

THE
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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

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This issue contains:

St. Patrick's Bazaar p. 13

Wedding Bells p. 17

Around the Home p. 20



• • • • • THE occupation of the North-western coast of Africa and the neutralization of Dakar are guarantees of the continued security of Argentina.

We hail these gallant expeditionary forces. They fight far away but they are risking their lives for our security—we mean the security of Argentina—just as surely as if they were repelling an enemy on our doorstep.

• • • • • THE Communists in many countries are neatly using the gallant resistance of the Russian armies on the Eastern Front in order to secure local popularity and sometimes local money. Here is an example of how they were working in the United States. During the recent elections in New York, the left-wing orators were seeking votes by publicizing certain declarations of sympathy and admiration for the Russian armies made by Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President. The First Lady then made it clear what was her true meaning, in the following statement:

"I have not illusions," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, "as to the stand which the American Communist party has taken in American affairs. I admire Russia and the marvelous fight which Russia is putting up. Russia has a right to the kind of government that Russians wish to have, but I do not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that, in turn, is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests. I should like to see labor people united, because it would add to their strength, but they cannot be united politically with people who act under the dictates and in the interest of another nation."

The same tactic is current in Argentina. The defences of Stalingrad, Moscow and Leningrad are being used as baits to persuade the unwary that Communism is a very fine thing indeed and Argentina had better prepare for it. Let us by all means admire the heroism of the Russian soldier; but Communism for Argentina, never!

• • • • • HERE are some interesting facts—and a conclusion.

According to census figures for the general population, before the war, only three per cent of the population of Great Britain was Catholic.

The service lists of the British army show that the proportion of Catholics in the fighting services is ten per cent.

Out of the total of Victoria Crosses—highest British award for valour—bestowed so far, Catholics have been the recipients of fifteen per cent.

Why the increasing percentages? One reason given is that the Catholics of Great Britain have taken their patriotic duties more seriously than any other denomination. We suggest a second reason: the large number of young Irishmen who are enrolled as volunteers in the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy and the British Army.

• • • • • THE strange speech delivered by the Chancellor of the German Reich on Sunday has thrown his followers into considerable confusion. Herr Hitler betrayed a curious interest in the happenings which surrounded the Armistice of 1918, assuring his listeners that, unlike the Kaiser, he had no intention of running away. What comfort they may have derived from the assurance we do not know, but it must have come as a shock that the Chancellor thought it necessary to draw the parallel. Is Germany back where she was in 1918? Adolf Hitler boasted, as the Kaiser might have done in 1918, of the enormous and rich territories he held in his hands and he announced that he had no intention of ever giving them up. "You may be certain" he said, "that we will never give up what is now in our hands". To this the New Order is now reduced: a vulgar war of conquest; a common robbery of the neighbours. The new definition, he it noted, does not lack authority; it comes from Hitler's own mouth.

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BUENOS AIRES

Irish News

GENIUS IS BEING RECOGNIZED.—

The Irish Minister for Education has appointed Michael Bourke, Art Inspector in the Technical Instruction Branch of the Department of Education as Acting Director of the National College of Art. He took over his new duties on August 1.

Mr. Bourke is a native of Castlebar, Co. Mayo and is prominent among the younger Irish artists. He has achieved special distinction in water-color painting, and is a constant exhibitor in the Royal Hibernian Academy. Examples of his work have been purchased by the Haverty Trust and are on exhibition in the Municipal Galleries in Dublin and Belfast.

MILL SHUT DOWN.—

Patrick O'Farrell's mill at Singland, County Limerick, has been closed down.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce, announcing this on Saturday, stated that this action was taken in order to conserve supplies of wheat essential to the life of the community.

FLAX MILL FIRE.—

Messrs. Broily's flax mill, Lan dy-mills, near Raphoe, County Donegal, has been destroyed by fire.

RABBIT, HARE AND FOX.—

When James Meehan, Rathkeale, an expert rabbit trapper, went to examine his snares for catches one morning recently at Kyletaun, he found one had a rabbit, a second a hare, and the third a fox. All three were in the same field. The rabbit trapper was particularly delighted over catching the wily fox, that had often many a capture from his snares, a serious matter now when rabbits are selling for 2s. 2d. each.

LIAM MELLOWS REMEMBERED.—

The mother of Liam Mellows saw a Dublin bridge renamed in honor of her son last month. Queen St. Bridge became Mellows Bridge when Nora Connolly O'Brien, daughter of James Connolly, unveiled two bronze plaques erected by the National Graves Association in collaboration with the Old Fianna Association.

CENTENARY OF DERRY CHURCH.—

The centenary of St. Mary's Church, Drumagagner, Kilrea, was celebrated last month, the Bishop of Derry, Most Rev. Dr. Farren, presiding at High Mass and officiating at Solemn Benediction.

The celebrant of the Mass was Very Rev. Joseph O'Doherty, St. Columb's College, Derry. Rev. J. Maguire, C.C., Kilrea, was master of ceremonies.

Speaking after Benediction, Dr. Farren said that sometimes one wondered why, in Kilrea—as in other parts of the diocese—the church was about a mile outside the town.

The reason was that even when the disabilities to the church were removed bigotry was still so great that it was impossible to find a site less than a mile from a particular town.

Rev. Thomas Counihan, S.J., Rath-

farham Castle, who preached, said that the first church on that spot—a small, thatched building, erected in 1778—had been maliciously burned in 1810, and on the following Sunday Mass was said on the smouldering ashes.

You can't beat the Irish.

JUBILEE OF MAYO WOOLLEN MILLS.—

Foxford was en fete for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Providence Woollen Mills, founded in 1892 by Mother Arsenius Morrough Bernard of the Irish Sisters of Charity. It was a triple anniversary, in that it was also the centenary of Mother Arsenius' birth and the golden jubilee of the Foxford Convent.

Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe, Bishop of Achonry, presided at solemn High Mass. Most Rev. Dr. Naughton, Bishop of Killala, was also present.

In the afternoon the workers from the mills presented a pageant illustrating the ways of Providence in Eire written by Rev. J. Ryan, S.J. Music and lyrics were composed by the director of the pageant, W. H. M. O'Shaughnessy, and the production was by Denis Barry, Dublin.

Speaking after the pageant, Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe recalled the small room which in the beginning housed the few small looms and spinning wheels and which has extended so much in the half century, so that now the buildings cover many acres; how the little seedling planted by women of great courage and high faith, flowered and fruited.

Mr. Dillon, T.D., whose grand aunt gave the little house in which the convent was founded, also spoke.

PRIMITIVE SLEAN FOUND IN BOG.—

A wooden breast slean in a good state of preservation has been dug up from under the third sod in the James-town bog, which lies at the eastern end of the Corrin range of mountains on the Cork-Limerick border. There is a hole going through the implement about fourteen inches above the cutting end and this was evidently to take a plug which would prevent the slean from going too far into the turf and thereby regulating the size of the sod. It is easy to see that turf cutting must have been a slow and laborious job when such primitive tools were in use.

THIS HAPPENED IN CO. MONAGHA.—

Eileen Rush, who resides three miles from the Monaghan border, was fined £200 at Tynan Petty Sessions for harboring in a bedroom 42 razors containing 151,633 razor blades illegally imported from the Twenty-Six Counties.

LIMERICK MOURNS A DISTINGUISHED SON.—

We quote an Irish exchange:—
"We regret to announce the death of Michael J. O'Sullivan, which took place at his residence, "Eureka," Ballysimon Road, after a prolonged illness. Deceased, who was only 29 years old, was until recently on the staff of the Scottish Legal Assurance Company. His genial disposition made him deservedly popular and his demise has caused widespread sorrow. A staunch member of the Arch-Confraternity of

THORA

I stand in a land of roses,
And I dream of a land of snow.
Where you and I were happy,
In the days of long ago.
Come to me, Thora,
Come once again and be,
Child of my dreams,
Love of my life,
Angel of love to me.

Speak! speak to me, Thora!
Speak from your Heaven to me

Child of my dreams, light of my life—
Bright angel of love to me.

I stand once again in the Northlands,
In silence and in shame,
Your grave is my only landmark,
Men have forgotten my name.
'Tis a tale that is truer and older
Than any the sages tell,
In life I loved too little
In death I love too well.

the Holy Family, he led a model Christian life and went to his final reward fortified by the rites of Holy Church. He was a keen follower of rugby and played with Christians and later captained Limerick County. While still at Christians he became active in the St. Vincent de Paul Society and was one of the founders of the Newsboys' Welfare Section. Later he took a deep interest in the St. John Ambulance Brigade and during the period of its foundation locally his virile assistance in no small way helped to place that humanitarian organization on a sound footing."

OLDEST PRIEST IN IRELAND DIES.—

The death of Very Rev. Patrick Canon Meehan, P. P. Kiltronan, Keadue, took place last month.

Born in Streete, Co. Westmeath, 95 years ago, Canon Meehan was one of the oldest priests in Ireland. After a brilliant College career in St. Mel's, Longford, he was ordained at Maynooth.

While serving as curate and Administrator at Longford, he earned much distinction as an outstanding Church man, winning the love of the people.

Since taking charge of Keadue parish forty-five years ago, "Father Pat," as he was affectionately known, had become one of the most notable priests of his day.

Big-hearted and kindly, he was a man of great scholarly attainments, wonderful personality, patriotism and piety, whose loveable, simple and sincere manner endeared him to young and old.

His interest in the social and cultural advancement of the parishioners was reflected in the erection in 1939 of St. Ronan's Hall, Keadue, for which he was largely responsible. This building is one of the finest of its kind in rural Ireland.

RUNAWAY HORSE IN CAVAN DASHES INTO LAKE.—

Recently John Shells of Aughavans, Gowna, Co. Cavan, had a remarkable escape. He was driving a horse attached to a watercart when the animal took fright and careered down to the narrow lane that leads directly to the dangerous "Black Lough." As the driver was jammed between the water-barrel and the side of the cart he could not move, and when the dashing horse came nearer to the lake both wheels flew off, while the cart was still drawn rapidly down the steep slope. In the nick of time James Dunne, hearing the commotion, came running on the scene, and stopped the animal with a few blows of a heavy stick. Mr. Shells was nothing the worse.

FLOODS IN LEITRIM DAMAGE CROPS.—

At a quarterly meeting of Leitrim County Council in Carrick-on-Shannon last month the County Surveyor reported that exceptionally heavy flooding in the Manorhamilton area within the past seven or eight days had rendered many roads practically impassable.

Mr. M'Morrow said that people living on the banks of the River Bonet, had lost hay to the value of between £500 and £600 carried away by the floods.

The Chairman said that the floods were the worst in seven years, some farmers having lost turf, potatoes and other crops. The report was adopted.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPER PRINT IN EIRE.—

Further restrictions in consumption of newspaper in Eire were announced by the Minister for Industry and Commerce recently.

Morning or evening newspapers will be allowed only eight tons per fortnight, or 8 per cent of the average quantity used per fortnight in the first eight months of 1939.

Many weeklies and all dailies will be forced to cease publication in the near future unless their meagre stocks can be replenished, said Mr. Lemass, Minister for Supplies, broadcasting recently.

He announced the opening of an intensive campaign to collect waste paper and an order making it illegal to destroy waste paper.

In future people must expect to get most of their purchases unwrapped.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

SAN MARTIN DE TOURS.—

With singular solemnity the feast of this saint, the patron of Buenos Aires was observed. At 10 o'clock in the Cathedral Pontifical High Mass was solemnized by Cardinal Copello and a very eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Manuel Moledo.

The parish which is placed under the advocacy of the Saint celebrated the event with unusual enthusiasm. At 11 o'clock there was a solemn High Mass with a very eloquent sermon by the Rev. Peter Richards.

In the afternoon the usual procession in the streets adjacent to the parish church took place and was lar-

gely attended.

EXTRAORDINARY HEAT.—

On Tuesday last without the slightest previous warning the thermometer jumped to 34.5 degrees, which is unusual so early in the season. It got the majority of the inhabitants of this capital totally unprepared for such warm weather and much discomfort was suffered by the public in general. If there is any line to be taken regarding the coming summer from this foretaste of heat, it would appear that the 1942-43 summer will be rigorous.

THE NATIONAL LOTTERY.—

Last Tuesday morning a meeting took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at which Dr. Ruiz Guinazu was present, as well as the members of the committee appointed to investigate the irregularities in the National Lottery. Steps are to be taken to avoid any possibility of fraud and it is also announced that speculation in the tickets is to be curbed. It has been a national shame that for years the public have been so shamelessly fleeced by the speculators in the Christmas lottery.

A LITERARY CO. LIMERICK NURSE.—

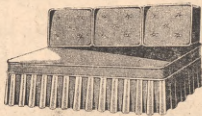
The issue of the "Irish Red Cross Bulletin" for August contains a very valuable and well-written article from a County Limerick lady, Miss M. M. Culhane, on "Observation of the Patient." Miss Culhane, who is Tutor Sister in Richmond Hospital, Dublin, is daughter of the late E. J. Culhane, Rathkeale, and niece of the late William Phelan, Newcastle West. In addition to being a particularly capable and distinguished member of the nursing profession, she has established for herself, by articles in nursing and other journals, a high reputation as a writer of excellent English.

last for only 125 days of the year. During the first year of the war the figure was increased to 165, and to-day foodstuffs sufficient to last 240 days are being produced. Pointing out these facts, the London correspondent of the "Irish Times" writes: "Excluding domestic production, British farmers have added a million and a quarter tons of vegetables to the country's food supplies, and have more than made up the loss of the 250,000 tons of vegetables imported before the war from Holland, France and other countries. Figures for the last two months show that milk production has increased by nearly five million gallons, compared with 1941."

BAGS FOR THE HARVEST.—

Protests and reclamations are coming in rapidly from the agricultural districts regarding the scarcity of bags. One of the latest is from Rafaela in the province of Santa Fe. The committee charged with the distribution of bags to the farmers had worked on the basis of ten "quintales" per hectare. In the district of Rafaela it is calculated that the harvest this year will give 25 "quintales" per hectare. That means to say they will only receive about 40 per cent. of the bags required and they urgently request that steps be taken by the competent authorities to supply more and thus avoid the loss of what promises to be a very abundant harvest.

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WARNING TO BEGGARS.—

When Guard Michael Finnerty, in Limerick, recently summoned a young boy for begging, District Justice Flood said it was his experience that in a number of these cases of begging the people who were guilty were not in need at all. He had seen visitors to the city being intercepted at buses and cinemas and this sort of thing would have to stop. He was very glad Guard Finnerty brought the case, and he would like to issue a warning that in future cases he would come down heavily on the defendants. Boys summoned for begging in future would be sent to industrial schools. This sort of thing would have to be suppressed, and he meant to suppress it. In the case before the Court he would allow the defendant off but would not do so in future. That applies also to B. A.

MAKING A GREAT EFFORT.—

In pre-war days home production of food in Britain was sufficient to

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—

We have been asked to say something about the "law of supply and demand." We shall simplify. Ten little boys require ten pairs of shoes. There are, say, only eight pairs available. The true law of supply and demand says: as the demand exceeds the supply it is imperative that the short supply be made up quickly to meet the demand. But modern Capitalists created another kind of law for such cases. They said: "Not enough shoes to go around! There will be competition between the parents of these boys to obtain shoes... so we will raise the price



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of shoes unjustly, and because of the great need for shoes, the parents will pay the unjust price!" This raising of prices, because the demand exceeds the supply, cannot be justified morally or economically. Prices ought always to be related to the quality of goods and not to the accidents of supply and demand. In other words, the just price should reign. The shortage of shoes (or of anything else), does not increase the intrinsic value of the goods. Therefore, to raise prices because of short supply of goods is a sin against justice.

A RARE FISH.—

A telegram from the United Press from Almeria in the South of Spain is to the effect that in a place, denominated Bajos de Roquetas, the neighbours found a fish measuring six metres long and 1,500 kilos in weight. The fish had been wounded by grape-shot, proceeding, the cable suggests, from the African coast, where the battle is now raging. More than likely the wounds were caused by submarine action. The fish is of a species unknown up to the present and has been taken to Almeria, where it will be subjected to scientific investigation.

A HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.—

Consternation has been caused far and wide by the news that three babies had died in the Piñeyro hospital in this city owing to rank carelessness. Seemingly the babies were prematurely born and they were placed in an incubator where the temperature was supposed to be graded between 28 and 30 degrees. Something went wrong with the mechanism and when the nurses went to get the children to take them to their respective mothers for feeding purposes they were found dead. An investigation has been ordered by the competent authorities for the purpose of apportioning responsibility for the tragedy.

EX-PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.—

Amongst the visitors to this city last week-end was Dr. Serrato, ex-chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic of Uruguay. During his stay in this capital he was feted by his fellow-countrymen and his Argentine friends. On Tuesday afternoon he left by plane on his return journey to Montevideo.

NEWSPRINT.—

Considerable surprise has been caused in local circles by the announcement from New York that two of the Argentine merchant marine ships, actually in New Orleans, had disembarked a large shipment of newsprint that has had been put on board with the object of bringing same to Buenos Aires. The government alleges that there are other articles much more necessary than paper in this country. Just how true that allegation is it is hard to say, but rumour hath it that the action of the authorities was dictated by the fact that most of the paper shipped was consigned to a leading paper of this city, whilst the government maintained that the paper should be proportionately divided amongst the different organs of the press.

HERE AS THERE.—

Returns generally throughout the country indicate that a very low percentage of electors had exercised their franchise. This apathy by the electors seems hard to understand, when one considers that it was only after years of agitation that the franchise, which heretofore was enjoyed by only a few of the wealthier classes, was extended to embrace all householders, and in recent years to all who had reached the age of twenty-one years. It would appear that while it was denied there was a keen demand for it, but once granted it lost all its glamour. In our own county, for which there was only an election of one body—the County Council—the poll was comparatively low, and even allowing for the number of voters who have been compelled to leave the country to seek employment in England, the poll should have been much higher. The large number of candidates it was thought would have brought about a far greater interest in the election, but such was not the case, and at no time were the polling booths extra busy. Local Government forms an important part of our administrative system and deals with the expenditure of a considerable amount of the people's money paid as rates, and the selection of representatives to control the payment of this money is an important task. Those who were in a position to record their votes and neglected to do so, failed in their duty as citizens, and, as is generally the case, will be the very people who will complain most when administration by those elected is not in accordance with their ideas. *The Killenny Journal*.

COLON CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—

On Sunday 1st. November Colon celebrated the golden jubilee of its foundation. Erected on the ruins of Fortin Mercedes in fifty years it has become one of the most progressive cities in the province of Buenos Aires. The Irish pioneers in that district took a leading part in the making of the town and amongst the first members elected to run the Municipality is to be found the name of Mr. Eduardo F. Morgan, who took an active part in all Irish-Argentine activities, charitable and social.

Others who were associated with the foundation of Colon and took an abiding interest in municipal and educational affairs in that district were Messrs. Michael Hearne and James Harrington. The auspicious occasion was marked by a very interesting programme of events, including a Te Deum in the parish church at 10 a. m.

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Passing of the Middle Class

By HILAIRE BELLOC.

A PROCESS is now continuous all over Europe. The middle class is dying, and with it our civilisation is dying too. For the middle class made and till yesterday still sustained our culture.

People use the term "middle class" nowadays with a connotation of contempt; commonly contempt for the stratum of society immediately below that of the speaker. It may mean anything from the most isolated and ill-paid clerk to some great scholar, linguist and traveller. It can be used to mean men entirely cut off from Europe and its culture, or men who are most thoroughly representative of our civilised traditions.

I use the word "death" as meaning impending disappearance, not immediate disappearance itself. I mean the rapid decay in power and in the chances of survival. I mean the loss of those characters whereby a social class perpetuates itself, and particularly its prestige and effect upon its surroundings.

And I mean by middle class that highly cultivated body of men and women, who, until within living memory, gave their tone to most of our Western countries, and particularly to France and Britain; the people who were not, save at some removes or indirectly, connected with the territorial aristocracy or with the great mercantile and banking fortunes which have long been indistinguishable from such aristocracy.

This middle class was not, and its relics are not, of course, a closed body. It was continually recruited from those wealthier and those poorer than itself. But the individuals making up this middle class do bear a common and unmistakable character which has been discovered in all high civilisations, which, when it has been permanent for some generations, has certainly been the main value of a cultivated society and has spiritually moulded both those above and those below its standard of wealth.

Everywhere this class was familiar with the classics; everywhere it had sufficiently the habits of leisure and the domestic demeanour of confidence in its position and in the future. From that class came in the main the legislators (not the politicians, but those who defined and practised the law).

From it came the doctors, the scientists, the historians. It gave to its country those creative critics who more than any professional men fix the form of a nation's expression. From that class came those rare but decisive individuals called poets, through whom the soul of society obtains its highest and most lasting expression.

Save for here and there one of the wealthier families, far more rarely one of the working population, the whole bulk of our culture has sprung from such soil, and with its disappearance that culture is disappearing also. Its effect has been of varying degrees in the different provinces of Christendom; its power of resistance to-day is also different in different countries.

It is still strongest in France, it is still strong in Italy. But everywhere it has been undermined, already so much that if the process be not checked that class is doomed.

The causes of its decay are not material—social causes never are. Just as the dangerous herds of the modern proletariat came into existence, not through machinery but through the previous deliberate destruction of a

self-sufficient peasantry, so the death of the middle class proceeds from a certain growing mood in society, the main evil of which was greed.

For it was greed which bred universal usury, the consequent enormity of taxation through National Debts exploitation and gambling, and all that has brought us to the stage we have unfortunately reached.

The new despotisms, by whatever absurd name they are called, "Bolshevism", "Nazi", etc., are based upon them instinctively which makes the Middle Class which made Europe. The international and cosmopolitan framers of modern revolutionary theory did well to label their enemy "the Bourgeoisie". The term has been grossly misused, but it stands for an underlying truth.

In hating that "bourgeoisie", in murdering it wholesale, in starving it out and bludgeoning it, the Red despotism fulfils itself and acts according to its kind. No less do those other despotisms which profess to supply defence against the destructive forces of revolution; they also rely upon an army, as it were, of the half-educated and wholly uncultured. They work by mere repetition of what are called "slogans", by appeal to the irrational and a violent repression of criticism and discussion—things native and necessary to the civilised mind.

We have the effect of all that to-day in the debasing of architecture and the disintegration of verse and prose, the chaos of our philosophy and a special hostility to religion—for in and with religion it is that reason best lives.

What remedies can we find against the disease? It might well be answered that no sufficient remedy can be discovered, and such indeed is the general reply which men are now beginning to give to the challenge we have to meet.

There do appear certain fixed points to which we can attach our defensive. The most obvious of these, and the least understood, is the principle of private property. It is characteristic of our social decline that this principle has become confused with its chief enemy, and is taken to mean the defence of exceptional privilege and the power of great wealth.

Private property is, as a principle, the very opposite of this. It is the doctrine whereby the independence of the family and of the individual is maintained.

In an ideal State we should have property so well divided that every family was guaranteed of economic independence through property. The alternative to well-distributed property is slavery. A citizen is not a citizen unless he owns.

The means of production must be possessed, whether severally or corporately through the guilds, by the units of the State, lest they fall for a brief and evil time into the possession of the State itself or at length, and more permanently under control of a restricted dominating class which shall be masters of all the rest.

It is to the honour of certain among the most centralised and dictatorial governments that they have recognised this truth and are making a beginning towards the restoration of property as a principle among their subjects. The wisest and most benign of those centralised governments, that of Portugal, has already gone far

in this direction.

In Italy the principle is recognised; the complaint is in the hitherto insufficient development reached. The denial of the principle and the continuance of mere unrestricted competition has corrupted the whole of French industrial life, and in the case of Great Britain, a country almost wholly industrialised and framed upon wage and salary rather than upon general possession, the disintegration of property has gone so far that most men have by this time lost their original instinct for it.

But the seeds of recovery have been sown; they are known, if not yet garnered and used, among ourselves. It is not yet too late in Western Europe as a whole to make property real and general again. The cultivation of the soil by a permanent body of small owners everywhere acts as a flywheel and regulator to the social machine.

There is still so considerable a survival of this institution in Christendom as a whole that it may save the situation. For where it is established

it diffuses the air and savour of property, of freedom and of true citizenship throughout the State.

There is another factor in the effort at restoration. "Without some common moral principle expressed in defined terms, the unity of society can never be achieved. It is attempted to supply the need of it by a worship of the State, of the Race, or of the Nation.

It was the Middle Class which itself in the last two hundred years attacked, and all but dissolved, this essential factor of a common religion or philosophy. But a sense of the spiritual unity is returning, and here, as in everything else, the disturbed but intensely energetic French are principally at work.

If or when what remains of the now nearly fallen cultured Middle Class recovers the sense of spiritual unity, the instinct for orthodoxy, and a fixity in doctrine and morals, the battle for recovery will be won. Without such a return I conceive that battle to be already lost.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUNG MAN.

(Continued)

I believe that nobody will deny that, generally speaking, you pay for the same article a fourth part more in the case of trust than you do in the case of ready money. Suppose then the baker, butcher, tailor, and shoemaker receive from you only one hundred pounds a year. Put that together; that is to say, multiply twenty-five by twenty, and you will find that at the end of twenty years you have £500 besides the accumulating and growing interest. The fathers of the church (I mean the ancient ones), and also the canons of the church, forbade selling on trust at a higher price than for ready money, which was in effect to forbid trust; and this doubtless was one of the great objects which those wise and pious men had in view, for they were fathers in legislation and morals as well as in religion. But the doctrine of these fathers and canons no longer prevails; they are set at naught by the present age, even in the countries that adhere to their religion. Addison's goddess has prevailed over the fathers and the canons; and men not only make a difference in the price, regulated by the difference in the mode of payment, but it would be absurd to expect them to do otherwise. They must not only charge something for the want of the use of the money; but they must charge something additional for the risk of its loss, which may frequently arise, and most frequently does arise, from the misfortunes of those to whom they have assigned their goods on trust. The man therefore, who purchases on trust, not only pays for the trust, but he also pays his due share of what the tradesman loses

by trust; and, after all, he is not so good a customer as the man who purchases cheaply with ready money; for there is his name indeed in the tradesman's book, but with that name the tradesman cannot go to the market to get a fresh supply.

Infinite are the ways in which gentlemen lose by this sort of dealing. Servants go and order, sometimes, things not wanted at all; at other times more than is wanted; at others things of higher quality; and all this would be obviated by purchasing with ready money; for whether through the hands of the party himself, or through those of an inferior, there would always be an actual counting out of the money; somebody would see the thing bought and see the money paid; and as the master would give the house-keeper of steward a bag of money, at the time he would see the money too, would set a proper value upon it, and would just desire to know upon what it had been expended.

How is it that farmers are so exact, and show such a disposition to retrench in the article of labour, when they seem to think little or nothing about the sums which they pay in tax upon malt, wine, sugar, tea, soap, candles, tobacco, and various other things? You find the utmost difficulty in making them understand that they are affected by these. The reason is, that they see the money which they give to the labourer on each succeeding Saturday night; but they do not see that which they give in taxes on the articles before mentioned. Why is it that they make such an outcry about the six or seven millions a year which are paid in poor rates, and say not a word about the sixty millions a year raised in other taxes? The consumer pays all, and therefore they are as much interested in the one as in the other; and yet the farmers think of no tax but the poor tax. The reason is that the latter is collected from them in money; they see it go out of their hands into the hands of another; and therefore they are everlastingly anxious to reduce the poor rates, and they take care to keep them within the smallest possible bounds.

(To be continued.)



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The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

Several shows of "baby" beef have been staged during the past week, each of the three meat breeders vying with each other to show their respective products to greater advantage. The general public has been given a chance to see the high quality meat sent abroad, and to buy it at a high price. Of course this is all propaganda for our meat, but would it not have been better advertising to do something towards putting the local markets in order so that the consumer could in the future get good quality meat at fair prices?

The National Meat Board got up an imitation of the former Christmas Show at Smithfield in the Municipal Frigorifico on Wednesday, that was well attended. Here there was also an exhibition of the different cuts supplied to the consumer in the markets, and a display of frozen offal as prepared for shipment by the local frigorificos.

Beef For Peru:—

It is pleasing to see that the campaign for obtaining new markets for Argentine meat products, carried on by the Argentine Meat Producers Corporation for some time past, has begun to obtain the success it merits. Negotiations have now been terminated with the Government of Peru and that country will take six thousand tons of Argentine beef during the next twelve months.

The contract calls for beef of a type similar to that previously known as "continente," and in the agreement with Great Britain referred to as "Frances," first quality with little fat, boneless or not as ordered, in 45-55 kilo quarters. The price is the same as that charged to the British Government for the same type of beef, and offal will be supplied as ordered. Shipment is to depend on maritime transport facilities obtainable, but on the basis of 500 tons a month.

It is hoped that mutton and pork shipment will follow in due course.

Fighting The Tick Plague:—

From a Ministry of Agriculture report it is gathered that the campaign waged against the tick plague in the northeastern provinces is progressing favourably.

Recently it was announced that a further 500,000 hectares of Entre Rios land had been added to the clean zone. Added to the districts cleansed last year the total area from which this plague has been banished in that province is now well over one million hectares.

That more has not been accomplished in this regard is due, according to an official publication, to the carelessness of some landowners who persist in their old habit of bathing their cattle at long intervals, instead of doing so every fifteen days, as recommended by the Ministry. In that fashion their land will never be wholly cleared of tick. Steps are going to be taken to enforce the compliance of these careless ones with the rules laid down by the Ministry and thus bring nearer the day when this plague is finally got under hand.

Another campaign undertaken with energy by the Ministry of Agricul-

ture is that against scabby sheep. By means of circulars and pamphlets the attention of sheepbreeders is being called to the losses caused by scab in the flocks, and the means by which it can be countered. In this regard it is pointed out that if in Australia and New Zealand this scourge of the flocks has been eradicated, the same can be done here. In this case also the careless owner is blamed for unjoining the good done by their more progressive neighbours; and the Ministry is considering the advisability of applying more severe measures to ensure the success of the campaign against scab.

Selecting Breeding Cattle:—

Answering a query in an American livestock publication, an expert laid down the following rules to be followed when selecting cattle for breeding purposes. They seem to be just as much adapted to local conditions as they are to the United States, and therefore worth reading.

Prolificacy. The ability of cattle to reproduce regularly over a long period of years is influenced by individuality, inheritance, environment and disease. It is within a breeder's ability to control all these providing strict application to the task is made. The provision of a suitable environment and the control of disease are matters of management and will not be touched upon here. However, the factors of individuality and inheritance, appropriately belong to this discussion.

In selecting breeding individuals, breeders stress sex character, roominess of middle and activity on foot as important indication of reproductive ability. Bulls that appear fine and feminine about their front ends or cows which are masculine fronted are rejected by discriminating buyers of breeding animals. Shallow middles are objectionable both from the standpoints of feeding and breeding capacity. Activity on foot is predisposed by correctness of leg position. Incidentally crooked legs constitute one of the most transmissible characteristics in breeding animals.

The inheritance of prolificacy can be obtained in a herd only by a careful study of the back-ground of breeding animals. In the purchase of seed stock this essential point of consideration is too frequently neglected. It is reasonable to expect that a bull calf whose dam was a regular producer over a long period of years, will sire daughters carrying something of the same characteristic.

Do You Know This ?

399) What Causes Danger In Coal-Mines?

400) What Are Antiseptics?

401) How Was Vaccination Begun?

See Answers on page 24.

Obituaries



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

Thomas Donlon, R.I.P.

The death of Thomas Donlon has caused the deepest sorrow and widespread regret, not only in Giles, but also in San Antonio de Areco and Carmen and wherever he was known. The sorrow was all the greater because his death was so unexpected. The deceased gentleman was born some sixty five years ago in Heavy, partido de Giles. He was the eldest son of the late Lawrence Donlon and Mary Dillon. He was educated in St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, where he distinguished himself by his good conduct, close application to study and his grand and noble qualities of mind and heart.

From early youth he devoted himself to camp work, and by his strenuous efforts, careful and intelligent management of affairs and his stirring honesty, not only built up a happy and comfortable home, but also won the esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Twenty two years ago he was joined in holy wedlock to Mary Fagan, and formed a peaceful and happy home, distinguished and seasoned by contentment, happiness and true love and was, indeed a foretaste of the banquet of heaven. Theirs were, in truths, simple, brave, pure and noble hearts, that unoccupied by worldly affections, sought to build up and adorn the paradise, "the garden of delights" which we call our home, And Thomas Donlon, brave, noble man

that he was, did a real man's work in forming a true happy home noted for hospitality and where love of God and the neighbour reigned supreme. He was true to God, true to himself, a man who ever strove to be and what is better, succeeded in being!

"An active doer, noble liver, strong to labour, sure to conquer"

A short time before he died Thomas got a fairly bad attack of the "grippe", but he seemed to get over it. His strong and vigorous constitution pulled him through. He seemed to be his old self again, good-humoured, light-hearted and gay. He was in Carmen at Holy Mass on Sunday 1st., for he was one of those stirring Catholics, prepared to make any sacrifice to assist at that great sacrifice of Love, and, to give a Caed Mille Failte to Mary's Son as He descended on our altars, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. On Monday he was not so well and kept to his bed. But no one expected the end to be so near. Great then, was the surprise and sorrow when on Tuesday it was known that he had died.

He was waked in the Irish Hall in Carmen de Areco, and on Wednesday after Mass celebrated by the Irish Chaplain of San Antonio he was laid to rest in the family vault in Carmen. His wake and funeral were attended by a large concourse of people, a proof of the high esteem in which he was held.

The prayers at the graveside were (continued on page 10)

Ruggedness: The ability of animals to survive adverse conditions constitutes one definition for ruggedness. Such an ability assures longevity in the breeding herd and contributes to favourable results in the feed-lot. A short wide head, a large muzzle, well distended nostrils, a deep full chest, a strong top, a roomy middle and straight strong legs are the common indications of ruggedness in seed stock.

Feeding Ability: Next to prolificacy the power to transmit feeding ability to progeny is the most important asset of a sire and dam. This characteristic is no doubt inherited, yet at the same time it can be identified by a study of the individuality of an animal. The rugged head combined with a deep roomy middle, a strong frame and stout legs constitute the best guarantee for feeding ability and the tendency to transmit it to offspring.

Salability: This characteristic in animals refers to an ability to command a high price in the sale ring or at the packers' pens. Since the value of seed stock is based upon its ability to reproduce, transmit feeding capacity and salability, it might be well to state briefly what the requirements are for a top selling killer animal on the market. These are carcass yield, development of valuable cuts and quality of meat.

A high carcass yield depends upon straight lines a trim front, a trim middle, dense bone, and thick flesh. The most valuable cuts are the loin, rib and round. Therefore, heavy development of these parts is essential

to a high selling price. Quality of meat in live animals can be judged only by certain external characteristics such as smoothness of flesh, fineness of hair and hide, density of bone and a stylish carriage. These characteristics are indications of fineness of meat texture which in turn is an important asset in the total make-up of quality.

In conclusion it should be said that in blindly following a pedigree, breeders have been led to pit-falls from which it required many years to extricate themselves. The best use of a pedigree can be made only when an

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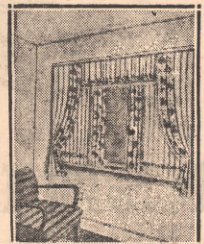
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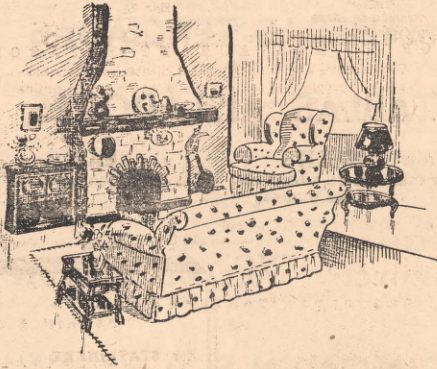
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Making a Success of Leisure

(By MRS. WILLIAM O'BRIEN in "The Irish Digest")

PEOPLE dream of the day when they will be free to retire from business, free to enjoy a perpetual holiday. They sigh for that day, they long for it, but they do not think it necessary to plan what they will do with their freedom.

Yet there is the example of Charles Lamb to make them reflect. He described forcibly how he wished to be relieved of the drudgery of his Indian House duties. When that happy hour arrived, he rejoiced with all his heart. He enjoyed himself, and then, after a short delirious time, he discovered he was dull, he missed the regular routine. To recover his peace of mind, he had to make out a scheme by which he was to spend as many hours at his writing-table as he had spent in regular occupation in his once hated office.

But, then, he had the best antidote to dullness. He loved books, and he had his pen; no one need fear empty hours who has that resource.

But writing is not all, it may be objected, if, when one has done, one cannot find a place for one's prose! That is quite true, as I, for one, know by sad experience. But there is nothing like trying and trying again!

Besides, one can write for pleasure, without looking for a publisher. Take the case of Rev. Woodford. For forty years he wrote in his diary the trivial events of everyday life. It never dawned on that modest man that more than one hundred and thirty years after his death five volumes of his jottings would become a great literary event, and that fame would place him by the side of the great English diary writers.

But the experience of others has little weight. Every generation has to learn its lesson in its own way. Instead of preparing quietly and earnestly as to the best way of occupying their leisure, most men and women have to solve that problem when the time comes, *en allant*, as the French say. They have to find out that amusement alone becomes anything but amusing!

The people who know best how to be happy and busy in retirement are

the French. They have ever so many pet hobbies. You have only to watch their happy, absorbed expression, whether they are fishing for tiny fish or playing their game of dominoes, or doing any of the hundred and one things that make life pass happily for the middle-aged and the old in the land of France.

Irish men and women come next in having that happy knack. And yet there are, unfortunately, among us a minority who do not know how to occupy themselves; and, being free to do as they like, they sink into poor health and in their vacant hours brood over a cure for ills that may be imaginary.

I remember an Irish priest's reply to a dear friend who had worked hard all her life at an ungenial occupation, and who longed for retirement and rest: "Don't think of it. You would sit in your armchair reading all the advertisements of quack medicines, and within six months you would be dead of dullness!"

She laughed. Her mind was active and she would have found plenty of occupation for idle hours. But duty to others kept her at her post. She died in harness. There is happiness in that, too, or, at least, in working till extreme old age. I know a nun who has spent over sixty years in teaching and who is now retiring from the headship of her school, but she does not mean to be idle in her retirement.

The English are less able than the French or the Irish to find occupation when the hour for retreat sounds. Mr. Philip Gosse has written a delightful book, *Go to the Country* (Cassell & Co., London), to urge on his countrymen and countrywomen to take up their freedom in the right spirit, by looking out for the best occupation, which need not of necessity be golfing or motoring.

The worst people in the world to face pleasant use of retirement are the Americans. They are unable to relax; they are too restless to enjoy a time of ease.

In Ireland, retirement has no such terrors. Most people know that all is not over when they retire, and that a change of occupation may bring about a new lease of life.

To the young who think that at fif-

OBITUARIES

Continued from page 9

said by the Irish Chaplain, assisted by Frs. Victor C. P. Leahy, Thompson and Brady.

He leaves a sorrowing wife, one son and one daughter, two sisters, two nieces and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. To them the writer offers his deepest sympathy in the great loss they have sustained and in the great trial it has pleased God to send them.

The Light of Glory to his noble soul.
A Friend.

James Murtagh, R.I.P.

On October 28th the death of James Murtagh occurred at his home in Conesa. The deceased was born 69 years ago in Arrecifes. During his illness he was assisted by the parish priest of Conesa, who administered to him the last Sacraments and papal blessing. His remains were laid to rest beside his brother in Conesa graveyard; he leaves to mourn his loss his wife, two sons, one daughter, six grandchildren, a son-in-law, daughter-in-law and a large circle of relatives.
May his soul rest in peace.



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About People

His Excellency Bishop Hanlon of Cاتمamarca is on a visit to this city. He is staying at Holy Cross.

People around Hurlingham are reminded that one of the Passionist Fathers will attend in the parish church on the Third Sunday of the month, November 15th.

Mr. John J. Keegan returned last week to his home in San Sebastian, after undergoing a very successful operation in the British Hospital.

The Misses Lucy McCormack and Evelina Carberry were among the visitors from this city to the Carmen de Areco cemetery on the 1st. inst.

Celebrating the first anniversary of their wedding, Mr. Juan Pazuza and Mrs. Tessie Lynam de Pazuza, of the Florida Hotel, entertained a group of close relatives and friends to dinner Thursday night last week.

Mr. James O'Brien is a recent arrival in town and is registered at the City Hotel.

Mr. Fritz Bauschen, Mrs. Tessie Ronan de Bauschen and their little son Freddie, returned to their home in Plá, C. G. B. A., last week after a social and business sojourn in this city. They had a very pleasant visit to Holy Cross Church where they were married eleven years ago.

Little Frances Mary Hyland, of Michael Ham College, has left the British Hospital restored to her normal good health.

Tomorrow morning, Frs. Alfonso Rooney and Ambrose Geoghegan leave for Allen, F. C. S., Rio Negro, where they are to preach an important mission from Nov. 15th. to 26th.

Little Ethel Victory is in rather delicate health.

On Tuesday last at her residence in this city Miss Marta Torres Duggan gave a dinner party in honour of Miss Marcela Torres Duggan and Mr. Thomas Schoo Devoto and Miss Olivia Duggan and Count Charles van der Straten, who are to be married in the course of the next fortnight.

Mr. Santiago B. Kenny is a recent arrival in town from his estancia in Santa Fe.

Following a visit to Estancia Salalé for the Ameghino races Mr. Jack D. Nelson returned to town on Tuesday morning.

Miss Isabel Ryan, youngest daughter of Dr. Jorge J. Ryan, was the victim of an accident at the corner of Perdriel and Caseros last week-end and is now under treatment at the British Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lennon and son have arrived in town from Capilla and are staying at the Phoenix Hotel.

Amongst the arrivals by Panagra plane from Santiago on Monday last were Mr. and Mrs. William Ward.

Mr. Reggie Curtois, of Frigorífico Anglo, who recently underwent an operation at the British Hospital, has left for the Hills of Córdoba to recuperate.

Mr. Willie Scott, of Mercedes, is a patient in the British Hospital.

On Tuesday last the Misses Maria Teresa Stewart and Maria Amelia Donovan left for Montevideo.

The Bishop of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyons, who visited Argentina in 1934 for the Eucharistic Congress, recently dedicated the magnificent New Cathedral that has been erected in Cavan town.

The mission which Fr. Dominic Moore is conducting this week in the church of Ireneo Portela, F.C. del E., will conclude on Sunday, Nov. 15th, at 17.30 o'clock.

Miss Katie Young Fahy, who was operated last week in the British Hospital, is progressing very favourably.

The festivities in honour of Canon Duff in San Martin on Sunday were attended by a large number of clergy, including the Archbishop of La Plata, and an extraordinary gathering of parishoners and former parishoners.

Mgr. John M. Sheehy, the venerable Irish Chaplain of Rosario, paid us a visit this week. He is in excellent health and is quite recovered from the fracture he suffered recently.

Mr. Laurence Fagan of Rawson is under attendance in the hospital of Chacabuco.

Mr. Patricio Gear of Rojas has been in a visit to this city.

Following a few days spent in Mar del Plata, Mr. and Mrs. William Mulhall have returned to this city.

Miss Agatha Savage and Mesdames Irwin, Manny and Gill beg to thank all, who had so kindly assisted in making Tea-Stall such a success at the Salon Suizo in aid of the funds for the erection of St. Patrick's Hall.

(Continued on page 13)



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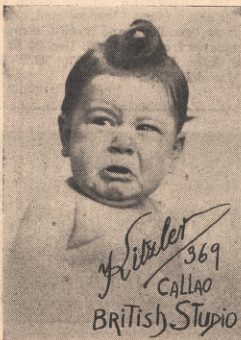
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The Circumference

THE strategic advantage lay with the Axis as long as the theatre of war was an ever-widening circle. Placed as they were in the centre of the circle, they could displace troops quickly, strike hard at the weak points and force the enemy to disperse his effectives.

There was one weakness in the Axis strategy of world conquests, which we have repeatedly pointed out—the lack of sea power. The Germans were unable to cross the water; at least, to cross it in sufficient strength to break the slowly-gathering concentration of troops on the rims of the European wheel. "Our withdrawal in North Africa" confessed an Axis broadcaster the other day "would not be necessary if Europe were joined to Africa by a land causeway." The lesson is that command of the water is more important in a world war, than command of the land.

It is curious how this simple strategic fact escaped the attention of the German planners of war, for even a cursory glance at an atlas will show that two-thirds of the surface of the globe is under water. Once more in history the Germans have shown themselves as theorists, but not realists.

Allied command of the seas, supplemented and reinforced by superiority in the air, has made itself felt decisively on the Southern shore of the Mediterranean. The large-scale operations carried out by the American and British forces operating from the Atlantic, following so swiftly on the complete defeat of the Axis armies at El Alamein have restored the integrity of the steel circle which hems Germany in. The same for-

ces which defeated the Central Powers in 1918 are at work today, in the same way. In the end Germany must capitulate under the siege, even if no other weapon were employed.

But there is another weapon, old in conception, but new and startling in its application. It is the sudden landing of entire armies, equipped with the latest engines of war—tanks and heavy guns, provided with ample supplies and protected with powerful air umbrellas. The swift and sure operation of this weapon in Northern Africa has astonished all military critics. The ships, the material, the planes and the men are now available for many such operations, and Germany, whose strength lay in offense, must now rest on the defensive.

A glance at the Mediterranean will show that Germany's back door has now become vulnerable from a dozen spots. The Italian Fleet is practically useless as a weapon of war and from now onwards the whole coast-line of Southern Europe is liable to sudden descents from allied armadas. Where will the blow fall? Italy? Southern France? Greece? The Adriatic? The Atlantic? The North Sea? The Germans cannot know.

What they do know is that in order to repel successfully the new type of invader they must station millions of men all along the coasts. And they also know that commitments in Russia and the occupied countries are such that millions of coastal guards are not available.

The last remaining gaps in the circumference are now being closed. Most people realize that German military expansion is at an

end—in a word, that they have lost the war. But the Germans themselves do not realize it and it may be two or more years before they wake up to the facts. In the last war, they were beaten at the Battle of the Marne, in November 1914, and it took them four years to learn the truth. This time they were beaten when they proved unable to cross the English Channel after Dunkirk. But they have not understood it yet.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

MR. BEVAN'S SOLUTION.

From an American exchange we take the following item of information which apparently is derived from private sources:

"The Labor member of the British Cabinet, Mr. A. Bevan, head of the Miners of England, visited the North of Ireland recently and made some recommendations for the government of the Six Counties. He suggested that a Commission of three, made up of Americans, English and Irishmen, take over the management and control of the political and civil affairs of the Northern territory now under the Stormont Parliament."

It is well known, though seldom admitted, that the Government of Northern Ireland pleases nobody but the members of that Government. Mr. Bevan is an able functionary and a realist; he owes less than nothing politically to the British Conservative Party, so that he is not bound by any ties to the orange Ascendancy. His suggestion that the present Government of Northern Ireland should be scrapped provides the clearest evidence of how its utility strikes a disinterested observer.

KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS.

A RETREAT FOR MEN.

The annual retreat for men will be held on Sunday the 22nd. of November, in the Oratory, Church of the Passionist Fathers, in Vicente Lopez, F. C. C. A., Calle Guemes y Campos. The exercises will commence with Holy Mass and Holy Communion, for all who wish to take part, at 8.30; coffee will be served to all communicants.

All who wish to come later should be present for the Mass at 11.00, as the conferences will start immediately after this Mass and will continue till the Benediction of The Blessed Sacrament at 17.30.

A light lunch and tea will be provided for all who take part; no charge will be made but a collection to defray the expenses will be taken up.

A hearty welcome is extended to all men and it is hoped that many will

take advantage of this opportunity to spend a quiet day with God in conference and silent communion.

NEW YEAR GIFT FUND.

FOR ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

It sounds a bit early to begin calling attention to the New Year, but we have a special reason. A large number of our readers have an excellent practice; they start paying in their subscriptions for the new year around this date. (We wish that the black sheep would take note of the good habit.) It is our intention to have a Readers' Fund, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Home in the same way as last year. Week by week we shall publish the initials or provided pen-names of readers who wish to contribute. The money realized is handed over, needless to say, to the Committee in charge of the Home. The Fund will close the last week of January 1943.

Our suggestion is that readers paying in subscriptions should inclose an extra peso towards the Fund. Of course, if they so wish (for who are we to put a limit to the forward march of charity) they can send more than a peso. The sky's the limit!

THE ALTAR SOCIETY PIC-NIC.

As announced Holy Cross Altar Society's picnic will be held this year on the spacious grounds adjoining St. Ethna's College, Bella Vista, next Sunday, November the 15th, and members and their friends are cordially invited. Arrangements have been made for a bus to start from Victoria and Jujuy at 9 o'clock, calling at Holy Cross and other places by request. For information and tickets please phone 47-1616, 63-3444, or 45-6286 and or 45-1317.

The Secretary.

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St. Patrick's Hall Bazaar

AT THE SALON SUIZO

As previously announced the bazaar with the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Social Hall at St. Patrick's in Belgrano was inaugurated on last Saturday afternoon by Monsignor James M. Ussher in the presence of a large number of friends and supporters of the Pallottine Fathers. The weather was delightful and as the afternoon wore on people commenced to arrive in greater numbers and by six o'clock the stalls, the tea room, the bar, etc., were doing an excellent trade. It was close on 4 p.m. when Monsignor Ussher arose to deliver the inaugural address. The following is the text of his discourse:—

"Since the Apostle St. Patrick, fifteen hundred years ago, brought the Christian faith and Christian civilization to the land of our forefathers, the people of our race, scattered to the four winds of the earth, have never ceased to be active Missionaries, in every land, of the same Christian faith and Christian civilization. And this fair land of Argentina, where quite a number of our people have reared happy homes for themselves and their descendants, is no exception. It can bear witness to the same glorious tradition. Our Irish churches, schools, orphanages, our religious communities, our charitable and educational associations are eloquent monuments testifying their enterprising Christian spirit. To this long list, another monument in this city is being added, St. Patrick's Parish Church.

Ten years ago, on the occasion of the Dublin Eucharistic Congress, according to a census then taken, the churches dedicated to Ireland's Apostle in every quarter of the globe, numbered over a thousand, each one a living centre, not only of religious activities but also of numerous beneficent, educational and social organizations. The largest church in North America, in the largest city in this continent, is St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, and away down south towards the other end of the world, in the Australian continent, we find St. Patrick's Cathedral in the city of Melbourne, both Cathedrals, like many others, erected by the exiled children of Mother Erin.

Now, what about St. Patrick's Church in Buenos Aires, the largest city in the world south of the equator? In this metropolitan capital of a great nation, where the exiled children of St. Patrick found the freedom, happiness and prosperity denied them in their Motherland, what are we doing? In this Catholic city where hundreds of saints of all categories have beautiful churches consecrated to their memory, is it not up to us, to the whole Irish Argentine community, to see to it that in the near future there will be also one church at least dedicated to the glorious Apostle of our race?

The raising of such a monument is up-hill work. The Pallottine Fathers have taken it in hand, they have commenced it out of nothing so to say, and are determined that sooner or later it be a splendid reality; but it would be unfair to them to leave exclusively to their limited resources and their personal efforts, what should be a labour of love for us all.

The Pallottine Order in Argentina is one of our Irish Argentine institutions. For over half a century its members have laboured unceasingly amongst us; they have sacrificed themselves unsparingly for the welfare of our Irish-Argentine community at large; and for this alone, even if there were no other motive, they are worthy of our unstinted support in every thing connected with the future, St. Patrick's Church in Buenos Aires.

The numerous spiritual activities, of which their church in this city is the centre, are rapidly developing to such an extent that the actual accommodation is insufficient; work is hampered for want of an appropriate meeting place for the growing parochial organizations, whose members as parishioners are also shouldering the work entailed in the building of the future St. Patrick Church. As a result, the Pallottine Fathers have decided to erect, as an adjunct of the church, a meeting place to be known as St. Patrick's Hall. It will be another impor-

Active and enterprising gentlemen, conspicuous for the untiring interest they take in everything pertaining to the good name and welfare of our community, have constituted themselves into an executive committee, so that we may rest assured that this bazaar, in all its details, must move smoothly and successfully to its final goal.

For me to enlarge on this subject would only be a useless loss of time. As you have seen, the Pallottine Fathers, the distinguished stall holders, the executive committee, the parishioners of St. Patrick's, are asking nothing for themselves; but they expect your generous cooperation today in this bazaar, and afterwards in every move tending to make our St. Patrick's Church a magnificent reality, an outstanding landmark, worthy of our glorious Apostle, worthy of this capital city of Argentina, something that in the near future our people can look up to with pride and satisfaction, as we look today towards the magnificent churches raised in his honour in New

going was the Tea Stall which was under the charge of Mesdames Albert Julia and Leo Carroll, aided by a bevy of willing and handsome assistants. The tea served was excellent and the person who was not satisfied with same would have to be singularly difficult to please.

The various stalls in the main saloon were in full action by five o'clock and a good business was done up to midnight.

Meantime the Refreshments Stall under the efficient control of Mr. Colin Macleod and his active band of assistants was attracting much attention and it was not without a certain amount of regret that the patrons of this stall were compelled to retire from the saloon just after mid-night.

THE BAZAAR ON SUNDAY.

The original idea of the organizers of this event was to limit same to Saturday, but judging by the results, they were thoroughly justified in extending same to Sunday. It is a recognized fact that the attendance on Sundays at events of this nature is never equal to that of Saturday, for the simple reason that Monday is a working day and the majority of people like to take it easy on Sunday afternoons. Nevertheless there was a goodly gathering at the Salon Suizo on Sunday afternoon. Once again the different stall-holders spared no effort to induce the gathering to part with the elusive dollar and they were very successful in their attempts.

Whatever the financial success of the event may prove, it must be said that from a social point of view it was highly successful. There was an excellent atmosphere of friendship and cordiality reigning and the organizers made no rash promises when they assured all who assisted at the Bazaar that a really good time would be enjoyed.

About People

(Continued from page 11.)

Amongst the arrivals by Panair plane from Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday last was Mr. A. Burns.

Mrs. C. M. de O'Farrell, who was on the sick list, is reported to be much improved.

On Wednesday last at Las Victorias church the Students' Mass was celebrated and was largely attended. Since 1919 this event has been annually taking place.

At 9 a.m. yesterday a Mass was said in Las Victorias church for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Dr. Thomas B. Kenny.

The death of Monsignor Jose Canovai took place in this city on Wednesday last and is much lamented. Deceased was a distinguished scholar and a well-known lecturer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Pearson arrived early in the week from their estate in Miramar.

Bear in Mind...

DECEMBER 5 and 6.—Hurling Club's Bazaar.

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



Mgr. Ussher, Mr. P. J. O'Reilly, Fr. Thomas O'Reilly, Fr. Simon Histon and Mr. Denis Duggan—a naval Study.

tant step forward towards the definitive glorious temple we all expect to see shortly in this city.

The project has met with the sympathetic approval it deserves, leading members of our community, have come kindly forward, and graciously decided not only to sponsor this bazaar, but to give it the active support of their practical experience as well as their precious time and personal labour. Prominent ladies of our best-known families are presiding at the numerous artistic stalls. Their names alone, illustrious names, would honour any initiative and guarantee the success of any bazaar held under their auspices.

York, Melbourne and other great cities of the world. But above all St. Patrick expects your generous cooperation, and he will bless you for it."

Mgr. Ussher's speech was warmly applauded. Father Thomas Dunleavy, P.S.M., Superior of the Pallottine Fathers then addressed the gathering and voiced the gratitude which the priests of his community feel towards Mgr. Ussher. "Everybody knows and loves him," he said. "For nearly fifty-years he has been a wise counsellor and a friend to the Irish-Argentine people." Father Dunleavy then went on to express his thanks to the organizers and stall-holders of the Bazaar.

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HURLING CLUB

HURLING.

The Hurling Tournament carried out on Sunday last was a great success and showed the interest that exists in the Community for the old game of Hurling. The organizers managed to form teams of fifteen players, which made the matches really interesting and exciting. After two games played during the morning the "asado" was served at midday, with over 150 people assisting. In the afternoon the final match of the day was played before a very large gathering, the biggest seen out at the Club during any game this year, and all players gave a very good account of themselves and played as if they had been practising the game through out the year, despite the fact that many of them had not played hurling since last years' championship. The great day ended with tea and dancing, the Club's saloon being filled to capacity until late on Sunday evening.

CHILDREN'S TOURNAMENT.

The organizers are leaving nothing undone to assure the success of the Children's Tournament to take place on Saturday and Sunday next. The complete programme published in last week's *Southern Cross* will be carried out on both days, with a large number of inscriptions in the different competitions. As the hour of commencement for the different events has been published with the programme, all competitors must be punctual, so as to comply with this time-table and consequently parents are requested to bring their children out in time

to participate in the competitions prepared in accordance with the ages of the children inscribed. It is expected that everybody will cooperate with the organizers as the latter have prepared everything with great patience and dedication, and all that they need now to have the whole programme carried out perfectly, is the assistance of the children and their parents.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE GIRL HOCKEYITES.

The demonstration in honour of the girls who defended the Hurling Club colour's so gallantly in the Ladies Hockey Association during the 1942 season, will take place on Saturday 21st inst. This demonstration will consist of a supper to be served in their honour on the evening of the said date and all members of the Hurling Club are invited to attend and make this demonstration as worthy as the girls deserve. Tickets at the price of \$2. per person are already on sale and members who intend attending this supper are reminded that they must reserve their tickets with due anticipation. No tickets will be on sale on the night of the demonstration and consequently preparation will be made strictly with the number reserved before Thursday 19th inst.

BAZAAR.

The ladies and gentlemen in charge of the organization of the Bazaar to be held at the Hurling Club on December 5th and 6th next, have already started working and are making ar-



Fr. Victor Carolan, C.P., Miss Mary Petty, Fr. Peter Richards and Mr. Joseph P. Richards at the demonstration offered to Miss Petty on Sunday.

rangements to designate the different stall holders and their helpers. Full details concerning same will be given later and meanwhile members, friends and well-wishers of the Club are requested to bear the date in mind and give their kind assistance in any way possible.

MEN'S HOCKEY.

On Sunday 22nd inst. there will be a friendly encounter of hockey played at the Hurling Club between the home team and a combined team from 2nd. Division Club's. This match will mark the closing of the 1942 hockey season at the Hurling Club.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO.

Parents and guardians of the pupils of St. Mary's and Clonmacnoise are hereby notified that the Scholastic Year will close on November 29th with the usual Exhibition of Needlework and Concert which will take place in the Irish Hall at 15 o'clock.

Availing of this happy occasion and large assembly, many well-wishers of the Irish Chaplaincy have already held a meeting at which they decided to organize other festivities and a Tea-Dance on same evening.

A cordial WELCOME is heartily extended to all.

Details next week.

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Continued from page 10

ty a man and woman are fit for nothing, it is well to recall, as does Mr. Gosse, that the mother of Anthony Trollope "wrote her first book at the age of fifty and, once started on a literary career, she kept on writing until the age of seventy-six, when she had become the author of one hundred and fourteen volumes."

Her son observed: "Her career offers great encouragement to them who have not begun early in life, but are still ambitious to do something before they depart thence."

Mr. Gosse quotes the case of Cato, who "was eighty years of age when he began the study of Greek." My mother, at that age, learned Swedish and Norwegian, and enjoyed the literature of those great northern countries. But I agree that those are exceptions, and I am writing for ordinary people like you and me.

As a rule, the country gives the widest scope for pleasant occupation to the happy man and woman who can choose what they like to do. A small

house that keeps one busy—and not too busy; a small garden—what better can one have!

Even if you don't have the good fortune of living in the country, a town dweller may have a tiny garden. I know a very delicate Cork lady who suffered greatly from ill health. Her doctor told her to work out of doors.

She made her small greenhouse and her very small garden a place of beauty. It used to rejoice one's eyes to see all the flowers that bloomed in that small space. The lady's health improved with her success as a gardener.

Any manual cleverness for a man is a matter of rejoicing. Any man who can carry out repairs in his home, make tiny improvements, is a happy being. There is always something to be done. While he is pleasurably engaged, he earns the gratitude of his women folk.

My husband used to envy his old friend, John O'Meara, his cleverness in doing jobs in-doors or out. His pen was his only instrument, or his spade—and that for very rough work. He never learnt the gardener's art, any more than the carpenter's skill, and these seemed to him enviable con-

ditions of happiness.

Of course, the love of reading is much to be desired in active life or in retirement. There is nothing to compare to books as helpers and friends, whether amusing books or instructive books, sensational novels, or books of history or travel or science.

Whatever occupies the mind is to be welcomed; one has full right to indulge one's taste, whatever it may be. Mr. Gosse loves stories of pirates, and his wife herbals. They are both proud of their collections. Whatever be the subject that attracts you, have books in your house, in your living-room or your bedroom.

What can be more desolate than a house without books, or full of books bought as part of the furniture—not lovingly picked up by one?

Fr. Healy, of Bray, once called on a rich man, who introduced him to his library, where all spoke of wealth.

"Those are all my friends," said the owner.

The priest replied dryly: "I see that you do not cut your friends."

Better half-a-dozen well-thumbed volumes than such a collection of "uncut friends."

DEATHS

JOHN MURRAY, R.I.P.—On Nov. 7th, at Zapiola 3554, this city, after a long and painful illness, borne with true Christian resignation, having received the rites of Holy Church and Papal Blessing, John Murray, aged 61 years, son of the late Patrick Murray and Winifred Ward of Salto. He leaves a sister, brothers, an aged aunt, niece, nephews, many relatives and friends to mourn him. Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul. 1711—n.13

MASSES

† **THOMAS E. LYNCH, R.I.P.**—An Anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas E. Lynch will be celebrated on Wednesday, Nov. 25th, at 9.30 o'clock in St. Patrick's Church, Rosario. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1711—n.13-20

† **EDWARD DEVEREUX, R.I.P.**—On Friday, November 27th, at 10 o'clock, Mass will be celebrated at the parish church of Carmen de Areco for the repose of the soul of the late Edward Devereux. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1709—n.13

† **MARY WARD, R.I.P.**—A Month's Mind Mass will be celebrated at Holy Cross Church on Monday, November 16th, at 9 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Mary Ward, who died in San Isidro on October 16th, 1942. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Gregorian Masses are being celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Gabriel's (Vicente López). 1708—n.13

† **THOMAS DONLON, R.I.P.**—Gregorian Masses for the eternal repose of the late Thomas Donlon, of Heavly, will begin at the Monastery Chapel on Sunday 15th November at 8 o'clock and will continue for thirty consecutive days. On week days at 7 and on Sundays at 8 o'clock. Relatives and Friends are invited to attend. 1712—n.13

† **BENITO J. FERNANDEZ, R.I.P.**—A solemn anniversary Mass will be offered up in the Parish Church of Moreno, F.C.O., on November 27th at 10 o'clock, for the eternal repose of the soul of Benito J. Fernández, dearly beloved husband of Katie Rooney. Relatives and friends are hereby kindly invited to attend. 1712—n.13-20

Agradecemos Atenciones

La entusiasta adhesión de todo el País, acompañó a nuestra Casa en sus Bodas de Oro.

Miles de cartas y de telegramas, testimoniaron una vez más con verdadera elocuencia - junto al expresivo lenguaje de las flores - esa cordial simpatía.

Expresamos nuestro profundo reconocimiento al abnegado Cuerpo Médico que nos ratificó su confianza y su estímulo, a las autoridades Nacionales y Municipales, a las Instituciones de Beneficencia y prestigiosas Entidades comerciales, industriales y financieras.

A nuestros clientes amigos que compartieron nuestra emoción en este grato acontecimiento, al periodismo y la radiotelefonía que nos brindaron su colaboración: muchas gracias.

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Wedding Bells.

Byrne — Garcia.

The wedding of Miss Maria Luisa Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, of Florida, to Mr. José Angel Garcia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mateo Garcia, of the same locality,

She carried a bouquet of orange blossom.

Sponsors of the ceremony were Mr. James Byrne and Mrs. Maria R. de Garcia.

The reception was later held at the



took place on Wednesday of last week at the Castrense Church.

The bride wore a delicate gown of white crepe romain, orange blossom trimming the full skirt, and the veil was of embroidered tulle d'illusion.

residence of the bride's parents and was attended by a large number of guests.

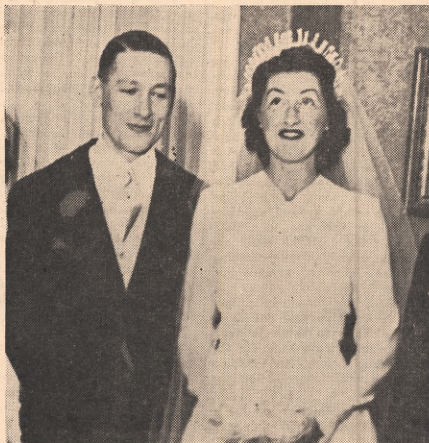
Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, are spending their honeymoon in the Cordoba Hills.

Hirst — Flint.

On last Thursday evening, November 5th, a very fashionable wedding took place at the Castrense Church of Nuestra Señora de Luján when Mr. George Angus Flint and Miss Lina

bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar G. Hirst, of Belgrano.

The bride, who looked very charming in her model gown, designed by Henriette, was given away by her father, whilst the bride's mother and



Mary Hirst spoke their nuptial vows. Father Vincent Smith P. S. M. officiated on the happy occasion and the church was thronged by friends of the young couple. The bridegroom is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Flint, of Torquay, Devon, whilst the

Mr. John K. Hart acted as sponsors. On the termination of the religious ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint are spending their honeymoon in Nahuel Huapi.

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BUENOS AIRES.

Calloway's Code

(By O. HENRY.)

THE New York *Enterprise* sent H. B. Calloway as special correspondent to the Russo-Japanese-Portsmouth war.

For two months Calloway hung about Yokohama and Tokio, shaking dice with the other correspondents for drinks of 'rickshaws—oh, no, that's something to ride in; anyhow, he wasn't earning the salary that his paper was paying him. But that was not Calloway's fault. The little brown man who held the strings of Fate between their fingers were not ready for the readers of the *Enterprise* to season their breakfast bacon and eggs with the battles of the descendants of the gods.

But soon the column of correspondents that were to go out with the First Army tightened their field-glass belts and went down to the Yalu with Kuroki. Calloway was one of these.

Now, this is no history of the battle of Yalu River. That has been told in detail by the correspondents who grazed at the shrapnel smoke rings from a distance of three miles. But, for justice's sake, let it be understood that the Japanese commander prohibited a nearer view.

Calloway's feat was accomplished before the battle. What he did was to furnish the *Enterprise* with the biggest beat of the war. That paper published exclusively and in detail the news of the attack on the lines of the Russian General Zassulitch on the same day that it was made. No other paper printed a word about it for two days afterward, except a London paper, whose account was absolutely incorrect and untrue.

Calloway did this in face of the fact that General Kuroki was making his moves and laying his plans with the profoundest secrecy as far as the world outside his camps was concerned. The correspondents were forbidden to send out any news whatever of his plans; and every message that was allowed on the wires was censored with rigid severity.

The correspondent for the London paper handed in a cablegram describing Kuroki's plans; but as it was wrong from beginning to end the censor grinned and let it go through.

So, there they were—Kuroki on one side of the Yalu with forty-two thousand infantry, five thousand cavalry, and one hundred and twenty-four guns. On the other side Zassulitch waited for him with only twenty-three thousand men, and with a long stretch of river to guard. And Calloway had got hold of some important inside information that he knew would bring the *Enterprise* staff around a cablegram as thick as flies around a Park Row lemonade stand. If he could only get that message past the censor—the new censor who had arrived and taken his post that day!

Calloway did the obviously proper thing. He lit his pipe and sat down on a gun carriage to think it over. And there we must leave him; for the rest of the story belongs to Vesey, a sixteen-dollar-a-week reporter on the *Enterprise*.

Calloway's cablegram was handed to the managing editor at four o'clock in the afternoon. He read it three times; and then drew a pocket mirror from a pigeon-hole in his desk, and looked at his reflection carefully. Then he went over to the desk of Boyd, his assistant (he usually called Boyd when he wanted him), and laid the cablegram before him.

"It's from Calloway," he said. "See

what you make of it."

The message was dated at Wi-ju, and these were the words of it:

Feregone preconcerted rash witching goes muffled rumor mine dark silent unfortunate richmond existing great hotly brute select mooted parlous beggars ye angel incontrovertible.

Boyd read it twice.

"It's either a cipher or a sunstroke," said he.

"Ever heard of anything like a code in the office—a secret code?" asked the m. e., who had held his desk for only two years. Managing editors come and go.

"None except the vernacular that the lady specials write in," said Boyd.

"Couldn't be an acrostic, could it?" "I thought of that," said the m. e., "but the beginning letters contain only four vowels. It must be a code of some sort."

"Try 'em in groups," suggested Boyd. "Let's see—'Rash witching goes'—not with me it doesn't. 'Muffled rumor mine'—must have an underground wire. 'Dark silent unfortunate richmond'—no reason why he should knock that town so hard. 'Existing great hotly'—no, it doesn't pan out. I'll call Scott."

The city editor came in a hurry, and tried his luck. A city editor must know something about everything; so Scott knew a little about cipher-writing.

"It may be what is called an inverted alphabet cipher," said he. "I'll try that. 'R' seems to be the ofteneast used initial letter, with the exception of 'm'. Assuming 'r' to mean 'e,' the most frequently used vowel, we transpose the letters—so."

Scott worked rapidly with his pencil for two minutes; and then showed the first word according to his reading—the word "Scjeitzes."

"Great!" cried Boyd. "It's a charade. My first is a Russian General. Go on, Scott."

"No, that won't work," said the city editor. "It's undoubtedly a code. It's impossible to read it without the key. Has the office ever used a cipher code?"

"Just what I was asking," said the m. e. "Hustle everybody up that ought to know. We must get at it some way. Calloway has evidently got hold of something big, and the censor has put the screws on, or he wouldn't have cabled in a lot of chop suey like this."

Throughout the office of the *Enterprise* a dragnet was sent, hauling in such members of the staff as would be likely to know of a code, past or present, by reason of their wisdom, information, natural intelligence, or length of servitude. They got together in a group in the city room, with the m. e. in the centre. No one had heard of a code. All began to explain to the head investigator that newspapers never use a code, anyhow—that is, a cipher code. Of course the Associated Press stuff is a sort of code—an abbreviation, rather—but—

The m. e. knew all that, and said so. He asked each man how long he had worked on the paper. Not one of them had drawn pay from an *Enterprise* envelope for longer than six years. Calloway had been on the paper twelve years.

"Try old Heffelbauer," said the m. e. "He was here when Park Row was a potato patch."

Heffelbauer was an institution. He was half janitor, half handy-man about the office, and half watchman—thus becoming the peer of thirteen and one-half tailors. Sent for, he came, radiating his nationality.



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"Heffelbauer," said the m. e., "did you ever hear of a code belonging to the office a long time ago—a private code? You know what a code is, don't you?"

"Yah," said Heffelbauer. "Sure I know vat a code is. Yah, apout dwelf or fifteen year ago der office had a code. Der reborters in der city-room haf it here."

"Ah!" said the m. e. "We're getting on the trail now. Where was it kept, Heffelbauer? What do you know about it?"

"Sometimes," said the retainer, "dey keep it in der little room behind der library room."

"Can you find it?" asked the m. e., eagerly. "Do you know where it is?"

"Mein Gott!" said Heffelbauer. "How long you dink a code live? Der reborters call him a maskeet. But von day he butt mit his head der editor, und—"

"Oh, he's talking about a goat," said Boyd. "Get out, Heffelbauer."

Again discomfited, the concerted wit and resource of the *Enterprise* huddled around Calloway's puzzle, considering its mysterious words in vain.

Then Vesey came in.

Vesey was the youngest reporter. He had a thirty-two-inch chest and wore a number fourteen collar; but his, bright Scotch plaid suit gave him presence and conferred no obscurity upon his whereabouts. He wore his hat in such a position that people followed him about to see him take it off, convinced that it must be hung upon a peg driven into the back of his head. He was never without an immense, knotted, hard-wood cane with a German-silver tip on its crooked handle. Vesey was the best photograph hustler in the office. Scott said it was because no living human being could resist the personal triumph it was to hand his picture over to Vesey. Vesey always wrote his own news stories, except the big ones, which were sent to the rewrite men. Add to this fact that among all the inhabitants, temples, and groves of the earth nothing existed that could abash Vesey, and his dim sketch is concluded.

Vesey butted into the circle of cipher readers very much as Heffelbauer's "code" would have done, and asked what was up. Some one ex-

plained, with the touch of half-familiar condescension that they always used toward him. Vesey reached out and took the cablegram from the m. e.'s hand. Under the protection of some special Providence, he was always doing appalling things like that, and coming off unscathed.

"It's a code," said Vesey. "Anybody got the key?"

"The office has no code," said Boyd, reaching for the message. Vesey held it to him.

"Then old Calloway expects us to read it, anyhow," said he. "He's up a tree, or something, and he's made this up so as to get it by the censor. It's up to us. Gee! I wish they had sent me, too. Say—we can't afford to fall down on our end of it. Foregone, preconceived rash, witching!—h'm."

Vesey sat down on a table corner and began to whistle softly, frowning at the cablegram.

"Let's have it, please," said the m. e. "We've got to get to work on it."

"I believe I've got to line on it," said Vesey. "Give me ten minutes."

He walked to his desk, threw his hat into a waste-basket, spread out flat on his chest like a gorgeous lizard, and started his pencil going. The wit and wisdom of the *Enterprise* remained in a loose group, and smiled at one another, nodding their heads toward Vesey. Then they began to exchange their theories about the cipher.

It took Vesey exactly fifteen minutes. He brought to the m. e. a pad with the code-key written on it.

"I felt the swing of it as soon as I saw it," said Vesey. "Hurrah for old Calloway! He's done the Japs and every paper in town that prints literature instead of news. Take a look at that!"

Thus had Vesey set forth the reading of the code:

- Foregone—conclusion
- Preconceived—arrangement
- Rash—act
- Witching—hour of midnight
- Goes—without saying
- Muffled—report
- Rumor—hath it
- Mine—host
- Dark—horse
- Silent—majority
- Unfortunate—pedestrians
- Richmond—in the field
- Existing—conditions
- Great—White Way
- Holy—contested
- Brute—force
- Select—few
- Mooted—question
- Parlous—times
- Beggars—description
- Ye—correspondent
- Angel—unawares
- Inconvertible—fact

"It's simply newspaper English," explained Vesey. "I've been reporting on the *Enterprise* long enough to know it by heart. Old Calloway gives us the cue word, and we use the word that naturally follows it just as we use 'em in the paper. Read it over, and you'll see how pat they drop in to their places. Now, here's the message he intended us to get."

Vesey handed out another sheet of paper.

Concluded arrangement to act at hour of midnight without saying. Report hath it that a large body of cavalry and an overwhelming force of infantry will be thrown into the field. Conditions white. Way contested by only a small force. Question the Times description. Its correspondent is unaware of the facts. "Great stuff!" cried Boyd, excited.

(Continued on page 23)



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TEACHING THE CHILDREN.

Adults will not be likely to respect public property, or that of other people, unless they were trained to do so in their early years. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," is a proverb as true as it is old, so that every mother should realize her responsibilities in this matter. School books must be cared for, a marker used instead of turning down a leaf; pencil markings, if necessary, should be light, so that they may be erased easily.

Wearing apparel should be treated fairly; brushed when necessary, and put away careful instead of being dumped on to a chair or thrown on the floor.

If a book or other article is borrowed it must be given special care, and returned in as good order as it was received.

Papers and other waste should never be thrown about; a proper receptacle should be provided, and the children taught to make use of it. The litter so often found in back yards, in lanes, and on picnic grounds would not be there had habits of orderliness been taught, as well as a proper regard for the comfort and convenience of others.

Table manners must be given attention; some hold their knife and fork as though they were hammers or some clumsy implements. It is very easy to teach the children these little things; to hold the knife and fork correctly; to take food from the side of a spoon, and not to shovel it in; to wipe the mouth before taking a drink to put the knife and fork in a proper position when a meal is ended, and so on.

Many a man and woman has put in some moments of bitter humiliation for lack of knowing those little details, which every mother should teach her children.

DAINTY LIPS.

Dainty lips lend beauty to a face; some are naturally pretty, but all can be improved with "treatment." A great many lips are spoiled through a constant habit of biting them; it is usually done quite unconsciously, not necessarily in anger, but just a habit. To bite the lips makes them rough, and does far more damage than a sharp wind; indeed, it can almost alter their shape.

This is the age of artificial aids; yet the girl who does not "make up" can have naturally pretty lips, and rosy ones, too, by keeping her blood pure and rich.

As with every part of the toilet, first aid is essential where the lips are concerned. They should be examined at bed-time, and, if there is the slightest sign of roughness, a remedy must be applied. A little cacao butter rubbed in is an effective cure, or the aid that is so popular to-day, warm olive oil, may be used. True to its nature, the oil can creep into any form of beauty culture.

During the day if any roughness is noticed no soap should be used for the lips, but they should be lightly rubbed with a paste, made by adding a few drops of olive oil to a teaspoonful of fine oatmeal, until the preparation is a thin paste. This will be found to be very healing.

To keep the lips fit, it is important that the mouth is healthy when the lips chaff: it is sometimes due to an

ill-conditioned mouth. To ensure all being well, a mouth wash must be used daily, either one bought at a chemist's such as a formaline one or a solution made by dissolving one teaspoonful of borax in a tumbler of water. Decayed teeth, which make the mouth unhealthy, are enemies to pretty lips. If the health is out of order, causing heated, puffy lips, a little boracic acid ointment will soften them.

If the wind is sharp, or if motoring or going off on a bicycle, where in either case one will meet the wind, a little greasy cream should be rubbed in. Just a touch of plain lanoline is as good as anything; all that is required is to fortify them against the sharpness in the air.

When applying a cream to the lips, they should be opened and a little rubbed on inside, just over the border line, as that is where the trouble of chaffing sometimes starts. When the years begin to show upon the face, drooping lips can be checked by a little daily massage to the parts around. The happy, contented woman will not be troubled with drooping lips for many years, unless through ill-health.

Recipes

HARE SOUP.

Pick from the remains of a jugged hare the nicest pieces of meat, and cut into dice to add to the soup later. Put the bones left into a stewpan, with one carrot cut into slices, and two or three leaves of celery cut into inch lengths, also a slice of stale white bread without crust. Pour over about three pints of stock and allow to simmer gently until the vegetables are quite tender. Strain, and rub as much of the vegetables through the sieve as possible, then return the soup to the stewpan and boil up. Thicken with browned flour, adding a wine-glassful of port wine, a tablespoonful of red currant jelly, and a squeeze of lemon-juice.

SCRAPS OF MUTTON.

The most tasty way to serve scraps of mutton is to curry them. For one pound of meat scraps take one ounce of margarine or dripping, one small onion, a teaspoon of curry powder, one ounce of raisins, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, one apple, half a pint of stock, and a little boiled rice, one teaspoonful of flour.

Melt the dripping, add the onion finely grated or sliced, and fry for five minutes. Add the lemon juice, raisins and apple (grated). Mix the flour and curry powder with the stock and stir these into the other ingredients. Put in the meat cut in slices, or in cubes if it is too scraggy to be cut in slices, and simmer gently for one hour and a quarter, but do not let it boil. Serve with boiled rice.

POT ROAST.

Take four pounds of beef from round or rump in one solid piece. Melt a little suet or fat in a skillet, put in meat and brown well on both sides. Remove meat to kettle or iron pot and cover with boiling water. Add fat from skillet, one small can of tomatoes, two bay leaves, three or four whole carrots, two onions cut fine, juice of one-half lemon, two table-spoons vinegar, two pieces celery, cut fine, salt and pepper to taste. Cook

slowly; do not add more water unless absolutely necessary, as the gravy must be cooked down well. Remove the meat when done and thicken the gravy with one tablespoon of cornstarch mixed to a paste with water.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Sickness comes, alas! to every home and the wise wife and mother, does well to be prepared for emergencies. The doctor will, of course, give general instructions, and the assistance of a fully-trained district nurse may be available, but in the event of delay it is a good thing to be able to act quickly and correctly. A mother may sometimes suspect illness in the children and yet hesitate to call in a doctor. If she can check her suspicions by the temperature, prompt action will frequently minimise the possible danger.

Taking the Temperature.

A clinical thermometer should be kept in every medicine cupboard. Before using it, see that the mercury is below the little arrow which marks the normal temperature. If it is above, give the instrument a few vigorous shakes, holding the thicker end between the thumb and first finger, to bring the mercury down. To take the temperature, insert the bulb (or thinner end) in the patient's mouth, under the tongue. The lips should be closed over the stem, and the thermometer held in this position for a little longer than the time stated on the instrument. Do not take the temperature when the mouth is heated from a hot drink, however, as the reading will not be a true test. In the case of young children it is better to insert the thermometer in the armpit or the crease of the thigh instead of the mouth. Should the temperature be over a 100 degrees, send for a doctor at once. Always wash the thermometer in cold water directly after use, and shake the mercury down to normal before putting away.

Airing the Sickroom.

When the patient is lying down in bed, well covered up, it is best to keep the temperature of the room on the cool side—say, about 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit—and the air moving, as stagnant air quickly becomes unhealthy. There should, therefore, be two openings through which it may circulate. One should be nearer the ceiling—a ventilator or top of a sash

window—so that the used air which rises as it becomes heated, may escape the other should be lower, but, if possible, still above the head of the sick person. Should there be no other window available, you can obtain the necessary circulation of air by leaving open the door near a landing window. In this case, however, to prevent the patient feeling a draught, a screen must be placed between the door and the bed. When the invalid is being washed, or sitting up, the temperature of the room should be raised by closing one of the opening. Should chilliness be felt after the process of washing or changing the bed linen, the patient should be warmed by means of hot drinks and water bottles, in preference to rising the room temperature.

Washing the Patient.

The face, neck and hands should be sponged in warm water every morning and evening. When illness is prolonged, however, a periodical blanket bath is a great comfort to an invalid. Spread a large blanket half under and half over him or her, with every part of the body covered except that which you are washing. Begin with the face and neck, and go on to the chest and abdomen. Turn the patient over and wash the back. Finish by washing the legs and feet, when the whole body will have been cleaned and freshened without any undue exposure. Remove the blanket and make the patient comfortable once more in dry bedding, with a hot water bottle.

The mouth, nose, throat and eyes should be kept clean, particularly in such an illness as measles or scarlet fever. Boracic lotion makes a soothing eye-wash, and this should be used with an eye-bath night and morning. Be careful, however, to rinse the bath and use fresh lotion for each eye. The teeth should be cleaned at least twice a day, and the mouth rinsed out with a good cleansing wash. The patient will probably like to do this again after taking milk foods, which sometimes leave a thick feeling in the mouth.

Hints

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

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

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

Try peanut butter frosting for covering white or spice cakes. Add one-third cup of peanut butter to your regular omeocold white frosting. Blend in the peanut well before icing the cake. Add a few roasted peanuts as decoration.

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- CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev. 18.—
- McHugh
- THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Com- 5.—
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Catholic News

450 Years of Service.—

The saga of the mission endeavor of the Catholic Church in the United States during the past 450 years includes the combined tales of achievement in North and South America, the development of our western States as well as the opening of the stations within the great work of the Franciscans, with a listing of 69 martyrs in the United States, 38 in Mexico and eight in Central America. It contains the story of the foundation of the great California mission stations, which today are the wonder and joy of our Southwest, and substantiates for twentieth-century travellers the work of such men as Eusebio Kino and Junipero Serra. In addition it supplies the documentary evidence of the true exploratory spirit combined with the apostolic zeal of a real missionary. Remember it was another Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who first described the glories of Niagara Falls!

Mission activity, however, was not confined to any one section of this western hemisphere nor to any one religious community. The cry of the Master, "I thirst," found an echo within the stately halls of the Russian court, where the young Demetrius Augustine, Prince of Gallitzen, received his appointment to the Czarina's army personally from the mighty Catherine the Great. However the trappings of the military life were discarded to give place to the simple soutane of a secular priest in Loretto, Pa., where under the name of Father Smith the scion of the house of Gallitzen labored for the salvation of his American flock.

Again we find that same call sounding in Belgium. The young Redemptorist, Peter Donders, answered it eagerly, even though that answer necessitated the giving of his entire efforts and lifetime to the care of the lepers of South America. Unlike Father Damien, Father Donders never contracted the dread disease, but in all other matters he paralleled the life and labors of the hero of Molokai, and his memory is recalled today with grateful affection by the people of Surinam.

When the great northwestern sections of Canada were opened up Catholic missionaries followed close upon the heels of the explorers. Among them may be mentioned the Oblates of Mary Immaculate who have received the accolade of greatness for their achievements from Pope Pius XI. The vast stretches within the Arctic Circle have been warmed by the fire of their zeal. None of the horrors of loneliness, the struggle against the elements, the years of effort without apparent success, have deterred them from their task. If but one soul is saved their efforts have not been in vain!

The mush, mush of the dogsled has given place to the whirr of the airplane, as, with renewed vigor, the twentieth-century Oblate, Jesuit, Franciscan, Redemptorist, Benedictine, Dominican and diocesan missionary continues his quest for souls in the Americas. And always with that quest comes the general program of upbuilding. Schools, hospitals and churches are built. Education receives its rightful place in the life of everyone. Sisters, skilled in medical care, bring health and happiness to unfortunates once the victims of witch doctors. Native crafts are continued and improved upon while new skills are introduced by sympa-

thetic and gifted teachers. The great agricultural achievements under the missionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are continued in the Americas by their twentieth-century followers.

The work of 450 years of service continues, and, if, today, its accomplishments seem less glamorous than formerly, it must be remembered that America is coming of age. She is arriving at that state of maturity which is capable of discerning the merit of past achievements and insuring the continuance of the noble task begun in 1492.

Mgr. Thomas J. MacDonnell.

Martyrdom of Poland.—

A summary of conditions in the Polish provinces which have been annexed to the Reich, which has recently been made available, gives an appalling picture of the destruction of religious life. In Poznan for instance so many churches have been closed that less than 5,000 people can now find room in the remaining few out of a population of 180,000. Some have been demolished and some confiscated. Crosses can no longer be carried in funeral processions and only the near relatives may attend, while the police demand entrance passes at the gates of cemeteries. Separation of the German and Polish races is said to require separate churches for German and Polish Catholics while a secret circular has insisted that no German should take part in a Polish service or confess to a Polish priest. Several hundred priests are still in prisons or concentration camps, where a number have already died. Sermons and religious instruction in churches have been banned, while priests are compelled to labour, even as shepherds in one district.

The Church and the Jews.—

In Italy the attempt to imitate Nazi doctrines by imposing anti-Jewish decrees incurred the scornful rebukes of the late Pope on several occasions. Signor Farinacci, as one of the principal anti-Semites in the Fascist Party, finds in the Church's disapproval of anti-Jewish measures one more ground for attacking it. In a speech in Milan a few weeks ago he proclaimed that all Christians must be "irreconcilable enemies of the Jews" and that "in waging this supreme struggle we are sure of obeying the injunctions of the Church, we are sure of doing our duty as Christians." Yet on March 25, 1928, the Holy Office issued a clear and official declaration concerning anti-Jewish measures. It insisted that the Apostolic See had "protected the Jewish people against unjust persecutions" and that "since it condemns all jealousy and strife among peoples, it accordingly condemns with all its might the hatred directed against a people which was chosen by God, that particular hatred in fact which to-day commonly goes by the name of anti-Semitism."

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

CALLOWAY'S CODE.—

(continued from page 19)

ly. "Kuroki crosses the Yalu to night and attacks. Oh, we won't do a thing to the sheets that make up with Addison's essays, real estate transfers, and bowling scores!"

"Mr. Vesey," said the m. e., with his jolly-which-you-should-regard-as-a-sariv reflection upon the literary standards of the paper that employs you. You have also assisted materially in giving us the biggest 'beat' of the year: I will let you know in a day or two whether you are to be discharged or retained at larger salary. Somebody send Ames to me."

Ames was the king-pin, the snowy-petalled marguerite, the star-bright looloo of the rewrite men. He saw attempted murder in the pains of green-apple colic, cyclones in the summer zephyr, lost children in every top-spinning urchin, an uprising of the down-trodden masses in every hurling of a derelict potato at a passing automobile. When not rewriting, Ames sat on the porch of his Brooklyn villa playing checkers with his ten-year-old son.

Ames and the "war editor" shut themselves in a room. There was a map in there stuck full of little pins that represented armies and divisions. Their fingers had been itching for days to move those pins along the crooked line of the Yalu. They did so now; and in words of fire Ames translated Calloway's brief message into a front page masterpiece that set the world talking. He told of the secret councils of the Japanese officers; gave Kuroki's flaming speeches in full; counted the cavalry and infantry to a man and a horse; described the quick and silent building of the bridge at Suikauchen, across which the Mikado's legions were hurled upon the surprised Zassulitch, whose troops were widely scattered along the river. And the battle!—well, you know what Ames can do with a battle if you give him just one smell of smoke for a foundation. And in the same story, with seemingly supernatural knowledge, he gleefully scored the most profound and ponderous paper in England for the false and misleading account of the intended movements of the Japanese First Army printed in its issue of the same date.

Only one error was made; and that was the fault of the cable operator at Wi-ju. Calloway pointed it out after he came back. The word "great" in his code should have been "gaze" and its complemental words of "battle". But it went to Ames "conditions white," and of course he took that to mean snow. His description of the Japanese army, struggling through the snowstorm, blinded by whirling flakes, was thrillingly vivid. The artists turned out some effective illustrations that made a hit as pictures of the artillery dragging their guns through the drifts. But, as the attack was made on the first day of May, the "conditions white" excited some amusement. But it made no difference to the Enterprise, anyway.

It was wonderful. And Calloway was wonderful in having made the new censor believe that his pargon of words meant no more than a complaint of the dearth of news and a petition for more expense money. And Vesey was wonderful. And most wonderful of all are words, and how they make friends one with another, being oft associated, until not even obituary notices them do part.

On the second day following, the city editor halted at Vesey's desk where the reporter was writing the story of a man who had broken his leg

by falling into a coal-hole—Ames having failed to find a murder motive in it.

"The old man says your salary is to be raised to twenty a week," said Scott.

"All right," said Vesey. "Every little helps. Say—Mr. Scott, which would you say—We can state without fear of successful contradiction, or, 'On the whole it can be safely asserted'?"

MEDICAL DOCTORS

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llos cju.	" 0.10
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WIT AND HUMOUR.

The traffic policeman had raised his hand and the woman motorist stopped with a jerk.

Said the policeman as he drew out his little book:-

"As soon as I saw you come round the bend I said to myself, 'Forty-five, at least.'"

"Officer," remonstrated the woman indignantly, "you are very much mistaken. It's this hat that makes me look so old."

Employer: "I can only say you have acted like a donkey in the matter."

Foreman: "But you must not forget, sir, that I acted as your representative."

"And so," said the magistrate, severely, "this is the fifth person you have knocked down this year?"

"Pardon me," said the girl motorist, with dignity, "the fourth. One of them was the same person twice."

Maggie: "Six months ago my doctor said that unless I gave up smoking I would become feeble-minded."

Poppy: "Oh, you foolish darling! Why were you so obstinate?"

"I need a holiday," said the pretty restaurant cashier. "I'm not looking my best."

The manager looked annoyed. "Nonsense!" he retorted.

"It isn't nonsense," she said. "The men are beginning to count the change."

Visitor: "How much is that gramophone?"

Shopkeeper: "Fifty pounds, sir."

Visitor: "Have you sold many of them this year?"

Shopkeeper: "Yes, I should say quite fifty. May I book your order, sir?"

Visitor: "No, thanks; I've come from the income tax authorities to see how business is."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

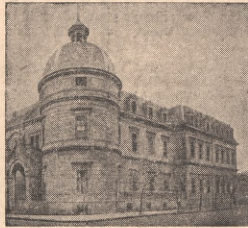
(399) Harmful gases which escape from the rocks into the workings. Of these, the chief are methane or marsh gas, which is the main ingredient of fire-damp, and is known to miners by that name; carbonic acid gas, the chief constituent of what miners call "choke-damp," "after-damp" or "black-damp," and carbon monoxide or "white-damp." Methane is highly inflammable; it combines with air, and whenever the atmosphere contains more than one-thirteenth by volume of methane there is imminent danger of explosion. Carbonic acid gas—or, more correctly, carbon dioxide—is a heavy gas which hangs about whenever ventilation is bad; if the atmosphere contains even 1/2 per cent it can do harm, while anything over 20 per cent causes death by suffocation. Danger also comes from flooding, subsidence, falls of rock and septic poisoning from injuries and accidents.

(400) Agents which destroy the bacteria causing putrefaction or suppuration (the formation of pus in a wound). Among the better-known ones are iodine, with its compounds iodoform and iodol; formalin, which is a commercial product consisting of water and about 40 per cent of formaldehyde, potassium permanganate, carbolic acid, cresolite and camphor. Various aniline dyes are also used as antiseptics. One of the greatest benefactions to mankind was

the introduction by Lord Lister (1827-1912) of antiseptics into surgery. It has been said that this saved in fifty years more lives than were lost in the World War.

(401) One day a young woman patient, talking to Dr. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), a Gloucestershire physician, told him she could not catch smallpox as she had already had cowpox, an infection which milkers caught from cows' udders and which, she declared, rendered them immune to the dreaded smallpox. In those days a disease that killed and disfigured people by thousands. The idea was new to Jenner, but he began to investigate it and found that what the girl had said was true. That gave him the idea of deliberately spreading cowpox. He took germs from an infected cow, inoculated some of his patients with them, and then other patients with germs from human sufferers with cowpox. Finally, he had a perfectly healthy boy inoculated first with cowpox and then with smallpox. The boy did not take the latter disease. When Jenner published his discovery, honours of every kind were bestowed on him. Parliament granted him money for vaccination, clergymen praised him in their sermons, and Germany celebrated his birthday as a holiday. Russia named the first vaccinated child "Vaccinon" and gave it a free education. Napoleon, though at war with England, released an English prisoner at Jenner's request because, he said, "We can refuse nothing to him."

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