the source of human joy and sorrow had decided otherwise and to that decision, even broken hearts cannot do better than try to say "FIAT"



—God's will be done!
Giles (her birth place), Chacabuco and Mercedes claim their share of those fifty four golden years. Kathleen was one of the eight children born to Thomas Ganly and Mary Murtagh. Her

father and brother predeceased her. The aged mother, four brothers and two sisters, Mrs. Luchesi and Sister Candida (Sacred Heart Order) survive to mourn her loss, which is keenly felt in the Irish Community of Mercedes. Eternal rest and the light of glory to her soul! To her heart broken husband and relatives, resignation and consolation!

One who mourns her loss.

Maria Healy de York, R.I.P.

On the 18th. of the current month the death took place in this city of the lady, whose name heads these lines. Born in Kenagh, Co. Longford, deceased came to Argentina in her youth and on arrival in Buenos Aires she became associated with the famous English bookstore of that period, Jacobsen's, at the corner of Florida and Lavalle. Thanks to a good education she was placed in charge of the sales to the English-speaking clients of the house and was well-known and very highly esteemed by the British and Irish patrons of the firm.

In later years Miss Healy was in charge of "Our Boy's Store," which was under the control of the Ladies of St. Joseph's Society. In 1911 she

married Mr. Patrick J. York and they founded the Irish Bookstore, which carried on for thirty long years, until failing health on the part of Mr. and Mrs. York compelled them to abandon the business. She was very popular with the Irish community and in days gone by, the Irish Bookstore was a regular rendezvous for Irish people, particularly visitors from the camp, who always found a hearty welcome awaiting them.

Mrs. York was an intense Catholic and no better tribute to her memory could be found than in the following lines, which appeared in the columns of the Salesian weekly, "El Templo de San Carlos," on Friday last. We read:-

"She was a soul of God. She belonged to our parish for more than forty years, when our magnificent church, raised in homage to Saint Charles, did not exist; when you could count with the fingers of one hand the daily communicants and at that time with her daily communion she was preparing to become the spiritual leaving of this district of Almagro. In all those years she never once failed to have a Mass offered up on the First Friday of every month. The Apostleship of Prayer counted her amongst its most faithful observers and she was really exemplary as a member of the "Devotas de Maria Auxiliadora."

"Her apostleship extended to other fields of piety. She was the first president of the Irish Children of Mary, established at Holy Cross church and with singular piety, tact and prudence she directed them for many years.

"Comforted frequently by the re-

Bear in Mind...

MAY 3rd. 11 o'clock, St. Paul's Club Mass, at Holy Cross.

MAY 9. Variety entertainment in Little Theatre, Charcas 1155.

MAY 14. Children's Party organized by the Ladies of St. Joseph, 3 p.m., at Prince George's Hall.

MAY 16th. 3.30 p.m., General Meeting of the Irish Catholic Association, at St. Brigid's College, Gaona 2068.

JUNE 7. Annual Irish Fair at Holy Cross Hall.

JULY 25 and 26. St. Patrick's Home annual Bazaar at Salón Suizo, Rodriguez Peña 254.

ception of the Sacraments her life came to a peaceful end on Saturday the 18th. inst., as she desired, and in her last moments she was attended by members of the Passionist and Salesian orders, who attended her during her illness, on her deathbed and officiated at her graveside.

"As the funeral passed San Carlos a last response for the repose of her soul was recited in front of the church she so dearly loved. May God be her



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great reward and may He console her worthy husband and relatives, who inherit her noble example and virtue."

No words that I could coin would give such a perfect picture of the exemplary life of this Irish lady, who lived up to the highest traditions of her race. Ever charitable, kindly and hospitable, she was beloved by rich and poor alike. It is written that "as a man lives, so shall he die." No better illustration of the truth of that statement is to be found than that provided by the life of Mrs. York. During her long illness she was constantly attended by the Passionist and Salesian Fathers. Fathers William and Joseph of the former order were constant visitors to her home and when the end came it was sublimely peaceful. One of the Salesian Fathers was reading the prayers for the dying when death intervened and her pure soul passed on to receive the reward of her long and meritorious career.

At the graveside in Chacarita cemetery, Father Joseph Campion C.P. took charge of the service and in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, her mortal remains were laid to rest. To her bereaved husband, sister and relatives I extend the expression of my deepest sympathy.

May she rest in peace.

A Friend.

Patrick Ledwith, R. I. P.

At his home, calle Iurraspe 1175 Venado Tuerto, on April the 20th., at 21 o'clock, the gentleman whose name heads those lines breathed his last very peacefully in the presence of his sorrowing wife and children. His death, although expected, came as a great surprise to his wife, who, seated by his bedside, thought that her husband had quietly gone to sleep; but alas!

It was the last long sleep of a hard-working man who had succumbed after having done his utmost for the integrity of his home and the education of his two children Alberto and Edith.

Don Patricio, as he was familiarly called, was the son of the late Patrick Ledwith and Kate Hogan, of Guardia del Monte, and was born there in 1887; as a young man he came to Venado Tuerto district, where in 1924 he married Miss Kate Downes and formed his home. As a member of the Radical party he fulfilled to satisfaction the posts confided to him and afterwards when the rural society of Venado Tuerto, inaugurated its premises he was named manager there. This position he faithfully complied with until the last call. About three months ago he sought medical advice in Buenos Aires for his failing health; Dr. Cevallos and other eminent medical doctors did all in their power to counteract the effects of the malady which was undermining the strong constitution of Mr. Ledwith but all their efforts were vain; always practical, my friend Ledwith was so until the last, for while the doctors were trying in vain to save his life, he put all his attention to the salvation of his soul going to confession and receiving Holy Communion frequently during his stay in the hospital. When all hope failed, he returned with his wife to his home on April the 18th., only to die two days after.

On Tuesday the 21st., after a solemn response in the parish church, his mortal remains were laid to rest in the local cemetery in the presence of a large number of friends who had come to bid a last farewell to the good friend who has gone on before us.

The Presidents of the Rural Society and the Comité H. Irigoyen were present at the funeral and sent wreaths of natural flowers as a token of gratitude for faithful services.

May God grant eternal rest to the

soul of Patrick Ledwith and Christian resignation to his bereaved wife and children.

A Friend.

Margaret McGraine de Tevilin, R. I. P.

Widespread sorrow has been felt by the death of the above-named lady who departed this life on the 22nd. ult., in this city. Fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church administered to her by Fr. Joseph Campion, C.P., who constantly visited and comforted her during her illness.

Deceased was the daughter of the late Bernard and Katherine McDonnell de McGraine, and beloved wife of Paul Tevilin of Cruz Alta, Córdoba, where they resided during many years. Peby as she was familiarly called, was one of those privileged persons, whom everybody loved, endowed with a winning manner and lively disposition she captivated the affection and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing her. Up to a couple of days previous to her demise she talked and joked in her usual jolly manner to those who surrounded her, little thinking her end was so near.

Her wake and funeral were numerously attended. Frs. Geraghty, C.P., and Fr. J. Dunphy, P.P., blessed the coffin and read the prayers at the graveside. Mrs. Tevilin leaves to mourn her untimely death a husband, three children, nine sisters, two brothers, four sisters-in-law, nieces, nephews, and many other relatives to all of whom I offer the expression of my heartfelt sympathy, God rest her soul.

"You are gone but not forgotten"
Never shall your memory fade
Sweetest thoughts, shall ever linger
Round the grave where you are laid."

A Friend.

WEDDING BELLS

Keating—Pellegrini.

The Santa Margarita Chapel at Abbott, F. C. S., was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday the 18th, when Miss Carmen Lujan Keating and Mr. Aurelio Pellegrini spoke their nuptial vows.

The little chapel was most tastefully arranged for the happy occasion, and was thronged with friends and wellwishers when at 20 o'clock the bride arrived leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Stephen Keating, who also acted as best man. She looked exquisitely attractive, gowned in white brocade with full train, and carried in her hand a bouquet of orange blossoms. The groom with the other sponsors. Mrs. Carmen Ricotta de Keating, Mrs. Mariana P. de Pellegrini and Marcela Bottos awaited at the altar.

After a short exhortation on the Sacrament they were about to receive, Fr. George Buckley, P. S. M., tied the nuptial knot. To the strains of a wedding march the happy couple left the Chapel accompanied by numerous relatives and friends and proceeded to the home of the brides' parents "La Tardecita", where after the customary congratulations a reception was held.

At the uncocking of the champagne Mr. James Keating proposed the health of the newly wedded, which was heartily responded to.

At midnight Mr. Pellegrini and his bride, who received numerous and useful presents, departed carrying with them the best wishes for their future happiness. For travelling the bride wore a beige dress, brown coat with hat and accessories to match.

May happiness be theirs for many years in their home in Goldney, F. C. P. is the wish of

A. K.

About People

On June 18th. the marriage will take place at the Merced church of Miss Adelina Lalor and Mr. Douglas Macdonald. The sponsors on the occasion will be Mr. and Mrs. John Lalor and Mr. and Mrs. James R. Macdonald.

Mr. Harold Hyland, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hyland, of Maggioro, is leaving next month for Great Britain to join the R. A. F. where his brother, Peter, is serving with distinction.

Mrs. S. Brett de Archer and Mrs. Norah Brett de Hore beg to advise their friends that they have moved from Calle Cordoba to Calle Perú 630, 4th. floor.

Mr. Peter Horan, who hails from Dublin and worked with Shell-Mex in this country till the outbreak of war, has recently been in the news. He is actually a sergeant in the R. A. F. and writes to friends in this country stating that he will be back Deo Volente in 1944.

Mr. William A. Reece, who had been on the sick list, is now convalescent and left with Mrs. Reece early in the week for Ascochinga.

Mr. P. E. J. O'Sullivan, who had been on a visit to La Cumbre in the Hills of Cordoba, returned to town on Monday last.

In all the teaching establishments, which are dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction, from the first of May until the 1st. September, the timetable will be changed. The morning classes during May, June, July and August will be from 8.30 to 11.50 and the afternoon from 13 to 16.20.

Among those who travelled from this city to Abbott, F.C.S., to attend the Keating—Pellegri wedding were: Mr. Charles Kenniff and Sra. Bridget Keating; Mr. Owen Barry and family, Mr. N. Salvatierra Gallagher; Mr. Santiago Lianta and Sra. Sofia Brett; Mr. Gerardo Brett and family; Mrs. Maria E. B. de Lijari; Miss Molly Lijari and Mr. Juan Carlos Brett.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Crossley, accompanied by Mrs. J. Tyrrell, have arrived in town from Montevideo and are registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mrs. Josephine W. de Garrahan and family, of Banfield, visited Abbott for the Keating—Pellegri wedding.

According to recent official regulations, that are of interest to housewives, butcher shops in this city will not be opened on Sundays from April 15th. to October 15th. During the rest of the year they may remain open till 10 o'clock.

On last Saturday night the general office staff of the Portland Cement Company offered a dinner in honour of Messrs. W. O. Carey, A. C. Hillegas, John Mulvihill and A. Sciamarella, all of whom have celebrated the silver jubilee of service with that firm.

Amongst recent arrivals at the Phoenix Hotel is Mrs. Honor O'Dwyer from Entre Rios.

Congratulations to Major R. K. Hubbard, who has been nominated assistant general manager of the Central Argentine Railway.

Mr. Christopher Kiernan, of estancia "Las Cabezas", Entre Rios, was in town during the week-end on a brief business trip. On last Monday he left by train from Chacarita on the return journey.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gubbins are amongst recent arrivals in this city.

The death took place recently in Ferns, County Wexford, of the Very Rev. James Canon Rossiter, in the 69th year of his age.

As the result of an unfortunate accident whilst practising polo at Parque San Martin, Lincoln, on Sunday last, Don Juan Francisco Indart died on Tuesday last. He was one of the pioneers of polo in the Lincoln district and immensely popular in Irish-Argentine circles.

Amongst the recent recipients of the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery is Captain James Jackman, who was awarded the honour for "outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty" in action in North Africa. Captain Jackman is an Irishman and a son of Dr. J. J. Jackman, Waterford. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, the great Jesuit school in Lancashire.

Mr. M. C. Hearne was a recent visitor to town from Colon, where he reports that foot and mouth disease of a malignant type is rampant.

Last Wednesday morning Masses were offered up in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late General José Felix Uriburu on the 10th anniversary of his death. The Acting-president of the Nation and his Ministers were present.

Miss Anita M. MacDermott has returned to her home in Buenos Aires after passing a pleasant holiday with her uncles and cousins at San Eduardo and La Cesira.

Master Gabriel Claude Ladislav Zicky, second son of Gabriel Count Zicky and Ann Thyssen Countess Zicky, was solemnly baptised in Olivos on Thursday 23rd by Fr. J. M. O'Sullivan.

Celebrating their silver wedding Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mullen will have a Holy Mass offered up in the San Antonio Church, Villa Devoto, on the 2nd of May in thanksgiving for blessings received, and in the afternoon will receive their friends at their home, Concordia 4088.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Geneveva S. de Keating, of Capitan Sarmiento, is gravely ill.

The mission in Liniers, which is being conducted this week by Rev. Frs. Dominic Moore and Columba Dillon, C.P., in the parish church, will conclude on Sunday night, May 3rd., with the Papal Benediction.

Mr. James McKenna, of "Los Cerrillos", Villa Dolores, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKenna and Miss Julia McKenna, motored to Carlos Casares on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Paddy Martin.

The Misses Julia and Josephine McKenna, following a visit to Villa Dolores, F.C.P. are now staying for a fortnight at "San Juan", Gral Pinto.

Continued on page 15.

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A Simple Way to Prevent Future Wars

THE most depressing aspect of war is its apparent inevitability. Probably there never was in all history a war which was not ostensibly fought in order to consolidate peace. Napoleon was always explaining that each new campaign was necessary in order to forestall his enemies: once they were conquered, lasting peace was just round the corner. Most of us remember how the last world war was fought in order to end all wars; and we are all familiar with the claim of a certain contemporary warrior that his victory will give the world a thousand years of peace. No promise of lasting peace has ever yet been realized, and we all feel that no promise ever will.

Is it really impossible for the nations to settle down and live amicably one beside the other? Is war an inevitable concomitant of human progression and regression? Human nature being what it is, we must always expect that a certain proportion of men will be bad; that a percentage will always be found to unbridle their passions, including the passion for slaughter; that occasionally the evil elements in mankind will get together and make a furious assault against the good. Humanly speaking, it is unreasonably optimistic to hope that everybody will be always good.

But this does not mean to say that war, organized, mechanized war of the sort which is being waged today, is ineluctable. We hold that it can be prevented in the future, and in a very simple fashion. Let us outline our plan.

The one essential element for modern warfare is iron. Battleships, airplanes, guns and tanks are made

from iron ore, and he who controls the supply of iron ore, controls the prime raw material of war. Is it not possible, nay, easy to control the world output, and the world use of iron? Of course it is.

As soon as this war is over, the iron mines of the world should be taken out of private and national control, and placed under the supervision of an international board which will ration the product of those mines amongst the various nations which have need of it. Such a board would be expensive, and a very large body of inspectors would be needed in the various countries, but the iron industry is so profitable that it would easily stand the strain of having to pay for this control. If it were properly and equitably worked it would be quite easy to detect to what uses each ton of ore was being put. The man, or the nation that was about to embark on an armament programme could be discovered in the act and a stop could be put before any serious threat to peace could get under way.

It may be objected that it seems impossible to get individuals and governments to agree on the rational exploitation of any profitable enterprise. As a matter of fact, the nations have for many years been successfully working an international institution, which is also profit-producing. This is the Post-Office system, which embraces all nations, and is both theoretically and practically a huge success. The civilized nations have also, with considerable success, put down international trade in illicit drugs. Now, if agreement could be secured for these things, surely it is possible to secure the same for the iron ore trade?

We hope we shall not be accused of advocating the abolition of the sacred rights of private property. There is property and property. It is possible for a man to own a rattlesnake, we suppose, but if he insists in keeping it loose in his front garden, then the neighbours are en-

titled to take it away from him and destroy it. Now, tanks and bomber planes are far more dangerous than any rattlesnake. So let us get back to the sources of these things, and put all iron mines under rigid international control.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.

The young folks are reminded that their Party will take place on May 14th, at Prince George's Hall, at 3 o'clock.

There is much enthusiasm amongst the younger generation, for we understand that some wonderful games and entertainments will be put on.

We understand too that several groups of young folk have been considering the possibility of demanding that grown-ups should be excluded entirely from the proceedings. They have decided, however, to tolerate them, so long as an undertaking is given that they will not interfere too much. The grown-ups, poor things, are all so depressed by the war, the high prices and the weather, that the young folks feel they should be allowed to cheer themselves up by coming to watch the

CHILDREN'S PARTY, in PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL, on MAY 14, at THREE PIP EMMA.

IRISH SOCIETY, PERGAMINO.

The new Committee of the Irish Society of Pergamino is composed as follows:—

President, Patrick McDonnell; Vice-president, Lorenzo Morgan; Treasurer, Gerald Leonard; Secretary, Juan Alberto Ryan; Voting Members: José O'Leary, Juan Dowling, Juan McDonnell, Dan Cantlon, Tim Shanahan, James McDonnell, Denis Kearney, Tomás Daly.

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

THE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

FOR ST. ETHNEA'S COLLEGE.

Readers are reminded of the variety concert which is being staged on Saturday of next week (May 9th), at the Little Theatre, Charcas 1155, at 17.30 o'clock. The benefit of the performance will be handed over to the Sisters of Mercy for the building fund of St. Ethnea's College in Bella Vista.

We hope that attendance will be large. Our community should help the good Sisters in the excellent work they are doing in our midst. Moreover, the programme of the entertainment, which we publish below, is an exceedingly interesting one, the *pièce de résistance* being the film taken some months ago in the grounds of St. Ethnea's.

Tickets are on sale at 24 de Noviembre 865; Gaona 2068; Salguero 550, Medrano 107 and Ussher's Grocery Store.

PART I.

1—Coro	"El Matrero" Alumnas del Colegio Mater	F. Boero.
2—Danse Militaire	Misericordia Beatriz Devoto	Piano Sta. E. De María Piano Sra. F. Conner.
3—Danza irlandesa	Jig M. Kenny, E. Cox	Piano Sta. N. Williams.
4—Canto	I hear you calling me Sta. Kenny	Marshall. Piano Sta. E. De María.
5—El Pescador	Lucy Rebora Dhers	Piano Sra. F. Conner.
6—Coro	a—Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded b—An Irish Reel Alumnas del Colegio Sta. Brígida	Moore. Piano Sra. F. Conner. Piano Sra. F. Conner.
7—Si ó No	Norita de Marval	Piano Sra. F. Conner.

PART II.

1—Se Estrenará	"LA PELICULA" SANTA ETHNEA.	
2—Coro	"Believe me" Alumnas del Colegio Mater	Moore.
3—Highland Fling	Misericordia Raquelita Dillon	Piano Sta. E. De María. Piano Sra. F. Conner.
4—Danza irlandesa	Fairy Reel Ana M. Sullivan	Piano Sra. F. Conner.
5—"Dos Pebetes"	B. Devoto, I. Rebora Dhers	Piano Sta. N. Williams.
6—Canto	An Old Irish Cradle Song Sta. Kenny	(in Gaelic). Piano Sta. E. De María.
7—"La Torera"	Cathrene Levers	Piano Sra. F. Conner.
8—Coro	a—Fa la nana bambin b—Cradle Song c—Away with Melancholy Alumnas del Colegio Sta. Brígida	Piano Sra. F. Conner.
9—Danza irlandesa	Six-hand-reel M. Ussher, S. Victory, S. McCormick, G. Ledwith, T. Flynn, I. R. Rosenberg	Piano Sta. N. Williams.

HURLING CLUB White Continent of Australia

(Ex - FEDERACION ARGENTINA DE HURLING)

NEXT SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

As announced previously, next Sunday will be dedicated to the children of our members. Proceedings will commence at 10 o'clock sharp (no allowance) when the first item of the sports programme will take place. Parents are requested to be punctual, if possible around 9.30, so the Committee in charge, viz: Miss Cissie Lynch and Messrs Peter Doherty, Eric Ogan and Philip Jack, can take the final inscriptions for the different events—24—There will be prizes for the winner and runner-up of each competition.

At 12.30 o'clock, lunch will be served on the premises, a special group of ladies taking charge of the children, while Mr. Joe Fahy and his assistants will look after the "costillares" and other dainties.

At 14 o'clock, the sports programme will be resumed, and will come to an end around 19, after which the prizes will be distributed in the hall.

This day is reserved for members exclusively and the following will be the charge for the lunch: \$2.- for all grown-ups, while children will have everything free (lunch, tea, etc.)

RUGBY.

A very large number of spectators were present to witness the rugby match arranged between our team and one representing Pacific Railway Club. It was a very exciting and interesting game. It was noticeable that our boys are getting in to the leader—Desmond Fitzpatrick. The final score, 3-3, fairly indicated what happened on the field, but Shanley was rather unfortunate with his two attempts to score drop-goals, which

seemed easy enough to negotiate. Two "tries" were scored throughout the game, responsible for them being Fandifo (Pacific) in the first half, and Fitzpatrick (Hurling) in the second, but none were converted, Sills taking the "kick" for our team, but the leather went under the cross-bar.

The following were the teams:-

HURLING CLUB:- Back, J. Sills; Three quarters, B. Harten, J. Usher, P. Keegan and W. McAllister; Halves: R. Schamun and C. Ronayne; Forwards: S. Farrell, J. Ferro, L. Shanley, E. Aguirre Lynch, E. Shanley, G. Kelly, J. Carmody and D. Fitzpatrick.

PACIFIC RAILWAY:- Back, P. Poole; Three quarters: S. Gutierrez, H. Martino, C. Pinheiro and N. Landi; Halves: I. Mayne and N. Córdoba; Forwards: A. Arce, T. Lucas, G. Fandifo, C. Alia, R. Neville, G. Rodriguez, I. Christiansen, R. Martin and T. Murphy. Referee: Mr. J. D. Moché.

Hurling Club players are requested to be in bind that practice will take place every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, and that arrangements are being made to hold two friendly games on May 17th. and 24th Further details later.

BOCHAS.

Bocha players are reminded that the Club Championship will commence on May 10th, Inscriptions must be handed to Messrs. Jim Rush, Joe Roman or Jack Dowling. This championship will take place on the same lines as the one held lately, i.e. knock-out, the best of three games and single-handed.

ENGLISH MISSIONS.

To be preached by the Passionist Fathers during the month of May, 1942.

LINIERIS: April 29th - May 3rd. (Parish Church).

VILLA DEVOTO: May 13th-17th. (Parish Church).

BELGRANO: May 27th-31st. (Parish Church).

HORARIUM: of Holy Mission in Linieris, Villa Devoto and Belgrano: Every morning at 8.30; every night at 9.30, p.m.

MISSIONS AND STATIONS IN THE WESTERN CAMPS.

The Passionist Fathers will conduct the annual Missions and Stations in the Western camps in accordance with the following list of dates and places:

Estancia "Los Tres Bontes", Dussaud, Mr. J. Maguire, May 2nd and 3rd. Parish Church of Gral. Pinto, May 2nd and 3rd.

Estancia "El Porvenir", C. Granada, F. and E. Dowling, May 4th.

Estancia "Santa Elena", C. Granada, Mr. C. Hope, May 6th.

Estancia "La Maria", Porvenir, Suc. Edo. Dowling, May 7th.

Estancia "Salalé", Ameghino, Mr. Luis T. Nelson, May 9 and 10th.

Estancia "Los Andes", Ameghino, Mr. Edward Hope, May 12th.

Estancia "San Bernardo", Volta, Mr. B. L. Duggan, May 14th.

Parish Church of Ameghino, May 16 and 17th.

Parish Church of O'Brien, May 17th. Mr. John MacGarry, Blaquier, May 17th.

SAINT PAUL'S CLUB.

Members and friends of the Club are once again reminded that Mass will be celebrated on Sunday next, May 3rd., at 11 o'clock in Holy Cross Church, calle Estados Unidos 3150, commemorating the feast of our Patron, St. Paul of the Cross, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of living and deceased members and benefactors.

The Committee very earnestly requests your presence at this Mass in order to implore the blessing and guidance of our Patron Saint for the Club and its supporters throughout the current year.

So members be grateful

And come to pray

At Holy Cross Church

On the 3rd. of May.

The Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Home, Villa Elisa, will be held this year at the Casa Suiza" hall, Rodriguez Peña N° 254, on the 25th and 26th July next. The committee appeal once again to the community for

"I F we get into a brawl with the Japs, the United States really owes it to us to help us out. You put us into this dangerous position, you know."

This was the remark made by a keen Australian observer of world affairs to an American traveller "down under" in the latter part of 1941. The interview took place in the charming city of Melbourne.

"Think back about twenty years, "he continued", to the Washington Conference in 1922. Japan was Britain's ally in those days. We, down here, have never liked the Japanese any better than you do, but we liked that alliance. We felt that so long as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance lasted, Japan would never attack us, and that our 'white man's continent' policy was safe from challenge. We did not want to give up that alliance, but the United States pressed to have it abrogated, and under friendly pressure we agreed.

"No doubt it has been a good thing in the end, for it was an unnatural alliance. Now the rapid drift of events is driving Australia and the United States into a real partnership in arms against Japan. We like that better, even if the inevitable war proves to be a costly contest. An alliance with you is the natural thing, the right thing, and it is something in which we can put our trust."

Geography and Japanese treachery, strategy, and luck combined to make Australia the principal United States base in the initial stages of the struggle to defend the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore, and eventually to recover and free the Philippine islands.

American naval strength, troop transports, supplies, and airplanes must move down across the Equator, pass in the vicinity of Samoa or the Fijis, enter northeastern Australian waters, and then move westward toward Darwin before proceeding northward through the East Indies to engage the enemy. The Great Barrier Reef affords a protective shield for more than a thousand miles along the northeastern Australian coast, clear to the Torres Strait. The Arafura Sea, at least as far as Darwin, will be not too unsafe for our ships unless the Japanese can gain a foothold on either the Dutch or Australian half of New Guinea. Already they are on the islands of Celebes and New Britain, and they have long held Palau under Geneva's mandate.

Japan knows all these seas and reefs and islands. For the last twenty-five years, her observers have sailed along these routes, ostensibly as fishermen or pearl hunters, but regardless of their ostensible professions they made maps, took soundings, used cameras.

"Why were the Australians so stupid or so careless as to permit this sort of thing?" people cry, with some heat, now that the peril is upon them. They should not ask for an answer until they first explain why they permitted Japanese "fishermen" to operate by the hundreds along the California, Oregon, and Washington coasts, around the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Philippines.

The Arafura Sea is already a danger zone. In October 1941, the Japanese startled the East Indies and Australia

by announcing an agreement with Portugal for the establishment of a daily air mail and passenger service from Palau to Dilli, a shabby little town and port on the eastern end of Timor Island. Timor, brush-grown, part desert, thinly inhabited, is owned partly by the Dutch, and partly by the Portuguese. The distance from Palau to Dilli is 1,200 miles. There is no trade or from Dilli. Obviously the Japanese project was designed to obtain a flying route from which all ships moving between Australia and Batavia and Singapore could be observed.

Fortunately, Australian and Netherlands troops took possession of Dilli and Portuguese Timor before the war was a fortnight old. The Japanese have been deprived of that vantage point, at least, but their planes based upon Palau or upon Celebes can still attempt to harry the Arafura Sea, and then from New Britain raid farther to the east.

In spite of the courage and buoyancy of its people, Australia is a tragic land. The people there keep their thumbs up and their chins up in spite of all that this war has inflicted upon them, but there is a sense of sadness and tragedy concealed beneath a brave exterior.

In Australia, that land of hospitable warmth and genuine friendliness, there are today great hospitals filled with convalescing American and Filipino soldiers, taken there from Manila in Red Cross ships which required three weeks to make the passage, dodging Japanese submarines and bombers most of the way. And some of the fighting men have died of their wounds, and are buried on those rolling hills near Sydney where the gorse is a golden yellow in the Spring. The inevitable partnership of peoples who think alike has been fulfilled.

Fortunately for the Americans, since Australian harbors must afford shelters for their ships, and Australian hospitals must help nurse the sick and wounded back to health, the Australians are more like the people of the United States than any other people in the world. Sydney, except for an occasional strange vowel accent, might be an American city. There is the same hurry and bustle, the men and women wear their kind of clothes, the homes and office buildings are strikingly like those of their cities, and the newspapers scream the bulletins in huge headlines.

And how the Australians like the United States, and admire Americans! Once in a while one of them will admit that occasionally the Americans do have a little clay sticking to their boots, but they discard as preposterous any idea of feet of clay—except a handful of those who were born and reared in England. The hospitality and warmth of welcome given to an American in Australia are boundless. Nowhere else in the world have the ships of the U.S.A. Fleet had such spontaneous, almost riotously enthusiastic welcomes as in Australian ports—and this was true in the almost forgotten days of peace, as well as being true now in times of war.

Some people advance the theory that the Australians are so like Americans because their history of development is so similar. Both peoples had to achieve the physical conquest of a continental area. Both knew a covered wagon days, both had to subdue a wilderness of vast extent. But this argument does not hold, for the Canadians also had their pioneer days, and had a continental area to conquer. Yet in no city in

help and support in making this undertaking the success it deserves to be, for the sake of our aged poor.

Canada will an American feel so thoroughly at home as he does in Australia, particularly in Sydney.

The differences between Australia, as a country, and the United States, as a country, are enormous, although actually the two are almost of a size. Australia has a land area of 2,974,581 square miles, as against an area of 3,026,789 for the 48 states and the District of Columbia. But the latitudes and climates are different. Australia, including the island of Tasmania, stretches from about 10 degrees south of the Equator to about 42 degrees south, whereas the southernmost point of Florida is 22 degrees north and Maine and the State of Washington run to almost 50 degrees north. To be similarly situated to Australia Florida would have to be where Nicaragua is now, and Maine yanked down to Richmond.

Distances in Australia are tremendous, and seem even greater than they are because of the huge unsettled areas of the central and western deserts. Actually the extreme length of the island continent is 2,500 miles, and its extreme breadth about 2,000 miles. But Australia has no great mountain ranges comparable to the American mountains. The highest point is Mount Kosciuszko, height 7,328 feet. It snows in that range, and before the war broke out Kosciuszko was a great playground for skiing and other winter sports. The Dutch from Batavia and the British from Singapore formerly went to Kosciuszko for a change of climate—a journey of three weeks by ship and train,

but a two-day flight by air.

No one of Australia's great coastal cities ever knows snow. The range of temperature and rainfall is violent, however. Queensland is tropical—grows sugar cane. Melbourne's back country is a land of Temperate Zone forests. Over much of the interior the rainfall is less than five inches a year, but some of the coastal districts of Queensland enjoy from forty to eighty inches annually.

The Australian climate has done something to the predominantly English-Scotch people who settled there. There is no handsomer race of human beings on the globe. Men from six feet three to six feet six are commonplace, and they are fit and brawny specimens, too—not the string bean type. And as for the girls and women—if Australia ever invades Hollywood in force most of the women stars will have to retire. It cannot be England's fogs and rains that account for the beautiful complexions of the British Isles, for the Australian women have skins just as beautiful.

And eyelashes! Perhaps the vivid Australian sun and achingly blue sky has caused the eyelashes of Australian girls to grow to such an extraordinary length. They are as languorously sweeping as the kind the Hollywood make-up artists put on with glue. Perhaps a majority of the Australian women and girls are only ordinarily good-looking, but the combination of these long eyelashes and creamy skin makes them seem glamorously lovely.

Although the Australian cities have a pulsing life that is brisk and gay, the countryside, for all its beauty, in the less arid regions, is quite wistful and sad.

Under-population caused by the cli-

mate and the meagerness of rainfall is responsible for this, of course, but the sparseness of human life has been accentuated by the enlistments for war service, and by the drift to the munitions factories and shipyards and airplane plants. The gasoline shortage and strict rationing also contribute to making the rural areas appear deserted and abandoned. Private cars are allowed enough gasoline to travel only twenty miles a week, according to the size and consumption of each engine. As a result of this stern measure, thousands of miles of splendid highways are empty of traffic, except for an occasional horse-drawn vehicle.

The wattle, Australia's national flower, which grows to tree height, vies with the yellow gorse imported from Scotland in creating splashes of a golden glory on the rolling hills, where the white trunks and dull green leaves of the eucalyptus trees made one mindful of California.

In the great desert regions of the middle of the continent, and toward the northwest where the port of Darwin is located, it is hot summer, very hot summer, all the year around.

The physical aspect of most of coastal Australia—and the continent has more than 12,000 miles of coastline—is picturesque and friendly. There are rivers, and trees, and pasturage for dairying. Well-watered or irrigated farmlands and well-grown forests give no hint of the drought-stricken lands of the interior. But an airplane trip from Sydney on the southeast coast to Darwin on the northwest reveals why Australia, although nearly as large as the United States, will never support a population even one-fiftieth its size, and today, after more than a century of white settlement, the total population is only about 7,500,000.

The cross-continental flight over the 2,000-mile route, which crosses the great arid central portion of the continent and shows nothing of fertile Queensland, is depressing. The plane comes down twice; first at the little town of Charleville, near which the railway from Sydney ends, and at Glenmorgan. These are essentially small cattle and sheep shipping towns. They are like some of the most unattractive small towns in our own Dakotas, eastern Montana, or in the more arid portions of Wyoming.

Few highways are seen in this great interior, and the rainfall is so slight that the ranch houses, or stations, as the Australians call them, are far apart, even when measured by swift airplane travel. In Australia, pasturage is normally so scanty that a ranch or station with only fifty miles of fence to ride is considered a small holding. From the air the country is a sandy brown, and the desert brush huddling in dry water courses in the folds of the hills is a dull, baked-looking green. The gulleys are bone-dry except when it rains, and sometimes it doesn't rain for years on end.

It can be a cruel land. In some sections there has been no rain for six, even seven years at a stretch. The station owners haul water in tanks for their stock, but this is costly. Food for the cattle and sheep has to be hauled for long distances. Gradually, as the dry spell is prolonged, the herds and flocks dwindle, the station is mortgaged. Then money runs short, and half the sheep or cattle literally die of thirst. And then half of the remainder die, and the mortgage is foreclosed... It can be a heart-breaking land.

And then, maybe, next year the rains come again, and the new owner makes a quick fortune from beef and mutton, wool and hides. For this desert land is extremely fertile. In the Glenourey and Charleville sections, when it does rain, the whole countryside undergoes a miracle of transformation and turns

green overnight, and the climate is so warm that if the rains continue for a week the lush grass and wild flowers grow waist high.

Artesian well would seem to be a solution for this problem of aridity, but they have been tried, and with only partial success. As a rule it is necessary to spend a fortune and to drill to a depth of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. And then the water, when it finally gushes up, is usually rust-colored and very hot. Sheep and cattle can drink it, when it has cooled, and when used for irrigation it will produce good crops for a season or two, but inevitably the irrigated lands tend to become alkaline and barren.

The people of Australia are deeply worried about keeping their magnificent land a white man's continent. Their task will be difficult.

"If Britain goes down, we'll come pounding at your door. Will you take us in, do you think?" was a question I heard from men and women of all classes—from Cabinet ministers to the maid who tidied up my room in a Sydney hotel.

Since the Japanese attacked the democracies in the Pacific, in fact just twenty days after the treacherous assault upon Pearl Harbor, the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, made bold to state publicly in Melbourne that Australia now refuses to regard the war in the Pacific as a side issue of the war in Europe, and in future will place her chief reliance on the United States.

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America, free from any pangs about our traditional links of friendship to Britain," he said. "We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat is invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength—but we also know that Australia can go and that Britain will still hold on.

"We are determined that Australia shall not go. We shall exert our energy toward shaping a plan, with the United States as its keystone, giving our country confidence and ability to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy."

Transcending the Commonwealth's loyalty to England and its economic ties to the British Empire in general, Australian policy is always dominated by the determination to keep the great continent—the oldest in existence geologically, and the youngest in point of white settlement and development—always a white man's land.

With the swarming hundreds of millions of native brown and yellow peoples of Asia and the Indies so danger-



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ously close, Australia is perpetually afraid of a vast incursion of alien peoples of another race and color. The Australians do not care to boast about their millions of miles of unsettled lands, their undeveloped mineral resources, their other natural wealth. There are already too many Asiatic peoples who, because of cupidity or need for living room, would covet what the white man thus far has managed to keep for himself on the island continent.

Australia has a sentimental tie and loyalty to "the Mother Country." But the Australians are practical, too. They know that they could not have survived as a white man's continent without the protection of the British navy. One of the strongest, but unannounced reasons that Australia has supported Britain so splendidly in this war against the Axis powers has been the usually unphrased but universally recognized fact that if England were to be defeated, and the British Empire to disintegrate, Australia alone could not fend off the Asiatic immigration and exploitation that would take place on such a tremendous scale that the white man's dominance and standard of living would be utterly lost to the Australian people. Their determination to keep their magnificent domain for people of their own race is not based upon racial or color prejudice, but upon these political and economic considerations.

In the United States the phrase "he's all white" has a slang connotation unknown to the Australians. They should look it up, for as war draws them closer together the people of the United States will more and more refer to Australia as "the White Man's Continent," and they will not be referring to the color of the skin of the inhabitants, either. For the Australians, in the slangy meaning of the phrase, are "all white."

About People

(Continued from page 11)

After a sojourn of several weeks with relatives and friends in this city and the province, Mr. John A. Kenny returned last Monday to his home at Villa Anita, La Cumbre.

Miss Luisa Cummins, of Rojas, has come in to spend a few weeks with her city folk.

Mr. James Doyle, of Santa Lucía, was in to attend the feast of St. Paul of the Cross last Tuesday at Holy Cross. Also Don Mariano Martin, from La Plata.

Miss Maria Luisa Downes Casey has returned to this city.

Deep sympathy has been extended to the Kehoe family for the sad news received this week. Sergeant Santiago B. Kehoe was reported killed in a R.A.F. operation near Cairo.

ASOCIACION CATOLICA IRLANDESA.

CONVOCATORIA

Se cita a los señores socios de la Asociación Católica Irlandesa a la Asamblea General Ordinaria que se realizará el sábado 16 de Mayo, a las 15.30 horas, en el Colegio Santa Brigida, calle Gaona 2068, para tratar y resolver el siguiente

ORDEN DEL DIA:

- 1º-Designación de Presidente y Secretario de la Asamblea (Estatutos, art. 19).
- 2º-Lectura y consideración de la Memoria y Balance General, correspondientes al ejercicio de 1941.
- 3º-Elección de tres Directores en reemplazo del señor Andrés Rooney y Señoritas María Murphy y Rosa Manny, que terminan su mandato.
- 4º-Designación de dos socios para que, en representación de la Asamblea, aprueben y firmen el acta de la misma.

Buenos Aires, 28 de Abril de 1942.

Juan F. Grehan Secretario
Patricio Bermingham Presidente

HURLING CLUB.

ASAMBLEA GENERAL ORDINARIA

De acuerdo con el Artículo 20 de los Estatutos aprobados por la Inspección General de Justicia con fecha 23 de Enero de 1941, el Consejo Directivo convoca a los señores socios a la Asamblea General Ordinaria que se efectuará el 16 de Mayo próximo, a las 18 horas, en la sede social, calle Santo Tomás 4164, a los efectos de considerar el siguiente

ORDEN DEL DIA

- 1) Consideración y aprobación de la Memoria y Balance del ejercicio comprendido entre el 1º de Marzo y el 28 de Febrero de 1942.
- 2) Elección de cinco consejeros titulares, en reemplazo de los Señores Dr. Tomás M. E. Handley, Guillermo P. Ford, Patricio J. Leand, Luis M. Donnelly y José Lafan, que terminan su mandato. A-

WATCH YOUR STEP!

(By DORA MURPHY)

WATCH your step lest it give you away. Let me see you passing by when you are unaware, or, better still, when you are coming into a strange room.

It is said that Signor Mussolini receives foreign interviewers in a long room through which they must walk from the door to his desk before speaking to him.

In that walk the visitor's "make-up" is revealed: arrogant or diffident, cocksure or uncertain. He must inevitably feel that his "bag of tricks" is already on view.

Debutantes and stage folk practise for hours to attain the correct walk, while the rest of us stride and stumble, mince and meander as best we can. One might expect, then, that all these trained people would walk exactly alike. But personality will out.

A hard, arrogant, young woman will set down her heels as if upon the neck of her rival, and thrust forward her shoulders aggressively, even though her objective is nothing more than a date at a fashionable tea-shop.

And how many actors can come upon the stage with the exquisite ease and inborn implications of comedy of Barry Fitzgerald? Here the wit comes from within and is distributed in every movement.

With what yawning weariness you watch most song and dance men trip and sing their petty wares, but let Eddie Cantor come stepping out upon the stage or screen, lifting his feet in that peculiar manner that reminds one of a cat on ice, and you brighten expectantly.

demás cinco consejeros suplentes y tres revisores de cuentas, en reemplazo de los Señores José P. Roman, Juan Kearney y Francisco Horan, que también terminan su mandato. Todos los citados pueden ser reelectos.

- 3) Designación de dos socios para aprobar y firmar el acta de la Asamblea conjuntamente con el Presidente y Secretario.

Tomás E. Duggan Secretario
Guillermo Fleming Presidente

Mannequins, who are also trained, walk beautifully but with such artificial grace and uniformity that individuality seems dormant. The dress is the thing. The fine bird has become a prop for the fine feathers.

In *Candida* Shaw makes Prosperine describe Morell as tucking his umbrella under his left arm instead of carrying it in his hand like anyone else, walking with his chin stuck out before him, and hurrying along with that eager look in his eyes.

Immediately you know you have seen him. He may not have been a clergyman when you met him, but whatever his mission, you have a picture of him in your mind.

In the gait of worker, occupation and individuality keep up their age-old tussle. Anyone who has spent much time in a hospital finds himself wondering why all nurses seem to walk alike.

Do long hours and the necessity of keeping up an appearance of unbreakable vitality produce that walk, or does it hide the inevitable impatience of the healthy with the complaining and self-pitying?

Then there is the little typist who saves up all the year for a cruise. Her clothes are a skillful imitation of the debutante's, and, seeing her in the deck chair, you cannot tell the difference.

But for the first few days out her mind cannot accept the idea of leisure, and she steps smartly along the deck from her cabin as if she were catch-

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ing the 9.5. Unless he is very unobservant, that walk must give her away to the handsome young man whose rolling gait has attracted her.

If you are interested enough, any thoroughfare is full of surprises. How many people do you see whose walk reminds you of some animal? Athletes often lope lazily with long greyhound strides that cover the ground: like the trained animal, they waste no motion.

There is also the middle-aged, somewhat heavy, though handsome, man-about-town whose body sways rhythmically as a panther's from foot to foot as he stalks.

I can remember a little teacher whose head wagged from side to side as she stilled along. We called her "the tortoise." It is said that some tortoises snap. This one could also stretch her neck and deliver an acid rebuke.

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

ENGAGEMENTS

KENNY—WHEELER.

The engagement of Miss Elena Casey Kenny, of Venado Tuerto, to Mr. Cecil Ralph Wheeler, of Cafferata, has been announced. 1466—m.1

DEATHS

PATRICIO LEDWITH, R.I.P.—Born in Guardia del Monte, Prov. of Buenos Aires, on the 26th. February 1887. Son of Catalina Hogan and Patricio Ledwith, born in Ireland. Leaves to mourn him, his wife Catalina E. Downes, his children Alberto P. and Edith Catalina. 1468—m.1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

LEDWITH.

The family of the late Patricio A. Ledwith, wish to thank all who accompanied them in their grief, or sent messages of condolence or flowers. 1469—m.1

MRS. MARY O'LOUGHLIN DE REDDY, R.I.P.

The family of the late Mary O'Loughlin de Reddy, of Arrecifes, wish to thank through the columns of The Southern Cross all the kind friends who attended the wake and funeral, also those who sent telegrams, letters and messages of condolence; to the Very Rev. Father Victor O'Carolan, C.P., Rev. Fr. Pedro C. Vistalli and Rev. Fr. Benedict O'Connor, C.P., for their kind attention at wake and funeral; to Rev. Fr. Patrick Deane, C.P., who visited the deceased several times during her last days of illness; to Rev. Fr. Alfonso Rooney, C.P., for his untrifling attendance and visits to her during her

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long illness, and to all the good Fathers of the Passionist Community who visited her on different occasions; to Rev. Mother Laura and Sisters of the "Santa Francisca" Hospital.

K. R.
1464m.1

MASSES

† **BRIDIE MacLOUGHLIN DE RYAN, R.I.P.**—A Month's Mind Novena of Masses commences at Holy Cross on May 2, at 6.30 o'clock, continuing daily at same hour, and ending on Sunday, May 10, at 11 o'clock, for the eternal repose of Bridie MacLoughlin de Ryan, late of Guerrico, F.C.C.A. Relatives and friends are hereby invited to attend. 1467—m.1

† **MARY CLAVIN DE MOONEY, R.I.P.**—A funeral Mass will be sung at the Parish Church of Chivilcoy, on the 4th of May, at 9.30, for the repose of her soul. A novena of Masses shall begin on the same day at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1465—m.1

† **ANNE A. SERRAT (Nancy), R.I.P.**—A Novena of Masses for the repose of her soul will begin at St. Patrick's Church, San Antonio de Areco, on April the 27th. Mass every morning at 7 o'clock. On May 5th, the last Mass will be at 9.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1459—a.24-m.1

† **KATE HARRINGTON DE DUNPHY, R.I.P.**—A solemn Anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Kate Harrington de Dunphy will be celebrated in the parish church, Corpus Domini, Alvarito 266, (Rivadavia 10,400), on May 5th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. 1460—a.24-m.1

† **JOHN CARROLL, R.I.P.**—A Solemn Mass will be offered on Monday 11th, at 10 o'clock, at the Parish Church of Chivilcoy, for the repose of the soul of the late John Carroll. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1458—a.27-m.1-8

† **MARY B. WALLACE, R.I.P.**—A Mass for the repose of her soul will be offered up in the Santísima Trinidad Church (Cabildo corner of Republiquetas), on May the seventh at half-past nine o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1461—a.24-m.1

† **JAMES FITZPATRICK, R.I.P.**—On the 12th of May in the parish church of Sulpicia, F.C.O., there will be a Mass for the repose of the soul of James Fitzpatrick at 10.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1452—m.1-8

† **CATHLEEN L. GANLY DE KENNY, R.I.P.**—Gregorian Masses for the deeply lamented Cathleen L. Ganly de Kenny began at St. Patrick's Mercedes, on the 26th of April, and will end on May the 25th. Mass will be week days at 7.30 o'clock, Sundays, 9.30. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1462—m.1-8

† **CATHLEEN L. GANLY DE KENNY, R.I.P.**—Gregorian Masses for the deeply lamented Cathleen L. Ganly de Kenny commenced in Nuestra Señora del Buen Consejo, Parroquia de la Natividad de María Santísima, Baryacas, on the 21st of April and will continue until the 20th of May, at 7 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1463—m.1-8

THE CAMPMAN'S FORUM.—

(Continued from page 7)

Campion, who was unable to be present, and called attention to the facilities accorded by the Banco de la Nación to those breeders who desired to take advantage of the present opportunity to turn unselectable maize into valuable pork in regard to credits for buying breeding stock. Dr. Pozzi officially opened the show in representation of the Buenos Aires Government, and the Municipal Commissioner, Don Tiburcio Lugones, made a short speech regarding the benefits resulting from these shows to residents in that Partido.

The sales started to a brisk market, the River Plate Dairy Co. Ltd. being the largest individual buyer of the afternoon as well as paying the highest prices. The Duroc Jersey champion boar went for \$330, the reserve making \$320, but the champion sow only made \$210, with the reserve going for \$160. The best price for this breed and for the sale was \$460, given for an unplaced boar from "Salale" that was sired by an imported boar and therefore wanted by several breeders as new blood. The general average for Durocs was \$154 for boars and \$103 for sows.

The Poland China champion boar and reserve made \$195 and \$165, respectively, while the champion sow went for \$130 with the reserve to \$220, but other boars of this breed went much higher. A ten-month boar from "El Trio" made the second best price of the sales \$440, and another from the same place sold for \$320, while Angel Elia sold three to average \$300. Averages for Poland Chinas were: boars \$218, sows \$121. As already stated, the

few Berkshires there did not attract much attention and sold to average \$97 for boars and \$57 for sows. In spite of this the general average for the 121 animals in the show was \$140 per head, a highly satisfactory result that proves the value of these events held in different towns of the maize-growing sections of the Province during the season.

Cure For Enteeque:—

An article that appeared recently in the columns of "The Southern Cross" has moved a correspondent, "M.M.C.," to write a letter regarding the benefits derived from the use of a well-known animal medicine of local manufacture. While not partial to anything that may be taken as a "boost" indicating an axe to grind on my part, personal experiences are of such a nature as to make it a pleasure to transcribe this correspondent's words regarding the "Enteequia Fuerte Sancti Spiritu," as follows:—"I have used it for three years with very satisfactory results, and can assure that 80 per cent. of the animals cured with one dose each get well and fatten within a year or so. I have some steers now going to the frigorificos which as calves were treated with this remedy, when they could scarcely walk out of the paddock. If any of the readers of *The Southern Cross* wish for more information I shall be only too pleased to forward any information needed, privately or through your column, and with the sole object of being useful."

Needless to say that any letters sent to this office for our correspondent will be immediately sent to him.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUTH.

(continued)

Men are estimated by other men according to their capacity and willingness to be in some way or other useful; and though, with the foolish and vain part of women, fine clothes frequently do something, yet the greater part of the sex are much too penetrating to draw their conclusions solely from the outside show of a man; they look deeper, and find other criterions whereby to judge. And, after all, if the fine clothes obtain you a wife, will they bring you, in that wife, *frugality, good sense*, and that sort of attachment that is likely to be lasting? Natural beauty of person is quite another thing; this always has, it always will and must have, some weight even with men, and great weight with women. But this does not want to be set off by expensive clothes. Female eyes are, in such cases, very sharp; they can discover beauty though half hidden by beard, and even by dirt, and surrounded by rags; and take this as a secret worth half a fortune to you, that women, however personally vain they may be themselves, despise *personal vanity in men*.

Let your dress be as cheap as may be without *shabbiness*; think more about the colour of your shirt than about the gloss or texture of your coat; be always as *clean* as your occupation will, without inconvenience, permit; but never, no, not for one moment, believe, that any human being, with sense in skull, will love or respect you on account of your fine or costly clothes.

A great misfortune of the present day is that every one is, in his own estimate, *raised above his real state of life*; every one seems to think himself entitled, if not to title and great estate, at least to *live without work*. This mischievous, this most destructive, way of thinking has indeed been produced, like almost all other evils, by the acts of our septennial and unreformed parliament. That body, by its acts, has caused an enormous debt to be created, and, in consequence, a prodigious sum to be raised annually in taxes. It has caused, by these means, a race of loan-mongers and stockjobbers to arise, which some make fortunes in a day, and others, in a day, become beggars. The unfortunate gamblers, like the purchasers of blanks in a lottery, are never heard of; but the fortunate ones become companions for lords, and some of them lords themselves. We have, within these few years, seen many of these gamblers get fortunes of a quarter of a million in a few days, and then we have heard them, though notoriously amongst the lowest and basest of human creatures, called "*honourable gentlemen*!" In such a state of things who is to expect patient industry, laborious study, frugality and care? who, in such a state of things, is to expect these to be employed in pursuit of that competence which it is the laudable wish of all men to secure?

(To be continued.)

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THE noise called thunder is produced by the vibrations following on the rapid heating and expansion of air in the track of lightning. The interval of time between the lightning-flash and the peal of sound is explained by the difference in velocity between light-rays and sound-rays. Sound travels at a rate of 330 metres per second, whereas light, over short distances, may be called instantaneous.

Meteorologists have always been intrigued by the low range of audibility of thunder. The maximum time registered between a lightning-flash and the perception of thunder is one minute. That is to say, the sound does not travel more than 19 kilometres. It would seem that thunder should be heard farther off.

The Explanation.

This seeming anomaly is explained by the fact that sounds produced at a height above the earth are less audible than those on the surface. This has been shown by experiments on balloons and the peaks of mountains.

Another factor to be taken into

A Recent Theory on Thunder

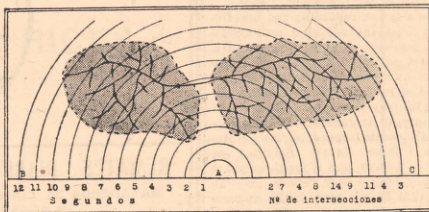
(By Rev. Ignacio Puig, S.J., Director of San Miguel Observatory.)

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

account is that during thunderstorms there is considerable discontinuity in the masses of air, which hinders the perfect transmission of sound.

Another curious aspect of thun-

der, which has long interested meteorologists is the periodical intensification and lessening of the sound. These variations have, till lately, been attributed to the reflection of sound on the cavities of



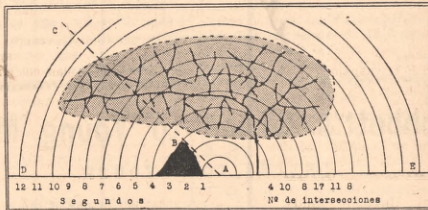
PICTURE OF A LIGHTNING-FLASH.

der, which has long interested meteorologists is the periodical intensification and lessening of the sound. These variations have, till lately, been attributed to the reflection of sound on the cavities of

clouds and the surface of the earth. They would be series of echoes, like those heard when cannon is discharged in mountainous country. This is the classical explanation, which has recently been disputed by the meteorologist Mausier-

The New Theory.

Daudelot, who presents an original theory. The classical theory, he points out, arises from the concept that



LIGHTNING-FLASH NEAR MOUNTAIN.

ingly curved, there being only one point of contact with the earth. Electric sparks in the air always generate sound on their path.

ee of the medium detracts from the expanding force of the vibration.

Mausier-Daudelot also points out that variations in thunder are continuous, which is not the case with echoes.

Objections.

Another objection is that if the variations were due to cloud-reflection, then noise such as heavy gun-fire and mine explosions should also be reflected in foggy and cloudy weather, but the latter phenomena have never been observed.

His final objection is that in mountainous countries, variations of thunder should be heard most distinctly in the bottoms of closed valleys. But the contrary takes place: Thunder dies away and echoes are best heard over the plains.

Mausier-Daudelot's explanation is founded on the nature of lightning. The following facts form the basis of his interesting theory:

- 1) The spark of lightning is often 5, 8 and 10 kilometres long.
- 2) The spark is forked, and the points end in affluvia. Thus the trajectory of the current is exceedingly curved, there being only one point of contact with the earth.
- 3) Electric sparks in the air always generate sound on their path.

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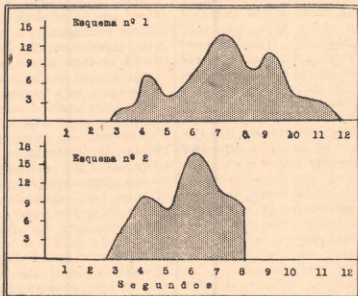
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GRAPH OF THUNDER INTENSITY.

horns, which are heard less distinctly when the weather is foggy, than when it is fine. The vibration of sound extends, not only to air particles, but to the droplets of suspended water; the added resistan-

The Reason.

Now, the production of the spark, and the sound which follows it, is practically simultaneous over the whole net-work of the lightning



AT MIDNIGHT the café was crowded. By some chance the little table at which I sat had escaped the eye of incomers, and two vacant chairs at it extended their arms with vernal hospitality to the influx of patrons.

And then a cosmopolite sat in one of them, and I was glad, for I held a theory that since Adam no true citizen of the world has existed. We hear of them, and we see foreign labels on much luggage, but we find travellers instead of cosmopolites.

I invoke your consideration of the scene—the marble-topped tables, the range of leather-upholstered wall seats, the gay company, the ladies dressed in demi-state toilets, speaking in an exquisite visible chorus of taste, economy, opulence or art; the sedulous and largess-loving garçons, the moids wisely catering to all with its raids upon the compositors; the mélange of talk and laughter—and, if you will, the Wurzburger in the tall glass cones that bend to your lips as a ripe cherry sways on its branch to the beak of a robber jay. I was told by a sculptor from Manch Chunk that the scene was truly Parisian.

My cosmopolite was named E. Rushmore Coglan, and he will be heard from next summer at Coney Island. He is to establish a new "attraction" there, he informed me, offering kingly diversion. And then his conversation rang along parallels of latitude and longitude. He took the great, round world in his hand, so to speak, familiarly, contemptuously, and it seemed no larger than the seed of a Maraschino cherry in a table d'hôte grape fruit. He spoke disrespectfully of the equator, he skipped from continent to continent, he derided the zones, he mopped up the high seas with his napkin. With a wave of his hand he would speak of a certain bazaar in Hyderabad. Whiff! He would have you on skis in Lapland. Zip! Now you rode the breakers with the Kanakas at Kealaikahiki. Presto! He drag-

A Cosmopolite in a Café

(By O. HENRY.)

ed you through an Arkansas post-oak swamp, let you dry for a moment on the alkali plains of his Idaho ranch, then whirled you into the society of Viennese archdukes. Anon he would be telling you of a cold he acquired in a Chicago lake breeze and how old Escamilla cured it in Buenos Ayres with a hot infusion of the *chuchula* weed. You would have addressed a letter to "E. Rushmore Coglan, Esq., the Earth, Solar System, the Universe," and mailed it, feeling confident that it would be delivered to him.

I was sure that I had found at last the one true cosmopolite since Adam, and I listened to his world-wide discourse fearful lest I should discover in it the local note of the mere globe-trotter. But his opinions never flattered or drooped; he was as impartial to cities, countries, and continents as the winds or gravitation.

And as E. Rushmore Coglan prattled of this little planet I thought with glee of a great almost-cosmopolite who wrote for the whole world and dedicated himself to Bombay. In a poem he has to say that there is pride and rivalry between the cities of the earth, and that "the men that breed from them, they traffic up and down, but cling to their cities' hem as a child to the mother's gown." And whenever they walk "by roaring streets unknown" they remember their native city "most faithful, foolish, fond; making her mere-breathed name their bond upon their bond." And my glee was roused because I had caught Mr. Kipling napping. Here I had found a man not made from dust; one who had no narrow boasts of birthplace or country, one who, if he bragged at all, would brag of his whole round globe against the Martians and the inhabitants of the Moon.

Expression on these subjects was precipitated from E. Rushmore Coglan by the third corner to our table. While Coglan was describing to me the topography along the Siberian Railway the orchestra slid into a medley. The concluding air was "Dixie," and as the exhilarating notes tumbled forth they were almost overpowered by a great clapping of hands from almost every table.

It is worth a paragraph to say that this remarkable scene can be witnessed every evening in numerous cafés in the City of New York. Tons of brew have been consumed over theories to account for it. Some have conjectured hastily that all Southerners in town hie themselves to cafés at nightfall. This applause of the "rebel" air in a Northern city does puzzle the little; but it is not insolvable. The war with Spain, many years' generous mint and watermelon crops, a few long-shot winners at the New Orleans race track, and the brilliant banquets given by the Indiana and Kansas citizens who compose the North Carolina Society have made the South rather a "fad" in Manhattan. Your manicule will lip softly that your left forefinger reminds her so much of a gentleman's in Richmond, Va. Oh, certainly; but many a lady has to work now—the war, you know.

When "Dixie" was being played a dark-haired young man sprang up from somewhere with a Mosby guerrilla yell and waved frantically his soft-brimmed hat. Then he strayed through the smoke, dropped into the vacant

chair at our table and pulled out cigarettes.

The evening was at the period when reserve is thawed. One of us mentioned three Wurzburgers to the waiter; the dark-haired young man acknowledged his inclusion in the order by a smile and a nod. I hastened to ask him a question because I wanted to try out a theory I had.

"Would you mind telling me," I began, "whether you are from—"

The fist of E. Rushmore Coglan banged the table and I was jarred into silence.

"Excuse me," said he, "but that's a question I never like to hear asked. What does it matter where a man is from? Is it fair to judge a man by his post-office address? Why, I've seen Kentuckians who hated whiskey, Virginians who weren't descended from Pocahontas, Indianians who hadn't written a novel, Mexicans who didn't wear velvet trousers with silver dollars sewed along the seams, funny Englishmen, spendthrift Yankees, cold-blooded Southerners, narrow-minded Westerners, and New Yorkers who were too busy to stop for an hour on the street to watch a one-armed grocer's clerk do up cranberries in paper bags. Let a man be a man and don't handicap him with the label of any section."

"Pardon me," I said, "but my curiosity was not altogether an idle one. I know the South, and when the band plays 'Dixie' I like to observe. I have formed the belief that the man who applauds that air with special violence and ostensible sectional loyalty is invariably a native of either Secaucus, N. J., or the district between Murray Hill Lyceum and the Harlem River, this city. I was about to put

(Continued on page 23)

ray. But the sounds will reach an observer, not simultaneously, but in relation to his distance from the source of the sounds.

The first graph will illustrate the theory. At point A stands an observer, and the semicircumferences are placed 330 metres (one sound-second) from the observer. The foliates represent the path of lightning, and the intersections cause greater vibration and consequently greater sound, but if two of them occur within the same sound-second, they will be heard simultaneously. That is the secret of varying intensity. The following chart gives the variations of intensity in the thunder produced by the storm pictured in the above graph:

Seconds	Intensity
3	2
4	7
5	4
6	8
7	14
8	9
9	11
10	4
11	3

The second graph represents the fall of a thunderbolt near a moun-

tain-peak.

Seconds	Intensity
3	4
4	10
5	8
6	17
7	11
8	8

It should be noted that the intersecting line A—C is drawn to show that the mountain-peak effectually cuts off the sound vibrations from the observer at A, once the 8th semi-circumference is passed.

This theory answers all difficulties. In particular it explains why thunder ends suddenly in closed valleys, instead of dying out slowly, as over the plains. It also clears up the point why explosions produced at a single point do not produce variations in intensity, whereas simultaneous explosions at different points do.

Will this theory be accepted? In the course of some years it will probably find its way into meteorological manuals, one by one, and in time it will displace the classic explanation.

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AROUND THE HOME

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Do not ignore the growing child when you are giving a party for just grown-ups, but as long as he or she is with the guests treat exactly as you would were they grown, too. They should be introduced and given a part in the conversation for a short period and thus obtain the niceties of manners without an issue being made of it.

WHEN HEMSTITCHING.

When drawing thread for hemstitching or drawwork on closely woven materials, such as pillow tubing, sheetings, cambric, and so on you will find that rubbing the material with white soap in line with the threads to be pulled makes the threads pull easily and avoids the continual breaking and picking up of threads that so exasperate one in getting the first round of threads pulled.

DECORATIVE GLASSWARE.

If you have a collection of pretty bits of glass do not worry because you've no formal cabinet in which to keep them. Let the man of the house install three sets of brackets in one of the living room windows and order for them three plain glass shelves. A deep-set window makes the prettiest effect, of course; preferably a window standing somewhat afoof, in one end of the room, where the sun will catch and break into diffused radiance the tints and tones of prismatic colors of each bit of plain or colored glass.

A collection can be made of modern American glass; there are striking designs and colors in this group, well worth owning for their originality and decorative value. In out of the way antique shops there are odds and ends in glass that may have no great value as museum pieces, but much charm and character as bits of decoration for the windows of a simple, home-like room.

Innocent little hobbies like this are the birthright of every woman. A little judicious saving should provide a reasonable fund for them.

THE EYE.

The organ of vision is a most beautiful piece of natural mechanism, perfect in every particular. The eye may be conveniently considered in two divisions, the globe or eyeball, and the appendages which control its functions. It is placed in a bony case, which protects it as effectually as possible from internal injury, the socket in which it revolves, and moves so easily. It is further guarded from harm by the eyelids, which automatically close at the approach of danger.

The membranous external covering of the eyeball is reflected upon the lid, and is called the conjunctiva or white of the eye. In the centre of the globe is the pupil-opening, closed by the iris muscle; the pupil and its contiguous coloured substance together constitute the cornea. The entire eyeball of an adult is barely an inch in diameter, and measures rather more from back to front. It is enveloped by the sclerotic a firm membranous structure, which at the posterior surface opens to admit the optic nerve.

Within the sclerotic membrane is the darkish brown choroid coat, and within this again the retina, an expansion of the optic nerve forming the sensitive substance upon which are projected objects whose impressions are conveyed to the brain. The globe

of the eye is filled with two transparent fluids, contained in chambers, between which is situated the lens. The anterior chamber is charged with aqueous humour, the posterior with vitreous humour. Rays of light emanating from the objects presented to the vision pass first through the cornea; next through the aqueous humour, the lens, and the vitreous humour in turn. In their passage the rays undergo refraction, which bring them into their proper focus on the retina. The choroid coat absorbs all the superfluous rays, which would otherwise confuse the vision.

The eye is subject to many diseases. Ophthalmia, or conjunctivitis, is an inflammatory condition of the external layer, and produces a red discoloration. Scleritis, usually a red rheumatic origination, presents a more livid appearance. Inflammation contracted in the cornea may induce opacity interfering with the transmission of rays of light. The lens may be affected and become opaque, when cataract is the resultant. The retina, the humours of the eye, and the choroid coat, are all also liable to ailments of a more or less serious nature; and every affection of any part of the visual system requires the most skilled and specialist remedial treatment.

CARE OF FOOD IN THE HOME.

While it is necessary at every season to protect our food from spoilage and contamination by insects and other pests, in the summer it is especially important not to overlook any precautions that will prevent waste and will safeguard our food materials. Crackers must go in tight tins, not only to keep them from ants, flies, and mice, but to keep them crisp; the bread box must be sunned or it will get moldy; milk and meat must be kept in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Each group of foods is discussed in turn, and explicit directions for storage are given.

Recipes

APPLE TAPIOCA.

Eight tart apples, ½ cup tapioca, 1 pint water, cinnamon, sugar. Pare and core the apples and put them in a pudding dish. Sprinkle over them a little cinnamon and sugar. Soak the tapioca in the water and pour over apples. Bake for about one-half hour. Eat with cream and sugar.

APPLE DELIGHT.

Pare, core and thinly slice two lbs. of apples. Add the juice of a lemon and sugar to taste, and stew them until pulpy in only sufficient water to prevent them sticking to the pan. Arrange some sponge fingers in a glass dish, over which pour a half-pint of custard or thin cornflour made with a tablespoonful of cornflour and a pint of milk. Add a stiffly whisked egg to the apple puree and whisk until stiff and frothy. Pile this on to the sponge cakes and custard; dust with desiccated cocoanut.

BAKED STUFFED APPLES.

4 large apples, 1 oz. castor sugar, 1 oz. ground almonds, ½ teaspoonful mixed spice.

Remove the core from the apples. Mix together the ground almonds sugar and spice. Place the apples in a

small baking tin and fill the hollowed centres with the ground almond mixture. Add two or three tablespoonfuls of water and place in a moderate oven and bake for about one hour, or until the fruit is soft.

APPLE TRIFLE.

Sponge cakes, 1½ lbs. apples, juice of half a lemon, 5 ozs. sugar, ½ pint water, 4 tablespoonfuls unsweetened, full-cream condensed milk, 1 egg, 1 oz. almonds, whipped cream.

Peel, core and slice the apples and stew gently with two or three tablespoonfuls of water and the lemon juice until soft. Stir in the sugar. Split the sponge cakes in halves and arrange them in a dish. When the fruit has cooled, pour this over the sponge cakes. Make a custard by beating up the egg with the full-cream condensed milk and adding the water. Pour into a saucepan and stir over a low flame until the mixture thickens. Cool slightly. Pour over a sponge cake and fruit. Allow to get cold. When cold, decorate with whipped cream and chopped almonds.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

SPRAINS.

A sprain is usually the result of a violent twist or wrench of a joint, resulting in partial rupture and stretching of the ligaments. Sprains usually occur at the ankle, knee, wrist and shoulders, the ankle being the most common.

The signs of a sprain are severe pain which is intensified by moving the limb and swelling and inflammation of the joint. When the last two symptoms are unusually marked, it is difficult to distinguish a sprain from a fracture or dislocation: it is, therefore, best and safest to regard the injury as a fracture.

A sprain which is neglected will often cause symptoms not unlike those of chronic rheumatism, which include stiffness of the joint. The joint should be placed at perfect rest and supported by wet bandages. After a time liniments and lotions may be applied and the joint moved about gently so as to counteract any recurrence of the stiffness. Sometimes an elastic bandage is all that is needed. Cases of acute stiffness can be greatly relieved by expert massage, while sprains that are more severe may need surgical manipulation or operation.

TEMPERATURE.

When a doctor talks to you about having a high "temperature", he means that the temperature of your

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body, as measured by a thermometer, is above the normal, which is 98.6 Fahrenheit. This can be tested by placing a thermometer under the armpit. When the body temperature rises it is generally a sign of feverishness, and the higher the temperature rises the more dangerous the fever becomes. As a rule, 102 and 103 degrees constitute the dividing line; anything higher than this spells danger. A fever patient's temperature is nearly always higher in the evening than in the morning and certain other illnesses—pneumonia, for example—show a similar rise and fall of temperature. This variation can be written up by nurses on forms which are called "temperature charts." This is a great aid to doctors, because they can tell by a glance at the chart what progress the patient is making and what the chances of recovery are. It is, of course, possible for the temperature to fall below 98.6. This is called subnormal, and usually happens in cases of vital depression and serious physical exhaustion.

ULCER.

The term ulcer means an open and discharging sore, brought on by loss of substance on the free surface of the skin or by a mucous membrane. Ulceration means the formation of an ulcer. The causes of ulcer are inflammation, irritation, or some internal or constitutional disease. There are several kinds of ulcers, according to the character and cause of the wound. Thus, we speak of tuberculous ulcers, varicose ulcers (which form in connection with varicose veins), gastric ulcers, and so on. There are also simple and healthy ulcers, which heal quickly when treated with suitable dressings.

Ulcers that are the result of some constitutional trouble must be treated by eradicating the original cause. Every kind of ulcer, however, needs frequent cleansing and dressing, as well as protection from outside injuries and cold. Sometimes the discharge is very unpleasant, and antiseptic lotions have to be freely used. In serious cases the patient's strength must be sustained by general tonics and careful nursing.

Hints

Fresh orange peel is excellent for restoring black shoes that do not look very smart. Rub well with the inside of the rind, and then polish with a soft cloth.

To make a polish for old oak, thoroughly mix together quarter of a pint of methylated spirits, 2 ozs. boiled linseed oil, 3 ozs. turpentine, and 1 oz. vinegar and bottle. Rub the mixture into the oak with a soft rag and then polish with a dry cloth.

Do you suffer from red surface veins? If so, look to your diet—avoid spicy foods and anything excessively hot. Don't blow your nose too violently. Application of ice will help the condition.

Here's a good way of remembering which vegetables are cooked with the lid on and which with the lid off. For those that grow underground—potatoes and so on—keep the lid on. For those that grow above the ground, take the lid off.

Potatoes mash smoothly and quickly if hot milk is used instead of cold.

A little mustard rubbed into the hands after peeling onions will remove the disagreeable smell.

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They Do Their Part.—

Mr. De Valera, speaking at Navan, told of a letter he had seen from a Limerick farmer saying that one way to tell farmers of their obligation to till the soil was through the Church. The Premier remarked that he hoped the Bishops who had been good enough in the past to ask farmers to sow what was required would do so again.

Now Bishop Collier, in a letter read in all the churches of the Ossory diocese, appeals to farmers and workers to do their duty in food production.

"There is not an hour to be lost," the Bishop writes. "The day should begin with dawn and end only with dark."

"The women must aid the men in the field."

"We thank and praise the farmers of the country, but that is not sufficient. The best inducement the farmer can get is a fair and generous price for what he produces."

Congregation's Centenary.—

The Congregation of Our Lady of Sion celebrated recently the centenary of its foundation, although it was not formally established until 1843. Its origin was the result of one of the most remarkable conversions in modern times in the Church. It originated in a visit paid to the Church of S. Andrea della Frate, in Rome, by a young Jew, Alphonse Ratisbonne, in the company of a friend of his elder

Catholic News

brother, a convert and a priest.

This friend, Baron de Bussieres, went into the sacristy, leaving his companion in the church. He was gone about twenty minutes, and on his return, to his amazement, found him whom he left a rabid anti-Catholic and scoffing freethinker on his knees in an ecstasy, in one of the side chapels, and on being roused Ratisbonne exclaimed with tears: "I have seen her, I have seen her."

Alphonse then explained that Our Lady had appeared to him "clothed with splendour and full of majesty and sweetness." He implored de Bussieres to take him at once to a priest, and the next day all Rome rang with the news of the wonderful conversion of this rich Jew.

From Vatican Radio.—

The Vatican Radio discussed some very pertinent history the other day, in a talk in Polish. In the summer of 1797 Bonaparte entered the Papal States, defeated the Papal Armies at Ancona, and extorted money and plunder from the Holy See. "Replying to the Pope's protest," said the speaker last week, "he said that he derived the right to occupy Ancona from his position as Protector of the Church. On another occasion he said that a statesman must be able to lie magnificently—to which, incidentally, his military communiqués bore suffi-

cient witness. Surrounded by subservient men, he believed that even his slightest wishes possessed an irresistible force.

"When the Pope refused to join the anti-British blockade, Napoleon said, on February 13th, 1806: 'I am the Emperor. The Pope ought to consider my enemies as his enemies also.' The Pope in the meantime suffered as is proved by his words: 'We are the Vice-Regents of the Eternal Word. Not Our will, but God Himself, imposes upon Us the obligation of keeping peace with everybody, regardless whether they are Catholics or heretics, near or far, whether they can benefit us or can harm us. We are prepared to bear every consequence with Apostolic resignation. We submit to every trial as if it came from God.'

"Then the Russian campaign started, which was the beginning of Napoleon's end. The Pope foresaw it. Only God was able to overthrow such a giant. The Church remained unharmed; but if the Emperor had returned victorious from Moscow, who knows how far his aspirations would have gone? The Pope returned to Rome amidst the enthusiasm and joy of the people."

For The Troops.—

Half a million copies of My Daily Reading from the New Testament, arranged by Fr. Joseph F. Stedman, Spiritual Director of the Precious Blood Confraternity, are being printed by the United States Government Printing Office for free distribution to Catholic men in the U. S. Army.

Fr. Stedman's volume is being printed by order of the War Department, which has simultaneously arranged for printing similar pocket-size volumes of Scripture readings for Protestant and Jewish soldiers. The Army edition of My Daily Reading was prepared by Fr. Stedman from the revised New Testament published last year by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

Return To Faith.—

An interesting and heartening result of the coming of the American Forces to Northern Ireland has been the reconciliation of great numbers to the Faith, says a writer in the Belfast Irish News.

"One Ulster Bishop recently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 35 adults, most of them American soldiers who, returning to the land of their ancestors, returned also to the Faith of their fathers when they found themselves in the winning spiritual atmosphere of Irish Catholicism."

The Only Economic Hope.—

A general adoption of the occupational groups system recommended by Pope Pius XI—the guild system—is the only possible salvation of capitalism and the only enduring preventive of collectivism in the world after the war.

Mgr. John Ryan, Director of the

NCWC Social Action Department, made this statement at the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems at Washington.

"In its essentials the capitalist system will probably continue after the war in the great majority of the more important countries," stated Mgr. Ryan.

By the capitalist system, he explained, "I mean merely private ownership and operation of the bulk of the instruments of production. Labor-sharing in management, profits and ownership should become general as rapidly as feasible.

"More important and fundamental is the system of occupational groups recommended by Pope Pius XI. Its general adoption is the only possible salivation of capitalism and the only enduring preventive of collectivism. Not only should the occupational group system be established within the individual countries, but many of its elements might well be introduced by international action in economic regions comprising several States."

Mgr. Ryan spoke of the need of adopting the principles of free trade among the nations in post-war reconstruction, and expressed the opinion that "the international authority will have to distribute the world market for certain mass-production staples among those mass-production countries whose combined potential output exceeds the capacity of the world market."

"Happily," he concluded, "there is some reason to hope that the tasks of post-war reconstruction will be undertaken and carried out with more attention to spiritual and ethical values than was the case 23 years ago. Very encouraging is the prominence of the spiritual note in secular discussions and proposals concerning the post-war world order."

"We cannot retain a democratic form of government without the enthusiastic support of the masses of American working people," declared Congressman A. B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, later in the conference.

"They are the bone and sinew of the nation. They have always been such, from and including the days of the American Revolution to the present. Failure to recognise this is tantamount to failure to build a new order in this world, an order built upon the Christian principles enunciated by Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI in their great social Encyclicals."

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS

- BLESSED SACRAMENT BOOK, by Father Lasance . . . \$ 18.—
- CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox, O.M.I. . . . 10.—
- THE CATHOLIC GIRL'S GUIDE, by Father Lasance . . . 15.—
- CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev. McHugh . . . 18.—
- THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Compiled from Approved Sources . . . 5.—
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- WITH GOD, by Father Lasance . . . \$12.50, \$15.—
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- THE SUNDAY MISSAL, by Father Lasance . . . \$10.—, \$15.—
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- ST. ANTHONY'S TREASURY . . . 10.—
- THE SHRINE OF THE SACRED HEART, by a Dominican Fr. . . 6.—
- THE SACRED HEART BOTK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance . . . \$14.—
- REJOICE IN THE LORD, by Rev. F. X. Lasance . . . \$12.—
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Membership may be applied for a Santo Tomé 4158, Buenos Aires, or to any member of the Committee. Members fees: Married couples \$4, Gentlemen \$3, Ladies \$1.50, Juniors under 18 \$1.50. U. T. Devoto 5603.

A Cosmopolite in a Café.—

(continued from page 19)

my opinion to the test by inquiring of this gentleman when you interrupted with your own—larger theory, I must confess."

And now the dark-haired young man spoke to me, and it became evident that his mind also moved along its own set of grooves.

"I should like to be a periwinkle," said he, mysteriously, "on the top of a valley, and sing too-ralloo-ralloo."

This was clearly too obscure, so I turned again to Cogan.

"I've been around the world twelve times," said he. "I know an Esquimau in Upernavik who sends to Cincinnati for his neckties, and I saw a goat herder in Uruguay who won a prize in a Battle Creek breakfast food puzzle competition. I pay rent on a room in Cairo, Egypt, and another in Yokohama all the year around. I've got slippers waiting for me in a tea-house in Shanghai, and I don't have to tell 'em how to cook my eggs in Rio Janeiro or Seattle. It's a mighty little old world. What's the use of bragging about being from the North, or the South, or the old manor house in the date, or Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, or Pike's Peak, or Fairfax County, Va., or Hooligan's Flats or any place? It'll be a letter world when we quit being fools about some mildewed town or ten acres of swampland just because we happened to be born there."

"You seem to be a genuine cosmopolite," I said, admiringly. "But it also seems that you would decry patriotism."

"A relic of the stone age," declared Cogan, warmly. "We are all brothers—Chinamen, Englishmen, Zulus, Patagonians and the people in the bend of the Kaw River. Some day all

this pretty pride in one's city or state or section or country will be wiped out, and we'll all be citizens of the world, as we ought to be."

"But while you are wandering in foreign lands," I persisted, "do not your thoughts revert to some spot—some dear and old—"

"Nary a spot," interrupted E. R. Cogan, flippantly. "The terrestrial, globular, planetary hunk of matter, slightly flattened at the poles, and known as the Earth, is my abode. I've met a good many object-bound citizens of this country abroad. I've seen men from Chicago sit in a gondola in Venice on a moonlight night and brag about their drainage canal. I've seen a Southerner on being introduced to the King of England hand that monarch, without batting his eyes, the information that his grand-aunt on his mother's side was related by marriage to the Perkinses, of Charleston. I knew a New Yorker who was kidnapped for ransom by some Afghanistan bandits. His people sent over the money and he came back to Kabul with the agent. 'Afghanistan' the natives said to him through an interpreter. 'Well, not so slow, do you think?' 'Oh, I don't know,' says he, and he begins to tell them about a cab driver at Sixth Avenue and Broadway. Those ideas don't suit me. I'm not tied down to anything that isn't 8,000 miles in diameter. Just put me down as E. Rushmore Cogan, citizen of the terrestrial sphere."

My cosmopolite made a large adieu and left me, for he thought he saw some one through the chatter and smoke whom he knew. So I was left with the would-be periwinkle, who was reduced to Wurzburger without further ability to voice his aspirations to perch, melodious, upon the summit of a valley.

I sat reflecting upon my evident cosmopolite and wondering how the poet had managed to miss him. He was my discovery and I believed in him. How was it? "The men that breed from them they traffic up and down, but cling to their cities' hem as a child to the mother's gown."

Not so E. Rushmore Cogan. With the whole world for his—

My meditations were interrupted by a tremendous noise and conflict in another part of the café. I saw above the heads of the seated patrons E. Rushmore Cogan and a stranger to me engaged in terrific battle. They fought between the tables like Titans, and glasses crashed, and men caught their hats up and were knocked down, and a brunette screamed, and a blonde began to sing "Teasing."

My cosmopolite was sustaining the pride and reputation of the Earth when the waiters closed in on both combatants with their famous flying wedge formation and bore them outside, still resisting.

I called McCarthy, one of the French garçons, and asked him the cause of the conflict.

"The man with the red tie" (that was my cosmopolite), said he, "got hot on account of things said about the bum sidewalks and water supply of the place he come from by the other guy."

"Why," said I, bewildered, "that man is a citizen of the world—a cosmopolite. He—"

"Originally from Mattawamkeag, Maine, he said," continued McCarthy, "and he wouldn't stand for no knock-in' the place."

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

BRITISH HOSPITAL

CALLE PERDRIEL 74, CORNER OF CASEROS

Colectivos Nos. 6, 51, 62 and 65; Omnibuses Nos. 12, 34 and 56; Tram N° 9.
 Pass Perdriel and Caseros (corner of Hospital)
 Omnibuses Nos. 5, 50, 59 and 65; Trams Nos. 50 and 69.
 Pass Entre Rios and Caseros (two squares from Hospital).

Underground from Retiro to Constitución: thereafter a 50 cent taxi:
 Retiro to Hospital 15 minutes. — Telephone: Buen Orden (23) 0041.

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 Hon. Secretary, H. J. HALE, Esq., Moreno 452.
 Hon. Treasurer, J. ASHER, Esq., Paseo Colón 515.

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" S. G. Beyrne	" E. B. Chevallier Boutell
" E. Dillon	" G. L. A. Mulcahy
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IN PATIENTS:

Hours of admission 9 to 11 o'clock. Accident and urgent cases at all hours.

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General Cases: Every day at 9 o'clock.
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Poor and distressed patients, of British or North American nationality or extraction only, may apply to H.B.M. Consul General, Sarmiento 443, Ven. Arch. C. A. Guy, 25 de Mayo 282, Rev. Dr. Douglas W. Bruce, C.B.E., Perú 352, Rev. Dr. W. C. Poole, Corrientes 718, The Passionist Fathers, Estados Unidos 3150, any Member of the Committee, the Medical Officers OR TO THE HOSPITAL DIRECT.

Free Admission: Subscribers are particularly requested to give satisfactory information as to the inability of applicants to pay a part or all of the fees or to make a donation.

Scale of Fees: Subject to alteration from time to time by the Committee.
 Private Wards: \$10.00 per diem.
 Private Rooms: Double \$15.00 per bed per diem.
 Single \$20.00 and \$25.00 per diem.
 General Wards: \$6.00 per diem.
 Visiting Days: Private Ward and Rooms daily from 14 to 18.

NOTICE

THE SOUTHERN CROSS TARIFFS

Obituaries and Wedding Bells of subscribers will be published free of charge. A charge of three pesos (\$3.00) per publication will be made to non-subscribers.

Announcements of Engagements, Marriages, Deaths and Masses, as well as Acknowledgments of Spiritual Favours and grateful acknowledgments towards those who attend wakes or funerals, will be charged at the uniform rate of three pesos (\$3.00) per insertion, to subscribers and non-subscribers alike.

Announcements of Births will be charged at the rate of one peso (\$1.00) each.

Lists of names of persons attending Wakes and Funerals will be charged at the rate of one peso (\$1.00) for every 25 names or fraction thereof. Such expressions as "Mr. and Mrs." or, "and family", in the course of these lists, will be reckoned as two names.

Lists of Wedding Presents will be charged at the rate of two pesos (\$2.00) for every 25 names or fraction.

For the insertion of photos up to 5½ by 8 centimetres, our minimum charge is five pesos (\$5.00). For larger sizes a charge of four cents will be made for every additional square centimetre.

Remittances may be made by Post Office Order, Cheque, Bank Draft, or in Cash. All money orders should be made payable to THE SOUTHERN CROSS, Medrano 107, Buenos Aires.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The schoolmaster told a story of a school-boy who was ordered to write an essay on "The Seven Ages of Man." The boy, however, had his own ideas, and insisted that there were only three ages of man. These he described as follows:—

"First we are boys at school, when we think of all the wicked things we are going to do when we are men. This is called the Age of Innocence."

"Then there is the time when we are men and do all the wicked things we thought of as boys. This is called the Prime of Life."

"Soon we grow old and repent all we have done. This is called Senile Decay."

"I want you to understand I got my money by hard work." "Hard work? I thought your uncle left it to you." "He did, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

He was a young doctor and he had been asked to break the news to the young wife of the man who had been run over by an automobile.

"Is my husband really ill?" asked the lady.

"Ah—er—a little run down," said the young doctor truthfully.

Mother: "And what did you do with the sixpence I gave you for taking your medicine?"

Small Son: "I bought three-pennyworth of sweets and gave Tom the other threepence for taking the medicine for me."

One of the guests who had travelled a good deal gave a yarn of a shipwrecked sailor on what was supposed to be a cannibal island.

For a few days he hid among the rocks on the beach. Driven inland by hunger, he saw a thin wisp of smoke rising beyond a clump of bushes, and he crawled carefully forward on his hands and knees to study the cannibals.

Just as he reached the bushes a voice struck his ear.

"Why the blazes did you play that card, Bill?" it said.

The sailor gave a silent prayer.

"Thank Heaven they are Christians!" he murmured.

The editor, after giving a reporter a lecture on wasting space received the following: "Bill Smith struck match to see if any petrol in tank. There was. Aged 66."

Counsel—What happened after the prisoner gave you a blow?

Witness—He gave me a third one.

Counsel—You mean a second one?

Witness—No; I gave the second one.

"You are charged with being a deserter, having left your wife. Are all the facts of the case true?"

"No, your honour, I am not a deserter; just a refugee."

Secretary: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Hubbs is engaged."

Salesman: Well, so am I, but I have to work just the same.

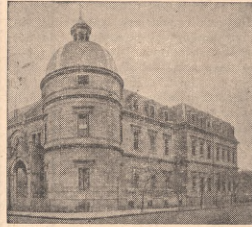
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(278) One of the ultimate forms of matter. Any element (except argon) will combine with one or more other elements to form a chemical compound, but it cannot itself be split up into anything more simple. Yet modern science declares the elements to be composed of distinguishable parts, and says that elements do not differ in nature but only in the arrangement of their component parts. These parts are atoms, and as there are only ninety-two possible different arrangements of atoms there can be only ninety-two elements. So far ninety elements have been discovered; eighty-five and eighty-seven are still unknown. Their atomic weights are known, so it is possible to place them in their proper position in the table of elements, which runs from hydrogen, the lightest (atomic weight 1.008) to uranium (atomic weight 238.5).

(279) Each different kind of atom has a definite weight. The atom of hydrogen is the lightest, that of uranium the heaviest. For purposes of calculation the scientist used to assume that the atom of hydrogen equalled one, and gave all other atoms numbers which expressed their weight relative to that of an atom of hydrogen. Nowadays, the atom of oxygen supplies the usual "yardstick"; this is taken as equaling sixteen, and the others are expressed in numbers relative to that.

(280) The word kinetic may be defined as "of, producing or depending upon motion." Steam possesses kinetic energy or motion, since it can be used to work machinery. Running water can be made to drive water-wheels, and so on. A large stone on a hillside has when stationary potential or stored energy; should someone roll it downhill its potential energy would be changed into kinetic energy.

Mater Misericordiae Academy



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Under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

Boards, half-boarders, day-pupils admitted.

An up-to-date Primary and Secondary School.

The aim of the Academy is to give the pupils an education equal in all ways to that offered by any public school and to add to this a thorough religious training.

The Academy is within easy reach of the principal Railways. Cars from the north and the centre of the city. The school autobus runs morning and evening.

Children are prepared in Spanish for National School Certificates and Teachers Official Certificate for Private Schools.

In English, for Cambridge Local and Cambridge Special, and English Culture Certificates.

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Dress-making: Academia Menda.

French: Alliance Francaise.

Commercial: Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping—Pitman's Institute.

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Boarding and day College for girls, conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion.

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Drill and games (Hockey, Tennis, Basket Ball, etc.) under the supervision of a qualified Mistress

For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Superiores.

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This College is conducted by the Irish Province of the Pallottine Fathers. Ever since its foundation in 1887, it has been faithful to the high purpose of its existence, namely: THE FOSTERAGE OF THE BEST IRISH RACE PRINCIPLES AND THE HIGH TRADITIONS OF THAT RACE IN ARGENTINA. Irish history and Gaelic are on the official programme.

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St. Lucy's School has withstood the acid test of time. If you are interested in finding out what kind of a school it is ask your friends who have had their children educated there. Ask young men of to-day who were educated there. Write to the Concejo Nacional de Educacion for information, or if more convenient, write to the director for a prospectus.

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