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The Southern Cross

SPECIAL RURAL SHOW NUMBER

AUGUST 21st., 1942



“ CARGABA BIEN UNA TABA
PORQUE LA SE MANEJAR . . . ”

MARTIN FIERRO
2a., XXII.

SUCESION
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A FEW weeks ago I stood on the quayside at Dun Laoghaire and watched the morning mail-boat manoeuvring across the harbour before starting her swift plunge across the Irish Channel to Holyhead. The autumn sea-mists quickly swallowed her, this melancholy dark ship crammed with humanity, and I was left to contemplate the ironic fate that daily drives hundreds of Irish citizens from the comparative safety of a peaceful neutral State to the risks and hazards of embattled Britain. What is it, this "World-fever" which in every generation has carried hundreds of thousands of Irish men and women from their own country to live and die abroad; which in the space of a century has more than halved a population of eight million souls and which, to our shame, still continues to drain our reservoirs of brain and brawn?

The act of emigration is primarily conspecific in character and invariably involves a retreat from some form of maladjustment or disability, religious, political or economic. Irish history readily furnishes examples of all three. The Flight of the Earls, O'Neill, O'Donnell, and Maguire, in 1607 is one of our historical landmarks, and so is the mass evacuation which followed the Surrender of Limerick. The departure of those emigre soldiers, the Wild Geese, marked tragically for the conquered Gael the onset of the sinister twilight of the 18th. century and to no inconsiderable extent gave to Irish emigration of that period its especial complexion. Irish mercenary soldiers in the armies of France, Austria and Spain fought in all the major campaigns of the earlier part of the 18th. century and were later present in large numbers in the British Army and Navy.

Bleeding Ulster.

But it would be a mistake to imagine that Irish emigration before the eighteen-hundreds was exclusively military in origin. Already, early in the 18th. century, the Irish migratory harvester had made his appearance in Britain, while the decline of the Irish woollen and linen industries hurried streams of emigrants to Europe or across the Atlantic to the North American colonies. It was estimated that in the five years from 1769 to 1774, over 43,000 persons sailed from the Ulster ports alone for North America. The cross-Channel drift received its first major impetus from the industrial revolution, the steady progress of which created an insistent demand for labour in workshops, factories and railway construction and initiated a movement which was symptomatic of the shift of labour from agriculture to industry general all over Europe.

This movement drew from Ireland the very poorest classes of emigrants, persons who, being unable to afford the passage-money which would carry them farther afield, crossed to Britain, where most of them found employment as navvies and unskilled labourers, performing the crudest kinds of toil. Those who failed to find a place in industry turned to vagrancy in such numbers as to present the English Poor Law Authorities with a serious problem. There was a parallel movement among the better classes of emigrants to the United States of America and the British Colonias, but it remained for the disastrous Famine Years of 1845-47 to open the blood vessels of the nation and start that tragic hemophilia which still remains unstaunched—which, indeed, appears to be again assuming formidable and even frightening proportions. Impelled in the first instance by the wholesale failure of the potato crop, this monstrous exodus continued as the out-

WHAT DRIVES THOUSANDS FROM NEUTRAL EIRE TO EMBATTLED BRITAIN?

IRISH POPULATION HALVED IN CENTURY.

A SURVEY BY MICHAEL SHERIDAN.

come of two operative influences: progress in industrial development abroad and economic frustration at home, and it is a notable fact that it is the interplay of substantially identical forces which, with differences of degree, continues to depopulate this country at this very moment. No work here—plenty of work in England, so off goes our man-power as though we possessed a generous super-abundance of precious human material that we can afford to lavish it upon whoever happens to be the highest bidder of the moment.

The Hungry Forties.

In the year 1700 the estimated population of Ireland was 1½ millions. At the beginning of the 19th. century it was 4½ millions, and by the time of the first census return, in 1821, it had risen to 6,302,000. Ten years later it was 7,767,000 and in another ten years it jumped to 8,175,000. By 1845 it had mounted to the enormous total of 8,295,000. But in that year the Great Famine struck and the exodus from the blasted and devastated countryside began. By 1851 the population had fallen to about 6½ millions or by 19.8 per cent. And it has declined steadily ever since. The following table gives the numbers of Irish-born emigrants sailing from United Kingdom ports in each of the seven years, 1845-'51:—

1845	75,000
1846	106,000
1847	215,000
1848	178,000
1849	214,000
1850	209,000
1851	250,000

1851 marks the peak-point of Irish emigration. In the following year the figure was 220,000, and by 1856 it had fallen to roughly 90,000. Its gradual recessive movement has been marked by considerable and at times violent fluctuations, the results of temporary irritants such as bad harvests at home or conditions abroad. In each of the three years 1863-4-5 it topped the 100,000 mark, while in 1876 it fell to the low level of 37,587. In 1883, following a poor harvest, it soared sharply to 108,724, and then fluctuated between the 60-, 70-, and 80 thousands, until 1894, when it fell again, this time to 36,000. Emigration diminished considerable during the first years of the 20th century, and was further reduced by the prohibitive conditions imposed by the war of 1914-18. In 1919 only 3,000 persons left the country. Emigration declined—but so did the population.

The Sea-Divided Gael.

In 1920, in the United States alone, there were 4,136,395 persons of Irish origin—i.e., both of whose parents were Irish-born, or of whom one parent was Irish and the other American-born. And in 1921, leaving out of consideration over half-a-million persons of Irish birth resident in Great Britain, there were 1,290,690 Irish exiles living in the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India—or 30.5 per cent of the entire population of the mother country. Our record in this respect has earned us an evil prominence in international demographic statistics. The 1926 Census Reports reveal that in 1921 Norway, our closest competitor for this "unenviable

distinction," came a bad second with only 14.8 per cent.

The figures hitherto quoted have reference to all Ireland; what of the Twenty-Six Counties which, no matter how much we may lament the fact, require to be treated as a separate economic unit? The following figures represent the total population of the 26-County area at intervals from 1881-1936:

1881	3,870,020	1911	3,139,688
1891	3,468,694	1926	2,971,992
1901	3,221,823	1936	2,963,420

And those which appear in the following table relate to (a) the number of births registered; (b) the natural increase in population, i.e., births minus deaths; (c) the absolute decrease in population; and (d) the net emigration for each of the corresponding inter-censal periods.

Period:

1871-81:	(a), 1,036,682;	(b), 318,557;	(c), 183,167;	(d), 501,724.
1881-91:	(a), 835,072;	(b), 195,999;	(c), 401,326;	(d), 597,325.
1891-1901:	(a), 737,934;	(b), 149,543;	(c), 246,871;	(d), 396,414.
1901-1911:	(a), 713,709;	(b), 179,404;	(c), 82,135;	(d), 261,539.
1911-1926:	(a), 968,742;	(b), 237,333;	(c), 167,696;	(d), 405,029.
1926-36:	(a), 583,502;	(b), 163,179;		

(c), 3,672; (d), 166,751.

A glance will suffice to show that during the half-century or so covered by these figures the total population of Twenty-Six Counties, the birth-rate and the rate of natural increase have all declined in the absolute sense. As might be expected, the same is true of the marriage-rate; the number of marriages registered in 1926-36 was 136,699, the lowest in any such period during the time under survey.

Who Are They?

All of which brings us back to where we started—to the quayside at Dun Laoghaire with another shipment of Irish youth on its way across the Irish Channel to fit fuses into British shells or hammer rivets into British tanks. The wave of emigration that followed the Famine years removed first of all the "Lumpenproletariat," the starving peasant struggling on the margin of existence, but its backwash takes our brainiest and brainest and best. If anyone wishes to be persuaded of the truth of these things, let him take a ride in the boat train from Westland Row to-morrow morning or any morning—and let him be in his seat a quarter of an hour before the train starts unless he wishes to be left standing in the corridor for the duration of the journey. And then let him find out, if he can, how many doctors and qualified engineers have packed their bags and crossed to England in the last two years. He will be surprised—perhaps. The safe, the pensioned, the satisfied do not emigrate; it is the discontented, the maladjusted, the misfits, who go . . . those for whom the sys-

LO QUE OPINAN DE KARNAS NUESTROS AVICULTORES



KARNAS
CONSTITUYE UN VALIOSO AUXILIAR EN LA CRIANZA AVICOLA

Dice Don CARMELO PREVITERA, dueño del criadero "La Josefina", Florencio Varela, F.C.S.

Don Carmelo Previtera, uno de los "pioneros" de nuestra avicultura, afirma en forma concluyente: KARNAS, CONVENIENTEMENTE ADMINISTRADO EN LAS RACIONES ALIMENTICIAS, CONSTITUYE UN VALIOSO AUXILIAR EN LA CRIANZA AVICOLA. TODOS NUESTROS CAMPEONES FUERON ALIMENTADOS CON RACIONES BALANCEADAS EN LAS QUE SIEMPRE INTERVIENE KARNAS COMO PROVEEDOR DE PROTEINAS, FOSFATOS Y OTROS ELEMENTOS INDISPENSABLES E INSUSTITUIBLES.

Esta afirmación, surgida de la experiencia de uno de nuestros más acaudados y prestigiosos criadores, hace innecesario toda comentario acerca de los ventajas de Karnas. Nos basta, para destacar su valor, recordar que del criadero del Señor Previtera salieron el año pasado 18 campeones consagrados por la primera y reciente exposición de este año, organizada por la Asociación Argentina de Criadores de Aves, Cernicos y Abetos, oca de obtener los siguientes grandes premios:

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Rise and Fall of our economic Independence

(By José Maria Rosa (h.))

OUR INFERIORITY COMPLEX

THE political independence of this country was virtually secured in 1810. Its industrial independence had been seriously compromised a year earlier. Thus our freedom to rule ourselves was obtained almost simultaneously with the jeopardy of the real and potential riches of the country. The truth is that we were passing from one style of colonization to another.

The necessity of selling out economic freedom in exchange for political is disputable. But if it was necessary, if economic freedom was really the price—and the only possible price—of political freedom, we should not for that reason consider it dear, for a nation must not be estimated in material values. If the generation of May mortgaged the country in order to redeem it, it is understandable that succeeding generations must accept the duty of lifting the burden. An obligation all the heavier, when it is considered that neglect to lift the burden may compromise the whole bargain.

This should have been the policy of Argentina. But it was not such, unfortunately. In 1809 the native manufacturing industries were sacrificed to the free competition of machine industrialism. But during the period 1820-1827 an attempt was made to alienate the entire wealth of the country. And after 1852, with honourable exceptions, the economic policy of all governments has been to complete the surrender of this country to foreign nations.

Why? The reasons are various, but a psychological motive was dominant: the feeling of Argentine inferiority, our "inferiority complex" which is not of today nor yesterday. The lack of faith in Argentina is the besetting sin of the personages who move backwards and forwards in the pages of our official histories.

There is, fortunately another Argentine background which is none the less real because it is almost unknown. There is an Argentine History which comforts those of us who believe in the country and its destinies. It is a History which abounds in men and events, explanatory of those reactions which occasionally retrace our spirits

tem has not found a place. And it strikes one very forcibly that the number of Irish men and women whom "the system" as we know it has perpetually condemned to wear the label "misfit" in their own country is disproportionately great. One is tempted to wonder whether that label can ever be scrapped at the cost of anything less than the system itself.

For there is little reason to suppose that a population which has been declining steadily for a century is suddenly going to cease doing so—and meanwhile a wholesale emigration movement goes forward unchecked and without much apparent inclination on the part of anyone to check it, and the community is enervated by the loss of some of its best blood and brains, the raw material of states and nations. It is not pleasant to contemplate the eventual fate of a community whose only solution for current problems and perplexities is to dump its most energetic members in shiploads on a foreign soil:

with the unexpected.

The revision of history is an ungrateful task, but patriotic; it is the discoverer of truth, Argentine truth. From it will rise the Argentine of the morrow, free from foreign tutelage, populated with Argentines filled with faith in the destiny of their country. We shall never be anything while our histories hold up as examples the personages who did not believe in the country itself, whose whole political purpose was to deliver up our territorial, economic and spiritual patrimony.

In this work I desire to show how the riches of the Vice-Royalty of the River Plate were sold, and by whom. And also to show who they were who strove to preserve that patrimony, and partially succeeded. I am dealing in judgements, not premises, so I do not pretend to disclose new facts. Historical revision does not consist only in the certitude of events, but also, and principally, in their correct interpretation.

The Industrialism of the Colony.

The first industries of Latin America are to be found in the XVI century. Elaborated industries, that is, because mining was practiced since the Discovery.

America attained a high degree of industrial progress from the end of the XVI century onwards, till the Spanish Empire rocked on its foundations at the end of the XVIII.

During the period comprised by those ciphers, America attained the desideratum so highly prized today—autarchy.

The reason? The Spanish Monopoly: so despised, so misunderstood. For the Monopoly, while in one respect it accentuated dependence on Spain, in another it brought about the industrial autonomy of America.

It is of course clear that the purpose—at least the conscious purpose—of the Spanish Monopoly was not to make this continent economically independent. Its purpose was chiefly military. In 1588 Spanish naval power was destroyed when the Armada perished and the paradoxical situation resulted that the greatest colonial power of the world did not have a navy to defend it. It was then that the tactic of the galleons was resorted to: they sailed from a single American port—Puerto Bello usually—to a single Spanish port—nearly always Cádiz. There were not enough warships to guard maritime traffic between the mother-country and the colonies from the depredations of the English and Dutch bucaners; hence the adoption of the convoy system.

Thus the commercial traffic was reduced to an annual convoy of galleons—some years there was not even one—which transported to Puerto Bello goods destined for New Granada, Venezuela, Perú, Chile, the Plate. Hence the economic dependence of the colonies was per force small: they had to produce as much as they could in order to supply their own needs.

There was another reason: the theories of the Spanish economists in the XVII Century. From the previous century Spain had been suffering a severe economic crisis which expressed itself in high prices. The cost of living rose high. We know its cause today

(continued on page 37)

THE PALERMO RURAL EXHIBITION

56th. Annual Show

The 56th Rural Show was opened with all solemnity on Sunday 16th, the previous day having proved too inclement. Present at the Inauguration were His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the Cardinal Primate, the Ministers of State, the Intendente of Buenos Aires, members of the Diplomatic Corps and an immense crowd of visitors, larger than was ever seen before on similar occasions.

The opening address, in accordance with tradition, was delivered by the President of the Rural Show, Dr. Adolfo Bioy, and as usual, his remarks were followed with great attention and interest. On this occasion the President speaks for the cattle-breeders of the country. He is their authorized spokesman, and what he has to say is regarded as the voice of the industry.

Dr. Bioy in his opening remarks stated that never before in the histo-

"The Show this year was larger than ever, Dr. Bioy stated, in spite of the difficulties of the times:

"La Sociedad Rural Argentina, al ofrecer este año al país entero la tradicional exposición de Palermo, no celebra como los otros años la fiesta de la ganadería y de la agricultura, sino que realiza una ceremonia severa y augusta. Los días en que se efectúa son sombríos; el ánimo de quien la efectúa es grave. No obstante, y por eso mismo, la concurrencia ha sido mayor que nunca; ha llegado a extremos hasta ahora no alcanzados; la Sociedad Rural Argentina ha tenido que rechazar hermosos ejemplares de animales de diversas razas por incapacidad de sus

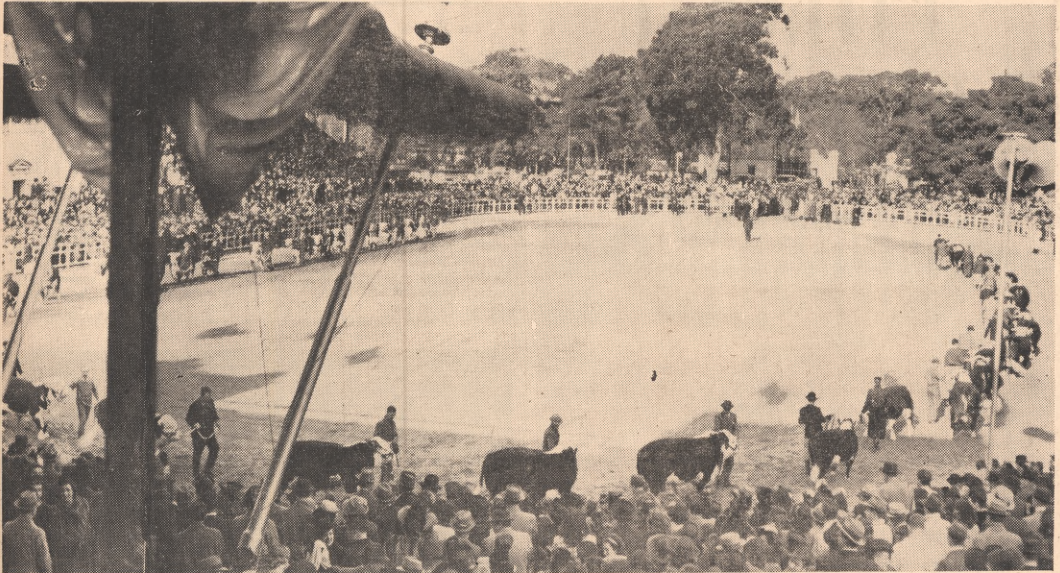
en esa tierra, el hombre capaz de poseerla, ha de tener una extensión bastante amplia como para poder diversificar los cultivos de manera de ocupar una parte con la industria ganadera, la más adecuada a nuestras costumbres y a nuestro suelo, la que constituye la fuerza más segura y más permanente de la economía argentina. La tierra del propietario argentino ha de ser bastante amplia como para que el jefe de familia, en la casa decente y agradable que habite, en la casa que sea un hogar propietario de alegría de vivir y de virtudes cristianas, no tenga las angustias del presente ni las del porvenir para sus hijos.

As soon as President Castillo, at

"Todo lo que hagamos ahora debe estar dirigido no sólo a salvar los escollos actuales, sino a conseguir una verdadera superación cuando la normalidad retorne. Dar una base más firme a nuestra producción y una estructura más racional a nuestro comercio; estimular las nuevas producciones para integrar la economía del país; fortalecer y ensanchar la minería; fomentar las industrias que tengan aquí ventajosas posibilidades; dotar al país de sus medios de transporte; continuando la política que nos ha llevado a la creación de la Marina Mercante Nacional, deben ser los objetivos de nuestro programa para cumplir con el ideal argentino de hacer más fuerte y más libre a la Nación.

En lo interno y en lo externo estamos con nuestra tradición.

Con estos anhelos y estas esperanzas y con votos fervientes por que el Todopoderoso ilumine a los hombres y lo



THE MARCH OF THE CHAMPIONS.

ry of the Society had the Show been held in such gloomy circumstances. The world was in arms and the few nations still outside the conflict did not know when the moment of their involvement would strike.

He recalled the history of Argentina independent. This nation had never sought to enlarge her frontiers at the expense of any other nation, and when Argentina, sword in hand, had gone beyond her own bounds, the only reason had been the extension of freedom to the oppressed. Europe was not regarded as an outsider or an enemy by Argentines. Trade was open, as were her ports to those European settlers who desired to make their homes in the Republic. Argentine relations with all peoples were cordial, and for that very reason, Argentines appreciated the true meaning of the malicious attack upon the great United States "engaged in a war without quarter against the aggressor of her liberty and independence".

instalaciones, ampliadas al máximo de las posibilidades. Pero no ha sido esta extraordinaria concurrencia un afán de por parte de los criadores de ganado, sino una afirmación de patriotismo de parte de los ganaderos argentinos; ha sido de su parte la expresión de un esfuerzo insuperado, para decirle al país entero y al gobierno de la Nación, que ni en los días oscuros sufre desmoro su ánimo de trabajo y hasta dónde es fuerte y es grande la reserva que el país tiene para afrontar las más extremas contingencias."

The President of the Rural Society then went on to refer to the problem of the land. It was necessary, he considered, to increase the number of owners of land.

"La tierra debe ser distribuida entre personas que sean capaces de usarla y no de explotarla, que tengan el sentido de la propiedad, base, como la familia, de nuestra constitución social. Y

the request of Dr. Bioy, had declared the Show formally inaugurated, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Daniel Amadeo y Videla, delivered his speech.

The Minister pointed out that the closure of many European markets had resulted in the accumulation of enormous stocks, which are a heavy weight on economic progress. "Fortunately the cattle industry stepped in to relieve the burden. In the year 1939, the quantity of meat exported reached the enormous total of 740,000 tons. In the following year, the figure fell to 640,000 tons; but last year (1941) the extraordinary figure of 890,000 tons was reached. In the first semester of 1942, almost 500,000 tons were shipped, so this year may well prove an all-time high.

The Minister then passed on to the Merchant Fleet, which, he said, is an earnest of the effort of the Executive to meet a situation of emergency. He closed his speech as follows:

mundo recobre pronto la paz, declaró inaugurada, en nombre del Poder Ejecutivo, la Quincuagésima Exposición de Ganadería.

The March Past of the Champions then took place.

SHORTHORNS.

Championships.

Grand Champion Bull.—N° 34, Redskin Supreme, by Garstoun Resolute, in Clover (Sittytton Oratorical King). Exhibitors, García Victoria Hnos.

Reserve Grand Champion Bull.—N° 22, Highland Master, by Calrossie Consort, in Chapadmalal Matilda 1 (Chapadmalal Charmer). Exhibitors, Jose A. y Miguel Martinez de Hoz.

Senior Champion.—N° 34, Redskin Supreme, Exhibitor, García Victoria Hnos.

Reserve Senior Champion.—N° 22,

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The President of the Republic and the Minister of Agriculture.

Highland Master. Exhibitor, J. A. y M. Martínez de Hoz.

Champion Two Year Old Bull.—N° 60, Fortin Luck Star. Exhibitor, Juan Elordy e Hijo.

Reserve Champion Two Year, Old Bull.—N° 71, Redskin Aerial 2436. Exhibitor, García Victorica Hnos.

Junior Champion.—N° 290, Fortune Grand Conquerer. Exhibitor, E. Santamarina e Hijo, S.R.L.

Reserve Junior Champion.—N° 272, Cantor Imperator 906. Exhibitor, Estancias Bonadeo, S.A.

Group Prize.—Nos. 4, 34 and 71. Exhibitor, García Victorica Hnos.

not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor:

Won in 1937 and 1938 by Gmo. A. Seré e hijos; in 1940 by José A. y Miguel Martínez de Hoz; in 1941 by Elisa Seré de Lacau.

This year by García Victorica Hnos., with N° 34.

Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Prize. Silver Cup, to be awarded to the breeder and exhibitor of the Two-year-old Champion Bull; to be won three times, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the definite property of exhibitor:

Won in 1937 and 1938 by Gmo. A.



REDSKIN SUPREME
Shorthorn Grand Champion 1942.

Grand Champion Cow.—N° 378, Fortin Proud Millicent 11, by Beaufort Courageous, in Obliging Millicent. Exhibitor, Juan C. Elordy e Hijo.

Reserve Grand Champion Cow.—N° 380, Lovely Treasure 18, by Collynie Palatine, in Lovely Treasure. Exhibitor, Elisa Seré de Lacau.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Prize. Silver Cup, to be awarded to exhibitor of the Grand Champion Shorthorn bull. To be won three times, but

Seré e hijos; in 1939 by Bernardo L. Dugan; in 1940 by José A. y Miguel Martínez de Hoz; in 1941 by Elisa Seré de Lacau.

This year by Juan Elordy e Hijo with N° 60.

Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Prize. Silver Cup, to be awarded to the breeder and exhibitor of the Junior Champion Shorthorn Bull to be won three times, not necessarily consecutive before becoming the definite property of exhibitor:

This year by E. Santamarina e Hijos S.R.L. with N° 290.

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Rosario Rural Society Prize.

Gold medal to be awarded to the exhibitor of the best Shorthorn bull, calved and reared in the Province of Santa Fe:

Won by García Victorica Hnos. with N° 34.

9 de Julio Rural Society Prize.

Gold medal presented by the Nueve de Julio Rural Society, to be awarded to exhibitor of second best group of three Shorthorn bulls:

Won by Bernardo L. Duggan.

Rafaela Rural Society Prize.

A Gold Medal presented by the Rafaela Rural Society to breeder and exhibitor of second best calf of the Shorthorn breed in Junior Classes, Won by Estancias Bonadeo, S.A.

Jose Martinez de Hoz Prize.

Silver Cup presented by the heirs of the late Sr. Miguel A. Martinez de Hoz, to be awarded to exhibitor of best pedigree Shorthorn bull bred in the country. To be won three times not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor:

Won in 1938 by Gmo. A. Seré e hijos; in 1939 by Bernardo L. Duggan; in 1940 by Jose A. y Miguel Martinez de Hoz; in 1941 by Elisa Seré de Lacau.

This year by García Victorica Hnos. with N° 34.

Guillermo A. Seré Cup.

Silver Cup presented by Sr. Guillermo A. Seré to be awarded to breeder of best group of eight Shorthorn bulls calved and reared in Argentina:

Won by Bernardo L. Duggan.**Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Prize (Cow).**

Silver Cup to be awarded to the breeder and exhibitor of the grand champion Shorthorn cow. To be won three times, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor.

This year by Juan Elordy e Hijo with N° 378.

Adolfo J. Bullrich Prize.

Silver Cup presented by Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. Ltd., to be awarded to the exhibitor obtaining the largest number of points in the Shorthorn classes. To be won on three occasions, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor. This Cup carries with it a

cash prize of \$150 to herdsman of "cabaña" each year.

Won this year by Bernardo L. Duggan.

Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Prize.

Silver Cup to be awarded to the exhibitor of the Senior Champion Shorthorn bull. To be won three times, not necessarily consecutive with different animals before becoming the property of any exhibitor:

Won in 1939 and 1940 by Bernardo L. Duggan; in 1941 by La Candelaria S.A.

This year by García Victorica Hnos. with N° 34.

"Sittytton" Cup.

Silver Cup, presented by Mr. Bernardo L. Duggan, to be awarded to the exhibitor of the best group of five Shorthorn bulls, sons of the same sire. To be won on three occasions, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor.

Won in 1941 by Bernardo L. Duggan. This year by Casimiro Polledo S. A. (sons of Highland Chorister).

British Shorthorn Society's Cup.

Silver Cup presented by the Shorthorn Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be awarded to exhibitor of best Shorthorn bull in show, registered in the Argentine Herd Book.

Won in 1939 by Bernardo L. Duggan; in 1940 by Jose A. y Miguel Martinez de Hoz; in 1941 by Elisa Seré de Lacau.

This year by García Victorica Hnos.

Nicolas Bruzone Prize.

Silver Cup, presented by Nicolas Bruzone e Hijos Ltda., to be awarded to exhibitor of the best pedigree Shorthorn bull, calved in the country and having Argentine bred sire and dam. If no first prize bull is eligible, the prize will be awarded to second or third prize animal. To be won on three occasions, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of any exhibitor.

Won in 1938 by Pedro Lacau e hijo; in 1939 and 1940 by Juan Elordy e hijo; in 1941 by Juan J. Baurin.

This year by Juan Elordy e Hijo (outright).

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EN CARMEN DEL SAUCE

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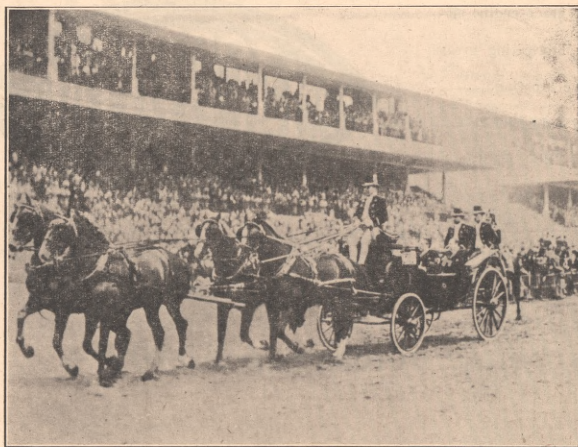


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Gold medal to be awarded to exhibitor of the best Shorthorn bull in the show.

Won by Garcia Victorica Hnos. with N° 34.

HEREFORDS.

Championships

BULLS.

Grand Champion Bull.—N° 398; V. M. Domino Counsellor 4; by Free Town Counsellor, 33811. Breeder: C. Pereda; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltda.

Reserve Grand Champion Bull.—N° 402; Quilmes Magnet Triumph; by Quilmes Magnate, 40093. Exhibitor: L. Pereyra.

Senior Champion Bull.—N° 398; V. M. Domino Counsellor 4; by Free Town Counsellor, 33811. Breeder: C. Pereda; exhibitor: S. A. Pereda, Ltda.

Reserve Senior Champion Bull.—N° 395; Duke of Napoleon 40; by Defender of Napoleon, 35264. Exhibitor: A. J. Arzeno.

Champion Two-Year-Old Bull.—N° 402; Quilmes Magnet Triumph; by Quilmes Magnet, 40093. Exhibitor: L. Pereyra.

Reserve Champion Two-Year-Old

National Meat Board Prize.—N° 398; same exhibitors.

Argentine Association of Hereford Breeders' Prize.—N° 506; V. M. Duke of Kenilworth 52; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

Eduardo F. Paveda Special Merit Prize.—Nos. 393, 405 and 415; exhibitor: B. L. Duggan; and Nos. 402, 465, 527, 453, 489 and 494; exhibitor: Leonardo Pereyra.

Rural Society of Concordia Prize.—N° 506; V. M. Duke of Kenilworth 52; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

P. and G. Hughes Prize.—N° 398; V. M. Domino Counsellor 4; same exhibitors.

Cipriano J. Quesada Prize.—Nos. 398 and 551; same exhibitors.

Rural Society of Uruguay Prize.—Nos. 386, 398, 438, 506 and 551; same exhibitors.

The Argentine Hereford Breeders Society Cup Prize.—Nos. 383, 463, 481 337 and 553; exhibitors: Martin Pereyra Iraola e hijos.

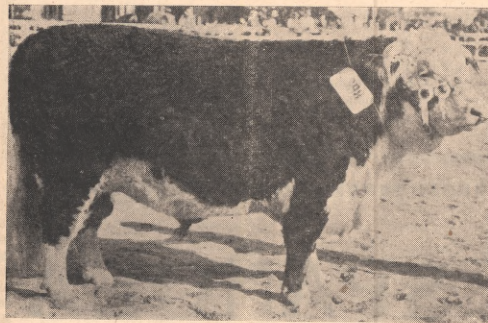
The Rural Society's 75th Anniversary Prize.—N° 398; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Championships.

BULLS.

Grand Champion Bull.—N° 670; Jil-



DOMINO COUNSELLOR
Hereford Grand Champion 1942.

Bull. N° 405; Grandee 7; by Tarrington Grandee, 45897. Exhibitor: B. L. Duggan.

Junior Champion Bull.—N° 506; V. M. Duke of Kenilworth 52; by Duke Boy, 34020. Exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltda.

Reserve Junior Champion Bull.—N° 481; Tandileofu Nappy Max 2; by Napier, 45885. Exhibitors: Martin Pereyra Iraola e hijos.

Group Prize.—N° 398; V. M. Domino Counsellor 4; 438; V. M. Prosperous 5; 506; V. M. Duke of Kenilworth 52. Exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Leonardo Pereyra Prize.—awarded to N° 402; Quilmes Magnate Triumph; exhibitor: Leonardo Pereyra.

Martin Pereyra Iraola e hijo Prize.—N° 506; V. M. Duke of Kenilworth 52; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

Rural Society President's Prize.—N° 398; V. M. Domino Counsellor 4; exhibitors: S. A. Pereda, Ltd.

Hereford Herd Book Society Prize.—N° 398; same exhibitors.

Niagara Prize.—N° 398; same exhibitors.

man Dunira of Cascada 29; by Jilman of Dunira, 37567. Exhibitor: Julio J. Perkins.

Reserve Grand Champion Bull.—N° 620; Celta Ervum 20; by Ervum of Harviestoun, 39350. Exhibitors: S. Pampillo e hijo.

Senior Champion Bull.—N° 556; La Jacinta Negus 51; by Baron Lliad of Curamalan, 31660. Exhibitors: Cia. Gan. y Agr. de Olavarría, S. A.

Reserve Senior Champion Bull.—N° 579; Prince Judas 2; by Judas of Las Horquetas 89, 26557. Exhibitor: Lucrecio Vázquez.

Champion Two Year-Old Bull.—N° 670; Jilman Dunira of Cascada 28; by Jilman of Dunira, 37567. Exhibitor: Julio L. Perkins.

Reserve Champion Two-Year-Old Bull.—N° 620; Celta Ervum 20; by Ervum of Harviestoun, 39350. Breeder: S. Pampillo; exhibitors: C. Pampillo e hijo.

Junior Champion Bull.—N° 727; Exception de San Nemesio 123; by Exception of Peebles, 32278. Exhibitors: Est. y Col. San Nemesio, S. A.

Reserve Juniors Champion Bull.—N° 718; Curamalan Baron Jim; by

(continued on page 33)

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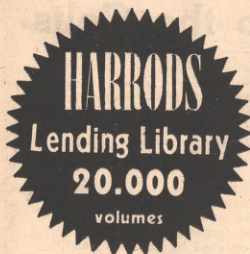
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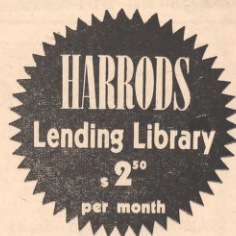
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THE BEST FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES



• • • • • WHO can tell what the world will be like after this war? The Axis powers and their sympathizers inform us that there will be a New Order. To this there are two rejoinders. The first is the observation in Beeton's Cookery Book, relative to the preparation of jugged hare: "first catch your hare . . .". The second is that the lineaments of the New Order, as apparent in Holland, Belgium, Poland and the other occupied countries, are so repellent as to excite the consciences of the whole world against them.

Without doubt, we must be prepared for change. The post-war world will not be run in the same way as hitherto, and we consider that the most impressive differences will be in the social field. It is on the cards that some system of collectivism may obtain the primacy.



• • • • • IN the year 1928 the sum of 918 millions was spent by the Government of the Argentine Nation. In 1941 this sum increased to 1,367 millions; an increase of 49.2 per cent.

On the other hand, the population in 1928 was estimated at eleven millions; while at the end of 1941 it was estimated at thirteen and one-half millions; that is, an increase of just over 23 per cent.

Why then have the administration expenses increased so much? The reason does not lie in re-armament, because we all know that this country has done no more than take some elementary precautions, but she is not buying cannons, tanks and aeroplanes in quantity sufficient to make an appreciable difference to the Budget.

We are spending too much money in larger salaries and more officials. Our bureaucracy has grown fifty per cent, while the population has not increased by twenty-five. If we are not careful, bureaucracy will swallow us.

• • • • • TRANSPORTATION of goods in large quantities by air is established. Armies in the field today are being fed and supplied by transport planes and in the near future it is not impossible that entire populations may be supported solely from the air. Probably most of Malta's food supplies today are air-borne.

If the war lasts long enough—and what optimist is left to hope for a speedy termination?—This method of transport will gain such a foothold that the major trade of the world will in future be carried through the skies.

• • • • • THE Italian Congress which has taken place in Montevideo is understandable, but to be regretted. Understandable, because the various victims of Fascism naturally feel the need of meeting, putting their respective points of view, and drawing up a common course of action. Regrettable, because the members of the Congress reveal that their thoughts and impulses are thirty years behind the times. They want, for instance, to turn Italy into a Republic and to separate the Church from the State. The advanced Liberals and Socialists of Italy had these same warcries in pre-Fascist days and, having been proved unable to implement them then, they mean to have a try now.

If you put the clock back, you live behind the times. The Montevideo Italians want to get back into the good old times of Italian Liberalism, and so they opt for altering the hands on the clock face.

• • • • • THE fact that the official language of this country is Spanish bestows no title on Spain for a cultural primacy over us. Argentina, since it became a nation, has always drawn its culture from wherever it thought most suitable. We will take a lot of persuading before we can be induced to think that the present day culture of Spain is the most desirable in the world.

The meaning of Argentine independence is precisely the emancipation of this country from the tutelage—economic, military and cultural—of Spain. Those Hispanists who are now trying to reverse the process of emancipation are (we hope unwittingly) attacking the reason itself of our independence.

• • • • • THE principle of usury—the exaction of interest for the loan of money—lies at the heart of modern society. The rate of interest can make the difference between national bankruptcy and national solvency; between the comfort of a family and its misery. Default in interest can mean riots, revolutions and wars.

In other days it was held to be immoral to demand interest changes on money. According to this ancient morality, goods were divided into two kinds; fungible and non-fungible. Fungible goods are those which are consumed at their first use, such as a loaf of bread. And in this category the moralists placed money. And as it was held to be against Christian charity to demand more than its return for a loaf of bread loaned, so it was considered immoral to demand interest for money.

This ancient theory, which banished money-lending from Europe for a thousand years (except Jewish money lenders, who, being Jews, were not considered bound by this aspect of the Christian ethic) had its advantages. We are told that one of the main ills of the world today is the chaos of the money market. If money lost its power to breed interest, then the money market would soon reach the same level everywhere. Let us acknowledge that the ancients were not such fools.

• • • • • BECAUSE astrology is very silly, does not prevent large numbers of people from believing in it. A large number of periodicals carry regular features in astrology, with correspondence sections where, by supplying the day and date of your birth, you are provided with a complete horoscope. Astrologists are also wont to advertise their services.

This particular foolishness is probably as old as mankind. In his day Shakespeare noted it and used his pen against it. "It lies not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings" he made one of his characters say.

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

Salutation to the Celts

(By T. D. McGEE.)

Hail to our Celtic brethren, wherever they may be,
In the far woods of Oregon, or o'er the Atlantic Sea—
Whether they hoist their banner in far off Indian vales,
Or spread beneath the nightless North experimental sails,
One in name, and in fame,
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

Tho' fallen the state of Erin, and changed the Scottish land,
Tho' small in power of Mona, tho' unavked Lewelilyn's band—
Tho' Ambrose Merlin's prophecies degenerate to tales,
And the cloisters of Iona are bemoaned by northern gales,
One in name, and in fame,
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

In Northern Spain and in Brittainy our brethren also dwell—
Oh! brave are the traditions of their fathers that they tell.
The eagle and the crescent in the dawn of history pales,
Before their fire, that seldom flags, and never wholly fails.
One in name, and in fame,
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

A greeting and a promise unto them all we send—
Their character our charter is, their glory is our end—
Their friend shall be our friend, our foe who'er assails
The past or future honours of the far dispersed Gaels.
One in name, and in fame,
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

Irish News

WANTS JUSTICE
FOR GERMANS.—

Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, stated recently at the conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, at Blackpool: "I want justice for the German people.

"I am against the foolish and purposeless vindictiveness which was set up and imposed on the German people after the last war.

"I am for co-operating with all other nations for the economic social welfare of every nation, because I believe the idea that one nation can be prosperous by keeping other nations down is an economic delusion.

"If we re-establish the League of Nations, it must be something more than a debating assembly," he added.

"It must have the capacity for settling disputes with the power of force, to impose peace on nations who want to go to war."—Press Association.

RENTAL TAX
APPEAL.—

A High Court decision that Gerald O'Reilly, Duncairn Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow, was liable to income tax on 10 per cent. of the gross rental of an estate which he managed under his fathers' will—the estate having already been assessed under other tax schedules—was reversed on appeal by the Supreme Court recently.

The Inspector of Taxes had contended that the management of the estate was an employment of profit, while Mr. O'Reilly's case was that he was entitled to the rental payment under the will; that certain duties were imposed on him as a condition of the legacy, and that in no way was the earnings of the ten per cent. a job.

Mr. O'Reilly was allowed his costs. Mr. Lavery, S.C., and Mr. A. McDowell (instructed by Messrs. John M. McDowell and Co.) appeared for Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. Kelly, S.C., and Mr. Geraghty (instructed by Mr. G. W. Shannon) for the Inspector of Taxes.

DONEGAL GOT
FLOUR.—

Allocation of additional flour to South and West Donegal, was made some time ago by the Department of Supplies, an 'Irish Press' reporter was informed recently.

The inquiry following statements by District Justice Walsh that people were starving in West Donegal, and had no potatoes, oatmeal or flour on Arranmore Island, as reported in recently issue.

IN THE IRISH
SENATE.—

Speaking on the Central Fund Bill in the Seanad, Senator P. Keoh said:

A statement was recently made—in the Engineers' Hall or elsewhere—by the Leader of the present Opposition in the Dail, in which he remarked rather caustically that the principal objection to the founding of a National Government was the existence of the Head of the present Government. I suggest that that outweighs the argument for a National Government. The leader of those responsible for introducing the subject here is so dead against it that it can scarcely be followed any further.

Senator Sir John Keane adumbrated those peculiar views of his own about the Hierarchy and dancing. The Hierarchy are well able to take care of themselves—surprisingly so—and Sir John might have left that hedgehog alone. If they condemned dancing and did not condemn multiplication of betting shops, as Sir John would have liked them to have done, they have done so on very many occasions. The Hierarchy only deals with abuses, and not the use in moderation of such things as dancing and betting. Everyone knows from the papers how these commercial dance halls are rotting the spiritual and material life of the nation, and must be at one with their lordships.

Perhaps Sir John's new-found enthusiasm for dancing is that of a neo-

phyte, or perhaps he was, like Butler's Hudibras, apt to "compound for sins he's most inclined to, by damning those he's got no mind to." So far as betting shops are concerned, one can sympathise with the honest sons of toil whose only thrills are waiting to see what will win the 2.30.

NO MORE COAL FOR THE HOME.—

Imports of coal in Ireland have fallen to such an extent that during April and May no coal was available for domestic purposes. During the past few weeks the amount of coal coming into the country has been considerably declining, and now imports are barely sufficient to meet minimum requirements of industry.

Nobody can say now when coal for household use may again be obtainable. The turf ration will be one ton a month for the next two months.

The domestic ration of coal up to now in the non-turf area was ten slanes a month. There has been no domestic coal ration in the turf area for some time.

Threats made by industrial concerns to the Department of Supplies to close down because sufficient coal for their needs is not available have caused the Government to consider specially such possible developments. A plan for punitive action against such concerns is under consideration should the closing-down threats be carried into effect.

HOMAGE TO THE POPE.—

All Ireland was represented in the great gathering before the High Altar in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, last month, for the solemn celebration of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.

All over Ireland the national radio transmitters made the air vibrant with the supplicant prayers of the Pontifical Mass, celebrated by the Archbishop of Dublin, with the exultant thanks to God of the *Te Deum* intoned by the Cardinal Primate, with the fervid loyalty of the majestic *Long Live the Pope* that rang out under the massive arches of the Dublin Metropolitan Church and was carried over town and country into the homes and hearts of Ireland.

Opposite the Cardinal of Armagh in the great sanctuary was enthroned the Apostolic Nuncio accredited to the Irish Government. Around them were Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-Capitular ruling vacant of religious orders; the superiors of religious houses, the

Chapter of Dublin and Glendalough and a host of other clergy, secular and regular.

FIRE SWEEPS OVER MOUNTAIN PLANTATION.—

Hundreds of acres of trees were destroyed last month in a fire which swept the State forestry plantations on the slopes of the Knockmealdown mountains, near Cloughkeen, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford.

Military, gaidai and members of the L.D.F. and L.S.E., numbering over 1,000, fought the flames, but changing winds impeded their efforts.

Several houses were threatened and the occupants were ordered to be ready for evacuation.

Owing to the recent drought the fire, which broke out in several parts of the mountainside spread rapidly.

The outbreak was partly under control before midnight.

BIG THRILL AT THE CURRAGH.—

1. Foam Crest (G. Cooney) 100-8
2. Radiologist (M. Wing) 100-8
3. Mill Boy (M. Hartnett) 20-1

This, the official result of the Irish Lincoln, run at the Curragh recently, was not known until three-quarters of an hour after the horses had passed the post.

The order in which they had finished was, of course, immediately announced, but then it became known that an objection to Foam Crest had been lodged by the rider of Radiologist.

The situation was one of anxiety for backers of the winner and of hope for those who had backed the second horse, and, in the case of disqualification, for those who had put their money on the fourth horse, Limekiln.

Backers waited anxiously in Dublin betting offices, as thousands of pounds would have been involved in any alteration of the placings.

ENDING UNEMPLOYMENT.—

The ending of widespread unemployment would automatically solve most of our other economic problems. In his book, "Ordeal in England," Sir Philip Gibbs shows what beneficial effects followed the creation of new employment in Germany some years before the present war. "Each man who had gone back to work," he says, "created work and wages for three other men by increased demand for food, boots, clothes and all necessities of life." The same thing, it is reasonable to suppose, would happen here. If our employables who are without work were put into occupations they would in many ways lighten the cost of living on everyone. Their regular employment would enlarge the home market for the farmers, provide additional customers for the shops, and create new openings for the many young people coming on the labour market every year.

GALWAY MEN JAILED IN BELFAST.—

Prosecuted for being found on Belfast Harbour property recently without authority, two Galway men, Michael Joseph Keefe (21), Ballyglunin, and James Conely, Windfield, Menlough, Co. Galway, were sentenced at Belfast to two months imprisonment, with hard labour.

Their solicitor asked a review of the decision to imprison, and the magistrate reduced the sentence to one month in each case.



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General News From Home and Abroad.

CHAIN PRAYER SUPERSTITION.—

A thoughtful reader has sent to us a chain letter-recently received and we have much pleasure in breaking

the chain by consigning it to the editor's useful and silent companion which rejoices in the initials. W.P.B. This particular specimen purports to be a novena to the Little Flower, and was started (so it says) in 1933; and

has been three times round the world. Like so many of these silly superstitions the letter promises the recipient that if the conditions are fulfilled his special intention will "come true" on the fourth day. It is passing strange that such things as these ever get beyond the original perpetrator, for any convent school child should know that in carrying out the instructions by which they are kept going a Catholic becomes guilty of breaking the First Commandment and the recitation of prayers at the bidding of such screeds comes perilously near breaking (if it does not quite break) the Second. We trust that all such letters will in future receive similar treatment to that which we have meted out to the one mentioned above.

* * *

A HEALTHY TONIC.—

There are temperaments which are naturally sanguine and even mercurial, and they stand their possessors in good stead in many an emergency. Others are easily disturbed, and inordinately depressed by untoward incidents. These are forward folk, who are fretful and cross more often than they are amiable, and moody folk whose persistent dependency acts on their friends like a wet blanket. One of the most successful recipes for curing the blues, no matter what their source, is to engage actively in some work outside one's self. The tonic of necessary labour is not always within reach of the rich, and so occasionally they drift into apathy, and from apathy into nervous prostration—troubles which they could escape if compelled to exertion. Of a wretched hypochondriac a wise physician once said, "She would soon recover if she were obliged to do her family washing."

* * *

THE MODESTY OF THE WISE.—

They tell a story about some wise men, the Seven Wise Men of Greece, Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobolus and Periander. One day some fishermen were asked to sell the contents of their nets to strangers who didn't trouble even to see what was inside them, but bought them just as they were. And when the nets were brought in, they were found to contain a golden tripod. There is a dispute arose. The fishermen said it was theirs, the buyers of the nets said it was theirs, and, as they could not come to an agreement, they took it to the Temple of Apollo to consult the priestesses there. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece; and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared that Thales was wise,

and sent it to him. Thales sent it to another one, and so on went the net and tripod, until they had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterwards as the seven Wise Men. Each one of these claimed that the other was wiser than he, and, finally, it was placed in the Temple, where it long remained to teach the lesson that the wisest men are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

* * *

THIS HAPPENED IN SPAIN.—

During one of the many troublous times in Spain, a Carlist priest was obliged to take refuge with a prosperous farmer in Catalonia. The police were on his track, and, without warning they intruded themselves into the sitting-room where the family were gathered round the hearth, the priest with them, disguised as a man servant. The police worried the farmer with questions of every kind, which he answered, finally assuring them in this way: "Gentlemen, as you may see for yourselves, there is no stranger here. Whether or not, some priest has hid himself in my place without my knowledge is another question. Accordingly, do your duty, search the house from cellar to garret, even the barns and the stables." Then, addressing the priest "You Jacques, take a lantern and conduct these gentlemen all over the premises; let them see what they will and go wherever they wish." The hunt began, every nook and corner was visited, Jacques lighting the way, and, in the end they gave up the search, coming back to the house to take leave of the farmer, who had meantime set refreshments for them. When they were departing, the farmer said, "Gentlemen, you will not forget our servant, my faithful Jacques, after all his trouble." "Assuredly not," said the captain, handing a generous tip to the priest. "He has shown himself most obliging—not less so than yourself, sir." And away they went.

* * *

NULLITY DECISIONS ONLY 30.—

Only 30 favourable decisions were handed down by the Sacred Roman Rota in treating 82 cases in the past year in which a declaration of nullity of the marriage bond was asked. The Holy Father, in an address at the inauguration of the new juridical year of the Rota, condemned the practice of sterilisation, racial marriage laws, and the "mania for divorce." He revealed that in some cases depending upon physical incapacity in marriage the Rota has "cited as proof certain very recent theories of psychiatry and psychology." This was praiseworthy, he averred, "since ecclesiastical jurisprudence cannot and ought not to neglect the general progress of the sciences."

* * *

BENEFIT TO FAMILY AND STATE.—

"In the training and education of children, which must extend over a period of many years it (indissolubility of marriage) plays a great part, since the grave and long-enduring burdens of this office are best borne by the united efforts of the parents. Nor do lesser benefits accrue to human society as a whole, for experience has

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taught that unassailable stability in matrimony is a fruitful source of virtuous life and of habits of integrity. When this order of things obtains, the happiness and well-being of the nation is safely guarded. What the families and individuals are, so also is the State, for a body is determined by its parts. Wherefore both for the private good of husband, wife and children, as likewise for the public good of human society, they indeed deserve well who strenuously defend the inviolable stability of matrimony."—(Encyclical on Christian Marriage by Pope Pius XI.)

* * *

A FREE FIGHT—

In a boxing match at Milwaukee, U.S.A. last August between Tony Zale and Billy Prior, 135,000 people attended and not one paid to see the fight. This astonishing statement is, appropriately enough included in the "Believe it or Not" columns of the Melbourne "Globe," the explanation given being that it was "a free show, open to all, staged by the Milwaukee brewery in honour of the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles." One remembers many years ago seeing a huge sign in the vicinity of the city named advertising "The beer that made Milwaukee famous." Can it be that all this time there has been trouble brewing and that it has ended in a free fight?

* * *

IRELAND NEVER AN AGGRESSOR.—

"The conflagration of war has not reached the shore of Ireland. The hallowed land of saints and scholars is a bright spot in the present dark disordered world. She wishes to preserve her peace."

These words were spoken by Archbishop Spellman of New York at the conclusion of the Mass he celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Irish people recently.

"Ireland has never been an aggressor nation," said Dr. Spellman. "She has indeed extended her boundaries, but they have been the peaceful boundaries of Christian civilisation. She has sent her sons abroad with the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God."

"Irish missionaries from the time of St. Patrick to our own day have been aflame with zeal for spiritual conquests. They have crossed lands and seas to extend further and further the confines of the empire of Christ, to

plant deeper and deeper the Cross of Christ. They have lit dark places with the torch of learning and they have brought to others the best of gifts, the Book of the Gospel.

"This Cathedral of St. Patrick is an object lesson in the missionary activities of the Irish race. Irish faith built and Irish piety has illumined and warmed it.

* * *

BISHOP STOPS BEACH PARADE.—

A beach girl contest, which was to have been held at Wagga, New Zealand, in aid of the Red Cross, has been abandoned, following a spirited protest by the Bishop of Wagga (Most Rev. F. A. Henschke, D.D.), who warned Catholic girls and their parents and brothers against taking any part in such a parade.

The Bishop's protest took the form of a letter, which was read in all parishes in the diocese of Wagga. Dr. Henschke expressed his deep regret that Wagga had linked itself with a proposed beach parade, which originated in Sydney. He advised girls not to nominate and all Catholic people to refuse to patronise any such event connected with a parade of womanhood.

"Womanhood is too sacred, our girls too refined and decent to be invited to join such competitions to be photographed and gloat over by lascivious eyes," he declared.

* * *

A NOTABLE CENTENARY.—

One hundred years ago—on November 11, 1841—Mother Mary Catherine McAuley, foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, lay dying. Just before she died she said some of the Sisters who had come to her bedside from a distance: "The poor Sisters look so tired. Be sure you have a comfortable cup of tea for them when I am gone." Soon afterwards she was dead. Thus the last thoughts of this wonderful woman were for others, after the model of her whole life which had constantly been directed in the service of humanity. Her special devotion was to those who were sick or destitute, and in the Institute that she founded—it has grown miraculously in little over a century and is now world-wide—she created one of the most remarkable organisations for charitable works that the world has seen.

* * *

NEST IN TREE.—

A duck at Blessington, County Wicklow, has built her nest in a sycamore tree twenty feet above the ground. The tree stands 300 yards from the new Poulaphouca Lake. In the nest lie 11 grey-blue eggs.

* * *

SENSATIONAL NEWS.—

The following is an United Press message from Madrid:

Reports reaching here asserted that an extremely important Press conference for Europe's most distinguished newspapermen was being arranged at Berlin where perhaps Hitler himself would give "most sensational news".

The editor of the evening newspaper "Informaciones", Sr. Victor de la Serna, left by plane for Berlin, and it was believed he would attend the purported conference before leaving for a tour of the East Front.

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Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUTH.

(continued)

Five or six triumphs over temptation to indolence or despair lay the foundation of certain success, and what is of still more importance, fix in you the habit of perseverance.

If I have bestowed a large portion of my space on this topic, it has been because I know from experience, as well as from observation, that it is of more importance than all the other branches of book learning put together. It gives you, when you possess it thoroughly, a real and practical superiority over the far greater part of men. How often did I experience this, even long before I became what is called an author! The *adjutant*, under whom it was my duty to act when I was a sergeant-major, was, as almost all military officers are, or at least were, a very illiterate man, perceiving that every sentence of mine was in some form and manner of sentences in *print*, became shy of letting me see pieces of his writing. The writing of orders, and other things, therefore fell to me; and thus, though no nominal addition was made to my pay, and no nominal addition to my authority, I acquired the latter as effectually as if a law had been passed to confer it upon me. In short, I owe to the possession of this branch of knowledge everything that has enabled me to do so many things that very few other men have done, and that now gives me a degree of influence, such as is possessed by few others, in the most weighty concerns of the country. The possession of this branch of knowledge raises you in your own esteem, gives just confidence in yourself, and prevents you from being the willing slave of the rich and the titled part of the community. It enables you to discover that riches and titles do not confer merit; you think comparatively little of them; and, as far as relates to you at any rate, their insolence is innoxious.

Hoping that I have said enough to induce you to set resolutely about the study of *grammar*, I might here leave the subject of *learning*; arithmetic and grammar, both *well learned*, being as much to I would wish in a mere youth. But these need not occupy the whole of your spare time; and there are other branches of learning which ought immediately to follow. If your own calling or profession require book study, books treating of that are to be preferred to all others; for the first thing, the first object in life, is to secure the honest means of obtaining subsistence, raiment, and a state of being suitable to your rank, be that rank what it may excellenc in your own calling is therefore the first thing to be aimed at. After this may come *general knowledge*, and of this the first is a thorough knowledge of *your own country*; for how ridiculous it is to see an English youth engaged in reading about the customs of the Chinese, or of the Hindoos, while he is content to be totally ignorant of those of Kent or of Cornwall. Well employed he must be in ascertaining how Greece was divided, and how the Romans parceled out their territory, while he knows not, and apparently does not want to know, how England came to be divided into counties, hundreds, parishes and tithings!

Geography naturally follows grammar; and you should begin with that of this kingdom, which you ought to

understand well, perfectly well, before you venture to look abroad. A rather slight knowledge of the divisions and customs of other countries is, generally speaking, sufficient; but not to know these full well, as far as relates to our own country, is, in one who pretends to be a gentleman or a scholar, somewhat disgraceful. Yet how many men are there, and those called *gentlemen* too, who seem to think that counties and parishes, and churches and parsons, and tithes and glebes, and manors and courts leet, and paupers and poorhouses, all grew up in England, or dropped down upon it immediately after Noah's flood! Surely it is necessary for every man having any pretensions to scholarship to know *how these things came*; and the sooner this knowledge is acquired the better; for until it be acquired you read the history of your country in vain. Indeed, to communicate this knowledge is one main part of the business of history; but it is a part which no historian, commonly so called, has, that I know of, ever yet performed, except in part myself in the "History of the Protestant Reformation." I had read Hume's "History of England," and the continuation by Smollett; but in 1802, when I wanted to write on the subject of the *non-residence of the clergy*, I found, to my great mortification, that I knew not the foundation of the office and the claims of the parsons, and that I could not even guess at the *origin of parishes*. This gave a new turn to my inquiries; and I soon found the romancers called historians had given me no information that I could rely on, and besides had done apparently all they could to keep me in the dark.

(To be continued.)

EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

Sobre el camino pavimentado a Monte. Ruta nacional N° 3. Vendemos particularmente, lotes de 6 a 45 hectáreas. AMPLIAS FACILIDADES DE PAGO. Salaberry, Berceche y Cia. S. A., Defensa 188, Buenos Aires.

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WHERE THE WAR IS.

THE clash of warring forces in far Pacific waters has put an end, temporarily at least, to two important industries there—pearling and trepang gathering. The Coral Sea was where the pearl luggers mostly rode, and there the hardy divers daily braved the perils of the deep to garner on its bed the myriad shells wherein were found the lustrous pearl. From many of the surrounding islands and far Japan those pearl divers came and great was the toll levied on them year after year by those savage denizens of the deep, the sharks, not omitting to mention the groper, more dreaded than the tiger of the sea, and the giant clam. The latter lies on the sea-bottom with its two shells wide apart. The flesh is exposed, but once it is touched the shells start to close, and if the diver be not quick enough he is held prisoner until suffocated. Another fearful denizen of these waters is the octopus, some of which reach an enormous size, whose tentacles, with hundreds of suction cups on the inner side, give it tremendous power to hold on to anything it grips. Then there is the stone-fish, hardly a foot in length and very broad and almost flat, which lies buried in the sand with only the spines of its back visible. If a person's foot is pierced by one of these, almost certain death results, so virulent is the poison injected.

BECHÉ-DE-MER

Trepang—or beché-de-mer—to give it its scientific name—is greatly favoured by the Chinese, who use it for stock in soups and curries, particularly at their New Year festivities. It is classed in the animal kingdom with the star-fish, sea-urchins, etc., and looks like a large earth-worm, with its colouring ranging from a sandy hue to pink, red, and black. There are many different species found in Eastern waters, and they measure from a few inches up to 2½ feet in length. On the under side the trepang is flat, while the top side is a half circle shape. In the latter shape it rests on the bottom of bays, but lies at full length in mud or sand. On cold days the slug is never seen on the surface of the sea-bed, and one who has gathered them (George Herbert Sunter in *Adventures of a Trepang Fisher*) says he has known them at such times to be buried for a week at a time; then suddenly, on a bright day, the bottom will be smothered with them. It is perfectly harmless, appears to be blind, and can move only very slowly with a wriggling motion. It evidently feeds on sand.

for when it is picked up, it ejects a slimy, colourless jelly mixed therewith.

BOILED AND SMOKED.

Trepang, Mr. Sunter says, is collected by natives who dive from canoes in water up to four fathoms deep (a fathom is 6 feet). At Thursday Island it is found at depths up to 10 fathoms, but on the North Australian coast very few natives can go deeper than four or five fathoms, because they bleed from the nose. When sufficient trepang has been brought up the slugs are thrown into boiling water for a few minutes to kill them. They are then boiled steadily for 50 minutes in salt water, after which the pots are taken off the fire and the liquid allowed to cool. They are then placed on wire netting over a smoky fire. Each piece has to be turned over every 12 hours, and is thus smoked the full round of the clock. After that the trepang is dried in the sun for four days being covered over with bags after sunset. Meantime a dark crimson colouring agent, has been made by boiling mangrove bark in salt water, and into this the trepang is put to simmer for 15 minutes. After this it is again thoroughly dried, when the process is complete.

THREE ABOARD.

Like pearl-diving, there are also several dangers attendant on the gathering of trepang. Wherefore each canoe has a crew of three, one always remaining aboard on the lookout for sharks, crocodiles, and jelly fish. Amongst the latter is one that looks like a piece of white thread. It is almost impossible to see it, but it is a terrible, though fortunately not a fatal danger. If any part of a diver touches one, the flesh quickly develops great weals and the sufferer has to be taken ashore. Intense agony is experienced, and the patient rolls over and over on the sand with the almost unbearable pain. The crocodile of North Australia is always on the qui-vive for prey, and when very hungry will tackle anything, so a sharp look-out has to be kept for the reptile. When a big patch of shell was located on Bathurst Island, Darwin became the headquarters of the pearling fleet. It has a fine harbour, although it does not give safe anchorage in all weathers. A peculiarity there is the rise and fall of the tide, being no less than 24 feet, while at dead low water there is a depth of 19 feet at the wharf.

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ADRIAN BRUNORI
(REARER DERDE EL AÑO 1922)

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The Standard

(SOUTH OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS - FOUNDED ON MAY 1, 1891)

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Book Reviews.

(By Marvin Sutton)

"THE CHINA THAT WAS"

Translation by Louis J. Gallagher, S.J.
The Travellers before Gulliver.

The advent of the first clock in a pagan civilisation numbering 58,000-100 million living souls, whose written history dated back 4,000 years, is but one of the curious revelations made in a literary work of outstanding merit, which has the blessing of Dr. Francis J. Spelling, D.D. Archbishop of New York, and of Father P. Sweeney, S.J., Provincial of Maryland. The impact of the West upon the East when Portuguese sailors had first established their trading stations at Hankow and Peking, after Marco Polo had come and gone; before Dr. Jonathan Swift began to seek material for the travels of his immortal Gulliver! Chinese philosophers who knew all the nine volumes of the great Confucius by heart, declared that the clock presented them by the first Jesuit missionaries in the celestial kingdom, "gave them a new idea of time."

The Chinese had suffered the invasions of the Tartars, The Saracens, the Jews and the religion of the Hindus had left mark on their social customs and usages; they had heard of the labours of St. Thomas and St. Bartolomeu in Hindustan in the first century of the Christian era. But they were still without a means by which the hours and moments could be measured. They believed in the King of Heaven, but they still slaughtered girl babies; they bound the feet of women in a manner they could not walk. Yet they were—like the Chinese people today—unbelievably patient; and they maintained ten thousand eunuchs in the service of the reigning monarch. They discouraged foreign visitors, yet they were learned. The art of the Chinese was most advanced, their social customs the most rigid, they venerated their ancestors. In spite of the absence of clocks and watches, they planned the whole year ahead according to a most exacting calendar. Enslaved by superstition, they consulted demons, they could be cruel; yet many of their social laws were model, far advanced from some of the laws and customs existing today among modern nations.

Readers of the *Southern Cross*, scattered as they are throughout the length and breadth of Argentina, may not in the ordinary way wish to visit China, especially at the present time when wanton aggression has laid waste to vast tracts of peaceful country, but here in this translation by Louis J. Gallagher, S.J. are all the delights of a good book of travel, containing a thousand curious incidents, and in which one may sit down a banquet lasting ten hours, one may visit strange ruins, witness extraordinary rites, take part in odd festivals, spend a while in the palace of a mandarin, live among the people, travel into the unknown interior, ride on an elephant in honour of a king. One may occupy one of four thousand cells with as many students striving for a "doctorship" knowing full well that the Tihio has power to promote only three hundred. If one is successful, one is entitled to wear an ankle-long gown, a cap and leggings. On entering the cell, however, the clothing worn, the writing "brushes" and one's hair is carefully examined, and no book or written matter is allowed.

This is "The China that Was," and which was discovered by Jesuit mis-

sioners, Fathers Nicholas Trigault, S. J., and Matthew Ricci, S.J., among others. The literary work they produced in the midst of peril and dangers in an unknown land has fortunately been wrested from oblivion. "The Chinese love their teachers, and revere their doctors of learning" records the missionary, and the mission itself was in course of time, after long endeavor enhanced by none other than the High Mandarin, Vice-President of the War Council at Peking himself, who sought a Catholic Father to act as preceptor for his only son.

China, we learn, was then—three hundred years ago—divided into two kingdoms, north and south, joined in one empire, with thirteen provinces split up into 154 departments; thus it was the first real example of a federation. At a census of taxpayers made in 1611, the population was numbered at 58,550,801 living men, women and children. The study of astrology, however, was forbidden, lest the citizens of the Empire be dissatisfied; highest homage was paid to Confucius, who had taught humility. China as discovered by the Jesuits in the sixteenth century is a book read with great interest today, and it is entertaining. An intimate study of the mysterious Orient it is objective in its treatment, Catholic in outlook, sympathetic in vein, nor does the narrator afford one glimpse of the hardships the early fathers inevitably faced. There is not one trace of propaganda in its pages. From it we learn how vast is the work the church has undertaken in the Far East, how great is still the need. It is the kind of a book one would readily recommend advanced students, those with leisure, and readers who already express themselves weary of the modern trend. Published by the Bruce Publishing Company of Milwaukee, U.S.A. it fulfills a long-felt need.

End

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Do You Know This ?

- 326) Why Does A Prism Break Up Light Into Colours?
327) Why Do We See Colours?
328) What Are Ultra-Violet Rays?


See Answers on page 32.



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

BY ITS FLAVOUR
BY ITS BOUQUET
BY ITS REPUTATION

JOHNNIE WALKER



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The Family Tree of Coal

(By R. EMERSON CURTIS)

COAL is the greatest source of concentrated industrial wealth known to man.

No one knows the exact date of the discovery of coal, but for many centuries its only use was as domestic fuel. With the birth of the industrial era, coal became important, but it was not until comparatively recent years that research chemists discovered the possibilities of Coal's by-products. Science to-day groans over the colossal waste of earlier days, when all the residues after coal had been heated were a nuisance to be disposed of with difficulty.

The marriage of Old King Coal to Modern Science gave all world children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren which possess a thousand times more value to mankind than raw coal, and scientists are every day discovering new uses for Coal's by-products.

First of the daughters of Coal is illuminating gas, whose most familiar use to-day is in the family cook-stove.

nes, dishes for our tables and silk stockings to motor car fuel and explosives.

Phenol (carbolic acid) comes from coal tar. Turn nitric acid loose upon phenol, and picric acid results. Picric acid is versatile. It can be dye, drug, explosive or poison gas, according to the way it is handled.

Phenol treated with formalin becomes a resinous material which can be moulded, milled and stamped in a machine. This synthetic resin, known as a plastic, makes hundreds of articles in daily use everywhere—telephone receivers, fountain pen barrels, electric light switches, tops of cold-dream jars, clock faces, radio cabinets, door knobs, buttons—while new uses include gear wheels, bearings, coffins and even aeroplanes. The waste product of coal has given the world a wholly new material for fabrication, light in weight, tough, cheap and beautiful.

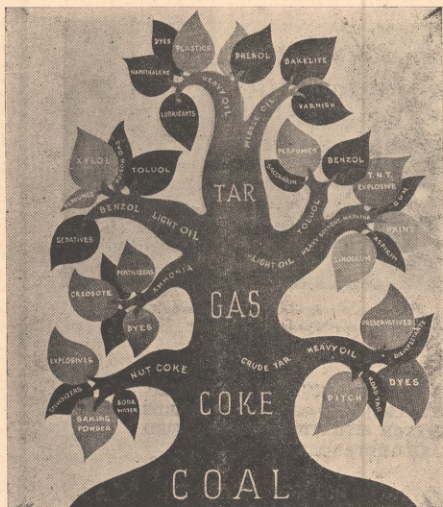
Benzene is being stripped from coal

and immunity from wrinkles than stockings made of pure silk.

When it is realized that all these and hundreds of other articles can be made from waste products of coal, and that future possibilities are boundless, there will be understanding and agreement with the scientists

who hold that all the immeasurable wealth locked up in coal should be developed for the sake of the world.

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



Second daughter is an aqueous liquor, strong in ammonia, which is compressed to give anhydrous ammonia, the substance which refrigerates the food which gas has cooked for us. This aqueous liquor, when treated with sulphuric acid, becomes the valuable fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia, which makes two leaves grow where only one leaf grew before.

Third daughter and still the richest in actual value, is Coke. Burning with a fierce heat and smokeless, coke is used extensively for domestic and industrial purposes.

Most romantic daughter of Old King Coal—the Cinderella of the story, black, sticky, smelly and extremely unpleasant to handle—is Coal Tar, whose chief use in its simpler forms is as a binder in the surfacing of roads.

A single ton of coal recently treated gave 14,900 cubic feet of coal gas; 10 cwt. of coke; 40 gallons of ammonia liquor (28 gallons of ammonium sulphate), and 20 gallons of coal tar.

From coal tar Science presents us with a list of products which vary from brilliant dyes, perfumes, medic-

gas. From a combination of coal and chalk carbide is manufactured. From carbide can be made plastics, artificial silk, ether, alcohol, acetic acid, synthetic fibres, rubber, and other important substances.

In 1938 the famous chemical firm of Dupont in the United States announced to the world, after years of experimentation, the discovery of a new group of substances from which textile fibre could be spun, surpassing in strength and elasticity any previously known textile fibre, whether cotton, wool, linen, silk or rayon.

This group of substances is called Nylon. In America bristles made of Nylon have almost completely superseded the hog bristles formerly used in brushes. Surgical sutures made from Nylon fibre are non-porous and therefore present less danger of infection.

Thousands of Japanese silkworms will be out of a job and more coal miners in America will be at work now that stockings are being made of Nylon. These stockings have greater elasticity, strength, wearing qualities

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| <p>65 SHORTHORN pedigree bulls, sons of "Collynie Mandate," "Collynie Surname," "Killineer Pasha," and other sires.</p> <p>100 SHORTHORN non-pedigree bulls, 2 years, including grandsons of "Mill-hills Charming King," "Collynie Surname" and other imported sires.</p> | <p>60 HEREFORD pedigree bulls, sons of "Astwood Convoyer," Tarrington Grandee" and other sires.</p> <p>10 HEREFORD pedigree calves (males), year old, suitable for immunization.</p> <p>250 HEREFORD non-pedigree bulls, two years old.</p> |
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Lot of pedigree Shorthorn bulls, by "Collynie Mandate", "Collynie Surname", "Collynie Lifeguard", and "Killineer Pasha"



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WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BULLS TO BE SOLD AT PALERMO, THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1940-1941 FROM THE "SITTYTON" AND "SAN JUAN" HERDS WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN THE "CABAÑA" SITTYTON SITUATED ON THE PAVED ROAD BUENOS AIRES - R OSARIO, KILOMETRE 133.


AT PALERMO SHOW THIS YEAR THE "SIT TYTON" HERD WON THE SERE CUP FOR THE BEST GROUP OF EIGHT BULLS (FOR THE EIGHTH TIME), THE BULLRICH CUP FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PRIZES WON IN THE SHORTHORN CLASSES, AND THE NUEVE DE JULIO CUP FOR THE SECOND BEST GROUP OF THREE BULLS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: — The seller undertakes to place the animals free of charge at Duggan railway station; those going to the Province of Entre Rios will be put on board wagon at Zárate station on the same terms.

HOW TO GET THERE: — In automobile, by paved road B. A. - Rosario (kilometre 133) — The day of the sale there will leave from Avenida Alem 1950, at 7 o'clock, a micro-omnibus taking those interested to the place where the sale is to be held. Tickets should be applied for in time.

All Animals are Guaranteed Free of Tuberculosis

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 29,
IN THE CABAÑA SITTYTON, DUGGAN STATION, F. C. C. A.

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About People

On last Friday evening Mrs. Nina Fotherzill de Stacpoole entertained a large number of friends at a cocktail party at her parents' residence in this city.

Mr. Charles A. Godwin, General manager of estancia "Las Cabezas", Entre Rios, is in town and is registered at the Plaza Hotel.

Mr. John C. Campion has been the recipient of general congratulations on his purchase of the Champion Shorthorn at the Palermo Show.

Mr. and Mrs. James Flynn are recent arrivals in town and are staying at the City Hotel.

On last Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Victor Golosin were at home to a number of friends on the occasion of the formal engagement of their daughter, Olga, to Mr. Dermot Hubert Feeney, second son of the late Mr. John and Mrs. Luisa Moughty de Feeney. A very pleasant evening was spent and the hosts were untiring in their attentions to their guests.

Mr. H. J. O'Malley is a recent arrival in Buenos Aires from the United States and is registered at the Plaza Hotel.

We are sorry to hear Mrs. Elizabeth G. de Carey is a patient in the British Hospital.

On Sunday the 22nd R. Father Columba Dillon will celebrate Holy Mass in the San Antonio Church in Villa Devoto, at 8.30 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The bazaar for St. Patrick's Hall will take place at the Salón Suizo on November 7th and 8th.

There was great animation in the Irish Society in Arrecifes last Sunday afternoon, during the singing practice for the October Irish Concert. The bazpipes were especially the object of much curiosity, as some of the

young folk had never before seen such a strange musical instrument. They are to be played by an Arrecifes Scot-smán: Mr. Robert Barclay.

Mr. Robert Barclay of Arrecifes is visiting St. Paul's College this week, as dancing-master of the Irish jigs and reels and Highland flings.

Amongst the prize-winners at the show is Mr. James Keating of Rawson. He exhibited a fine example of the Argentine Merino race of sheep.

Father Christopher Gaynor, P.S.M., reached his destination (Mbulu, Tanganyika Colony) in the early part of this month.

Mr. Lino Kenny, of Mercedes, has been on a visit to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gahan are in town and staying at the Caledonia Service Flats.

Monsignor de Andrea, accompanied by Father Leo Harkins, left by Panama plane on Monday last for the United States. At 6 a.m. he said Mass at San Miguel with a large congregation in attendance, of which a large number went out to Moron to wish him "Bon Voyage."

AN IRISH TEA AND CONCERT IN ARRECIFES.

The Irish community of Arrecifes, F.C.C.A., are busy preparing a good programme of Irish songs, music and stepdancing for a Grand Irish Concert to take place on the third Sunday of October. Please keep that date free for Arrecifes where the Irish spirit is not dead, nor sleeping, but active and progressive.

A picturesque Irish Tea will be served before the Concert, and will make the music and song all the sweeter and more attractive.

A special stage will be erected in the Hall and everyone present will be called upon to join in singing the Argentine National Anthem and Soldiers Song; so please tune up your voice and practise these songs.

Colmcille.

Bear in Mind...

SEPTEMBER 5.—San Antonio de Areco Dance.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Hurling Club Supper (For members only)

SEPTEMBER 12.—St. Paul's Club Dance.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Variety Concert at the Hurling Club.

OCTOBER 3.—Hurling Club's Dance.

OCTOBER 11.—Open-air Feast at St. Ethnea's College, Bella Vista.

NOVEMBER 7 and 8.—Bazaar for St. Patrick's Hall.

DECEMBER 5.—Hurling Club's Bazaar.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

"We are independent of politics, conservative in religion, respectful of the opinions of others and charitable to all."

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

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

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Other Countries, £1.5.0.

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U. T. 62 (Mitre) 1371.

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST 21, 1942.

56th Annual Show	Page 3	Around the Home	28
Prize and Fall of our Economic Independence	2	Catholic News	30
Irish News	10	South America and Africa	31
General News	12	Buying A Hat	35
Where The War Is	15	The Last Time I Saw Paris	38
No Story	25	Rabaul	39
		Grand Champion's Prices	40

Sympathy with Brazil

FIVE Brazilian merchant vessels plying on the coast, have been sunk in Brazilian waters, with a loss of over five hundred lives. Brazil is not at war with the Axis, has done nothing more than break off diplomatic relations with that group of nations. The attack on her merchant fleet is wanton, and has given rise to the fiercest indignation not only in Brazil but in the entire continent.

Of one thing we may be certain, and that is, that the attack on the Brazilian ships was fully deliberate, for they were travelling in convoy, with the Brazilian flag fully displayed. One ship might be sunk in error, perhaps, but not five.

What purpose has the axis pursued in this wholesale sinking? We confess that the only one that suggests itself to us is that of creating a terror. The Axis Pow-

ers wish to reduce the American nations to a state of utter passivity and the well tried methods of the bully are being employed for this purpose, quite irrespective of treaties and international conventions.

A great mistake! The South American countries are, and have long been, the most law-abiding in the world in their international relations. The real basis of South American neutrality in this war is the lack of a *casus belli*, and the free play of normal diplomatic relations linking these countries with all the states of Europe. There has been no local reason for going to war; no local reason (ostensible, any how) for distrusting the European world. The Axis, by the conduct which has provoked such indignation this week, will change all that. By their own stupidity and blundering, they will range South America against them.

St. Patrick's Home.

The Committee of St. Patrick's Home wishes to acknowledge with thanks a donation received from Mr. Eugene N. Seery of \$100.00 m/n. in memory of his aunt the late Mrs. Margaret Seery de Maguire.

BAZAAR.

The result of the Bazaar held on the 25th and 26th of July in aid of St. Patrick's Home is the following:

Receipts	\$ 24,433.45
Net profit	21,152.20
Expenses	3,281.25

The committee wishes to express their most sincere thanks to all who sent in donations to the different stalls, to all who helped in the different stalls, and to those who attended the Bazaar, cooperating with their presence at Casa Suiza to make this Bazaar the big success that it was.

To all, once again many many thanks.

HURLING CLUB

FUTURE EVENTS.

The Directing Committee and respective Sub-Committees are working hard in making all arrangements to assure the success of the Comradeship Supper to be held on Saturday September 5th, the Variety Concert to take part on September 20th and the all-night dance arranged for October 3rd.

Full particulars regarding the first of these events will be published next week.

TENNIS.

Inscriptions continue opened for the Mixed Doubles American Tournament, to be played at the Club on the 29th and 30th inst. As secret handicaps will be awarded for this Tournament, all participants have the same chance of winning and consequently all tennis enthusiasts are invited to participate.

RUGBY.

Hurling Club v. Olivos Reserves.

The Hurling Club's team played a very interesting match against the Reserve team of the Olivos Rugby Club on Sunday afternoon, and notwithstanding the power of their opponents—Olivos team are last years champions of the Reserve division—they put up a very plucky fight and proved once more that they are improving wonderfully and are sure to put up a very good show in next year's official competition when they intend joining up in third division of the Rugby Union. In their last presentation they played at a level with their more experienced opponents during most of the match and were winning by three points to nil during the first period, the scorer being Fitzpatrick. Shortly after the second period starting Olivos got ahead when Terranova scored a penalty kick, and a few minutes later the same player increased his team's lead with a try which was not converted. A few minutes later Elliot reduced the lead by marking a try for the Hurling Club, which was not converted. From then on the game was evenly contested, no further score being registered, the match ending with the following score:

Olivos 8 points
Hurling C. 6 points

Mr. J. D. Mosé, who acted as referee, assisted by Messrs. L. D. Mosé and J. Rush, as linesmen, lined up the following teams:

OLIVOS R. C.: D. Codwell, Vautier, C. Boorman, Mithieux, H. Codwell, Terranova, Ormer, Fiorito, W. Boorman, Arando, Azuceta, Funk, Astajo, E. Wilson, and Nobile.

HURLING C.: Sills, Harten, Elliot, Laffan, Ronayne, Shanly, Schanoun, McCormick, Shanly, Aguirre, Carmody, Keegan, Doyle, Kelly, Fitzpatrick.

NEXT FRIENDLY.

The Hurling Club's team will play another friendly on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock against Curupargi. This game will be played on the Hurling Club's field in Villa Devoto, and members are invited to witness same.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

On account of the rainy weather the match between the Hurling Club and Central Argentine, which was to be played on Saturday afternoon, was postponed for a later date. The new date for this match will be fixed at the next meeting of the Authorities of the Ladies Hockey Association.

For Saturday next the Hurling Club figures bye on the official fixture, and on Sunday they are travelling to Rosario where they will play a friendly encounter with the Rosario girls at Plaza Jewell on Sunday afternoon.

MENS HOCKEY.

There will be a general practice for all players tomorrow afternoon at 15 o'clock. All members interested in playing hockey are requested to turn up for the occasion, as the Club's team is about to be formed and they will soon start playing friendly encounters, in order to be in proper training to join up in official competitions of the Hockey Association next year. After the practice there will be a meeting, presided by the President of the Club, Mr. Fleming, regarding the forming of the team and all prospective players are requested to attend this meeting.

Names of Stations in Argentina

RAWSON.

Town in Chacabuco, named in honour of Guillermo Rawson (1821-1890), son of a North American doctor. Rawson was famous as an orator.

RIGBY.

Station in Santa Fé. Named in honour of Mr. Jason Rigby, Director of the Southern Railway in 1890.

ROBERTS.

Station in Lincoln; named in honour of Sir John Roberts, of the Western Railway.

ROOSEVELT.

Station in Rivadavia, Province of Buenos Aires. So named in honour of Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) President of the United States.

RUNCIMAN.

Station in Santa Fé; named after the proprietor of a neighbouring estancia, Mr. Robert Runciman.

SCOTT.

Station in Rio Negro; named after the British Admiral Percy H. Scott (1853-1924).

SHAW.

Station in Azul; named after the donor of the station lands Mr. John Shaw.

SIMSON.

Station in La Pampa; named for Mr. David Simson (1862-1918) Manager of the Western Railway.

SMITH.

Station in Carlos Casares; named after Mr. Henry J. Smith, donor of the station lands.

SPURR.

Station in Bahía Blanca; named after Frederick Spurr, an Argentine naval officer who died in 1893.

TENIENTE BROWN.

Station in Chaco, named after Lieutenant José L. Brown (1880-1906) who was murdered by Indians in the Chaco.

THEOBALD.

Station in San Nicolás; named after Mr. J. Wilson Theobald, of the Directorate of the Central Argentine Railway.

TODD.

Station in Arrecifes; named in honour of Col. José María Todd (1809-1892), a native of Salta, who fought the Brazilian war and later against Rosas.

EDISON.

Station in Santa Fé; named in honour of Thomas Edison (1847-1931) the famous American inventor.

TORNQUIST.

Station in the Province of Buenos Aires; named in honour of Mr. Ernest Tornquist (1842-1908) the famous Alsatian banker.

TRAILL.

Station in Santa Fé; named after the donor of the station land, Mr. Robert M. Traill.

TRELEW.

Station in Chubut. It is a Welsh word, meaning the town of Lewis, and was bestowed in honour of the first Welsh settler, Mr. Lewis Jones.

WARNES.

Station in Bragado; named in honour of Col. Ignacio Warnes (1780-1816), a warrior in the Independence wars.

WASHINGTON.

Station in Rio Cuarto; named in honour of the Father of his country, George Washington (1732-1799).

WHEELRIGHT.

Station in Santa Fé; named in honour of William Wheelright (1798-1893) of the Central Argentine Railway.

WILDE.

Station in Avellaneda; named in honour of a medical doctor, José Antonio Wilde, who lived in those parts.

YOUNG.

Station in Santiago del Estero; named in honour of Mr. Thomas Young, of the Central Argentine Railway.

(The end)

ST. PAUL'S UNION MEETING.

CARMEN DE ARECO, F.C.C.B.A.

The meeting of St. Paul's Union in Carmen de Areco did not take place on the Feast of Our Lady's Assumption, owing to the rainy weather, which prevented camp members from attending. The few members present at the Union Hall on that day, decided that the annual meeting for election of the coming year's committee, will take place after last Mass on the first Sunday of September.

Town members are requested to be present even though it should rain.

Michael McDermott.
Secretary.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.

In a prison camp in Germany a group of soldiers, men who came from all parts of Britain and the Dominions, were anxiously waiting the bugle call for their repast of thin soup and black bread, something to allay temporarily the pangs of hunger. In due course they got to their eating hut and to their glad surprise and delight found waiting meat stews for some, beefsteaks and onions for other, beefsteaks and vegetables for more, a portion of cheese for each, all of which carefully tinned and packed had been sent from the Argentine by sympathizers who had learned how these men never see the foodstuffs we get daily.

In addition to meat prepared in various ways, dried fruit and vegetables, jam, milk, and what to the prisoners is a real luxury, soap, are also sent. Everything is carefully packed and revised here before being put on board, and the distribution to the prison camps is effected by the International Red Cross with headquarters at Geneva. Letters from prisoners are really heartbreaking in their thankfulness to residents in the Argentine for their kindness, and it is pleasant to be able to say that practically everything so far despatched has reached the prison camps.

The foregoing is only rendered possible by the generosity of sympathizers in the Argentine, irrespective of nationality, and a special appeal is now launched to the Irish community to kindly do whatever they can to still further increase their assistance and enable us to send food for more prisoners of war.

All the monies subscribed are spent in the Argentine in the purchase of food, etc., and it is estimated that each prisoner costs \$25.— per month to feed. Funds would be gratefully received by the British Patriotic Fund at Bm. Mitre 559, where any information regarding this fund will be gladly supplied.

The Size of Argentina



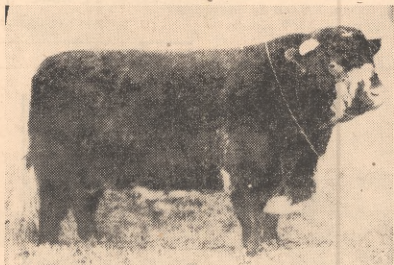
A territory as large as Argentina is at once a responsibility and a potential peril. Responsibility, because the inhabitants have a duty to humanity to develop these millions of kilometres, to make them available for settlement, and to make them productive. A poten-

tial peril, because there is never wanting an avaricious neighbour to cast eyes upon sparsely-populated fertile acres.

In the accompanying sketch the magnitude of Argentina may be gauged in relation to the nations of Europe.



Mr. John C. Campion (left) after his purchase of the Shorthorn Grand Champion, chatting in genial mood with the seller, Mr. Julio Garcia Victoria (right).



Highland Master, Reserve Grand Champion of the Herefords, purchased by the Santa Angela cabaña for \$ 60,000.

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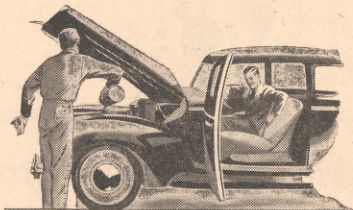
Con biografía del dictador, escrita en 1830 por Don Pedro de Angelis.
Notas y comentarios por el Ingeniero D. Carlos Lemée.

Antes de ser dictador, ya Rosas era el estanciero más rico del país. Su cuantiosa fortuna había sido ganada, íntegramente, por él mismo. Como lo consiguió? . . . Este notable libro le hará ver su enorme capacidad como hombre de campo y le dejará enseñanzas que, a pesar de los años, puede usted utilizar en la vida diaria.
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Obituaries



"BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD."

John McGaulley, R.I.P.

The oldest Irishman in Argentina was laid to rest last week in Carmen de Areco cemetery, in the person of the late Mr. John McGaulley.

He was born on May 26th in the year 1846, in Abyshrule, Co. Longford, Ireland, son of the late John McGaulley and Elizabeth Masterson. He came to Argentina about the year 1877 and in January 1880 his marriage with Miss Mary Anne Ballesty of

He was annointed by Rev. Fr. Benedict O'Connor, C.P. and blessed by V. Rev. Fr. Michael Deane, C.P.

On the eve he was waked in St. Paul's Union, Carmen de Areco, and on the Feast of Our Lady's Assumption into Heaven, he was buried in the local cemetery, after responses at the parish church.

A large number of relatives and friends attended the wake and funeral.

His seven children, five daughters and two sons, survive to mourn his loss.

He leaves twenty seven grandchildren, thirteen great-grandchildren, two sons-in-law, James Gaynor and Michael Gardiner, one daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Freyre de McGaulley and one brother, in Grenville, Ohio, U. S. A., Edward McGaulley.

Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul!

James MacNamara, R.I.P.

I regret to have to announce the death of Mr. James MacNamara who departed this life quite suddenly on the 1st. inst. at his home in this city, surrounded by his wife and children.

Deceased was the fourth son of the late William MacNamara and Lizzie Murray. Jim, as he was familiarly called, was of an honest sincere, straightforward character, formerly well known about San Pedro and those later years in Santa Fé and this city.

He leaves to mourn his untimely death a wife, one daughter, three sons, one sister, one brother, several brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nieces, nephews and other relatives to all of whom I offer my deepest sympathy.

May his soul rest in peace.
A Friend.



Co. Westmeath was blessed by Rev. Fr. James J. Curran in the parish church of Navarro F. C. S.

From Ireland he brought with him that staunch Catholic faith of our forefathers which having withstood in Ireland the test of "dungeon, fire and sword," was well able to withstand in Argentina the test of a sheep-farmer's life of long ago, with its hot burning days and cold wintry mornings which he did not consider sufficient excuse to prevent him driving long leagues to Holy Mass and the sacraments. Old Abyshrule can be proud of its ancient son, John McGaulley, as a practical Irish catholic!

He worked at sheepfarming in Navarro, Mercedes, Cap. Sarmiento, and finally in C. de Areco, in which partidos he spent the best part of his life, cultivating always the best traditions of his Celtic stock and living so honest and healthy an existence that he was never sick during his long 96 years!

He died at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Mary A. McGaulley de Gardiner in Gahan, F.C.C.B.A., on the 13th of August, at 23.30 o'clock, of old age.

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Catholic Scientists

WHAT THE WORLD OWES THEM.

WHEN you turn on the wireless in the evening, as you sit in your favourite chair, do you thank Marconi, a Catholic scientist, for all the pleasure he has given you? And when darkness closes in and you turn on the light, think of some of the electric terms you know—ampere, volt, coulomb, galvanising. All these terms come from the names of Catholic scientists who were pioneers in the field of electricity. The volt, the unit of electromotive force is called after Alessandro Volta. The ampere, the unit of current, is called after Andre Amper. The coulomb, the unit of quantity, is called after

Charles Coulomb. The term to "galvanize" is a tribute to the name of Luigi Galvani, an eighteenth century Italian whose original work in the field of electrical science ranks him as one of the great scientists of his day.

Louis Pasteur.

For the process of pasteurizing which has saved men so much suffering, the world has to salute a man whose name ranks with the great names in science for all time. Louis Pasteur, a French Catholic. Besides developing the process that bears his name, this greatest of the microbe hunters also disproved once and for ever the theory of spontaneous generation.

Almost a century before Gutenberg, the great Italian Catholic artist, Leonardo da Vinci had drawn plans for a movable press. Known to the world as one of the great masters in painting, da Vinci was also an outstanding scientist who did work in such varied fields as anatomy, botany, astronomy, geology, architecture, hydraulics, military engineering, city planning and even aviation.

Great work has been done by the Rockfellers in helping medical research, but few people know that for centuries the Popes gave the same kind of assistance to medical men. The list of Catholic pioneers in the field of anatomy reads like an honour roll of the science: Guy de Chauliac, Thomas Lincarc, founder of the Royal College of Physicians; Vesalius, the father of modern anatomy; Eus-

tachius, Columbus, Fallopio, Fabricius, the teacher of the great Englishman William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Cesalpino, Malpighi, the father of histology, who along with Niels Stensen, a Catholic bishop, furthered Harvey's work; Morgagni, the father of pathology; Winslow, Laennec and many others.

Father of Modern Geology.

The father of modern geology was the same Bishop Stensen who won fame as an anatomist. The outstanding pioneer in the field of paleontological anthropology was Father John MacEnery of England. Modern Catholic anthropologists who have received world-wide recognition are Abbé Henri Breuil and Father Hugo Obermaier—for their work in Spain; and Père Teilhard de Chardin for his work in the Orient.

In the field of modern physics Catholics can take satisfaction in the work of Abbé Lemaitre, of Louvain University in Belgium, Abbé Lemaitre rates with Bohr, Millikan, Arthur Compton and Einstein as one of the very top men in his field. Lemaitre's theory of the "Expanding Universe" is regarded as one of the greatest achievements in the field of astro-physics.

Indicative of the official attitude of the Church towards science, was the reorganization of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences by Pope Pius XI in 1936. This academy is composed of seventy outstanding scientists from all the nations of the world.

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

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Miss Olga Golosin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vidor Golosin to Mr. Dermot Hubert Feeney, son of the late Mr. John Feeney and Mrs. Luisa M. de Feeney. 1614—21

The engagement of Miss Baby Torrey to Mr. Jorge A. Rodriguez has been announced. 1615—21

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The family of the late Mr. John McGauley wish to thank all who attended the funeral, and in a special manner Fr. Victor, C.P., who blessed the grave. 1612—21

MASSES

† THOMAS MACKEY, R.I.P.—Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas Mackey will be offered up in the Cathedral of Rosario at 10 o'clock, on Friday 28th. of August. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1611—21

† SISTER MARY ALPHONSA EIVERS, R.I.P.—A Month's Mind Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Sister Mary Alphonsa Eivers will be celebrated in Mater Misericordia chapel, 24 de Noviembre 865, on Monday, August 31st, at 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends and ex-pupils are kindly invited to attend. 1613—21

† MICHAEL NALLY, R.I.P.—An Anniversary Mass will be celebrated on Saturday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Church, Mercedes, B. A., for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Nally. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1616—21



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No Story

(By O. HENRY.)

TO AVOID having this book hurl-ed into a corner of the room by the suspicious reader, I will assert in time that this is not a newspaper story. You will encounter no shirt-sleeved, omiscient city editor, no prodigy "cub" reporter just off the farm, no scoop, no story—no anything.

But if you will concede me the setting of the first scene in the reporters' room of the *Morning Bohemian*, I will repay the favor by keeping strictly my promises set forth above.

I was doing space-work on the *Beacon*, hoping to be put on a salary. Some one had cleared with a rake or a shovel a small space for me at the end of a long table piled high with exchanges, *Congressional Records*, and old files. There I did my work. I wrote whatever the city whispered or roared or chuckled to me on my diligent wanderings about its streets. My income was not regular.

One day Tripp came in and leaned on my table. Tripp was something in the mechanical department—I think he had something to do with the pictures, for he smelled of photographers' supplies, and his hands were always stained and cut up with acids. He was a half twenty-five and looked forty. About of his face was covered with short, curly red whiskers that looked like a door-mat with the "welcome" left off. He was pale and unhealthy and miserable and fawing, and an assiduous borrower of sums ranging from twenty-five cents to a dollar. One dollar was his limit. He knew the extent of his credit as well as the Chemical National Bank knows the amount of H.O. that collateral will show on analysis. When he sat on my table he held one hand with the other to keep from shaking. Whiskey. He had a spurious air of lightness and bravado about him that deceived no one, but was useful in his borrowing because it was so pitifully and perceptibly assumed.

This day I had coaxed from the cashier five shining silver dollars as a grumbling advance on a story that the Sunday editor had reluctantly accepted. So if I was not feeling at peace with the world, at least an armistice had been declared; and I was begin-

ning with ardo to write a description of the Brooklyn Bridge by moonlight.

"Well, Tripp," said I, looking up at him rather impatiently, "how goes it?" He was looking to-day more miserable more cringing and haggard and down-trodden than I had ever seen him. He was at that stage of misery where he drew your pity so fully that you longed to kick him.

"Have you got a dollar?" asked Tripp, with his most fawning look and his dog-like eyes that blinked in the narrow space between his high-growing matted beard and his low-growing matted hair.

"I have," said I; and again I said, "I have," more loudly and inhospitably, "and four besides. And I had hard work corkscrewing them out of old Atkinson, can tell you. And I drew them," I continued, "to meet a want—a hiatus—a demand—a need—an exigency—a requirement of exactly five dollars."

I was driven to emphasis by the premonition that I was to lose one of the dollars on the spot.

"I don't want to borrow any," said Tripp, and I breathed again. "I thought you'd like to get put onto a good story," he went on. "I've got a rattling fine one for you. You ought to make it run a column at least. It'll make a dandy if you work it up right. It'll probably cost you a dollar or two to get the stuff. I don't want anything cut of it myself."

I became placated. The proposition showed that Tripp appreciated past favors, although he did not return them. If he had been wise enough to strike me for a quarter then he would have got it.

"What is the story?" I asked, poised my pencil with a finely calculated editorial air.

"I'll tell you," said Tripp. "It's a girl. A beauty. One of the howlingest Amstden's Junes you ever saw. Rosebuds covered with dew—violets in their mossy bed—and truck like that. She's lived on Long Island twenty years and never saw New York City before. I ran against her on Thirty-fourth Street. She'd just got in on the East River ferry. I tell you, she's a beauty that would take the hydrogen out of all the peroxides in the world. She stopped me on the street and asked me where she could find George Brown. Asked me where she could find *George Brown* in New York City! What do you think of that?"

"I talked to her, and found that she was going to marry a young farmer named Dodd—Hiram Dodd—next week. But it seems that George Brown still holds the championship in her youthful fancy. George had greased his cowhide boots some years ago, and came to the city to make his fortune. But he forgot to remember to show up again at Greenburg, and Hiram got in as second-best choice. But when it comes to the scratch Ada—her name's Ada Lowery—saddles a nag and rides eight miles to the railroad station and catches the 6.45 a.m. train for the city. Looking for George, you know—you understand about women—George wasn't there, so she wanted him.

"Well, you know, I couldn't leave her loose in Wolfstown-on-the-Hudson. I suppose she thought the first person she inquired of would say: 'George Brown—why, yes—lemme see—he's a short man with light-blue eyes, ain't he? Oh, yes—you'll find George

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on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, right next to the grocery. He's bill-clerk in a saddle-and-harness store. That's about how innocent and beautiful she is. You know those little Long Island water-front villages like Greenburg—a couple of duck-farms for sport, and clams and about nine summer visitors for industries. That's the kind of a place she comes from. But, say—you ought to see her!

"What could I do? I don't know what money looks like in the morning. And she'd paid her last cent of pocket-money for her railroad ticket except a quarter, which she had squandered on gum-drops. She was eating them out of a paper-bag. I took her to a boarding-house on Thirty-second Street where I used to live, and hocked her. She's in soak for a dollar. That's old Mother McGinnis' price per day. I'll

show you the house."

"What words are these, Tripp?" said I. "I thought you said you had a story. Every ferryboat that crosses the East River brings or takes away girls from Long Island."

The premature lines on Tripp's face grew deeper. He frowned seriously from his tangle of hair. He separated his hands and emphasized his answer with one shaking forefinger.

"Can't you see?" he said. "what a rattling fine story it would make? You could do it fine. All about the romance, you know, and describe the girl, and put a lot of stuff in it about true love, and sling in a few stickfuls of funny business—joshing the Long Islanders about being green, and, well—you know how to do it. You ought to get fifteen dollars out of it, anyhow. And it'll cost you only about four dollars. You'll make a clear profit of eleven."

"How will it cost me four dollars?" I asked, suspiciously.

"One dollar to Mrs. McGinnis," Tripp answered, promptly, "and two dollars to pay the girl's fare back home."

"And the fourth dimension?" I inquired, making a rapid mental calculation.

"One dollar to me," said Tripp, "for whiskey. Are you on?"

I smiled enigmatically and spread my elbows as if to begin writing again. But this grim, abject, specious, subservient, burr-like wreck of a man would not be shaken off. His forehead suddenly became shinningly moist.

"Don't you see," he said, with a sort of desperate calmness, "that this girl has got to be sent home to-day—not to-night nor to-morrow, but to-day? I can't do anything for her. You know, I'm the janitor and corresponding secretary of the Down-and-Out Club. I thought you could make a newspaper story out of it and win out a piece of money on general results. But, anyhow, don't you see that she's got to get back home before night?"

And then I began to feel that dull, leaden, soul-depressing sensation known as the sense of duty. Why should that sense fall upon one as a weight and a burden? I knew that I was doomed that day to give up the bulk of my store of hard-wrung coin to the relief of this Ada Lowery. But I swore to myself that Tripp's whiskey dollar would not be forthcoming. He might play knight-errant at my expense, but he would indulge in no wassal afterward, commemorating my weakness and gullibility. In a kind of chilly anger I put on my coat and hat.

Tripp, submissive, cringing, vainly endeavoring to please, conducted me via the street-cars to the human pawnshop of Mother McGinnis. I paid the fares. It seemed that the colodion-scented Don Quixote and the smallest

minted coin were strangers.

Tripp pulled the bell at the door of the mouldy red-brick boarding-house. At its tinkle he paled, and crouched as a rabbit makes ready to spring away at the sound of a hunting-dog. I guessed what a life he had led, terror-haunted by the coming footsteps of landladies.

"Give me one of the dollars—quick!" he said.

The door opened six inches. Mother McGinnis stood there with white eyes—they were white, I say—and a yellow face, holding together at her throat with one hand a dingy pink flannel dressing-sack. Tripp thrust the dollar through the space without a word, and it bought us entry.

"She's in the parlor," said the McGinnis, turning the back of her sack upon us.

In the dim parlor a girl sat at the cracked marble centre-table weeping comfortably and eating gum-drops. She was a flawless beauty. Crying had only made her brilliant eyes brighter. When she crunched a gum-drop you thought only of the poetry of motion and envied the senseless confection. Eve at the age of five minutes must have been a ringer for Miss Ada Lowery at nineteen or twenty. I was introduced, and a gum-drop suffered neglect while she conveyed to me a naive interest, such as a puppy dog (a prize winner) might bestow upon a crawling beetle or a frog.

Tripp took his stand by the table, with the fingers of one hand spread upon it, as an attorney or a master of ceremonies might have stood. But he looked the master of nothing. His faded coat was buttoned high, as if it sought to be charitable to deficiencies of tie and linen. I thought of a Scotch terrier at the sight of his shifty eyes in the glade between his tangled hair and beard. For one ignoble moment I felt ashamed of having been introduced as his friend in the presence of so much beauty in distress. But evidently Tripp meant to conduct the ceremonies, whatever they might be. I thought I detected in his actions and pose an intention of foisting the situation upon me as material for a newspaper story, in a lingering hope of extracting from me his whiskey dollar.

"My friend" (I shuddered), "Mr. Chalmers," said Tripp, "will tell you, Miss Lowery, the same that I did. He's a reporter, and he can hand out the talk better than I can. That's why I brought him with me." (O Tripp, wasn't it the silver-tongued orator you wanted?) "He's wise to a lot of things, and he'll tell you now what's best to do."

I stood on one foot, as it were, as I sat in my rickety chair.

"Why—er—Miss Lowery," I began, secretly enraged at Tripp's awkward opening, "I am at your service, of course, but—er—as I haven't been apprized of the circumstances of the case, I—er—"

"Oh," said Miss Lowery, beaming for a moment, "it ain't as bad as that—there ain't any circumstances. It's the first time I've ever been in New York except once when I was five years old, and I had no idea it was such a big town. And I met Mr.—Mr. Snip on the street and asked him about a friend of mine, and he brought me here and asked me to wait."

"I advise you, Miss Lowery," said Tripp, "to tell Mr. Chalmers all. He's a friend of mine" (I was getting used to it by this time), "and he'll give you the right tip."

"Why, certainly," said Miss Ada, chewing a gum-drop toward me. "There ain't anything to tell except that—well, everything's fixed for me to marry Hiram Dodd next Thursday evening. He has got two hundred acres



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of land with a lot of shore-front, and one of the best truck-farms on the Island. But this morning I had my horse saddled up—he's a white horse named Dancer—and I rode over to the station. I told 'em at home I was going to spend the day with Susie Adams. It was a story, I guess, but I don't care. And I came to New York on the train, and I met Mr.—Mr. Flip on the street and asked him if he knew where I would find G—G—"

"Now, Miss Lowery," broke in Tripp, loudly, and with much bad taste, I thought, as she hesitated with her word, "you like this young man, Hi. Lowery, emphatically. "He's all right and good to you, ain't he?"

"Of course I like him," said Miss Lowery, emphatically. "Hi's all right. And of course he's good to me. So is everybody".

I could have sworn it myself. Throughout Miss Ada Lowery's life all men would be good to her. They would strive, contrive, struggle, and compete to hold umbrellas over her hat, check her trunk, pick up her handkerchief, and buy for her soda at the fountain.

"But," went on Miss Lowery, "last night I got to thinking about G—George and I—"

Down went the bright gold head upon her dimpled, clasped hands on the table. Such a beautiful April storm! Unrestrainedly she sobbed. I wished I could have comforted her. But I was not George. And I was glad I was not Hiram—and yet I was sorry, too.

By-and-by the shower passed. She straightened up, brave and half-way smiling. She would have made a splendid wife, for crying only made her eyes more bright and tender. She took a gum-drop and began her story.

"I guess I'm a terrible hayseed," she said, between her little gulps and sighs, "but I can't help it. G—George Brown and I were sweethearts since he was eight and I was five. When he was nineteen—that was four years ago—he left Greenburg and went to the city. He said he was going to be a policeman or a railroad president or so. mething. And then he was coming back for me. But I never heard from him any more. And I—I—liked him."

Another flow of tears seemed im-

minent, but Tripp hurled himself into the crevasse and dammed it. Confound him, I could see his game. He was trying to make a story of it for his sordid ends and profit.

"Go on, Mr. Chalmers," said he, "and tell the lady what's the proper caper. That's what I told her—you'd hand it to her straight. Spiel up."

I coughed, and tried to feel less wrathful toward Tripp. I saw my duty. Cunningly I had been inveigled, but I was securely trapped, Tripp's first dictum to me had been just and correct. The young lady must be sent back to Greenburg that day. She must be argued with, convinced, assured, instructed, ticketed, and returned without delay. I hated Hiram and despised George; but duty must be done. *Noblesse oblige* and only five silver dollars are not strictly romantic compatibles, but sometimes they can be made to jibe. It was mine to be Sir Oracle, and then pay the freight. So I assumed an air that mingled Solomon's with that of the general passenger agent of the Long Island Railroad.

"Miss Lowery," said I, as impressively as I could, "life is rather a queer proposition, after all." There was a familiar sound to these words after I had spoken them, and I hoped Miss Lowery had never heard Mr. Cohan's song. "Those whom we first love we seldom wed. Our earlier romances, tinged with the magic radiance of youth, often fail to materialize." The last three words sounded somewhat trite when they struck the air. "But those fondly cherished dreams," I went on, "may cast a pleasant afterglow on our future lives, however impracticable and vague they may have been. But life is full of realities as well as visions and dreams. One cannot live on memories. May I ask, Miss Lowery, if you think you could pass a happy—that is, a contented and harmonious life with Mr.—er—Dodd—if in other ways than romantic recollections he seems to—er—fill the bill, as I might say."

"Oh, Hi's all right," answered Miss Lowery. "Yes, I could get along with him fine. He's promised me an automobile and a motor-boat. But somehow, when it got so close to the time I was to marry him, I couldn't help wishing—well, just thinking about George. Something must have happened to him or he'd have written. On the day he left, he and me got a hammer and a chisel and cut a dime into two pieces. I took one piece and he took the other, and we promised to be true to each other and always keep the pieces till we saw each other again. I've got mine at home now in a ring-box in the top drawer of my dresser. I guess I was silly to come up here looking for him, I never realized what a big place it is."

And then Tripp joined in with a jittle grating laugh that he had, still trying to drag in a little story or drama to earn the miserable dollar that he craved.

"Oh, the boys from the country forget a lot when they come to the city and learn something. I guess George, maybe, is on the bum, or got roped in by some other girl, or maybe gone to the dogs on account of whiskey or the races. You listen to Mr. Chalmers and go back home, and you'll be all right."

But now the time was come for action, for the hands of the clock were moving close to noon. Frowning upon Tripp, I argued gently and philosophically with Miss Lowery, delicately convincing her of the importance of returning home at once. And I impressed upon her the truth that it would not be absolutely necessary to her fu-



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(continued on page 31)

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A cylinder of light, fixed over that part of the piano which acts as a music rest, reminds one of a desk light.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.

An alkali swallowed, to make the patient placid
For alkali corrosives gives an acid.
An acid swallowed, then reverse the matter

And give an alkali to kill the latter. The acid antidotes in household use.

Are table vinegar and lemon juice
What alkalis there are need no revealing
Take whitewash chalk, or plaster from the ceiling.

COOKING IN A CASEROLE.

By cooking in a casserole, every scrap of nourishment is retained and quite inferior cuts of beef or the very toughest of fowls become tender and delicious. The actual cooking may be done either on the top of the stove or in the oven; and yet another point of cookery "en casseroles" is that it is even better "warmed up" than the first time. Tiny individual casseroles are now very much in fashion, and in a portion of fish or mince, or rich soup is twice as attractive so served. Eggs, also, may be made into the most dainty of dishes with infinitely less trouble than is entailed by poaching or scrambling. To those who are obliged to keep meals hot for laggard diners a casserole is a fairy gift. After cooking food can be left in it for hours at the side of the fire to keep hot, and the food does not deteriorate in colour or flavour.

ECONOMY CORNER.

Woolen sweaters and cardigans, whether home-knitted or not, tend to wear out soonest at the elbows, especially if your job is one that allows elbows on the table! For extra wear, darn loosely over elbows on the wrong side, as for a thin place, with matching wool, when new.

The same applies to stockings. Many women wear theirs out first at back of heel near top of shoe. Darn all over that part of heel before wearing stockings; this lengthens their life considerably.

Thick winter dressing gowns get

soiled on collar and cuffs long before the rest of the garment; and they are a nuisance to wash, take up a lot of room while drying. Make detachable collars and cuffs which can be washed easily.

Old kitchen aprons of thin rubber can be made into bath caps (now so difficult to get). If making is too much bother, cut a triangular piece and wind it round your head, point to the front, to keep steam from spoiling your curls. Small pieces of rubber from these aprons should be kept for patching slits in mackintoshes.

Never throw away an old brassiere that really fits; it can be used as a pattern for new ones cut from old slips, nightdresses, etc. Unpick one side to lay as pattern on material, leave other side untouched for reference as to where to put darts, etc., when sewing the new ones.

Recipes

GRAPEFRUIT MARMALADE.

1 grapefruit, 1 orange, 1 lemon, water sugar.

Wipe fruit and slice very thinly, rejecting only seeds and core of grapefruit. Measure and add 3 times the quantity of water. Let stand in a porcelain or earthen dish overnight, and next morning let boil 10 minutes. Leave until next day, then boil 2 hours. Measure, add an equal amount of sugar, and boil about 1 hour, stirring occasionally so that it may not burn. Pour into sterilized glasses; let stand, covered with cheesecloth, in the sun until firm. Cover with melted paraffin.

CHICKEN BROTH.

One old fowl (small), eight breakfast-cupfuls of cold water, one small onion, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of rice (omit this if preferred), salt and pepper.

Cut the fowl into small pieces. Break the bones, scald and skin the feet, then wash the neck, gizzard and liver. Put these into a stewpan, add the water and one level teaspoonful of salt; bring to the boil, and skim. Add the onion, and cook slowly for about three hours. Strain, return to the stewpan, bring to the boil, and sprinkle in the rice. Simmer for about twenty minutes, then add the parsley, season to taste and serve.

STEWED VEAL.

Two pounds of neck or breast of veal, two breakfast-cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of extra good milk or cream, one level tablespoonful of margarine, one tablespoonful of flour, one small onion, salt and pepper.

Cut the meat into pieces suitable for serving, place them in a stewpan, season with pepper and salt, and add the cut onion. Pour in the milk, cover closely, and cook very gently, to avoid the milk burning, in the oven or on the stove for 2½ to three hours. A



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few minutes before serving, knead the margarine and flour together, and stir it into the milk in small portions, allowing it to cook for a few minutes. Put the meat on a hot dish, add the cream to the sauce, season it to taste, then strain over the meat and serve.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Those Winter Colds!

Ordinary "common or garden" colds, though usually little regarded, cause the loss of thousands of pounds annually, to say nothing of the discomfort and even seriousness to the victim. "Just another cold," you say, and go about as usual, spreading germs amongst your fellow-workers.

What is a cold? Actually, it is a sign that the system is so overloaded with waste matter that the usual eliminative organs cannot cope with it. The mucous membrane is called upon to help, and the result is what we call a "cold." The obvious lesson to be learnt is, therefore, not to overload the body with toxic material—that is, matter which produces a large percentage of waste.

The Cause.

This brings us to the first cause of the common cold: wrong eating. The average individual eats more than his or her system can readily assimilate and use. The digestive organs are, therefore, given too much work and cannot deal adequately with the supply taken in. The result is: (a) indigestion, and (b) the absorption of the toxins from the fermenting food into the blood. The body protests, tries to get rid of the poisons, and the individual grumbles at having "caught a cold."

There is a common saying, "Feed a cold and starve a fever." This is very misleading, and should read: "If you feed a cold you'll have to starve the resultant fever." It certainly does not mean that we must eat a lot when we have a cold. This would only increase the work of the body. It is doing its best to get rid of waste already accumulated, and the correct treatment is to stop overloading it by refraining from food for a time. You won't starve. A short fast does no harm.

Our Diet.

Let us see what we can do about our diet, without becoming faddy, to prevent constant overloading of our poor, hard-working organs. A heavy protein diet—that is, one which contains a great deal of meat and eggs—produces a lot of waste. White bread, sweet cakes and too much sugar im-

pose a strain on the eliminative organs, and should be eaten in moderation. What is really good is milk, butter, cheese and plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables. These are easily digested and contain ample nourishment.

The second cause of colds may seem contradictory. It is the wearing of too many clothes! The skin is our heat regulator and part of our breathing system. If we cover it too closely it is stifled, and circulation is hindered. Wear enough clothes, by all means, but let them be light and aerated. Two layers of an open-meshed material is better than one thick, heavy one.

Another cause we may not suspect is too many, and too hot, baths. The hot water affects the sensibility of the nerve endings and weakens the circulation. Hot baths should be taken quickly, in the ordinary way, and prolonged soakings avoided.

Reliable Treatment.

If, in spite of your precautions, you do get a cold, here's a reliable treatment for it. Before you go to bed, sit in a hot bath (this is one of the exceptions to the rule just given!) and sip a glass of hot juice. Dry yourself vigorously with a rough towel, put on light, but warm, nightwear, and get into bed straight away. Now drink another glass of hot water with lemon juice in it, and get under the blankets. You'll begin to perspire and feel terribly uncomfortable, but stick it! Keep covered up and let your skin get on with the job of ridding your body of all that waste. Stay in bed next morning and until the fever has abated, and don't eat anything, or you will only prolong the process. You can drink as much water and orange juice as you like, however, which will stay the pang, if any. You will be surprised to find how quickly your cold will go, and after perhaps two or three days you will be perfectly recovered and ready for anything, whereas if you stay up and go about as usual, you may feel fit for nothing for a week or more.

Hints

Suet puddings are lighter when boiled in a net than when a cloth is used.

Cotton wool dipped in methylated spirits will clean a photograph without destroying the surface.

Keep a piece of beeswax handy when sewing on buttons and rub the thread with it occasionally to prevent it knotting.

If you place a jam jar half filled with cold water in the oven when meat is cooking, the steam that arises will keep the meat juicy and tender.

When sweeping stairs have a paint-brush near at hand. It is so helpful for getting dust out of corners, and from between the rails and banisters.

To peel oranges absolutely clean, stand them in boiling water for about five minutes. When this is done, you will find both the skin and pith will come away easily and leave the fruit ready for use.

Do we know what minerals are important for body growth, their effect on the body, and in what foods we may find these minerals? This question is especially important to mothers of young children, as it is vitally essential that children eat certain foods containing three mineral constituents.

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Catholic News

Archbishop and Scientist.—

The Most Rev. Alexander Vachon, Archbishop of Ottawa and internationally known Canadian scientist, has been reappointed a member of the National Research Council of Canada for three years.

Prior to his being named Archbishop of Ottawa, Mgr. Vachon had been Rector of Laval University and for many years Dean of the Faculty of Science there. A chemist and biologist, Archbishop Vachon is a member and a past president of the Canadian Chemistry Association and a former president of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

Greenland.—

Students point out that Irish navigators and missionaries probably visited Greenland in the eighth century, and Christianity was known among the first European settlers who went there from Iceland toward the close of the tenth century.

Both Iceland and Greenland officially accepted Christianity in about the year 1000 after Norway's missionary king, St. Olaf, had requested Leif Ericsson to aid in obtaining the conversion of the settlers in Greenland and had sent a priest with him on a voyage from Norway.

Greenland had its first resident Bishop in 1112, and the first Arctic expedition set out from Greenland under the leadership of Catholic priests. Communication with Europe at length ceased and Christian influence in this remote outpost waned many years before Columbus discovered America.

The history of Greenland goes back to the end of the tenth century, although it is probable that the island was visited much earlier; by Irish navigators and missionaries, who are known to have discovered Iceland and to have had settlements there before 795. The tradition of these early voyages to Greenland was probably preserved in the story, current in Iceland in the tenth century, that one Gunnbjorn, whose ship had been driven westward, had touched a new land, which the Icelanders called Gunnbjorn's-reef.

In about the year 986 Eric Thorwaldsson, usually known as Eric the Red, a Norwegian immigrant living in Iceland, set out with 25 ships to colonize Greenland. Rounding the southern coast of Greenland, called Cape Farewell, Eric and his followers established two settlements, one 40 or 50 miles northwest of Cape Farewell and the other about 200 miles farther north. These settlements, along the rocky coastline in the deep fjords that run back into the land, are indicated today in the two administrative districts into which Greenland is divided.

Although these first settlers in Greenland were probably largely pagan, Christianity cannot have been unknown among them, and in the summer of 999 Leif, the son of Eric the Red, made a journey to Norway and passed the following winter at the court of St. Olaf, Norway's missionary king. King Olaf took a liking to the young Greenlander, and asked him to undertake the conversion of the Greenland colony. According to the early chronicles the King found "a priest and other learned men" who were willing to undertake the long jour-

ney, and Leif set sail for the West.

"The population of Greenland in the Middle Ages" writes Dr. Laurence M. Larson, of the University of Illinois, in the *Catholic Historical Review*, "can scarcely have counted more than 3,000 inhabitants at any time. In an old description of the country the West Settlement is credited with 90 homesteads and the East Settlement with 190. The churches were relatively numerous; twelve in the larger settlement and four in the smaller. The parishes were necessarily small, as the absence of roads and the severity of the weather in winter would not permit long journeys to church."

Martinique.—

In spite of the protest of the French Government, an agreement has been reached between Admiral Hoar, special envoy of President Roosevelt, and Admiral Robert, head of the Government of the French colonies in the Caribbean Sea, concerning the demobilization of French ships anchoring at Martinique since the Franco-German armistice, mainly the aircraft carrier *Beau*, and the cruisers *Emile Bertin* and *Jeanne d'Arc*. In July, 1940, British warships had begun to blockade these ships. A guarantee has been given to the French Government that its assets, amounting to 15 milliards of francs, invested in Martinique will remain untouched.

Martinique is the most important French colony of the West Indies, near the Barbados Islands, so ill-famed in Irish history of the 17th century. It has an area of 385 square miles and a population of 250,000. The island was acquired by France in 1635. Between 1700 and 1815 it was held by the British. Martinique used to send one senator and two deputies to the French Parliament. The islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique form the dioceses directly dependent on the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. These Sees were erected in 1850, and are now under Mgr. Gonoud and Mgr. Lequien of the Holy Ghost Fathers, the latter residing at Fort-de-France.

At the same time discussions concerning the French possessions off the Canadian coast have again commenced. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the largest of two small groups of islands off the South coast of Newfoundland, are the oldest of all French colonies, having been colonized as early as 1604. They are the only remainder of the vast French colonial.

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SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA.

NEW EVIDENCE THAT THEY WERE ONE ONCE.

WERE South America and Africa at one time both part of one great land mass? British scientists have recently discovered in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast a rare mineral, hitherto found only in Brazil. The mineral, Corcoelite, has no value in itself, although it is a good "indicator" that diamonds are about.

The new discovery is accepted further evidence that the great bulge of the Brazilian coastline once fitted snugly into the vast bay in the African coast on the other side of the Atlantic. It is regarded as a very useful contribution to the theory that the entire land mass of the world once fitted together like a gigantic jigsaw puzzle.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT

This theory of Continental Drift, or the migration of the continents, is advanced to explain the origin of continents and oceans. It maintains that, aeons ago in geological time, there was one vast continent known as "Angaea", completely surrounded by water. The earth's rotation and the gravitational pull of the sun and moon broke it up into individual blocks, which drifted apart in a westerly direction until they became the continents shown on our maps.

This drifting movement is certainly going on to-day. Observations and measurements of the stars definitely prove that Greenland is moving away from Scotland by about 60 ft. each year, while the distance between Washington and Paris is increasing by about one foot a year, or more than 50 feet since the Atlantic cable was laid.

It was in the striking similarity of the Brazilian and African coastline that the theory had its starting point. Its supporters point to the map which, southward of this bulge and curve, show projections on the one side corresponding to similarly shaped bays on the other.

Other parts of the world, they maintain, can be joined together in like fashion: the Atlantic seaboard of North America will match up with Western Europe and North-Western Africa, with Greenland filling the gap between Norway and the North-east coast of Canada. India fits into East Africa at Zanzibar; New Zealand into the eastern coast of Australia and the resulting block into the African-Indian mass. The result, they argue, is the solid continent of Angaea.

GREAT CLIMATIC CHANGES EXPLAINED.

The theorists say that it is the shifting weight of this vast land mass which has pulled the earth over on to its present axis, and thereby caused the great climatic changes of the past. Glacial rocks on the equator, which indicate that this zone was once frozen like the Polar regions, are thus satisfactorily explained by the theory.

The gorceixite pebbles in West Africa were found by Dr. N. R. Junner, an Australian, and Director of the Gold Coast Geological Survey. He forwarded samples for report to the Imperial Institute, London, who established the identity of the mineral and are about to publish an account of the discovery in their bulletin.

NO STORY.—

(continued from page 27)

ture happens that she mention to Hi the widders and the fact of her visit to the city that had swallowed up the unlucky George.

She said she had left her horse (unfortunate Rosinante) tied to a tree near the railroad station. Tripp and I gave her instructions to mount the patient steed as soon as she arrived and ride home as fast as possible. There she was to recount the exciting adventure of a day spent with Susie Adams. She could "fix" Susie—I was sure of that—and all would be well.

And then, being susceptible to the barbed arrows of beauty, I warmed to the adventure. The three of us hurried to the ferry, and there I found the price of a ticket to Greenburg to be put a dollar and eighty cents. I bought one, and a red, red rose with the twenty cents for Miss Lowery. We saw her aboard her ferry-boat, and stood watching her wave her handkerchief at us until it was the tiniest white patch imaginable. And then Tripp and I faced each other, brought back to earth, left dry and desolate in the shade of the sombre verities of life.

The spell wrought by beauty and romance was dwindling. I looked at Tripp and almost sneered. He looked more careworn, contemptible, and disreputable than ever. I fingered the two silver dollars remaining in my pocket and looked at him with the half-closed eyelids of contempt. He mustered up an imitation of resistance.

"Can't you get a story out of it?" he asked, huskily. "Some sort of a story, even if you have to fake part of it?"

"Not a line," said I. "I can fancy the look on Grimes' face if I should try to put over any slush like this. But we've helped the little lady out, and that'll have to be our only reward."

"I'm sorry," said Tripp, almost inaudibly. "I'm sorry you're out your money. Now, it seemed to me like a find of a big story, you know—that is, a sort of thing that would write up pretty well."

"Let's try to forget it," said I, with a praiseworthy attempt at gayety, "and take the next car 'cross town."

I steeled myself against his unexpressed but palpable desire. He should not coax, cajole, or wring from me

the dollar he craved. I had had enough of that wild-geese chase. Tripp feebly unbuttoned his coat of the faded pattern and glossy seams to reach for something that had once been a handkerchief deep down in some obscure and cavernous pocket. As he did so I caught the shine of a cheap silver-plated watch-chain across his vest, and something dangling from it caused me to stretch forth my hand and seize it curiously. It was the half of a silver dime that had been cut in halves with a chisel.

"What?" I said, looking at him keenly.

"Oh, yes," he responded, dully. "George Brown, alias Tripp. What's the use?"

Barring the W. C. T. U., I'd like to know if anybody disapproves of my having produced promptly from my pocket Tripp's whiskey dollar and unhesitatingly laying it in his hand.

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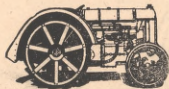
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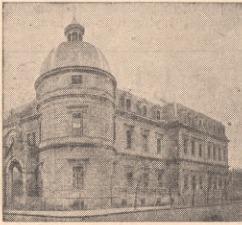
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WIT AND HUMOUR.

Convict—(To prison visitor)—
"Thirteen's my unlucky number."
Prison Visitor—"Nonsense! Mere superstition. Where have you got that notion from?"

Convict—"Whenever I meet a judge an' a jury I'm booked for quod."

Friend—"He's getting like 'is father."

Mother—"No—it's the cold wind that gives 'im that red nose!"

Wife—Will you love me when my hair is grey?

Hubby—Why not Haven't I stuck to you through brown, black, red, and blonde hair?

Into the court they marched a man who had all the earmarks of a professional tough guy. This chap was as desperate-looking as any gorilla you've ever seen.

The magistrate looked down at the surly prisoner.

"Well," he asked, "guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner bowed.

"Figure it out yourself," he snarled.

"That's what yer gettin' paid for!"

Norah, aged five, had been told to watch a silk dress airing in front of the fire while her mother went upstairs. Presently she called up the stairs: "Mummy, shall I turn the dress now? It's lovely and brown on one side."

Jones: "Well, old chappie, how's business going?"

Brown: "Just like clockwork, old man."

Jones: "That's good! I had heard rumours that your firm had failed, though."

Brown: "So it has! The business has just been wound up."

"Brown's address was well timed, wasn't it?"

"Yes, two-thirds of the audience had their watches out before he finished."

"What happened after you were thrown out of the side exit on your face?"

"I told the usher I belonged to a very important family."

"So what?"

"He begged my pardon, asked me in again and threw me out of the front door."

"Were you always musically inclined," queried the interviewer.

"I should say so," answered he of the mop. "Why at the age of one I played on the harmonium."

"Wonderful!" was the comment.

"But I could beat that at the age of six months."

"Really! What did you play on?"

"The linoleum," was the reply.

The Swain—Hello, Willie. Is your sister expecting me?

Willie—Yes.

The Swain—How do you know?

Willie—Because she's gone out.

Little Boy (to shop assistant): "Is this a retailer's shop?"

Assistant: "Yes, my son." Little Boy (handing him a toy dog without a tail): "Well, retail this."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 16.

(320) Because the rays of each of the different colours composing light—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red—are bent at different angles, and thus emerge from the prism separately. These colours can be turned back again into light by placing a second prism in a reverse position opposite the first. By means of the spectroscope, an instrument which consists essentially of a prism, the chemistry of the heavenly bodies has been studied.

(327) All objects which appear coloured to us possess the property of subtracting from light certain of the colours of the spectrum and of letting others pass through. Thus a deep red cloth absorbs all the colours except red (and perhaps a little orange and yellow).

low). A blue cloth absorbs the red, orange and yellow. Shades of colour are due to the quality of the absorption, which can vary to an infinitesimal degree. Absolutely pure colours are rarely found either in nature or in art. The principle of absorption of light rays is used in mixing paint. Blue paint absorbs red, orange and yellow rays; yellow paint absorbs blue, indigo, violet. The two together absorb all colours of the spectrum save green, so the paint resulting from their mixing must look green.

(328) Rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum, invisible to sight and not productive of heat. Most of the value of sunlight is contained in the ultra-violet rays, which are used in medicine for treatment of rickets and other diseases. Curiously enough, while they give no heat, they are responsible for the destruction of the skin in sunburn. This condition is not due to heat.

Michael Ham Memorial

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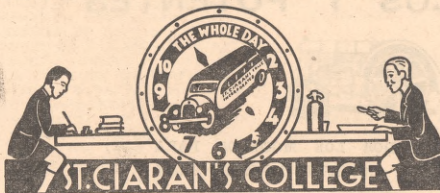
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The Palermo Rural Exhibition

(continued from page 8)

Castle Craig de Cascada 54, 27635. Exhibitors: S. A. Houlder Curamalan, Ltd.

Group Prize.—N° 579; Prince Judas 2; by Judas de Las Horquetas 89, 26557. N° 601; Evertan de Las Horquetas 8; by Evertan, 32315. Breeders: Suc. Eduardo Estanguel, N° 627; Jonny Popple 5; by Jonny Black 1, 33965. Exhibitor: Lucrecio Vázquez.

COWS.

Grand Champion Cow.—N° 755; San Nemesio Black Ben 135; by Black Ben de Cascada 63, 23784. Exhibitors: Est. y Col. San Nemesio, S. A.

Reserve Grand Champion Cow.—N° 753; San Nemesio Exception 90; by Exception de Peebles, 32278. Exhibitors: Est. y Col. San Nemesio, S. A.

Champion Cow.—N° 753; same as above.

Reserve Champion Cow.—N° 753; Alston Janet de Monaick 209; by Gafner Erdom, 27271. Exhibitors: Suc. Guillermo Alston.

Champion Heifer.—N° 755; San Nemesio Black Ben 135; by Black Ben de Cascada 63, 23784. Exhibitors: Est. y Col. San Nemesio, S. A.

Reserve Champion Heifer.—N° 754;

Special Prize given by the National Meat Board, for the best bull calved and reared in the tick zone.—N° 600; Supremo La Ilusión 7; exhibitor: Francisco F. Campeón.

Benjamin Muñiz Barreto Prize. To be awarded to the best animal of either sex bred from a sire of the country. —N° 579; Prince Judas 2; exhibitor: Lucrecio Vázquez.

San Nemesio Cup Prize.—for the best eight bulls; won by Nos. 670, 614, 645, 621, 622, 656, 653, 691. Exhibitor: Julio L. Perkins.

HOLANDO ARGENTINO.

BULLS

Championships.

Grand Champion Bull.—N° 773, Baradero 681 Ceres Korndyke; exhibitors, J. F. Genoud y Hnos.

Reserve Grand Champion.—N° 804; Baradero 730 Sombra B. 271; same exhibitors.

Senior Champion.—N° 773; Baradero 681 Ceres Korndyke; same exhibitors.

Reserve Senior Champion.—N° 777; Orion's Maaikes Bosko; exhibitors, Est. y Cab. Orion, S.R.L.

Junior Champion Bull.—N° 804; Baradero 730 Sombra B. 271; exhibitors, J. F. Genoud y Hnos.



Economía de tiempo y.. de trabajo

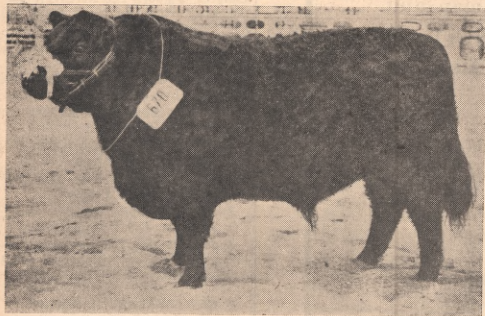
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Alston Chrissie 143; by Alston's Grovewatch, 16571. Exhibitors: Suc. Guillermo Alston.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Corporación Argentina de Aberdeen Angus Prize. Awarded to N° 670; Jilman Dunira de Cascada 28; exhibitor: Julio L. Perkins.

National Meat Board Prize.—Awarded to same bull.

Federico Pasqua Prize.—N° 629; Cita Ervum; exhibitors: F. Campillo e hijo.

Arturo E. O'Connor Prize.—N° 566; La Jacinta Negus 51; exhibitors: Cía. Gan. y Agr. de Olavarría, S. A.

Carlos Guerrero Prize.—N° 670; Jilman Dunira de Cascada 28; exhibitor: Julio L. Perkins.

Juan Macdonald Prize.—N° 727; Exception de San Nemesio 123; exhibitors: Est. y Col. San Nemesio, S. A.

Rural Society's 75th Anniversary Special Prize.—N° 670; Jilman Dunira de Cascada 28; exhibitor: Julio L. Perkins.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society's Prize.—Awarded to same bull.

Las Horquetas Prize.—Awarded to same bull.

Reserve Junior Champion Bull.—N° 828; Orionsohn 13; exhibitor, Est. Cañaña Orion, S.R.L.

Group Prize.—Nos. 762, 773 and 776; exhibitors, J. F. Genoud y Hnos.

PIGS.

POLAND CHINA.

Championships

Champion Boar.—Pen 2734; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

Reserve Champion Boar.—Pen 2735; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

Champion Sow.—Pen 2771; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

Reserve Champion Sow.—Pen 2773; exhibitor, Armando Sanz.

Group Prize.—Pens 2271, 2734 and 2735; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

National Meat Board Prize, for the best boar.—Pen 2734; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

The Argentine Pig Breeders' Association Prize.—Pen 2764; exhibitor, Armando A. Sanz.

Breeders' Prize.—To be awarded to

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TIMOTE, F.C.O. y R. a P.B.	Tercer Miércoles de cada mes
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the six best pigs of the Poland China breed; pens 2771, 2734, 2733, 2736, 2744 and 2735; exhibitor, Juan C. Campion.

The Association Group Prize.—Pens 2756, 2757 and 2783; exhibitors, Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Championships.

Grand Champion Ram.—Pen 1749; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

Reserve Grand Champion Ram.—Pen 1731; exhibitors, Suc. L. F. Vila.

Champion Ram.—Pen 1710; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

Reserve Champion Ram.—Pen 1711; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

Champion Ram Lamb.—Pen 1749; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

Reserve Champion Ram Lamb.—Pen 1731; exhibitors, Suc. L. F. Vila.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Rural Society Group Prize.—Pen 1749, 1793 and 1835; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

Reserve Group Prize.—Pen 1774, 1838 and 1731; exhibitors, Suc. L. F. Vila.

National Meat Board Prize.—For best ram of the breed, Pen 1749; exhibitor, L. E. Torres.

AUSTRALIAN MERINOS.

Grand Chamapion Ram.—Pen 2015, S.A. Agrícola y Ganadera "Cerro de los Pinos."

Reserve Grand Champion Ram.—Pen 2020, Ex. The Rio Negro (Argentine) Land So., Ltd.

Champion Ram.—Pen 2015, Ex. S.A. Agrícola y Ganadera "Cerro de los Pinos."

Reserve Champion Ram.—Pen 2020, Ex. The Rio Negro (Arg.), Land Co. Ltd.

Champion Hogget.—Pen 2049, Ex. Angel Velaz.

Reserve Champion Hogget.—Pen 2043, Ex. Emilio Miguel.

Group Prize, Sociedad Rural Argentina, winners The Rio Negro (Argentina) Land Co., Ltd., with Pens Nos. 2020, 2023 and 2019.

Group Prize, Registro Individual de Lanares, winners The Rio Negro Land Co. Ltd., with Pens Nos. 2020, 2019 and 2023.

Grand Champion Ewe.—Pen 2053, Ex. J. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Reserve Grand Champion Ewe.—Pen 2057, Ex. J. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Champion Ewe.—Pen 2053, Ex. J. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Reserve Champion Ewe.—Pen 2055, Ex. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Champion Hogget Ewe.—Pen 2057, Ex. J. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Reserve Champion Hogget Ewe.—Pen 2058, Ex. J. y D. Piñeiro Pearson.

Digesta Prize.—To the breeder exhibiting the best ewe, winner J. and D. Piñeiro Pearson with Pen 2057.

NEW ZEALAND LINCOLNS.

Grand Champion Ram.—Pen 2473, Ex. Jose M. Maceiras.

Reserve Grand Champion Ram.—Pen 2571, Ex. A. M. Durañona y Hnos.

Champion Ram.—Pen 2273, Ex. Angel Velaz.

Reserve Champion Ram.—Pen 2284, Ex. Angel Velaz.

Champion Hogget.—Pen 2473, Ex. Jose M. Maceiras.

Reserve Champion Hogget.—Pen 2571, Ex. A. M. Durañona y Hnos.

Champion Ewe.—Pen 2623, Ex. Suc. M. M. Zeberio.

Reserve Champion Ewe.—Pen 2624, Suc. M. M. Zeberio.

Group Prize.—Sociedad Rural Argentina, winner Pedro Lopez with Pens Nos. 2304, 2534 and 2327.

Grand Champion Ewe.—N° 2674, A-lejo R. Lopez Lecube.

Reserve Grand Champion.—N° 2659, Brinckman and Gibson.

HORSES.

POLO PONIES.

Championships.

Champion Stallion.—Box 990; bred by J. A. and M. Martinez de Hoz; exhibitors, J. D. and L. E. Nelson.

Special Prize "Argentine Rural Society"—Box 990; breeders, J. A. and M. Martinez de Hoz; exhibitors, J. D.

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Buying A Hat

(By JOHN D. SHERIDAN)

If men were left to themselves no man would buy a new hat until his old one blew into the canal, and all the hatters would be mad hatters.

But man is not left to himself. There is always a sister, wife, or mother to condemn, by slow and cumulative insinuation, the shapeless thing which has sheltered him for so long. It fits down snugly into the groove it has worn for itself in his forehead; it has lovable bends and twists which enable it to be picked unerringly from any hallstand in the dark, but its days are numbered.

A man not only becomes very attached to an old hat, but in time almost comes to believe that the old hat is literally attached to him—that it is a modification and extension of the bony structure on which it sits, a sort of benevolent tumour on the brain. It is not only a hat but a horizon against the sky, a boundary between its wearer and the upper air, a mystical signpost which separates the Me from the Not Me. It should be fixed, permanent, unchangeable; and only for the women it would be.

When a man is driven from home and told not to do the door again until he has bought himself a new hat, he sets out with about as much enthusiasm as a boy going to the dentist's. He feels that he has been disloyal to an ancient monument, and he wears it, for the last time in public, not just as an ornament or a protection against the weather, but to give the shopman something to go on. He wants the new one to be as like the old as possible. It is his last despairing kick against feminine domination.

The hatter has different ideas. The hatter looks at the battered superstructure as if it were something which the tide had brought in. He measures it with the minimum of handling—evidently to lessen the risk of smallpox—and sets it down by itself on a lonely part of the counter where it cannot harm the nice little new hats. Then the solemn ceremony begins.

The new hats, stacked like bowls on a country dresser, are dented and tendered one by one to the victim, whilst the hatter wears a sort of respectful sneer; the respect is for the customer and the sneer for his old hat. The customer looks in the mirror and shakes his head wistfully, so the hatter plays his trump card and adjusts the mirror. "Now you can see better," he says. After that all he has to do is to fix the carbon sheet in his docket book. He has made a sale.

For once a man looks into the three sides of a hatter's mirror and sees not only the frontispiece which he shaves every morning, the nose-blighted side-face which he shows to other people, and the blotched and pimply region at

the back of his neck, but also an unending series of diminishing reflections of all these demoralising reflections—once this hideous panorama is presented to a man, he knows that it doesn't matter what hat he buys. One is as good as another, so he shuts his eyes and grabs.

When he opens them again he sees through his pain a blurred vision in the glass which is a cross between Simple Simon and the Pieman. But he is too far gone to care. He nods his head and pays his money.

The new hat is perfectly clean but the hatter brushes it with sacrificial care before parting with it to one who is so obviously unfit to wear it. He asks you what you want done with the old one, and his tone suggests that you should have it incinerated. If you decide to take it with you he either (a) pops it quickly into a paper bag as if it were a dead rat or (b) thrusses it into the shape of one of those spiral seashells, wraps it in brown paper, and cords it tightly to keep it from springing up and biting him. You can take your choice.

If you choose (a) the shape of the bag gives the whole show away. Everyone will know that you have bought a new hat and that you are no longer master in your own house. I always choose the (b) method myself in the faint hope that people will not notice the new hat on my head and will take the wrapped old one to be half a pound of rib steak.

THE SELECT FOOD



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Special Prize "Argentine Rural Society".—Box 992; breeder, Federico de Alvear; exhibitors, A. M. and M. A. de Apellaniz.

Champion Mare.—Box 1000; breeder, Cabaña "La Lydia," exhibitors, A. M. and M. A. de Apellaniz.

Reserve Champion Mare.—Box 1002, breeder, S. P. Cavanagh; exhibitors, A. M. and M. A. de Apellaniz.

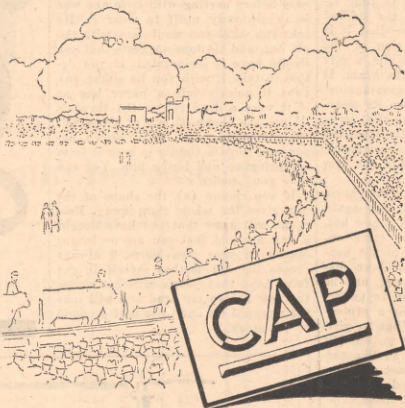
Jockey Club Prize.—Box 990; breeders, J. A. and M. A. Martinez de Hoz; exhibitors, J. D. and L. E. Nelson.

FIESTA

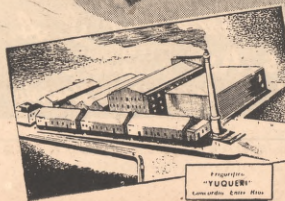
DE LA GANADERIA ARGENTINA

En cierto modo es una fiesta de la Patria misma, este día dedicado a la más nuestra de nuestras industrias tradicionales. Hoy la ciudad vuelve los ojos hacia el campo, y los cabañeros exponen con legítimo orgullo los hermosos ejemplares que son fruto de largos años de tesoneros esfuerzos.

La CAP - materialización de la independencia económica de la ganadería argentina - se adhiere con entusiasmo a todo lo que simboliza esta fiesta, con la profunda satisfacción de haber cumplido, desde la última exposición de la Sociedad Rural Argentina, una etapa importante en su camino de progreso.



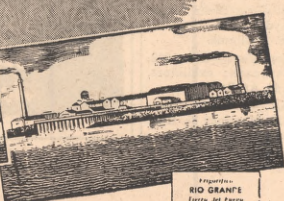
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RISE AND FALL OF OUR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

(continued from page 2)

—the importation of American gold, which threw out of gear the purchasing power of money. Gold went down in value when compared with goods, and goods went up. The crisis was aggravated by the fact that the gold was owned by few, while the demand for merchandise was general.

It was thought then that the reason for dear goods was the shipment of merchandise sent to the colonies. Hence it was sought to limit shipments to what was indispensable. The trade between Spain and the Colonies consisted of gold and silver, on one side, and such few objects could not be made at home, on the other.

America was forced to become self-sufficient. It was an enormous advantage, for the continent was populated with industries which sufficed, practically, for all its needs. Malaspina, a XVII-century author, states that the industries of Peru and Mexico were prodigious. He speaks of 150 factories in Peru, each of which had 20 spinners. Cochabamba, according to Haenke, used from 30 to 40 thousand arrobas of cotton in its mills.

Protection and Free Trade in America.

Not all Spanish America was closed by the Monopoly and thus stimulated to develop its own economic life. The River Plate was virtually outside the Monopoly.

Spain did not have ships enough to guard the South Atlantic, nor could the Governor of Buenos Aires chase away, with their own modest resources, the powerful foreign ships which were wont to anchor in Las Conchas, Ensenada or in the Port itself. It became a tolerated contraband. The French visitor Azcárate de Biscay saw 22 Dutch ships loading hides in Buenos Aires in the year 1658. From 1680 onwards, Colonia was a nest of smugglers. Many Governors, unable to deal with open violations of the laws, advocated the changing of the laws; amongst these was Zavala, the founder of Montevideo.

Such was the tolerance of smuggling that the Customs of Buenos Aires were not placed in the city itself, but in Córdoba—the famous *Aduana Seca* of 1622—in order to prevent the goods introduced by the English and the Dutch in Buenos Aires from competing with goods produced in the North Also, to prevent the migration of gold and precious stones.

There were thus two custom zones in Spanish America: the Monopoly and the Free Zone. In the Monopoly, exchange with foreigners was impossible; in the Free Zone it went on practically unchecked.

The Monopoly zone was rich, while the River Plate region was poor to the point of indigence. Where there was commercial freedom, there was poverty; where that freedom was restricted, there was prosperity.

This occurred in spite of the fact that Buenos Aires possessed enormous herds of wild cattle. Smugglers carried away the hides of these animals, trading alcohols and liquors. It was a commerce not unlike that of the African traders with the native kings in those parts.

There was little money in the transactions. Hides were valued in reals, but were paid for with goods. There was, of course, an inequality in the value of the real, according as it served to compute the price of a hide, or of a bottle of gin or a yard of cloth. Azcárate de Biscay States that a hide, in 1658, was worth

from seven to eight reals. In the XVIII century, when the trade in hides was coming to a close, a hide was worth as much as 9 reals.

Buenos Aires, whose wealth was being exchanged for foreign goods, had no industries worth mentioning. So poor was the city that in order to send an Envoy to Spain, it was necessary to pawn the city's silver maces. Antonio de Leon Pinelo, writing in 1629, complains of the dreadful poverty of the place: "as remote as it is poor". Free Trade was not a success.

Not only were there no industries because smuggling was rife, but the same cause was responsible for the extinction of the herds of wild cattle—the only natural wealth of Buenos Aires.

Licences for *vaquerías*, which at one period were granted with the utmost liberality by the Cabildo, were later expended with parsimony. In 1661 (Acts of the Cabildo of January 14th) it was declared that the cattle had withdrawn 50 leagues from the city, in 1639 the same body declares that licences for *vaquería* will not be grant-

ed for six years, owing to the reduced number of cattle. In 1709, there was a similar suspension for one year; and in 1705, for four years.

Contraband had put an end to the riches of the Pampas. The great hide-mining had been exhausted and from 1715 onwards no licences were issued, because cattle had become too scanty to make the business profitable. In 1723 the Cabildo announces that eight years have elapsed since anyone has entered the *vaqueo* business. In 1725, when the "Asiento de Negros" was installed in Buenos Aires as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht, with leave to exchange Angola negroes for hides, it was found that the hide trade was declining out of sight and the bird-nesters were out of business. Coni relates that an observer went from Buenos Aires to Tandil without ever seeing a calf.

The Industrial Wealth of the Vice-Royalty.

The Utrecht Treaty of 1713, which ended the Spanish wars of Succession,

meant in practice the division of Spain between France, England and Austria. France placed a Prince on the Throne of Spain; Austria took over Italy and Flanders; England took Gibraltar, some of the West Indies and secured commercial advantages—amongst them, that of exporting negroes to Spanish America, in exchange for produce. Such is the origin of the "Asientos de Negros" in the Atlantic ports of Spanish America; together with the legal trade in negroes, the illegal trade in goods was carried on.

Levene in his "Economic History of the Plata" describes the riches of this country towards the end of the XVIII Century. The wine industry is prosperous in San Juan, Mendoza, La Rioja and Catamarca. A barrel of wine from these places is sold in Buenos Aires for \$35 (\$14 being the cost of transport). In the year 1801, 10,000 barrels of Cuyan alcohol were introduced into Santa Fe.

Cochabamba was the textile centre of Alto Perú. The cotton-fields of Tucuman supplied the raw material,

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The Last Time I Saw Paris

By DENIS IRELAND

IN the train near Pontoise stations flash past reminiscence of those continental-made model railways that small boys used to get as Christmas presents. Then trees, trees, and more trees, a reminder that the French have thriftily conserved the remnants of their forests. Even here in the environs of Paris the train roars for a time through a green forest shade. Paris appears, with a double loop of the Seine. Or rather the industrialised outer suburbs of Paris, with a rash of red-roofed bungalows and in the background a few isolated factory chimneys. Then the usual towering blocks of flats, like a drop-scene in a metropolitan revue... the sunlight is suddenly cut off... the train slackens speed... the sunlight reappears, and we are running slowly through the vast shunting yard outside the Gare St. Lazare, where double-decker suburban trains and complicated-looking monsters of locomotives are shuffling and reshuffling themselves over a network of shining rails.

In the lobby of the hotel there is still the same young woman at the reception desk. Well, perhaps not so young; there are patches of grey in her hair. She says with a charming smile: "Very glad to see you again, sir. I hope you have had a comfortable journey!"

"But you can't possibly remember me? I haven't been here for twelve years."

"But what is twelve years?" she says, and shrugs her shoulders.

What indeed? Except that twelve years ago we were still in the "roaring twenties"; the war to end war was still fresh and decisive in the memory; business was booming in the United States; and Europe, under the League of Nations, was supposed to be settling down to an era of peace and reconstruction.

Nevertheless, as I climb the wind-

which was elaborated in Cochabamba and supplied the miners of Potosi and almost all the north. Corrientes was also an important centre of this industry. We learn from a 1801 report that: "some traders sent as many as 1,500 ponchos to Buenos Aires, at 4 reals each." In Catamarca, "there is hardly a house or a rancho in all the district, which has not its own loom. So finely is the work done, that cloth for clerical gowns is turned out there"; Tucuman also produces its own cotton; Córdoba, Salta and Santiago del Estero are also wealthy in cotton-spinning.

Paraguay and Corrientes were famous for their ship-yards, where ocean-going boats were built, a thing which could not be done today. "With *algacoba*, *lapacho* boarding and *timbó* decks" 8 barguientes, 5 frigates, 4 sloops and many smaller crafts were built in Asunción in the year 1811, and fitted with home-spun sails and home-wrought iron-work.

Transport was provided by the great Mendoza and Tucuman carts. The mules of Santa Fé and Corrientes were employed in the carriage of alcohol and wine.

Corrientes was famous for its leather-work. Buenos Aires had a reputation for its silver-smiths, and after the Treaty of Utrecht, for its shoemakers, artisans and leather-workers.

ing stone staircase to my bedroom, it gives me a feeling of security to think that twelve years later somebody is still sitting in the same chair at the same desk, still doing the same job. As for the furniture in the bedroom, that gives me an even greater feeling of security. It looks as if it hadn't been changed since the days of the Second Empire. The Third Reich may come, and Austria and Czechoslovakia may disappear, but the furniture in the older French hotels goes on forever.

View from the Arc de Triomphe. Paris lies spread out below, white and glittering, like an iced wedding cake. To the right the Eiffel Tower; to the left, on the Eastern horizon, perched on the heights of Montmartre, the icing-sugar white church of the Sacré Coeur.

In their public monuments the French display a dignity, a classical reticence, to which the nearest analogy is, curiously enough, in the United States; the whole civilised world can show nothing better than this grave of the Unknown Soldier, unless it is the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. But on this side of the Atlantic the French are first in the field. Merely to study their setting of the Winged Victory of Samothrace in the Louvre should convince even their enemies that they are the only people in Europe worthy of housing it. But why that architectural abomination, the Eiffel Tower? At present it seems to function mainly as a support and background for electric signs, and Paris has enough of those already. At midnight she flashes and glitters to the zenith like a casket of jewels.

An open-air restaurant under the trees of the Champs Elysées. A squadron of cavalry clatters along a distant avenue, helmets flashing in the sunlight, red plumes flying, half-screened by the fresh green of the early June leaves.

I ask the waiter what regiment. He stands there with his immaculate white napkin over his arm, and says:

"The *garde républicaine*—the army of Paris!"

Perhaps it is imagination, but something bitter in his voice recalls the Stavisky scandals of 1934, and the February night when the crowd in the Place de la Concorde was set upon by the *garde mobile*. The army of Paris? The cynical waiter in the luxury restaurant, wearing his badge of servitude with hate in his heart, flicking his immaculate white napkin with unnecessary violence, becomes suddenly a portent of the times, a symptom of political undercurrents, a hint of something rotten at the heart of France. We drink our wine and look at the theatrical greenery of the Champs Elysées with an air of unreality, of being spectators at a drama of which we have missed or misunderstood the opening scenes...

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

Rabaul

(ITS VOLCANIC DEVASTATION)

(By WILLIAM C. GROVES)

IN November last, I re-visited Rabaul, former capital of the Territory of New Guinea. As I remembered it from the years I had spent there up to 1934, Rabaul was a great modern tropical settlement of great beauty, a town of shady, tree-lined avenues, and clean, broad verandahed bungalows with orderly gardens of lawn and tropic shrub, such as the delicate frangipanni, many-coloured crotons and scarlet bougainvillea.

But that was before the Vulcan Island catastrophe of 1937 when Rabaul became front-line news on account of the violent volcanic eruption that occurred there. This is actually what happened: a small, low-lying island on the edge of the bay burst through the sea and poured out suffocating volumes of lava and pumice and hot sulphurous dust that put the residents to precipitate flight and practically overwhelmed the town. The town was in such a mess after the weeks of eruption were over, that it took two or three years of organized work to restore it to something like its former beauty.

After the Vulcan eruption of 1937, a special committee of enquiry recommended the abandonment of the town. But nothing was done because the Vulcan conveniently closed right up and became extinct. The volcanic menace appeared to have disappeared, until another and much smaller volcanic cone on the opposite side of the bay, and nearer Rabaul, started playing up a few months ago. This one actually gave Rabaul its death sentence, for just prior to my arrival, the official announcement had been made of the intention to move the capital to a site on the New Guinea mainland. The evacuation had actually commenced a few days before my arrival, the first batch of Government officials having left with their chattels on a small craft which the local newspaper rather facetiously referred to as *Mayflower II*.

I arrived in Rabaul by air. As we came down, there was a dark, unnatural haze over the harbour, like low-lying, heavy grey-brown clouds. As our party stepped ashore from the tender, immediately we were enveloped in a dense cloud of descending dust, uncomfortably sticky and a trifle warm from its volcanic origin.

I caught a glimpse of the new volcano, Matupi, and looked across the crater rim into the smoke-filled centre of the cone, as we flew well above before turning to land into the strong south-east wind. I also had a close-up ground view a day or two later when I was driven around the base of the cone itself. From its core, there arose a towering, solid-looking column, which eventually burst with a puff and was caught up and carried by the strong south-easterly wind to be deposited over all quarters of the town in a continuous descent of dust.

We walked from the small jetty through dust inches deep, and were just able to make out the car that was waiting for us 50 yards away—a blurred mass in the ill-defined roadway ahead. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and, under normal Rabaul circumstances, the day would have been blazing hot and bright with the tropic sun.

We drove through the town itself. The business houses, Government offices and residential bungalows, usually gleaming white and open-window-

ed, were dirty and drab, grey-black or brown. The rows of trees in Manzo Avenue were lifeless, the heavy leaves, usually so vividly green, parched and dead. The grass of the sidewalks was buried below inches of dust. Doors and windows were shut. Shadowy, white-clad figures moved along the roadways, dim forms in an enclosing background of volcanic dust. It was a strange world of daytime semi-darkness. It all seemed unreal, and I could scarcely believe I was back at the place I had previously known and loved.

At the hotel, I was ushered into a close room upstairs, whose windows and doors normally opened on to a broad balcony from which one could look out upon the town. Cars parked on the roadside below, like everything else, were coated in thick, brown dust. The doors of the shops in Chinatown were closed. I went into the tailoring shop of Kim Loon, to find his half-dozen Chinese employees working in an atmosphere of unnatural warmth—and I closed the door quickly after me as I entered.

In my room at the hotel, the mosquito net crumbled when touched, and my aluminium torch became discoloured after lying for a few hours on the dressing table.

Just across the road from the hotel is Rabaul's large sports ground, where, on Saturday afternoons, teams of Europeans played baseball, cricket and other games, for Rabaul, being an Australian community, always took its sport seriously.

On the Saturday afternoon of my arrival, there was a baseball game in progress, the players being scarcely distinguishable in their positions on the field. The golf course, which is near the base of Matupi itself, was inches deep in dust. I took a walk through the Botanical Gardens that same afternoon with a friend who knew the old Rabaul. Lawns and gravel paths were submerged in dust, and our shoes filled up with the first few steps. And these gardens had been one of Rabaul's choicest features. Strangely enough, in all this world of Na-

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ture's death, the apricot blooms of the frangipanni and most of the bougainvillea vines appeared unaffected.

It was impossible to remain clean for long out of doors, and indoors bed linen, furniture, and even food were being continually covered with the inescapable dust. Many of the bungalows were unoccupied, the residents having moved into temporary sleeping quarters—native houses in some cases—along the North Coast or Kokopo Roads, outside the area affected by the volcano. Practically all the residential bungalows had close-fitting canvas blinds draped around their verandahs, making indoors almost intolerable, yet it was little better outside.

I went for afternoon tea to the spacious home of old Rabaul friends along the Malakuna Road. There had been a beautiful tropical home approached by a croton-lined, grass car-drive encircling a garden patch of lawn and tropical shrubs and multi-coloured blooms.

The car pulled in to the bungalow entrance. I met my hostess at the top of the stairway that led on to the rich-

ly-furnished, broad verandah lounge.

"Take your choice of seats," she said rather sadly: "don't bother brushing the dust off—it will be all over things again in a few minutes."

The native house boy brought the tea tray with cakes and sandwiches in covered dishes, crockery turned upside down to keep the dust out of them. There was none of the old leisurely service of former days, for one was obliged to gulp down the tea and munch the food as quickly as possible to beat the dust.

After tea, we drove along Malakuna Avenue, a mile-long stretch of rain-trees dividing the roadway into a two-way drive. I remembered this avenue because of its heavily leaf-laden branches that spread a shady canopy over the whole width of the roadway on both sides, and for the brilliant flashing of myriads of fireflies in the branches in the blackness of the tropic nights. Now the rain-trees were just gaunt, big-limbed skeletons shorn of every leaf, lacking any touch of their former rich green; and there were, of course, no fireflies at night.

In spite of all this discomfort and

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dust, the routine of everyday business life was going on more or less normally. And the old hands, the die-hards, just wouldn't have it that Rabaul was doomed. "This will only last a few days," they said. "And when the north-west rains come and clear the dust away, the old place will be as good as before."

I wasn't able to share their optimism. For only once during the eight days I spent in the town, did Matupi let up. There were one or two rather heavy explosions with fireworks displays over Matupi, during my stay. But actually there appeared little immediate danger of another overwhelming burst of the 1937 Vulcan type. That, at any rate, was the opinion of the expert vulcanological staff stationed at the Rabaul Observatory.

In truth, I was glad to leave Rabaul after my eight days' experience.

The incoming mail plane by which

I left landed on the 'drome just at the foot of Matupi itself. Passengers alighted, mails and packages were hurriedly unloaded, the pilots gulped down a cup of coffee and ate a few sandwiches, and within half an hour we had taken off, out across Blanche Bay. The former broad entrance passage to the bay was now half barred across by the up-built crater of the 1937 eruption, the 1937 Vulcan itself now an ugly, bare, uninviting mass of lava material from the bowels of the earth, standing 700 feet high, and reaching half a mile or more out to sea from the old Kokopo Road shore-line. It was a melancholy thought that my 1934 bungalow home, with its expanse of lawn and tropic gardens, was buried somewhere beneath that great colourful mass, as were one or two native villages with their mission churches where numbers of the natives had sought refuge!

BAZAAR FOR ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

On the 7th and 8th of November a Bazaar will be held in this city to raise funds for St. Patrick's Hall, Buenos Aires. Details will be published later.

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

The Prices of Grand Champions

The action of the Grand Champions has been sensational this year. The Grand Champion of the Shorthorn race sold for \$42,000, while the Reserve Grand Champion fetched the figure of \$60,000! This is unusual (though it is paralleled by what happened in 1938, when St. Angela's Ornament was sold for less than the Reserve, on account of an unlucky white patch on

the Grand Champion's otherwise flawless wat), but the sale of the Champions of the Hereford stock capped the sensation. The Grand Champion sold for \$23,000, and the Reserve Grand Champion for \$53,000! Cattle-breeders must determine for themselves whether the bidding or the placing was erratic.

SHORTHORN CHAMPIONS SOLD SINCE 1895.

Year	Champions	Price	Exhibitors
1895	Gowan	5,500	José L. Pages
1896	—	—	—
1897	Golfarini	Reserved	José L. Pages
1898	Epartam (imported)	7,654	Narciso Vivot
1899	—	—	—
1900	Fariña	5,000	Celedonio Pereda
1901	Ras Belty	Reserved	Leonardo Pereyra
1902	Ladas 4	11,000	Thomas Bell
1903	Ladas 5	10,300	Thomas Bell
1904	Oxford Baron	21,000	B. Gimenez Paz
1905	Polikao II.	40,000	Suc. Narciso Vivot
1906	Sanquehar's Conqueror	22,000	Manuel J. Cobo
1907	Newton Stone 17	20,000	Cecilio Lopez
1908	Oxford Baron 14	35,000	Eduardo Healy
1909	Oxford Baron 28	35,000	Eduardo Healy
1910	Golden Fame I.	Reserved	Bmé. Ginochío é Hijos
1911	Royal Fashion	27,000	D. P. y A. Olivera
1912	Best of All	Reserved	Eduardo Healy
1913	Americus	80,000	Leonardo Pereyra
1914	Quilmes Collynie 5	25,000	Leonardo Pereyra
1915	New Years Gift	60,000	Ignacio Goñi e hijo
1916	Camp Hero	Reserved	Pedro S. Pages
1917	Best Duke	52,000	Eduardo Healy
1918	Pearls Hunter 2	90,000	M. Martínez de Hoz
1919	Collynie Prince 28	100,000	N. Bruzzone e hijos
1920	Faithful	110,000	William Angus
1921	Deputy	55,000	M. A. Martínez de Hoz
1922	Gabler 2	27,000	D. P. y A. Olivera
1923	Marion Collynie Knight 25	Reserved	M. A. Martínez de Hoz
1924	Prince of Sofia 12	50,000	Carlos A. Brown
1925	Faithful 20	52,000	P. Grondona
1926	Santa Angela's Red Lad	152,000	Federico Sieger
1927	Mitikle Lovely Y. Chief	48,000	G. A. Seré e hijos
1928	Esther B. Challenge 1	37,000	Lacau y Seré
1929	Esther B. Challenge 18	Reserved	N. Bruzzone e hijos
1930	Oakland Pride	32,000	Carlos A. Brown
1931	Oakland Defence	37,000	Carlos A. Brown
1932	Fortuna Butterfly Star	22,000	Enrique Santamarina
1933	Pastoril Monitor A. 1728	15,000	Juan J. Baurin
1934	Las Horquetas Harry 12	44,000	Eduardo Estanguet
1935	Sta. Angela's Air Lord	45,000	G. A. Seré e hijos
1936	Sta. Angela's Marshall 75	30,000	G. A. Seré e hijos
1937	Sta. Angela's Air Marshall 106	35,000	G. A. Seré e hijos
1938	Sta. Angela's Ornament 19	27,000	G. A. Seré e hijos
1939	Sittyton Official Mandate	45,000	Bernardo L. Duggan
1940	Highland Welfare 2	20,000	J. A. y M. A. Martínez de Hoz
1941	Mitikle Roan Velvet	36,000	Elisa Seré de Lacau
1942	Redskin Supreme	42,000	García Victoria Hnos.

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