

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 9. VOL. XIX.

JANUARY 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. L. Whatley, M.A. (1906)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, (vacant)

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

January.

1st. W.	Circumcision of our Lord.		
2nd. Th.			
3rd. F.	New Moon, 9h. 43m. aft.		
4th. S.			
5th. S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	Hymns. M. 3. 242. 179.	E. 165. 91. 256. 259.
6th. M.	Epiphany of our Lord.		
7th. Tu.			
8th. W.			
9th. Th.			
10th. F.	First Qtr. 1h. 53m. aft.		
11th. S.			
12th. S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	Hymns. M. 81. 76. 340.	E. 79. 177. 219. 266.
13th. M.			
14th. Tu.			
15th. W.			
16th. Th.			
17th. F.			
18th. S.	Full Moon 1h. 37m. aft.		
19th. S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	Hymns, M. 79. 218. 220.	E. 171. 260. 228. 277.
20th. M.			
21st. Tu.			
22nd. W.			
23rd. Th.			
24th. F.			
25th. S.	Conversion of St. Paul.		
26th. S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	Hymns. M. 238. 405. 269.	E. 184. 193. 406. 270
27th. M.			[Last Qtr. 3h. 1m. aft.
28th. Tu.			
29th. W.			
30th. Th.			
31st. F.			

BIRTHS.

ROWLANDS, Nov. 1st. the wife of G. Rowlands. of a daughter.

PERRY. Nov. 11th, Keppel Island, the wife of J. Perry of a son.

LEHAN. Stanley, Nov. 28th, the wife of D. Lehan of a son.

BUCKWORTH. Dec. 1st, at Fox Bay, the wife of M. Buckworth Esq. of a son.

MARTIN. Stanley, Dec. 5th, the wife of Alec. Martin of a son.

ETHERIDGE. Stanley, Dec. 6th, the wife of W. Etheridge of a daughter.

BIGGS. Stanley, Dec. 21st. the wife of V. A. H. Biggs of a daughter.

DEATHS.

THOMAS. On 23rd of October, at his residence "Orchid" House; East Bank. Stamford Hill London. K. Captain John Key Thomas. Aged 80 years.

MCLEAN. At Calgary, Canada, on 22nd October Catherine Forbes, eldest daughter of Peter Mac-

lean, Fitzroy Rancho, Bassano, Alberta. Aged 26 years. Mourned by all who knew her.

ETHERIDGE. Stanley, Dec. 10th, Malvina Mary Etheridge.

HOLY BAPTISM.

Stanley. December 7th, Malvina Mary Etheridge

COLONEL REID desires it to be known that for private reasons he has felt compelled to resign his position as Joint Editor of this Magazine.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Dec. 1st	2.	1.	11.	Church Expenses
" 8th.	2.	2.	0.	" "
" 15th.	1.	10.	0.	" "
" 22nd.	1.	10.	0.	" "
" 25th.	5.	5.	8.	Panelling Fund
" 27th,	1	5	0.	Choir Boy's "
£11. 14. 7.				

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 8).

No. 9. VOL. XIX.

JANUARY 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley, Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6. payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Lt Colonel A. Reid, D.S.O.

THE LENDING LIBRARY is open each Friday at 3.30 p.m. in the Vestry.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Clethero.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10.30 a.m.

Hon. Secretary, Lt. Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

JANUARY 1st. 1908.

Dear Readers,—May we be allowed to offer you, in the best sense of the phrase, a happy and prosperous new year? We none of us know what this year of grace, 1908, may have in store for us, but we do know in Whom we trust, and those of us who form part of a scattered family,—and who does not, in these days,—must find much comfort in the knowledge that wherever we may be, or whatever course our life may run, we are under the loving care of an all-wise Providence,—“In Jesus's keeping we are safe, and they.”

The beginning of a new year has seemed to be a fitting opportunity for one or two alterations in respect to the Magazine, chief amongst which is that it is proposed, for the future, to issue only twelve numbers, instead of thirteen, each year. In the past it has been customary to bring out a fresh number every four weeks, and this has had drawbacks which it is hoped to obviate by the issue of a monthly magazine, due on the 1st. of each month.

Every effort will be made to render the Magazine representative of the Falkland Islands as a whole, and it is not to be looked upon as a Stanley Magazine only. We are very anxious to secure the co-operation of friends in the Camp, in as much as we do not for one moment think the Colony is comprised of Stanley alone. The many readers who have left these Islands for other countries naturally will be interested in Camp news, hailing, as they mostly do, from the Camps. The only restriction put upon contributions—which otherwise we welcome—is that of space and general interest. But it must be understood that this is a Church Magazine, and we cannot print matter which is of a hostile nature. In this we think we are justified,—the Magazine has for years involved a monetary loss to the Editors, and they can hardly be expected to dip their hands into their pockets to subsidise views in direct opposition to their own.

One other matter, and in this we beg the indulgence of our friends. Hitherto it has been usual to enclose a copy of either “Home Words” or “Church Monthly” in many of the Magazines. For the present we must discontinue this practice. It means an expenditure of nearly £10. per annum, and the profit arising from the issue of this Magazine does not warrant it. At the same time we are loath to stop anyone from reading either of these excellent publications, and a small supply will be kept on hand, which is at the disposal of anyone who will write to Miss Willis for a copy.

One last word,—new subscribers are ever wel-

come. Will not some of those who habitually borrow and read our Magazine begin the new year by becoming regular subscribers?

Wishing you all the compliments of the season, We are, Dear Readers,

Your Obedient Servants
THE EDITORS.

SLACKNESS.

There has recently been appearing in a London Journal a very interesting series of articles and letters on the question whether we Britishers are becoming "slackers," as it is termed.

The indictment is so severe, and has such a bearing on the welfare of the whole Empire that there can be needed but scant apology for bringing the subject prominently before our readers.

Pessimism is a foolish habit, but it is less dangerous than a total denial of unpalatable facts. If, therefore, we can do anything to rouse people to a sense of what they are losing we can afford to run the risk of being termed pessimists.

It is for the seniors of experience and sagacity to supply the guiding power or to play the advisory role. No man possesses a chart of the sea of life but he who has voyaged through it, for its rocks and shoals must be found out afresh by every navigator for himself. This is ancient wisdom ever new. But on the other hand, it is for the juniors to supply the motor-force and to keep the engines under pressure. If the coming generation is deficient in driving-power; if its impulses are feeble; if it loses the faculty of making hard for its mark; if its ambition fails; above all, if it acquires the habit of easily accepting defeat and devising plausible excuses for itself when beaten, there is no very promising prospect for the future. It is the amount of fundamental earnestness in us that makes most of the difference between man and man, and the character that begins early in life to give up its grip will have very little left to hold before it has gone far.

Speaking at the distribution of prizes won at the recent Sports, His Excellency the Governor mentioned that in almost every branch of sport Colonials were able to shew the way to people living in the Old Country.

Of course it must not be forgotten that the tendency of the age is to annihilate distance, and as members of the British Empire we have no more real reason to regret the victory of South Africa or New Zealand than Surrey has to regret that Nottinghamshire is the Champion County at Cricket. After all said and done, in the world of sport we have taught other people practically all they know, and we should be churlish if we grudged them their success.

In sporting matters we can, probably, afford to feel fairly easy, but when it comes to business questions are we justified in resting on our laurels?

In bygone days we were the most vigorous and tenacious of peoples. We shewed it in every thing; in religion as well as in colonisation, in science as well as in commerce, in games as well as in arms. Where are we now? Not relatively where we were, and certainly we are not pre-eminent. Only in the last generation have we come to enjoy the full fruit of our accumulated prosperity. The result is that the lines of the modern young man have been cast in pleasant places, and the instinct of exertion begins to decay in him. He hates effort, and the appearance of it, and is apt to imagine that a hard worker, whose manners are seldom graceful, must be more or less a prig. He loves the life at ease, which enables him, as long as it lasts, to make a delightful figure. Without his little luxuries he is not willing to exist, and his cigarette becomes as inseparable from his lips as if nature had made it a permanent addition to his profile. Too many of our modern youths are now dead-keen about nothing in particular. There is nothing, however, much more certain than that it is more necessary than ever to go in thoroughly for some particular pursuit. The worlds of work and of enjoyment are equally wide, and every man ought to put every bit of himself into some one form of business, and some one form, at least of recreation. Excellence comes from the desire to excel, not for the ignominious purpose of merely getting ahead of others, but in the feeling that whatever is worth attempting is worth doing as well as it can be done. Every vigorous being will, of course, make the best of all advantages, and upon these terms there cannot be too many. But in one sense or another every man who counts in the world must be self-made. He must become by thought and effort his own man. No amount of energy expended by one person upon the use of dumb-bells will develop another person's chest, and in the same way there is no moral or mental substitute for self-activity. To awaken that quality has been defined as the whole aim and end of education. We are created by the processes of personal experience through which we pass. We shape our work, but our work in the doing shapes ourselves; and it is not in any man's power to make the boy he most loves and is most ambitious for, by the facilities of an indulgent cheque-book, what that boy would have become by passing in some way or another through the mill. If we make existence too easy for those who come after us, let us not think we are kind. There is a moral here for all fathers who are not too old and for all sons who are not too young. The old adage about spoiling the child by sparing the rod may be hopelessly antiquated in these up-to-date days, but there is probably far more truth in it than the modern young man would admit.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

In these days, when everyone feels capable of criticism, it is a very ordinary thing to hear people apologizing for the Book of Common Prayer, as if it really was in need of defence.

As a matter of fact the teaching contained in this book is entirely the teaching of the Bible, and most certainly does not add to the force of any statement in the Scriptures. The old reformers did their work so thoroughly that if it had not been recognized that there was full Biblical authority for the truths contained in our Prayer Book they would scarcely have handed it down to us, and they certainly would not have overstated any Church truth.

The very title of the book should disarm criticism from those who object to the idea of their petitions to Almighty God needing a third person, by whom they must be passed on. "Common" prayer, if it means anything, can only mean prayer common to, or belonging to, each congregation, as forming part of the Church of Christ.

Day by day the last prayer used, both at Morning and Evening Prayer, is that of Saint Chrysostom, one of the early Church Fathers, who was consecrated Bishop of Constantinople in 398 A.D. In this we acknowledge having made our "Common Supplications" to Almighty God, and ask Him to fulfil our "desires and petitions."

Most English speaking people who do not belong to the Church of England consider that forms of prayer, such as we use, are inexpedient for public worship. They therefore require their minister to offer up to God, in their hearing, his own private devotions. This, of course, is done in the name of all, and, naturally, he takes care to ask for those things which all have need of, but still the petitions are his own, though they may be, to a greater or less degree, adopted by the congregation. Both thoughts and words are assumed to be the unpremeditated outpourings of the minister's own mind at the moment, and if so they must reflect his own individuality, and the congregation, if they adopt them, actually offer up prayers which are, to all intents and purposes, his, and his only.

Here comes in the rather singular position those who object to having one man *think* for them, allow, nay, insist, that he shall pray for them.

The great advantage, as we think, attending the use of a Book of Common Prayer is that in so far as its Liturgy is concerned, it is the common property of all, its every word is known beforehand, and opportunities are given, at frequent intervals, for the congregation to take actual audible part in the service, as for instance in the General Confession, the Lord's Prayer, the Creeds, the Psalms and the Canticles.

If it be argued that forms, in religious matters,

are not desirable, we would point to the example of our Lord himself, who in response to a request for a form of prayer, said "When ye pray, say, Our Father, which art 'n Heaven", and certainly did not teach his disciples that such forms tended to cramp the freedom of intercourse with God.

Therefore we hold that the Book of Common Prayer is indeed, in the strict sense of the word, what its title says; not only because it is the *common* or general, expression of the devotions of the whole Church, but because the minister and congregation are to use it in *common*, and are therein instructed to pray for all men in common, "all sorts and conditions of men", "high and low, rich and poor, one with another".

For those who have any veneration for age, it might be well to mention that the first Book of Common Prayer was issued in 1549; it was the work of the most eminent divines of that day, men who possessed a rare combination of a loving reverence for the old truth, a keen clear-sighted view, and a resolute rejection of the newer corruptions, and we pray that the day may be far distant when our beloved Book of Common Prayer shall have lost the hold on the affections of its users which it has retained for these hundreds of years.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS-1908.

This Congress was conceived over 4 years ago, when a letter on the subject was sent to all the Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the world. It is a Congress for the exchange of experience gained in different parts of the globe, and as to the discussions which will take place we believe very firmly and strongly that a great deal of the real purpose of God for the world may be discovered by men under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. If they would take the real trouble to face the future together, and not face it as isolated units, spread all over the world, what might not be the result of their deliberations.

Now what is the purpose of these discussions? Partly, to produce a book. It is hoped to get, before people sail for the Congress, really good men with expert knowledge to write one or two papers on each of the subjects for discussion, and as many as possible of these will be got ready to send to delegates before they meet.

Then as to the Thank-offering which it is proposed to make; when this great Congress from 216 dioceses and missionary jurisdictions comes together in London we believe we shall be more impressed than we ever have been with the greatness of the Anglican Communion, and with the goodness of God to us in past years, and we wish that this great Communion should not come empty before the Lord. The application of the flag will be decided upon by the Bishop's conference sitting at Lambeth.

1907.

In bidding farewell to 1907, and welcome to 1908, it may be interesting to note some of the more important events which have marked the past year, so far as an imperfect memory serves. On the whole there is very much to be thankful for in the Colony; the seasons have been normal, the lambing and shearing at least up to the average, the price of wool, though not so good as in 1906, has been maintained at a satisfactory figure. This has meant employment for everyone, and consequent prosperity all round.

The peat was secured in exceptionally fine condition, and there was a good supply of vegetables.

In Stanley there has been a fair amount of ship repairing work, those putting in to make good damages being the Italian Barque "Dora", the German Barque "Bali" and the Glasgow Ship "Belford", on all of which there was skilled labour needed.

The Sealing Schooners were here during the early part of the year, and seeing that the Governor has during 1907 secured the abolition of the export tax on Sealskins we may hope for further visits from the fleet.

The Whaling Steamers have been pursuing their work with satisfactory results. The "Admiralen" was taken home to Norway in April, returning in November. We understand that no less than four Companies have been formed in Norway for the purpose of carrying on whaling operations in these Southern waters, three of which have called at Stanley during the last week of the year.

Messrs. Brinckman and Co. of Hamburg have been proceeding with their business, started in 1906. The arrival, in January last, of the Yawl "Margaret" enabled Mr. Dolich to obtain sheep casings, and carcasses from the various stations on the West Island. There has evidently been no lack of material for this new industry, as the "Margaret" has been kept going all the year, but we learn that the business is not likely to be kept going much longer.

Yet another branch of commerce was opened up during 1907. Mr. Menendez's steamer "Alejandro" made quite a number of trips between these Islands and the mainland, for the purpose of taking sheep to Rivadavia. She brought at least two loads of horses for the Falklands, and came to Stanley each trip in order to coal from the Naval Depot.

Fortunately we have been spared any loss of local schooners, although the "Consort", a Sandy Point vessel chartered for work here has been wrecked since her return. The event of the year, as far as local craft are concerned, was the arrival of the "Malvina", a vessel built for the Falkland Islands Company. She is fitted with an oil engine for auxiliary purposes,

and although this can hardly be described as a success at present, it is confidently hoped that further experience will overcome the initial difficulties, and that we may yet see in her a vessel capable of going in and out of a port in spite of calms or light winds. Anyhow, the experiment forms a noteworthy advance in connection with the coasting trade of the Islands, and will be watched with interest.

Of wrecks there has been a notable and gratifying absence, though we learn that a French Barque has put into Roy Cove leaking so badly that she was unable to reach Stanley. Up to the present the news about her is very meagre,—we do know that fortunately it is not a case of loss of life, and that there is a probability of the ship being saved.

Two very important undertakings have been successfully carried to completion during 1907. The new Lighthouse at Cape Pembroke, with a white Flashing light in place of the old fixed light, and the Darwin Telephone are works of public interest and utility; the latter opening up the Islands very much and doing away with much of the isolation of the Camps on the East Falklands, and the former being a much-needed improvement greatly appreciated by mariners.

In many ways the departure of Dean and Mrs. Brandon from our midst was the most memorable event of the past year. A lifetime spent in trying to benefit the Colony and its inhabitants cannot but endear a man to his neighbours, and it is not too much to say that when the time came for the reins to be handed over to a younger man, Dean Brandon left amidst the almost universal respect of those who knew him.

He was succeeded by Dean Golding-Bird, late Vicar of St. Barnabas, Dover, who has taken up and developed the work of his predecessor, in the hope that he may be permitted to be a friend and helper to all, and may be able to "strengthen such as do stand, to comfort and help the weak-hearted, and to raise up them that fall".

The year 1907 has seen the departure from the Falklands, with his family of Mr. J. G. Cameron who for many years has been manager for his Uncle at San Carlos. Of those who have left for a short time we might mention the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, who had to seek expert advice on account of his eyes; Mrs. G.M. Dean, who with her large party left in June, for a period of two years or so; Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Hennah, Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Mr. T. Watson and others, who simply went for the purpose of a holiday.

There has been a good deal of sickness throughout the Colony. Diphtheria broke out at San Carlos, and resulted in two deaths; whooping cough was very prevalent both in

Stanley and on the West Falklands; fortunately the mortality from this was not great. Dysentery too, was a good deal in evidence in Stanley.

Death has removed some 20 persons. Capt. Roer, for many years Master of the "Richard Williams", died in July; Mr. James Campbell, a faithful and respected servant of the Falkland Islands Company for over 40 years, during which he never left the Colony, after a long and painful illness was called to his rest; Mr. Hawtyn H. Cobb, one of the pioneers amongst our settlers, passed away in England; Captain J.K. Thomas, owner of the "Orchid", also died in London, Mr. J. F. Hunziker in America, and Mr. Charles Williams, so long a resident here, died in Santa Cruz.

Amongst the weddings of the year were those of Mr. Albert Lellman and Miss F. Rowlands, Mr. R. S. Felton and Miss Muriel Durose, Mr. O. Johansen and Miss Annie Scott, and Mr. Albert Phillips and Miss Couatts.

In Church matters 1907 will long be remembered in Stanley as being the year of the successful Mission held in August. It also was the year of the record Bazaar by means of which £140 was raised for Church purposes.

The regulations as to quarantine have been put into operation with considerable stringency during the past year, and on two occasions passengers arriving from England by mail boat have been subjected to a period of isolation at the new quarantine station. Everyone recognised the importance of taking whatever steps may be necessary to minimise the risk of introducing infectious diseases into the Colony, and therefore those who have suffered most have been the first to acquiesce in the rules laid down.

An Ordinance has been framed, and will, we believe, be shortly submitted to the Legislative Council, for the purpose of amending the present law relating to quarantine, and it will then be laid down what diseases are really serious enough to call for quarantine. It can readily be understood how inconvenient both to the Shipping Company and passengers such regulations are, and it is therefore all the more desirable that we should all know exactly how we stand in the matter. On several occasions the mail boats were very late in arriving from Valparaiso owing to the congested condition of that port; this culminating in one being 12 days late in July!!

A matter of congratulation to all in the Colony is the reduction in the rates of postage to countries in the Postal Union, which has been made during the past year. Instead of half an ounce it is now possible to send an ounce for one penny, and therefore the much detested "insufficiently paid" category is practically abolished.

We close this short epitome with our sincere congratulations to those who have during 1907 passed through a serious illness, and been happily restored to health. Amongst these we number Mr. A. L. Allan, Dean Brandon, Mr. James Smith and Mrs. King, Sear.

KING'S BIRTHDAY BALL.

In celebration of His Majesty's birthday a grand ball was given in the Stanley Assembly Rooms by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce. Invitations were issued on a large scale, and considerably over 200 guests attended. The hall was gaily decorated with flags of various nationalities, and at the north end a raised dais was erected, this having above it a beautiful signed portrait of the King,—which was alluded to by the Governor in his speech, published in our last number.

On this dais His Excellency and Mrs. Allardyce stood to receive their guests, who were announced by the Governor's A. D. C. Captain Watt; and on breaking up all once more filed past to make their adieux.

The arrangements as to the dances, etc., were all successfully made by Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. who had been appointed, for the occasion, extra A. D. C. to His Excellency.

We understand that all the tailors and dress-makers of Stanley were kept fully occupied in preparing for this Ball, and certainly, judging from the number of new and charming dresses which appeared on that occasion, their efforts were crowned with success.

A very sumptuous supper had been prepared and was duly appreciated by the various couples from time to time. The table was most beautifully decorated with a great number of lovely roses from Government House, which were a feast to the eyes—thus completing the banquet. The floor, too, had been prepared with great care, and made dancing both easy and enjoyable.

The general opinion of the tired guests, as they wended their way home in the early dawn, was that with their usual thoroughness the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce had caused every legitimate want to be forestalled, and that the dance had been the most successful held in Stanley for many a long day.

"NO MAN who is really a Christian would soil his hands with one dollar, the possession of which he could not justify in the sight of Heaven. The one sentence which above all others, I would say to you to-day, a sentence as yet unlearned in London and in New York, and which, if adopted, would cleanse the life on both sides of the Atlantic, is this:—that life is a Stewardship, and not an Ownership. All the evils in the world are due to the neglect of the Christian principle that we are here only as custodians of what we have, be it wealth or anything else. Our life is founded upon the fact that Christ came to redeem man, and again to place him in a fair standing. If city officials and government servants would live up to these two truths, there would be no 'boodling', no miscarriage of justice, and no broken hearts."

(The Bishop of London in New York).

GENERAL NEWS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S birthday (December 1st) was loyally observed in Stanley. Flags were hoisted, and an official dinner given at Government House.

THE WEATHER has given much cause for complaint of late. The wind has shewn such an obstinate predilection for blowing from the East that even the most optimistic amongst us has commenced to complain! Red paint is very much in evidence just now, the roofs of many buildings in Stanley being thereby beautified and improved, but the persistent rain has rendered this an unthankful task. Then, again, the unseasonable weather has brought in its train a severe dose of influenza colds, accompanied by distressing coughs and aches. However we are hoping that with the New Year we shall be treated to some summer weather.

DR. SKOTTSBERG, the eminent Swedish scientist, has promised to give a lecture in Stanley during January. He will use his experiences on the West for "local colour," and we all anticipate an enjoyable and profitable evening on the occasion.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Board of Health certain modifications were made in the plans of a house being built by Mr. J. Watts, and Mr. W. Biggs was appointed to see that the building is carried out in accordance with the Board's requirements. It should be generally known that all building plans have to be submitted to the Board.

NEWS has been received of the arrival home from Iquique of the Barque "Fifeshire", which was in Stanley so long last year. The vessel arrived at Queenstown with her flag halfmasted, Mrs. Caddell, the Captain's wife, having died on board. To make this all the more sad, we learn that since leaving Iquique Mrs. Caddell had been left a legacy of £20,000, which she was never to enjoy.

THE "ORTEGA" arrived at Stanley, on the 18th December, with a case of typhoid fever on board, and she was therefore promptly declared in quarantine. Fortunately there were not many passengers for Stanley,—only Mr. and Mrs. Baseley and child—as they were ordered to the Quarantine Station for observation, and the prospect of spending Christmas day there was not an alluring one; they were, however, released on the 24th.

APROPOS of the wide circulation which this Magazine enjoys, it may interest our readers to know that we have been asked by a lady in New Zealand to put her into communication

with her son, who is working on the West Falklands. A letter was forwarded from New Zealand with the request that the Editors would advertise the fact, so that the young man might call for it, but in order to save time this letter was sent on to the son by the first opportunity, and has before now, we trust, met with the response sought for.

THE LAST MAIL brought from Dean and Mrs. Brandon a very handsome assortment of Irish linen, etc. for sale at the forthcoming Bazaar. Our friends generally are invited to follow their example, and send us goods of various kinds.

WE HEAR that owing to the great delay which has occurred in discharging steamers at Valparaiso and Talcahuano, the P.S.N.C., acting in concert with other lines, has decided to put up the rate of freight to these ports 5/- and 10 per cent.

THE MASTER of the French Barque "Duc D'Aumale," now lying at Roy Cove, has come in to Stanley for the purpose of proceeding to Monte Video. When there he will communicate with his Owners, and until this has been done it is impossible to say what steps will be taken in the case. Mr. Harding (Lloyds Agent) Mr. Thompson and Capt. Thomas proceeded to Roy Cove for the purpose of finding out the true state of affairs.

AS WILL BE SEEN by an advertisement on another page, the Yawl "Margaret" is offered for sale. Now is an opportunity for anyone requiring a good strong sea-going boat, and it is a somewhat odd coincidence that we are also advertising the fact that the lease of Sedge and Wreck Islands can be had for a remuneration. Why does not some enterprising man become the purchaser of both, and thus, at one step, become a landed proprietor and a ship owner!

MANY OLD FRIENDS in Stanley were pleased to have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Robert Blake during his stay here; and were glad to find that they still retain a place in his memory.

DEAN BRANDON'S lifelong interest in the scene of his many years' labour is a matter of common knowledge. It will surprise no one, then, to hear that he has expressed his intention of subscribing £10 a year to the Sustentation Fund.

TWO MORE NORWEGIAN Whaling Expeditions have called in at Stanley, en route for the South, since our last issue. Rumour has it that the vessels engaged in the work last year paid a handsome dividend to the shareholders, and the rush of competing steamers this season leads us to believe that, for once, Rumour speaks the truth.

A most successful Children's Bazaar was held at Government House on the 23rd December, the proceeds being allocated to "The Little Folk's Convalescent Home," the full amount taken being £115.6.

The Bazaar was followed by a short concert given entirely by the Misses Allardyce, M. Durose and K. Hudson: the audience warmly applauded the various items, which were, one and all, given in a manner which indicated not only considerable study but natural aptitude. This especially applies to Miss K. Allardyce's recitation.

The Ship "BELFORD", which has undergone extensive repairs during the seven weeks of her stay in Stanley, was towed out to sea by the "Samson" on December 23rd. As she left with a fine Easterly wind we may hope that she will make a good trip to Mexillones.

The crew of the wrecked Sealing Schooner "Baden Powell" were brought into Stanley by the "Richard Williams" on the 22nd December. After the loss of their vessel, Captain Anderson and his crew left the Jason Islands with the intention of reaching Stanley, but upon arrival at Pebble Island they were informed that the schooner would be returning with wool, and they therefore decided to avail themselves of this chance.

IF ALL GOES WELL it is hoped to hold the Bazaar in aid of the Sustentation Fund about the 19th of March, and the Committee wish to impress upon their friends the pleasure they will have in receiving gifts towards furnishing the various stalls. A specially fine assortment of goods has been ordered from England, and it is safe to say that the coming Bazaar will not be less alluring than its predecessors.

FOR THE FIRST TIME for many years,—if indeed, not for the first time in the history of the Colony,—Stanley people were this year treated to Christmas "waits." This revival of an old custom is very pleasant and laudable, and we believe that all who were visited will have expressed their appreciation in such form as will induce the pioneers to persevere.

OUR CATHEDRAL was beautifully decorated for the Christmas festival under the superintendance of Rev. C. R. Hall. Very effective use was made of the gorse which is now in such prolific bloom, and the plants sent down from Government House were much admired.

AS WILL BE SEEN by an announcement opposite, several handsome prizes have been offered for competition at the forthcoming Flower Show. We fear that the cold wet summer will militate

against any exceptional flowers and vegetables, but as all will have suffered in the same way, it is hoped that no will be deterred from competing. We hear that there are several porches, the owners of which mean to try for premier honours.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL SERVICE was held in the Cathedral on December 27th, when many of the well known Carols were sung by the Choir. A fairly large congregation attended, and the offertory was devoted to the Choir Boy's Fund.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have been asked by the Hon. Secretary to remind all persons interested in the Exhibition that it will take place on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday 28th and 29th February 1908.

By the R. M. S. "Ortega", which arrived here on the 18th inst. the following letter was received from Mrs. George Dean.

LA TUYA,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Nov. 22ND, 1907.

Dear Mrs. Allardyce,

I am sending by this mail a parcel to you with three prizes for the Exhibition, one for the best eggs, one for the best cut flowers, and one for the best dressed doll. I hope the Exhibition will be a success.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

ORISSA DEAN.

It is to be hoped there will be keen competition for these prizes kindly offered by Mrs. Dean, which will take the place of the following money prizes.

CLASS D.

Dressed Doll, item 12. Mrs. Dean's work basket.

CLASS E.

Cut Flowers, item 23. Mrs. Dean's silver bowl.

CLASS K.

Fresh Eggs, item 3. Mrs. Dean's silver egg boiler.

By the same mail His Excellency the Governor's prize of a Silver Cup for the best basket of assorted vegetables, was received. The "Ortega" also brought a letter from Messrs. Spearing and Waldron, 101 Leadenhall St. London, who periodically send out sailing vessels to the Colony, in which they kindly offer a prize of £1.1.0. to be disbursed at the discretion of the Committee.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that His Excellency recently communicated to the public a Message from His Majesty the King, expressing His deep personal interest in the prosperity and progress of His subjects in the Falkland Islands.

It was felt that it would be only fit and proper that the people should acknowledge this gracious act on the part of His Majesty, and with a view to doing so a public meeting was held in the new schoolroom on the evening of November 30th. On the proposition of the Hon. Vere Packe, seconded by the Hon. W. A. Harding, Dean Golding-Bird was appointed Chairman. In his opening remarks the Dean said that he was sure that he was voicing the people of the Camps, as well as those living in Stanley, when he asserted that every one was gratified to know that His Majesty had not forgotten this far out post of His dominions, and would desire to assure His Majesty of the loyal devotion felt towards Him throughout the Colony.

It was decided to appoint a representative Committee of six who, together with the Chairman, should sign an address to His Majesty, and the form of the address was agreed on as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, have been deputed by a public meeting held at Stanley on behalf of the loyal subjects in the Falkland Islands to present their humble duty to His Majesty the King, and to express their gratitude for His Majesty's gracious message, communicated through His Excellency the Governor, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday.

It is with a sense of liveliest satisfaction that they have received this message, as indicating that His Majesty does not forget this far-away outpost of His dominions, and in offering their hearty congratulations to His Majesty on His Birthday, beg to renew their assurances of loyal devotion to His Majesty's Throne and Person.

Signed on behalf of the loyal subjects in the Falkland Islands, this 30th day of November, 1907.

C. H. GOLDING-BIRD, DEAN.

VERE PACKE.

W. A. HARDING.

WM. BIGGS.

THOMAS WATSON.

DAVID EARLE.

F. I. KING.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Passing through Stanley a short time ago I had the pleasure of hearing a sermon by Dean Golding-Bird on the observance of Sunday, and I should like, with your permission,

to say that I, for one, am in entire accord with his views.

These were, shortly, that a Sunday well spent fits both mind and body for the duties of the following week, and that there is neither warrant for, nor sense in, starving the one for the other.

He, rightly, as I think, contended that the main purpose of a Sunday is the affording of an opportunity for busy people to lay aside their business affairs and, as it were, take cognisance of their soul's needs; at the same time he sees no harm in a good walk, ride or game so long as it does not prevent one from attending a place of worship, or involve other people in work.

The old rule, in my boyhood, used to be:—

"A Sunday well-spent

Brings a week of content,

And strength for the toils of the morrow;

But a Sunday profaned

Whate'er may be gained,

Is a certain forerunner of sorrow."

and I am inclined to think that times have not so greatly changed that the rule does not hold good now.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Sir,

In a former letter of mine, which you were kind enough to publish, I endeavoured to point out the difficulties attending the proper working of a Volunteer Corps in the Falkland Islands. This was not done from any feeling of hostility to Volunteering, as such, but rather to offer excuses for the slackness which, to a new comer, is so very evident.

In your last number appeared an answer to my letter from one whom I assume to be a member of what he terms "an atomic force." From this letter I gather that the writer is in accord with my views, but pleads that as the Falkland Islands Volunteers *have* to exist, in order that patriotism may be fostered, we should allow sentiment to rule our lives a little more, so that it may mould our fine and noble characters.

Now, Sir, without wishing to pursue the subject too far, I ask you, and through you, the Public, whether it is right that sentiment should be fostered out of the rules?

If you and your readers say that such a beautiful thing as sentiment should receive support from a Paternal Government I shall crave space in some future Magazine to urge that sturdy young loving couples of whom I know may be provided with the wherewithal to set up house-keeping. This indeed would be fostering sentiment.

Your obedient Servant,

PRO RATA.

THE ART OF PREACHING.

At the recent Church Congress in England Sir Squire Bancroft, the distinguished actor, gave an address on "Elocution in Preaching," and attracted a crowded attendance.

He said in the course of his speech that as a humble member of varied congregations, he had sought pleasure, comfort, and instruction in sermons. Most of them he entirely forgot; a few of them he should remember until he died. Among the famous divines whom it had fallen to his lot to listen to he could linger on the names of Magee, Stanley, Liddon, Temple, Farrar, Brooks, Spurgeon, Punshon, Beecher, Manning. All of them possessed that indescribable something which often waited so closely upon genius—a strong way of their own. Such tongues had an allurements hard to resist when they spoke of faith and hope, and taught the lessons of self-denial and self-sacrifice; for their eloquence called up "thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls." The point to-day was, why had most of the sermons he had listened to been forgotten? Why? Because they were badly delivered. No doubt some of them were masterpieces of theology, marvels of erudition, but they who spoke them were devoid of the art which so adorned their holy calling, so aided their great responsibility, as to leave them wasted and worthless. Their words very likely reached the heads of the learned, but for certain never touched the hearts of the ignorant. The first duty of a preacher, there could be no question, was to make himself heard; the second was to be impressive and convincing. As, of necessity, his opinions must be swayed by thoughts pertaining to the stage, it would be well to say, lest he be misunderstood, that in pleading for a sermon to be dramatic he did not in the least wish the preacher to be theatrical. Although the two words often conveyed the same meaning, they also had a widely different sense. To be heard implied management of voice. Many preachers knew little or nothing of the skill of voice production; they spoke, as it were, to express his meaning simply, in head notes instead of chest notes, and so fell victims to what was generally known as "clergyman's sore throat." He never heard of actor's sore throat—as a chronic complaint. Did they remember the answer David Garrick gave to the Bishop who asked him this question—"Can you tell me, Sir, why it is that you players, who deal with romance, can yet profoundly move an audience, while we preachers, who deal with reality, fail to do so?" "Yes, my Lord, I can. It is because we players act fiction as if it were the truth, while you preachers too often speak of truth as though it were but fiction." He agreed with Thackeray, who wrote—"There is an examiner of plays, and, indeed, there ought to be an examiner of sermons." He would go further, and urge that every curate should pass

an examination before he was allowed to mount a pulpit; a bad preacher would empty a church more easily than a good preacher would fill one. He agreed also with an eminent minister who said recently—"To-day, the man who would preach with true and lasting effect must be sincere, intelligent, and sympathetic—in a word, he must be a man, a teacher, a friend. Preaching is the most impertinent of all impertinences, if there be not behind it and round about it a sense of authority other and better than human." As things were, forgive him for regarding the bad preacher as more fortunate than the bad actor—the one could be hissed for his incompetence, the other must be, at the least endured. Let the young divine, however, take comfort: let him not lose heart. He would console him in saying that although he might not be endowed with that priceless attribute, the charm, the magnetism, so akin to inborn genius, which in all public life must be supreme, by study, by energy, by sincerity, by cultivating character and authority, by aiming at the highest models, above all by belief in himself and in his destiny, the light was bound to shine through his work, and he would find himself upon the high road to truth.

The following letter has been received from Dean Golding-Bird, dated at Buenos Aires, on December 9th, and will be read with interest:—
1637 Aristobulo del Valle, B.A.

My dear Girling,

I think you and some of my other good friends in the Falklands may like to hear something of my movements since I left Stanley. The "Oronsa" arrived, as was to be expected, several hours before she was due, hence I was not met at the Aduana.

My experience at the Custom House would have amused you. There is a law in Uruguay forbidding the landing of foreign R.C. priests—knowing no Spanish my efforts to explain my position seemed only to confirm the officials' opinion that I was a suspicious character! Two black policemen were summoned to escort me back to the ship!! Luckily however it occurred to me to use the magic words "Protestant" and "English"—immediately they let me pass—baggage and all, without any trouble! See what it is to be a good Protestant!

I drove, without further adventure to the Chaplain's house. He, the Rev. A. H. Allpass, was most kind and hospitable.

On Saturday, Dec. 7th, I first called on the British Minister, then paid various other visits with the Chaplain, and ended a busy day with a long and most interesting visit to the British Hospital,—a splendid institution, excellently managed.

On Sunday I celebrated the Holy Communion at 8.15 A.M. Talked to a gathering of the

children of the English residents at 10.a.m. preached at 10.30a.m., and after lunching at the British Legation I paid numerous visits, again in company with Mr. Allpass. Evensong was at 8.30p.m. when I again preached.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent impression made on me by the Church—a handsome building, thoroughly well kept. The congregations were good, and very pleasant ones to which to preach.

The people were most hospitable in every way. I should have liked to have stayed longer had it been possible.

I left Monte Video at 7.0p.m. by the river boat 'Helios' and had a most uncomfortable voyage—the ship was crowded to excess and the heat great. The boat arrived at Buenos Aires by 6.0am. At 7.0a.m. Mr. Croft, the Rector of St. John's, Dr. Fenn, Vicar of Christ Church, and Mr. Karney of the Mission to Seamen, came on board to meet me.

I am preaching here, as follows:—

- Dec. 15. St. George's College and St. John's
 „ 16. Mission to Seamen.
 „ 22. Lomas, and Church Church
 „ 25. St. John's
 „ 29. All Saints, Quilmes, and Belgrano.
 „ 31. St. John's (Midnight).

On Jan. 1st, I start for Valparaiso, probably stopping at Mendoza.

I hope you will be able to gather something of my movements from the above.

Give my greetings and good wishes to my friends in the Falklands.

Very sincerely yours,
 CYRIL H. GOLDING-BIRD.

ADDRESS TO THE MOTHER'S UNION.

By Mrs. ALLARDYCE.

Today I am going to speak about "food". In this country, where there is plenty of good wholesome food which is within everyone's reach who cares to work for it, fine healthy men and women should be reared.

There is nothing better for a baby than its own Mother's milk, but sometimes this cannot be given to it, then it must have other milk, but care should be taken to make the milk as much like its Mother's as possible.

I was reading the other day, in an English paper, the account of an inquest on the death of a child. It had young, ignorant parents, who had fed it on mutilated Nestle's food and Nursery Biscuits; this was too much for its poor little digestion, so it died. The Coroner said he thought that such ignorance should be punished, it was horrible to think that a baby should be murdered by its own parents in this way, and he believed that every girl and boy should be taught how to feed young children, before they were taught to read and write. I am not sure but that he was right.

If the baby must be bottle fed, then the Mother should get what is called a boat shaped bottle, and on no account should a long tube be used, for it is almost impossible to keep this clean. The habit of keeping the milk in the bottle, and when the baby cries letting it feel itself, is most harmful. To begin with, it is not good for milk to be kept shut up for long, and the baby's food ought to be the proper heat, i. e. neither too hot nor too cool, and it cannot keep that temperature for long. Again, the baby should be fed at regular times, and only then; also, if not looked after, the baby is liable to suck in air instead of milk. A busy Mother with plenty of work and many children feels that the baby may feed itself while she goes on with her work, but in the long run it does not pay her, for one ailing child will take more time to look after than two or three healthy ones. Few children will thrive if their food is not properly and regularly given. The baby should never be allowed to go to sleep while drinking; it should be kept awake until its meal is finished and then allowed to sleep. Now, as a valuable book I have, says "In endeavouring to feed a baby properly we must bear in mind three important factors,—First, the quantity of the food; Second, the quality of the food; Third, the individual peculiarities of the child".

The curious individual peculiarities of children every careful Mother must have noticed. I do not believe that any Mother has had two children exactly alike, either in their temperament, their digestive powers, or otherwise. Nearly every child has some little peculiarity of its own, and when you consider the very delicate organism of its stomach, you can see at once that each requires its own special feeding in order to keep it in perfect health. Now I will quote what my book says on the subject of condensed milk, which has, unfortunately, to be used so much here in Stanley. "There is one form of prepared food on the market which is scarcely ever admissible i. e. condensed milk. When it is diluted sufficiently to make the albuminoids digestible it contains too little fat, and in many cases it is diluted so much that the proportion of albuminoids, also, is much less than it should be. I have seen so many babies staying on condensed milk that now I rarely give it. It is true that some babies grow fat and seemingly healthy, but the health is often only apparent, and rickets are ever liable to result".

I think Mothers would do well to get a pamphlet on the feeding of babies, whenever there is a new baby to be looked after. I say this for two reasons, first because Doctors are working hard to get more knowledge of human life and its food, and are thus finding out many new things, and secondly because a woman is apt to forget little details if she has not had a child for three or four years.

When the baby grows into a child that can

run about, the care of the food must not stop in fact it must never cease. Strict cleanliness must always be observed, for disease and death may come from dirty pots and pans. Food must also be well cooked. Now I feel I can talk about cooking freely, for I do not know whether you are all excellent cooks or whether some of you are poor cooks, but I shall speak of cooking as I have seen it in other parts of the world. I remember once that a friend of ours had been looking for a cook, and when meeting her one day said, "Well, have you got a cook?" To which she replied, "I have got a food destroyer." I am afraid that there are many women who could be thus described. Then I remember an occasion when my husband and I went to an outlying district in Fiji. We had been travelling in an open boat from about 5 a. m. till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a very hot day. On landing we went first to the house of an European, where he and his wife welcomed us most kindly, and gave us lunch. But such a lunch! The soup was greasy, and it was impossible to tell whether the meat was beef or mutton, or whether it was intended to be hot or cold. It was absolutely tasteless, and dry as a chip. The rest of the meal was of the same character. Our hosts did not seem to notice that anything was wrong, but I, who was rather tired, and had thought I was hungry after my journey, could eat nothing, though I tried my best, for politeness sake. Such food entirely took away my appetite. After this we went to the house of a native Chief. There we found not only a welcome, but another lunch. I felt that I really could not face any more food, but knowing how much it would hurt his feelings if we did not partake, we sat down at the table. First we were served with fish, and such fish, just out of the sea, and beautifully cooked; then a young chicken followed, tender and done to a turn, then nice hot scones and fresh tea. To my surprise I ate of everything, and felt much better after it. The Chief's cook was a native, but had been taught by a white woman, and she certainly had taught him well. Now the European and the native Chief had the same materials within their reach, yet look how different the result! Bad cooking can spoil the best food, it takes away nourishment, and produces indigestion, and this again produces thirst, and may lead to drink.

BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A very successful Bazaar was held on the 16th of December in the new building attached to the Roman Catholic School. We understand that as all the articles offered for sale were presented, there were practically no expenses, and that a profit of nearly £90 was secured. We congratulate Father Migone and the Sisters, as well as all the stallholders and those who assisted.

On the 11th of December a capital entertain-

ment was given by the children of St. Mary's Schools. This had been preceded by the examinations, as announced in our last issue, and the discipline of the children was very noticeable both at work and play. Miss Millie Etheridge made a short speech before the entertainment, in which she said that though this was the first occasion upon which the children had organised such a thing as a Comedy they hoped it would not be the last.

Miss Kathleen Hudson is specially to be congratulated upon the very natural manner in which she played the name part in the Comedy, "Harriet."

An allegorical scene, entitled "The Pilgrim" was then given, followed by a Tableau Vivant "Rule Britannia", in which Britannia was represented by Miss Mollie Biggs. All the children gave evidence of very careful training, and every one concerned is to be heartily congratulated on a very pleasant entertainment.

A word of praise must be given to the display of work by the children,—particularly needlework and freehand drawing, most of which was excellent.

BOXING-DAY SPORTS.

What can only be described as a highly successful gathering was held, by courtesy of Mr. James Smith, on the Whalebone Bay course. A large number of people from the Camps put in an appearance, and as Stanley turned out in force, there was a goodly muster in spite of the somewhat cheerless weather. Many riding parties were got up, and the various boats in the harbour took passengers down, but the main part of those who did not possess horses walked down to the Caranash, where a ferry boat had been provided, and thus across to the course.

In our next number we hope to be able to give a full list of the winners. At present we must content ourselves by recording the following successes:—

Horse Race, 700 yards,	Mr. H. Clifton
" " 500 yards,	Mr. W. Clifton
" " 300 yards,	Mr. J. Perry
" " 300 yards, (ladies')	Miss M. Akl
Trotting Race, 1 mile,	Mr. C. W. Lyse (ridge)
120 yards Foot Race,	Mr. F. F. Lellman
One Mile " "	Mr. R. Dettleff
High Jump " "	Mr. E. Spencer
Long Jump " "	Mr. E. Gleadell

The Prizes were given away by His Excellency the Governor during a Concert held in the Assembly Rooms in the evening, thus completing a very successful and enjoyable day.

Every possible preparation had been made by the Committee for the proper carrying through of the programme, and it speaks volumes for their care that every event went off without a hitch; there were two or three falls, but no serious accident occurred to mar the day's sport.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Nov. 28. S. S. "Galicia" from Liverpool.
 „ „ "Richard Williams" from Pebble Island.
 Dec. 3. R.M.S. "Oronsa" from Punta Arenas.
 Pass :—Mr. and Miss Blake, Mrs. Willis,
 Mrs. Spencer, Miss Halliday, Mr. W.
 Griffin.
 „ 4. Whaling steamers "Fridtjof Nansen"
 "Norrøna" and "Suedero" from Norway.
 „ 5. "Malvina" from Port Louis.
 „ 7. "Gwendolin" from Darwin. Pass :—
 Mrs. Thomas and daughter, Mrs. Campbell
 & 5 children, Mrs. W. J. Biggs, Mrs. Muise
 "Lafonia" from Roy Cove and Hill Cove.
 „ 14. "Lafonia" from Walker Creek.
 „ 16. Whaling steamers "Bucentaur", "Karl"
 and "Mathilda" from Norway.
 „ 18. R.M.S. "Ortega" from Liverpool. Pass :
 Mr. and Mrs. Baseley and child.
 „ 21. "Malvina" from North Arm.
 „ 22. "Gwendolin" from Roy Cove and Hill
 Cove. Pass :—Hon. W. A. Thompson,
 Capt. Thomas.
 „ 22. "Richard Williams" from Pebble Island.
 Pass :—Crew of wrecked schooner "Baden
 Powell."
 „ 22. "Margaret" from West Falkland Port.

- „ 26. "Lafonia" from Fox Bay. Pass :—
 W. A. Harding, Esq., Dr. Skottsberg,
 and Mr. Halle.

DEPARTURES.

- Nov. 27. "Margaret" for West Falklands. Pass :
 Mr. F. G. Day.
 Dec. 3. "Malvina" for Port Louis.
 „ 4. R.M.S. "Oronsa" for Monte Video and
 Liverpool. Pass :—Dean Golding-Bird,
 Mr. and Mrs. Sepulveda and children, Mr.
 and Mrs. Atherton and son, Mr. and Mrs.
 Reynor and children, Mr. Homer, Mr.
 W. Mutters.
 „ 5. S.S. "Galicia" for Punta Arenas.
 „ 6. Whaling steamers for South Georgia.
 „ 10. "Malvina" for Fitzroy and North Arm.
 „ 11. "Gwendolin" for Hill Cove & Roy Cove.
 Pass :—Mr. and Miss Blake, W. A.
 Harding, Esq. W. A. Thompson, Esq.
 Capt. Thomas.
 „ 12. "Lafonia" for Walker Creek. Pass :—
 Mr. A. Olsen.
 „ 17. Whaling Steamers for South Georgia.
 „ 19. R.M.S. "Ortega" for Punta Arenas. Pass.
 Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and daughter,
 Mr. J. W. Grierson.
 „ 20. "Lafonia" for Speedwell and Fox Bay.
 Pass :—Mr. & Mrs. A. Biggs & family.
 „ 23. Ship "Belford" for Mexillones.

For Sale.

THE YAWL "MARGARET", about 125 register tons, loading from
 60 to 70 tons, at the low price of £1,250, inclusive of inventory.
 The "Margaret" is built of oak and is in very good condition, very seaworthy.
 For particulars apply to Mr. Max Dolich, Stanley.
 If not sold before the end of January, she will go to Sandy Point.

The Lease of SEDGE and WRECK ISLANDS, containing about
 1,600 acres of land suitable for sheep grazing. Annual rent £6. 13. 4.
 For further particulars apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS, STANLEY.

FOR SALE at very moderate prices, all the handsome and well kept
 Furniture and household effects of Major Campbell who is leaving the Colony.
 Also new HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, latest pattern, with 3 sets of
 type including Script with Spacer. Can be seen and prices given any day, by
 appointment. Apply to MAJOR CAMPBELL.

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the above Association will be held at the end of Shearing at Darwin Harbour.

Programme for week.

Monday:-CRICKET MATCH.

Tuesday:-HORSE RACES.

(12 Events).

„ GRAND BAZAAR.

(Under the auspices of the Association).

„ Dance in the evening.

Wednesday:-Athletic Sports.

Running, Jumping, Wrestling, Obstacle Races,
Vaulting, Tossing Caber, Throwing the Hammer,
Tug o' War, &c. &c.

Industrial & Horticultural Exhibition.

(Entries for Gear and Handicraft specially invited).

Baby Show.

(Special Prize given by Dr. Foley for the finest Baby 2 years of age and under.)

Over £60. will be given in Prize Money.

Joint Secretaries { A. McCALL.
A. SIMPSON.
A. MOIR.

Globe Store.

The following Goods are expected
for the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

by Steamer due on the 29th inst:-

Ladies' stylish hats. Jackets, Silk, cashmere and other fancy material blouses.
Lace boleroes, Ladies' lace neck wear. Trimmed handkerchiefs. Silk belts.

A lovely assortment of Ladies' black silk and coloured underskirts.

Ladies' corsets, all kinds, including the famous "Prima Donna" and
"Madame Leider."

Fancy chiffon and fancy straw toques.

A specially selected assortment of Childrens' silk hats and bonnets.

Cashmere dresses, Pelisses, Coloured dresses of different material.

Pinafores and overalls. Girls' silk hats and bonnets.

A quantity of that famous material called vyella.

Plushette for curtains in shades of maroon, crimson and gold.

Pretty black and white veiling. White and cream ecru lace 18 inches wide.

Ladies' white skirts. Venetian cloth. White satins and silks.

Eider down quilts. Coloured curtains in shades of maroon, crimson and green

Boys' reefer Jackets. Norfolk suits, &c. &c. &c.

General Store.

Ladies' side saddles with shoe pattern stirrup.

Silver horse bits. Sets of brilles, &c. Silver gear rings all sizes.

A large selection of folding arm chairs. Photographic material.

X. L. all liquid, a certain cure for green fly. Odol tooth wash.

Koko for the hair. Zum Bak the new cure for Exema, cuts, &c.

Bronchitis kettles. Feeding cups. Camphor in blocks

Linoleums, quality guaranteed. A new assortment of wall papers

A fine selection of double and single row accordions.

A specially chosen selection of gramophone records

Dr. Michaelsen's celebrated Neophones.

NOTICE—This is to warn all those who have not paid their accounts owing to the Estate of the late Charles Williams, that proceedings will be taken for the recovery of same if not settled by December 31st, 1907.

LOUIS WILLIAMS.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 10. VOL. XIX.

FEBRUARY 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. L. Whatley, M.A. (1906)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Lt-Col. A. Reid, D.S.O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, (vacant)

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

February.

1st. S.		
2nd. S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	Hymns. M. 291. 197. 317. E. 236. 409. 283. 545
3rd. M.		[New Moon, 8h. 37m. a.m.]
4th. Tu.		
5th. W.		
6th. Th.		
7th. F.		
8th. S.		
9th. S.	5th Sunday after Epiphany.	Hymns. M. 268. 549. 290. E. 198. 214. 550. 477
10th. M.		[First Qtr. 4h. 28m. a.m.]
11th. Tu.		
12th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oronsa"	
13th. Th.		
14th. F.		
15th. S.		
16th. S.	Septuagesima.	Hymns, M. 6. 168. 243. E. 172. 167. 300. 290.
17th. M.	Full Moon 9h. 5m. morn.	
18th. Tu.		
19th. W.		
20th. Th.		
21st. F.		
22nd. S.		
23rd. S.	Sexagesima.	Hymns. M. 160. 210. 292. E. 215. 255. 253. 255.
24th. M.		
25th. Tu.	Last Qtr. 3h. 24m. morn.	
26th. W.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oravia".	
27th. Th.		
28th. F.		
29th. S.		

BIRTHS.

- FLEURET. Punta Arenas, Dec. 11th, the wife of C. Fleuret, of a daughter.
 MIDDLETON. Mount Pleasant, Dec. 24th, the wife Lindsay Middleton, of a daughter.
 JENNINGS. Stanley, Jan. 1st, the wife of T. Jennings, of a son.
 KIRWAN. Stanley, Jan. 7th, the wife of Sydney Kirwan, of a daughter.
 HARRIS. Goose Green, Jan. 8th, the wife of A. Harris, of a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING MEMORY of Martin, dearly loved husband of Catherine Johnson, who departed this life Jan. 16th, 1906. Aged 54 years.

There was a hand we could not see
 That beckoned him away,
 There was a voice we could not hear
 Forbid him longer stay.

After postponement on account of rain the annual outing for the members of the Choir and Sunday School took place on January 23rd.

The "Plover" was chartered, and took a large party of children, parents and friends to Fairy Cove, where sports and games were indulged in. A very plentiful tea had been provided, and at its close the outing was regarded as having been very successful.—thanks in no small measure to the great trouble taken by Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Hall.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Dec 29th	1.	5.	2.	Church Expenses
Jan. 5th.	1.	15.	2.	" "
" 12th.	1.	7.	5.	" "
" 19th.	2.	0.	10.	" "
£6. 8. 7.				

HOLY BAPTISM.

Stanley, Dec. 12. Frederick Isabel King Blyth.
 Stanley, Dec. 12. James Blyth.

THE SCHOONER "Alice Gertrude" has arrived for the purpose of shipping her catch of sealskins by mail boat—something over 500, we hear.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 9).

No. 10. Vol. XIX.

FEBRUARY 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley, Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8. 0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11. 0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3. 0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7. 0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10. 0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7. 0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Lt Colonel A. Reid, D.S.O.

THE LENDING LIBRARY is open each Friday at 3.30 p.m. in the Vestry.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0. p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Clethero.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10. 30. a.m.

Hon. Secretary, Lt. Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

HARD DOCTRINES.

It is so much the custom, in these easy-going days, to persuade one-self that doctrine which is not in accordance with one's own ideas is, therefore, outside one's range of enquiry, that it is sometimes necessary to carefully conduct an introspective enquiry, and endeavour to ascertain whether we have really a title to behave towards these uncomfortable truths as if they either did not exist, or were no concern of ours.

Probably there is no statement in the whole Bible which has caused more disquiet amongst professing Christians than is contained in the commission which our Lord gave to His disciples after His resurrection, viz:—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned" (St. Mark xvi.16). It is not the object of this article to offer explanations of words or expressions,—I am only concerned to shew that a true exponent of the Gospel has no authority or warrant for whittling down truths which are unpalatable. Let me, then, quote what Preb. Sadler writes in his work on "Bible Truth":—

Now, suppose that with this commission I go to some heathen city, and preach the Gospel, what message must I deliver? Evidently the message contained in my commission; and this message is twofold. "He that believeth shall be saved." "He that believeth not shall be damned." If I am to be a faithful messenger, I must deliver all my message. If I think the terms too harsh, as an honest man I have only one alternative—I must throw up my commission. If I am true to my Master's instructions, I have to tell my heathen hearers plainly that if they do not believe they will be damned.

Now supposing that, after I have faithfully delivered my message, a heathen who has heard it dies in unbelief. Am I to say respecting him that he is certainly lost? No, clearly not—I have nothing more to do with him. He has passed to the bar of his Sovereign Judge. Now, I humbly trust that this Sovereign Judge has reserved to Himself the right of making allowances. I cannot but believe that He has reserved to Himself the right of modifying His decisions in particular cases, according to the circumstances of each soul, which circumstances are known only to Him; but though He has reserved to Himself this power, He has assuredly not given it to me. I have but one duty, to deliver His message unaltered and unmodified. Whilst my hearers are in life, then, I must say to them "He that believeth not shall be damned." When they pass to the bar of their Judge, I humbly hope that

God will take every circumstance into consideration which can possibly tell in their favour. But I have no power to make any reservations, the terms of my commission being, "He that believeth not shall be damned."

For a legislator to make a law, and fence that law with a penalty, and at the same time to express all the possible modifications and exceptions, would make any law a dead letter. And as it is with the law of man, so it must be with law of God. The New Testament contains a multitude of denunciations of the wrath of God against all manner of sins, which denunciations would be deprived of all their force if they were accompanied with reservations, say in favour of those who sin ignorantly, or in particular degrees of ignorance, or of those who are educated in sin, as many are.

And if for obvious reasons, these reservations are not expressed in the Bible, neither must the Church express them when she denounces the punishment of God against impenitent sinners.

HYMNS.

The vast proportion of people have been accustomed all their days to the use of hymns for themselves or their children, indeed most of us, looking back to early childhood can call to mind the hymns we lisped at our mother's knee. Only a few, however, have even taken the trouble to find out much about the origin of even their favorite hymns, and as for those who know anything about the art of hymnody they are, indeed, few and far between amongst ordinary people.

A hymn, to be good, should have simplicity, freshness, and reality of feeling, as well as an easy rhythm, without being jingling or trivial. The truths it teaches should be expressed in homely language, which should not descend to the slovenly.

I suppose that every hymn book contains many good and many bad examples of what a hymn should be, and it is hardly likely that whilst certain beautiful ones are excluded on account of their theology any particular collection will be what it might. If it were possible to gather together all the wellknown hymns, those that have moved congregations during many generations, without regard to their teaching, what a Hymnal we would have! Another thing,—it is now quite an exception to meet with an author's original text in any congregational hymn book,—they have been cut down and altered to suit the convenience and views of later critics. As an example let us take the well known hymn by Keble "There is a book, who runs may read." The sixth and seventh verses are lacking from the version we use,—they run:—

"The Saints above are stars in Heaven;
What are the saints on earth?
Like trees they stand, whom God has given,
Our Eden's happy birth.

"Faith is their fix'd unswerving root,
Hope their unfading flower;
Fair deeds of charity their fruit,
The glory of their bower."

Comparatively few hymns have been composed by women writers, and many are the work of men eminent in other ways, as for instance, John Keble, William Cowper, Charles Wesley and Dr. Watts. The last named, of course, was a voluminous writer, and contributed such well known hymns as "When I survey the Wondrous Cross," "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," and "O God, our help in ages past." (It might be mentioned in passing that the original says "Our God, our help in ages past"). The poet Cowper was the author of "Hark, my soul! it is the Lord," and "God moves in a mysterious way." Probably most of us are aware that Newman, before joining the Roman Church, wrote "Lead, kindly light," and the knowledge of what was in the author's mind doubtless leads many to gain a truer grasp of the inner meaning of the hymn than would otherwise be the case. To a lady, Sarah Flower Adams, we owe "Nearer, my God, to Thee," to another "When wounded sore the stricken heart," and to yet another "Just as I am."

Most of the hymns we sing were composed during the last two hundred years, Dr. Watts having died in 1748, Charles Wesley in 1788 and Cowper in 1800, whilst John Keble lived in the middle of the nineteenth century. On the other hand the beautiful "Veni Creator" was written by Bishop John Cosin in 1627.

This short article does not profess to do more than open up what is an interesting subject, and one which will repay study. The author has no claim to be more than a lover of good hymns.

"QUIEN SABE."

This was the text upon which Rev. E. Q. Coles gave an address at the "midnight service" at Punta Arenas. He reminded his readers of the great uncertainty of life, and suggested that all should go through life with this motto constantly before them. It so aptly expressed the message which we addressed to our readers at the New Year, that we have ventured to quote it here, and to recommend its careful consideration to each and all.

"God's reward for any good work done for Him is some better work to be done."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following letter appears in "The Bazaar", dated November 1st, 1907:—

Sir,—Will you please give any information possible on the Falkland Islands? I—a farmer's son—have been strongly advised to seek my fortune there. My age is twenty-five. I am strong and active, have had a life of practical experience in sheep-farming on Salisbury Plain, fencing, &c., am a good rider, and a good shot with both gun and rifle. I am at home anywhere, as I have always been used to a very lonely life. Do you imagine I should be suitable for the country, and is it healthy? Can you give me any idea as to where to embark, cost of passage, what clothing to take, and tell me anything generally about the Falklands? I should have at my disposal from £20 to £30, but eventually more. I thought on what I could save, and by gaining experience, and later more capital, I might make a start on my own account, and probably marry there. Any hints will be gratefully received and acted upon.

FARMER'S SON.

In the course of a long reply the Editor says with reference to our Islands:—

They are without doubt the most desolate islands in our possession, and only those who are prepared to live a very lonely life, practically cut off from all intercourse with the outside world, should entertain the idea of going there. With the exception of the monthly call of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s vessels there is no regular communication with other places. The appearance of the country is most uninteresting; a great part of it is morass, and there are no trees. There is only one town—Port Stanley,—in the East Island. It is built along the shore. The principal buildings are Government House, the barracks, the little Episcopal Church and the gaol.

Fancy speaking of our stately Cathedral as "the little Episcopal Church", and mentioning it between the barracks and the gaol!!

The Editor proceeds to review the Colony as a whole, and this is some of his information:—

The fauna of the islands is very meagre,—wild hogs, rabbits, a few hares, a wolf-like fox (almost extinct), and a few land birds are the sum total. (What about geese? Ed. F.I.M.) There are, however, numerous sea birds on the uninhabited islands, and several kinds of geese. Sport, if the weather conditions are favourable, should be good. Most of the sheep-runs are owned by Scotchmen; in fact, the whole colony is Scotch, but we are unable to say whether you would be able to find an opening in any of them.

Now, we are anxious to know whether "Far-

mer's Son" has arrived in the Falklands, and, if so, whether he came because of, or in spite of, the answer he received to his letter. If these lines should meet the eye of "Farmer's Son" he is hereby invited to express his opinion of the Falkland Islands after a year's residence.

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH. I.

ST. ATHANASIUS. This name, that of one of the greatest of the Fathers, is well known to us all, but it is questionable whether it is equally common knowledge that one of the acts that first brought him into prominence savours of the romantic in no small degree. Born in A.D. 296, it is recorded that when a boy he was one day engaged, with others of his age, in playing on the beach, and the game which had suggested itself was what numberless other children have played all along the ages, viz:—playing at Church. As it happened the venerable patriarch (or Bishop) of Alexandria was sitting at the window of a house which overlooked this playground, and observed that the particular part of Divine Service which the children were imitating was the administration of baptism. He sent for the boys, and upon examination found that one of them, named Athanasius, had assumed the position of bishop, and had christened some of his playfellows who had not yet received baptism. This opened up a great question, and after consultation with his clergy, the bishop declared that the baptism had been administered with water and the appointed words, and was thus valid. Surely there is no other case on record of a boy's game being so fruitful and far-reaching! In view of the serious result attaching to his thoughtless action it was deemed expedient that Athanasius and those who had specially assisted him should be educated to become Clergymen; before long the worthy bishop took the boy under his own care, and eventually made him his secretary and adopted son.

So apt a pupil did the lad prove that at the age of 22 he was ordained deacon, and became what was the equivalent to Chaplain to his friend and master, the Bishop of Alexandria. In this capacity he attended the great Nicene Council in A.D. 325, and here his reputation as a great theologian was much increased, and he became known, far and wide, as the defender of the doctrine of an Incarnate God.

At the age of 30 he was elected to succeed his patron and friend as Bishop of Alexandria, and died at the great age of 77, having for nigh on half a century served as the breakwater by which the flood of Arianism was withstood. His name will be handed down to posterity from being connected with the statement of belief respecting the several Persons of the Holy Trinity, which embodies the doctrine which he taught,—the Athanasian Creed.

GENERAL NEWS.

YET ANOTHER Whaling Expedition!—This time under the British Flag, and bound for the South Shetlands. It consists of the Steamer "Sobraon" and the two small whalers "Lynx" and "Puma," owned by a Whaling Company in Newfoundland.

THE S. S. "LOVARI" has come over to the Falklands with a view to assisting the French Barque "Duc D'Anmale," but as Captain Lelande proceeded to Monte Video last mail nothing could be done until his return. The "Lovari" therefore left Stanley for various ports on the West Island, for the purpose of delivering wood and other cargo.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Justices for the purpose of assessment of rates was held on January 6th. In view of the higher rate which will be levied this year this meeting was more than usually important, and a number of alterations were made in the assessment. It cannot be too well known that these meetings are open to the public, who should attend with a view to lodging any complaint.

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to state that the profits derived from the late Roman Catholic Bazaar were supplemented by contributions from people who were unable to be present, and that the total net receipts were £146,—a matter for sincere congratulation to all concerned.

A REQUEST has reached the Editors for a complete file of the F. I. M., and it is with regret that they have been obliged to say this is not in their possession. If any readers have such, and would like to dispose of it, application should be made at once.

THE WORK of repairing the stone Jetty is proceeding apace, and, if we may judge from present appearances, a very strong, serviceable structure will shortly be available for the general public.

A SALE of millinery goods is dear to the feminine heart! The number of people who lately availed themselves of the opportunity for making wonderful bargains at the F. I. C. Millinery Store shewed that the fascination is not less in Stanley than in other places.

WE HAVE been led to believe we might shortly have a visit from H. M. S. "Sappho", but up to the time of writing she has not put in an appearance. Indeed we heard that on her way south from Monte Video she had missed the Falklands, and proceeded to Iquique.

A MOST interesting lecture was given in Stan-

ley by Dr. Skottsberg on January 9th, of which we publish elsewhere an abridged version. The Governor took the chair and introduced the learned Doctor, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Swedish Consul. The collection at the door brought in £3, and after paying expenses the balance was handed over to the Governor, by whom it has been divided between the Flower Show and the Nurse Fund.

WE UNDERSTAND that at a meeting of the Legislative Council the Unofficial members opposed the Bill providing for a duty upon Patent medicines. It has been pointed out that if the Bill became operative great inconvenience would be caused to the public in the camps, who are in the habit of obtaining parcels through the Post Office, if their importations were liable to be opened by the authorities in Stanley, and we believe that the Governor has expressed his desire to study the wishes of the people. It is probable, therefore, that the Bill will not be proceeded with.

IT HAS BEEN announced that the recent collection in the Cathedral, together with the money in the box set apart for the purpose, has resulted in the debt on the panelling fund being extinguished. This means that the Chancel has been lined throughout, and it is hoped to continue the panelling to the Nave in the course of the coming winter.

THOSE WHO ARE interested in telephones may be glad to know the cause of a temporary "block" on the line between Stanley and Darwin. A long piece of kelp was found to be wound round the wire near Fitzroy, and the end of this kelp was in contact with the earth, thus causing a short circuit, and breaking the connection. It is probable that the kelp had either been blown across the wire or had been carried by a gull, but in any case it was a sufficiently novel occurrence to merit record.

WE ARE GLAD to know that the oil engine on the schooner *Malvina* has been put into good order, and that early in January she was able to run to Walker Creek in 10½ hours under steam, which gives her a speed of five miles an hour. As the wind was, at the time, very light and unfavourable, and as there was a considerable sea running it must be acknowledged that the trip was eminently successful.

THE VOLUNTEERS have on several recent occasions been practising with their machine gun, and we hear that it has evoked considerable interest and emulation amongst members of the Corps. The defence of Stanley is now secured!

A POST OFFICE NOTICE has been issued stating

that, for the future, letters will not be registered, parcels received, or Money Orders issued after 5 p.m. on the Monday before the arrival of the homeward mail.

WE HEAR that the Volunteers are to be inspected when, and if, H. M. S. "Sappho" comes to Stanley. With a view to being prepared for this eventuality a body of men, numbering some 15 or thereabouts, were put through various evolutions on Jan. 17th by Lt. Col. Reid D. S. O.

IN CONSEQUENCE of various imminent departures from the Colony there has, of late, been quite a large amount of furniture and private effects offered for sale. We hear that bargains in cameras, and such like necessities of life, have been picked up by several enterprising gentlemen, and the ladies have delighted their hearts by purchasing articles of household furniture at fabulous reductions.

A CARGO BOAT, the S. S. "Huanchaco," is expected to arrive in Stanley at any time. She will find awaiting shipment some 2000 bales of new clip wool,—which should reach London in time for the sales commencing on March 17th.

IT IS WITH thankfulness that we record the fact that the weather has improved so much of late that a quantity of peat has been secured, and hopes are entertained that what promised to be a disaster has been averted. On the subject of the weather we heard recently of a man who was still waiting for the summer, to bring his horse in from the camp.

A WELLKNOWN feature of Stanley is in process of transformation!—the drill shed is being painted, after many years of nakedness! The roof is red, and the walls are, or will be, stone coloured.

WE HAVE been favoured with a copy of the new paper which has been produced at Punta Arenas. It is named "The Standard", and the Editor says it is an honest attempt to supply a chronicle of local events, such as the British community there ought to possess. We wish our friend all possible success, and feel confident that it will be read with interest by many in the Falklands.

WE THINK it may be useful if we give the dates of the London Wool Sales during the present year. They are:—

March 17th,
May 12th,
July 14th,
September 29th,
November 24th.

MR. LOUIS WILLIAMS has purchased, and sent over to Stanley from Punta Arenas, the

cutter "Progresso", of 22 tons. We do not know whether Mr. Williams proposes to send his vessel far afield, but she should be capable of a good deal of work, and is certainly an addition to the local fleet.

MANY PEOPLE will be glad of news of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Bennett, who were so deservedly popular in Stanley. We see by the "Nassau Guardian", that Sir William Grey-Wilson being absent on leave from the Bahamas, Mr. Hart Bennett was administering the Government at the time of the King's Birthday. To celebrate the occasion His Honour the Administrator held a largely attended reception, presented the prizes at some Athletic Sports, and gave a most successful garden party. Our hearty congratulations to His Honour and Mrs. H.B.

THE DEAN writes that he hopes to reach Stanley on January 29th. He has had a very busy time since leaving us, and has preached some thirty or more sermons. He was greatly struck with the good work being done in Buenos Aires, and was especially pleased to meet over 200 men at a Men's Service there.

FRIENDS are again reminded that our annual Bazaar will be held in March; as we have stated before, the Committee appeal for contributions towards furnishing the various stalls. They gratefully acknowledge gifts from Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. C.S. Williams and Mr. A. F. Cobb. The refreshment stall will be in need of the help which it is hoped our Stanley friends will provide.

JANUARY 22ND being the anniversary of the King's Accession, a service was held in the Cathedral at 10 a.m., when the special service provided in the Prayer Book was used.

THERE HAS RECENTLY been erected a new parcel room at the back of the existing Post Office in Stanley. This enables the large parcel post to be dealt with more expeditiously, and tends to avert the danger of packages being overlooked.

SUBSCRIBERS (old and new) to the Sustentation Fund would confer a great favour upon the Secretary if they would kindly forward their contributions without waiting for an application. Much trouble and considerable expense might thus be saved, and the old adage is still applicable, "He gives twice who gives quickly."

THE DARWIN SPORTS are, we hear, to be held as soon as possible after the shearing at North Arm is completed,—probably during the week commencing February 10th—but owing to the very inclement weather of late it is not possible yet to give the exact date.

LECTURE BY DR. C. SKOTTSBERG.

On January 9th, in the Assembly Room, Dr. Carl Skottsberg, the leader of the present Swedish Scientific Expedition, was good enough to give a lecture on "What the Falkland Islands have been and are", and the people of Stanley are to be congratulated upon being so fortunate as to hear, at first hand, of all the recent discoveries and theories in connection with our Islands. Knowing that such would appeal to a larger audience, we have secured a full report for publication.

His Excellency the Governor presided, and in introducing the lecturer expressed the conviction, which was shared by the large audience, that the energy and determination of the members of scientific expeditions was wholly to be admired, inasmuch as these learned gentlemen were prepared to encounter and overcome vast difficulties and discomforts for the laudable purpose of advancing the knowledge of the world. He then called upon Dr. Carl Skottsberg, who gave his lecture in something like the following words:—

The ancient volcanic rock upon which the sedimentary formations of the Falkland Islands rest, formed during the Archaean era, and consequently a small part of the original earth-crust, was discovered at Cape Meredith, in 1902 by Dr. Andersson, the geologist of the Swedish Antarctic expedition. It is a kind of red granite, but, unfortunately, very difficult of access, on account of the steepness of the coast, and probably this little spot is the only place where the primary basement rises above the sea-level.

About the first of the fossiliferous epochs, the Silurian era, nothing is known here, for the simple reason that the land was above the sea during all that period, and that consequently no layers containing fossils could be formed. Of the next, the Devonian period, however, we have numerous monuments, in fact nearly all the rock and soil we tread upon originate from that time. It is what is called a sedimentary rock, i.e. sand and clay collected, forming a sediment, which in time became stone of varying hardness, well known as sandstone, clay-slate and quartzite. As sand has never been recorded as a deep-sea deposit we are led to believe that the Falkland sandstone was created in comparatively shallow water. In this water there existed a number of different animals, but very few of them, and only those provided with a hard shell, have been preserved as fossils; their substance, however, has altogether disappeared, only the impressions in the stone giving us an idea of their shape and size. At the same time portions of plants were washed out from the surrounding lands, and in a few places have left traces in the sandstone. The chief places

in the Islands, where one comes across Devonian fossils are Port Louis, Port Sussex, Fox Bay, Chartres, and Port Howard.

From the Devonian to the Quaternary epoch no strata are left on the Falklands, with one exception. Led by a discovery of Dr. Andersson, Mr. Halle, a geologist of the present expedition, has during the last few days surveyed the surroundings of Darwin, and determined that the South Western part of the East Falklands is of later origin than the rest, and dates from the Carbonian era. The fossil which proves this is a long since extinct genus belonging to the natural order of the horsetails (*Equisetinae*), and called *Glossopteris*, of which plant Mr. Halle has secured fine specimens.

In the carbonian era the *Glossopteris* flora flourished in South America, in Africa and even in Australia; the latest discoveries in the Falklands extend the boundary of that vegetation no less than about thirteen degrees further south.

Since their formation, the sedimentary layers in the Islands have undergone many changes. So, for instance, it is quite evident that the Wickham Heights and the other quartzite ridges on the East have been folded to a great extent, with the result that parts of the layers, once quite horizontal, now appear perpendicular. On the West Island the layers are much less disturbed, but there also great revolutions must have taken place, resulting in the origin of various bays and harbours. The details of the landscape have been modelled by erosion, which process is still in operation.

It is probable that in the beginning of the Quaternary period the Falkland Islands were joined to South America, and that they enjoyed the same flora and fauna as the mainland, but that they soon became a separate group.

The most important geological event after this is the great ice-age. This has been recorded from all the different countries round the poles. Tierra del Fuego, to our West, was nearly covered with heavy land ice, and the same was also the case at South Georgia, to our East. A glaciation always leaves deep traces behind it, such as moraines, polished and furrowed rocks, etc. As no evidences of any kind are seen in the Falklands we may conclude that they were never covered with ice. There is no doubt that a deterioration of climate also took place here, but never to an extent sufficient to produce glaciers. The humidity was, by far, greater, and, as the temperature was lower than it is now, a considerable snow-cover must have enveloped the land in winter, which was melted by the warmth of the summer. The soil was thus saturated with moisture, and become a tough, semi-fluid mass that slowly slipped down the slopes, and slid along the bottom of the valleys. We have a magnificent

monument from these times in the stone-runs. As to their origin different theories have been propounded. The latest, which has been commonly accepted, is that of Dr. Andersson, which is as follows:—Though the soft sandstone decayed, and the soil became of that semi-fluid nature mentioned above, the hard quartz rock possessed a much greater resisting power, and for that reason huge blocks of the latter were carried down with the slipping soil. By and by the rain and the running water washed off the finer materials, without being able to move the quartz blocks, which consequently remained without any cover of soil, constituting in the valleys broad streams, and on the slopes an elaborate network all of which are known as stone-runs or stone-rivers.

That one has been able to understand the process thoroughly partly depends upon the fact that there are still places on the earth where a solifluction, as Dr. Andersson terms it, is actually going on,—Bear Island, situated in the Arctic, between Norway and Spitzbergen, the Ural mountains, Thibet, etc, afford good examples of this.

It is easy to understand that great changes in the whole nature of the Islands, such as have been mentioned, would largely influence the flora as well as the fauna. We have reason to believe the Falkland Islands possessed forests before the period of solifluction. Led by information given by various people the Expedition paid a visit to West Point Island, where Mr. Halle, with the assistance of Mr. A. E. Felton, surveyed a most remarkable bed of old wood, discovered by the latter gentleman some years ago. It was found not to be drift-wood, as was thought by most people, but to be a vast bed containing immense masses of pieces of wood, of all shapes and sizes, and stretching from the beach inland, covered with a thick layer of the ordinary Falkland soil. There is no doubt that we have here to deal with the remains of an old forest, and it is most fortunate that it has been preserved so well, corresponding layers in other parts of the world being very rare, in fact this is the first find of its kind in the Southern hemisphere. Though the forests completely died off in consequence of the changed climate, many of the small plants may have been able to survive the solifluction, and the same can be said of the animals. Whether the now unfortunately extinct fox (*Carnis Antarticus*) swam across from the mainland, which is most improbable, or survived the changed conditions, cannot be stated with certainty; the circumstance that several leading zoologists still regard it as a species distinct from the Patagonian fox seems to speak in favour of the latter theory. It ought to be mentioned here that there is no evidence of a junction with the mainland in post-glacial times.

With the improvement of the climate the solifluction came to a standstill, and vegetation soon commenced to gain ground. Wind, waves and birds brought many a seed from the mainland; some of them germinated and thrived in their new habitat. Forests, however, never came back, the climate being decidedly unfavourable for that sort of vegetation. Many people have tried to grow trees here, but not even behind a shelter, which is absolutely necessary, have their efforts succeeded very well. It is, however, not the wind alone which causes the total absence of indigenous trees. It is, of course, principally the trees from the Coast which we should suggest as being likely to grow in the Islands. There are two different kinds of forests in the cold-temperate South America, viz:—the rain forest, west of the Cordillera, and the deciduous, to the eastward. The humidity of the Falkland climate is not sufficient for the first kind, and the latter needs another kind of climate altogether. In the spring, when the fresh leaves are budding, the trees want a greater supply of water than ever to cover the loss caused by evaporation from the young leaves. As there is no considerable snow-cover in the Falklands, and as the spring is generally less rainy than the other seasons, the soil is dry as soon as we get a short distance below the surface. During the summer there are strong winds, very often in connection with comparatively low temperatures, and at the same time that the wind increases the transpiration of the leaves, the cold makes it very difficult for the roots to suck up fresh water. The peaty and boggy soil are also very unfavourable for growth of trees, as the roots have hard work so get anything out of the water, which in the peat bog is not pure, but contains different acids. Even the most common of the Falkland plants often seem to suffer from the exposure to the cold winds; the vegetation forms a dense carpet, and in their anatomical structure the plants shew various admirable arrangements for keeping the transpiration down.

In geographical botany the Falkland Islands form a province, together with certain parts of the East coast of the mainland on both sides of the Straits, characterized by the total lack of arboreous vegetation. The South American district, south of about the 45th latitude, of which the above mentioned province forms a part, in its turn belongs to the great sub-antarctic dominion which fringes the vast Antarctic Continent,—the limit between them generally chosen being the 60th parallel.

In the post-glacial epoch smaller geographical changes have occurred in the Islands. Here may be mentioned the fact that a submersion took place, the sea entering the valleys running down to the coast, and so giving origin to the long narrow creeks which are such a feature of the Falkland landscape.

Then man, though but just lately appearing on the scene, has already influenced the nature of the country not a little. His cattle and sheep have disturbed the equilibrium between the indigenous vegetable products, by choosing some plants and rejecting others. Quite a number of European species have been introduced, thus helping to give a foreign appearance to the natural camp. Many small animals have also been brought here unintentionally, and are now trying to rival the aboriginal beings.

The following is an extract from a letter which recently appeared in a Church paper at home, and will be read with interest, alike by Churchmen and Nonconformists:—

"Leaving, however, the legal aspects, I come to the broader question of this outcry against Ritualism. It seems to me a senseless, Pharisaic, and uncharitable crusade of Protestant and idolatrous bigots. Let me give a few reasons for this opinion.

1. Ritualism is not wrong in itself, but only when the outward form is made everything, and the inward spirit nothing. Even if we think the forms useless and unscriptural, we should bear testimony to the inward spirit behind them in the leading exponents of Anglican Catholicism. The fact that some individuals make Ritualism a means of idolatry should not blind our eyes to the motive of the movement as a whole.

2. Even if Ritualism is the stronghold of idolatry and superstition, it is not our business, as Free Churchmen, to interfere. We have plenty of idolatry, and superstition, and ignorance in our own borders, without seeking for it in other communions. The nature of the idols which are set up is immaterial. Our Protestant idols are the Bible and the Blood of Jesus. Both are treated as fetishes in thousands of Protestant households. The people who cry out for Bible teaching one moment, tell us the Sermon on the Mount is impractical the next moment. The average Protestant will take no trouble to understand the Bible, and to carry out the spirit of its teaching as a whole he treats as a vain dream. The Old Testament, for example, from beginning to end, condemns land-rabbing and sur. The Protestant defenders of the Bible, as a whole, uphold these practices in modern society. Then is it not idolatry for rich plutocrats, fattening on the blood of the poor, to sing in the fulsome way they do, about the Blood of Jesus? This holy symbol of the great sacrifice has no place on the lips of those who regard it as merely an escape from the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

3. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Ritualists have revived real religion, the religion of the prophets and the religion of Jesus. Their religion is something more than

"compounding the sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to." The few High Church priests I have known have been earnest, hard-working men, and many are the most ardent workers for social righteousness and the new earth in our land. At any rate, the High Churchmen as a whole have more zeal for righteousness than the Low Churchmen, who are fond of telling us that our righteousness is as filthy rags.

4. "Neither circumcision matters anything nor uncircumcision, but the new creation is everything." If the Ritualist says that outward forms are everything (which he does not), let him be anathema. If the Protestant says that to be without certain forms is a matter for boasting, let him be anathema. The forms are good if they help men to realize the new creation, to abolish the accursed system of capitalism, to do justice to the unemployed and the oppressed, and to enable the rich Protestant to practice a little more faithfully the holy religion which he professes.—Yours, etc.

—RICHARD LEE.

Congregational Minister.

"Blyth, Northumberland. Daceubar 10th, 1907."

NINE MONTHS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

After enduring many hardships, 15 members of the crew of the British barque "Dundonald" have been rescued by a scientific expedition which has just returned from Auckland Islands. The "Dundonald" left Sydney on February 7th for Falmouth, with a cargo of wheat. She was wrecked on Disappointment Island, which is one of the outlying islands of the Auckland group, on March 6. Sixteen members of the shipwrecked crew managed to scale the overhanging cliffs from the top of the masts of the "Dundonald," but Captain Thorburn, his son, aged 16, and ten members of the crew perished by drowning. The mate, who got ashore with his comrades, died afterwards of exposure. He was buried at Port Ross.

For nearly five months the castaways lived on molly-mawks, seals, and roots. On July 31 the party visited the Auckland Islands in a canvas skiff which they themselves had constructed. They searched for the Government provision depot there for nine days without success. A second attempt was made in September, however, and resulted in the discovery of the eagerly sought provisions, and the remainder of the castaways were rescued in the depot boat.

The skiff which the sailors constructed for the voyage from Disappointment Island to the Auckland Islands was wonderfully made. The canvas was stitched with bird bones for needles, and the wood was shaped by means of fire. In this frail craft the voyage performed was a wonderful feat of navigation for such stormy latitudes. The survivors are now apparently enjoying good health.—STANDARD Correspondent.

LOCUSTS.

Well do I remember being told by one who is still in Port Stanley, (well and cheerful I hope) "No, Sir, we have not got so much as the homely flea in the Falklands." After six years of immunity from all kinds of "bichos", the contact in Argentina is disturbing, to say the least. But with most people the e things do not after all call for much comment,—you get used to them, more or less. The pests that affect crops and flocks are much more serious and it is of one of these I wish to write. Locusts are the terror of Argentina, or at least of its northern provinces. Should they come before a certain date the crops are bound to suffer. This year the wheat is all right and, the maize fairly safe.

The first locusts to arrive are the fliers. They come originally from the north. Sometimes, although they alight on the farms, they do not remain for long, and then no harm is done. It is only when they settle down for days, and lay their eggs, that the estanciero fears the worst. About two months later the young locusts appear. They are like tiny black grasshoppers, and grow very quickly, passing through several changes of skin, as, at each stage, their jacket become too small for them. Hatched in some bare spot, for such are the places in which the female locust deposits her 70 or 80 eggs, they make for the shelter of the grass, and when they are strong enough for the march take possession, if they can, of the nearest monte or wood, and the gardens.

I was visiting an estancia lately in the province of Santa Fe, and saw, for the first time, what an invasion of locusts is like, and how they try, with *very* little hope of success, to repel them. On all the garden paths were these "hoppers". Men, with pieces of sacking, were beating the ground and the beds, and trying to make them head one way. In addition to this, deep holes were dug, into which the insects were driven, and a palisade of tin about a foot high, was erected through most of the garden to keep them out of certain parts, and to assist in the driving of them. The tin is provided by the municipality, as the Government insists on the attempt being made by every property holder. Inspectors are appointed to see what people are doing, and fines inflicted for non-compliance with the law. But really it is as impossible to make any serious impression on locust, in this or any known way, as it would be to sweep up the sand on the sea shore.

Two days later I had another opportunity of studying the pest. I was leaving the estancia at which I had been staying, in my host's comfortable 30 horse-power Dion-Bouton motor car; and he, an experienced chauffeur, was driving. As we came through his inner gate which leads from the "patio", (the space round

the house) to the farm, I noticed a moving mass in the grass. It was myriads of locusts. I drew his attention to them, and he had to turn the car, and get men to drive them back. The hoppers were just making for the long grass under the trees round the house, and for the gardens. We all joined in the fray, the men lighted grass fires inside the fence and we outside headed the advancing host, and at last had the satisfaction of seeing them cross the drive, and go off into the camp. Had they got into the garden, and if they may still do so, they would soon eat up every vegetable, and all the leaves off the fruit trees. This happened last year, and in consequence no one in that district has any fruit this year.

Locusts also interrupt the railway traffic. They become so thick on the railroad, and produce such a grease when killed by engines and waggons that the wheels will not grip the rails, and trains come to a standstill, and have to be divided to be got along. The train I came down in last Sunday night smelt of locusts when it drew up in the station. There's a huge fortune waiting for the man who can exterminate locusts, so, dear reader, if you have the recipe send it along, and we'll look after your interests and will apply the "commission" to the Division of the Diocese Fund. C.K.B.

HEROES.

Sir, A few months ago you inserted in your Magazine an account of a Leeds man who lost his life in his endeavour to save his native town from a disastrous explosion of gas. There are so many heroes whose deeds pass all unrecognized that one is always glad to see attention drawn to any special case. An acquaintance of the writer's—a clergyman—died recently, and the following occurs in the obituary notice which appeared in the English Church papers, and it seems to him that if you could find space for its publication it will be read with interest:—

"His was willing duty. Two examples come to my mind. In the winter of 1880, on his way to early Celebration, he slipped upon the ice in the road, and broke his right arm. Though in pain, he went on to Church, celebrated, preached at Matins, and took part in all the other services, waiting till the morrow for his arm to be set. In 1904, on Easter Day evening, he dislocated his right shoulder when getting into the train, and was thrown back on to the platform. He would not allow any of his family to be sent for, but waited for the next train, and having his surprise put on over his overcoat, he took the full service and reached in much pain. When he arrived home he was suffering much from shock and pain, and immediately had his dislocation reduced. He simply said, "I could not let the people go without their Easter evening service, and there was no time to get anybody to take my place." (Communicated).

BOXING-DAY SPORTS.

As announced in our last number, the Sports held at Whalebone Bay on Boxing Day were a great success, in spite of the indifferent weather conditions which prevailed.

Some of the horse racing was uncommonly good, and if merely viewed as an exhibition of equestrian skill the day's programme gave unstinted enjoyment to all those who were present,—and they numbered some hundreds.

Perhaps the events which aroused most interest were the 300 yards, 500 yards and 700 yards horse races, each of which was productive of a really good contest. It was no easy task that the starters had to get the competitors away in good order, and the various false starts were, if unavoidable, to be regretted seeing that the horses that were quickest away on those occasions took a lot out of themselves, and were handicapped when the flag was finally lowered.

The mile foot race was very well run, it being a good race between the winner, R. Dettleff, and F. Lellman. The 120 yards race was won in fine style by F. Lellman, E. Spencer being a good second. The trotting race was productive of one of the most exciting contests of the day, it being a very fine exhibition. There was a very close finish for first prize, Mr. W. J. Biggs having almost caught the leader as they passed the winning post.

The tug of war resulted in a victory for the "scratch" team Captained by Mr. Gorton, but they only won after a very hard struggle with

the F.I.C. team, and each had won a "pull."

The following is a complete list of the winners:—

HORSE RACES.

300 YARDS:—

Mr. A. Fleuret,	(J. J. Perry)
Mr. J. McGill,	(J. White)
Mr. V. Lellman,	(H. Clifton)

500 YARDS:—

Mr. V. Lellman,	(H. Clifton)
Mr. D. Watson,	(J. J. Perry)
Mr. G. Robson,	(W. Suriez)

700 YARDS:—

Mr. V. Lellman,	(H. Clifton)
Mr. D. Watson,	(J. J. Perry)
Mr. M. Robson,	(Owner)

TROTTING RACE:—

Mr. C. W. Lyse,
Mr. W. J. Biggs,
Mr. W. Peck,

PONIES' RACE:—

Mr. E. Binnie,	(T. Hardy)
Mrs. G. Fleuret,	(F. Clasen)
Master H. Aldridge,	(H. Aldridge)

CONSOLATION RACE:—

Mr. P. McKay,
Mr. Jas. Smith,
Mr. J. McKay,

300 YARDS (LADIES):—

Miss M. Aldridge,
Mrs. C. E. Aldridge,
Mrs. Walter Hardy,

FOOT EVENTS.

LONG JUMP.	E. Gladell 1.	Lt. Col. Reid 2.	G. Peck 3.
HIGH JUMP.	E. Spencer 1.	E. Gladell 2.	G. Peck 3.
PUTTING THE SHOT.	E. Gladell 1.	W. Peck 2.	W. C. Girling 3.
THROWING THE HAMMER.	K. Linde 1.	A. Berntsen 2.	J. Robertson 3.
MILE RACE.	R. Dettleff 1.	F. Lellman 2.	E. Spencer 3.
120 YARDS RACE.	F. Lellman 1.	E. Spencer 2.	W. McGill 3.
LADIES RACE (OVER 21).	Mrs. Cletheroe 1.	Miss Paice 2.	Miss E. Smith 3.
„ „ (UNDER 21).	Miss N. Dettleff 1.	Miss M. Aldridge 2.	Miss M. Clifton 3.
SACK RACE.	E. Spencer 1.	G. Kelway 2.	

SUNDRY EVENTS.

TUG OF WAR.	Mr. Gorton's team 1.	F. I. C. team 2.	
TENT PEGGING.	M. Robson 1.		
GRETNA GREEN RACE.	J. G. Aldridge } Miss M. Aldridge } 1.	J. Lehan } Mrs. W. Hardy } 2.	
COSTUME RACE.	E. Gladell 1.	J. J. Perry 2.	P. McKay 3.
TIE RACE.	E. Gladell } Mrs. F. Kiddle } 1.	James Aldridge } Mrs. C. Aldridge } 2.	J. G. Aldridge } Miss M. Aldridge } 3.

NOTE. Mr. V. Lellman's horse having won two first prizes, he was, according to the rules, debarred from taking both. He elected to take the Governor's Cup.

"ARE SECOND THOUGHTS BEST?"

If this question is answered in the affirmative then the proverb, "Second thoughts are best" is inferred to be correct, but this is liable to contradiction, for the truth of proverbs is sometimes very doubtful. But, taking the question from two aspects it is interesting to weigh the pros and cons for both.

In positions of great peril, when only one way of escape from calamity presents itself, the obvious thing to do would be at once to seize the opportunity without more ado, but this is not the only view. For, if time were only a secondary consideration, the position of affairs could be more thoroughly sifted and then a readier means of escape deduced. This is second thought in its true sense, for the word second is not sufficiently explanatory, but meaning the thoughts which present themselves after the first, in a collective sense. In "Julius Caesar", when Brutus is called upon to take the lead in the plot he thinks he has weighed Caesar in the balance and found him wanting, and so satisfies himself of the justice of his yet contemplated action. But no second thought presents itself to him that it is himself who is deficient in the art of analysing his feelings, to discover if his motives are for self protection or not. But he does not recognise that fact even when he says that Caesar will "Scorn the base degrees by which he did ascend."

It is often said that "Anger is a cloak under which fools hide", and though there is a certain amount of truth in this, another view as truthful would be to compare anger as a serpent's sting which does its work of evil only to provide a means of torture to its bearer. For, under the sway of anger many cruel things are let slip which after the first blush we are sorry for. The listener has his own opinion of the speaker's character, and the latter very often is far from good if based on angry sayings. Here are also second thoughts compatible with reason, but too often they come when mischief has been effected.

On the other hand these are circumstances when first thoughts ought necessarily to be acted upon. A man has come by information with which harm might be done, but his conscience prompts him to overcome the evil, but in thinking over the matter he might see the personal advantages to be derived from making his information public, and here his first thoughts are prompted by conscience and therefore correct. Having these points to work upon we may see (a) Circumstances alter cases, and (b.) Much depends on time, but in the majority of cases mature consideration is always to be relied upon.

(The above is an essay written by Mr. Rupert Durose, aged 18, in the course of a recent examination, and certainly the thoughts and expressions give promise for the future.—ED. F. I. M.)

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters of "Pro Rata" and "F. I. Volunteer" and though agreeing with many of the objections cannot see that therefore the volunteers should be done away with.

I for one never imagined the Empire could be held together by the efforts of the Falkland Islands and for that matter it could not be by the individual efforts of Canada, Australia or New Zealand; therefore I suppose "Pro Rata" would have all these forces disbanded.

But these Islands can do their small part in training their quota of men to be ready for war till the day comes, not far distant I hope, when all citizens of the Empire shall be trained to arms. The 10 men mentioned by "Pro Rata" if well trained would be of great use, and I feel sure that if a war of existence was to come about, the men of these Islands "would" want to go out and help in spite of any assertions to the contrary and if they had had a training, how much more useful they would be. They were all willing and ready here during the Russian War in 1854, why not again?

If Saturdays are too much used for Pent cutting, gardening, riding parties, etc., why then drill on Sundays, one can put the day to much worse use than this, and the end in view is quite worth the risk of perhaps shocking a few people.

I join issue with Pro Rata on his calling pride in one's uniform "Fluff"; it is a very important factor in the making of a soldier and as many people here say things against the Volunteers it has a distinct bearing on the whole question. There are black sheep in every fold and even clergymen have used their "uniform" to bad ends; but does Pro Rata condemn the whole profession for that?

I am glad to read Pro Rata is ready to die for his country; but is he? has he had the training? has he learnt anything of soldiering, does he know how to fix his bayonet, align his sights to attack and go on outposts? Unless he has I hold that he and the others are not ready to die for their country. I rather gather he would, as he says "live for his country" (that dear old tag beloved of the comic man) or should not one put "Self" instead of "country".

No volunteers or troops are self supporting and in the Regulars you will find various prizes are given to stimulate and encourage shooting and these Islands are not peculiar in this respect. I fear the benefit of a swimming bath out here would hardly commensurate with the outlay nor would a gymnasium even, which would be more useful than a swimming bath. You cannot gauge all these things by so much £...s...d. You must measure it by the percentage of good done. Volunteering here and at home does do

great good or could be made to by teaching self-restraint, obedience, how to march, hold oneself, shoot, not to forget restraint of self and the subordination of one's own wishes, and if these are carried out something worth a great deal has been accomplished.

It would have been better if I had put "recreation" instead of "play" as I meant that soldiering could be made a change or "recreation" as opposed to ones ordinary work.

Camps at home are not what Pro Rata would call "play" tho they may be "holiday" "change", they are taken seriously and the training is interesting and continuous, very often you will drill from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m. and then have night operations after, but after work games, concerts are indulged in; similarly Regulars or Manœvers and "Active service" will play football, cricket and have concerts.

I thank Pro Rata for the word kindergarten; it expresses very well how the training of a soldier should be worked viz:—by interesting and instructing at the same time and gradually increasing the amount of instruction while keeping up the interest until the Recruit is passed on to the Battalion as a fully instructed and trained man, fit for his work whatever it may be.

I can answer the last question of Pro Rata as far as the F.I.Co are concerned—their men are not told to join tho' personally I wish more would; about the other employers of labour I cant answer and should advise him to apply direct.

I wrote my article hoping to interest people in volunteering and to try and get them to look on it as a national matter and one affecting the interests of all parts of the Empire.

It is without doubt the duty of all to obtain a knowledge of military training, and tho' we can only do it on a small scale here, still it can be done and on a larger scale no doubt.

A casual word often has a great bearing on a young man's life (as we heard in an eloquent sermon not long since) and does not Pro Rata see that he may choke off young men, if he talks as he writes, from doing their duty to their country and trying to make themselves good volunteers tho' bad citizens ready, not professing only, to fight for their country and die if need be. Let us start at the fountain head and see that in our schools "during school hours" proper drilling is taught, also the use of arms aiming drill etc, we shall then have a good nucleus of young men ready, willing to join the volunteers when old enough. Thus in the future there will be a continual supply of boys leaving school slightly trained and with a taste for drilling and shooting.

I am Sir,
your obedient servant
ALEC REID.

(Probably this correspondence has gone far enough. Col. Reid appears to have somewhat misunderstood our correspondent's remarks. As

we read them it was not "Pro Rata's" argument that volunteers should be abolished, but that the expense to the Colony, together with the lack of enthusiasm amongst the men, was a very sound reason for disbanding the Falkland Island Corps. We have a distinct recollection of hearing a naval commanding officer express his opinion that the sooner the Corps was disbanded the better, as their value in face of modern battle ships was infinitesimal. Ed.F.I.M.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 31. R. M. S. "Orissa" from Valparaiso.
Jan. 3. S. S. "Lovart" from West Falklands.
" 4. Whaling steamers "Sobanon," "Puma" and "Lynx" from Newfoundland.
" 8. "Gwendolin" from Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. Rowlands and children.
" 9. "Malvina" from Walker Creek.
" 12. "Lafonia" from Fox Bay and North Arm. Pass:—Mr. Hadley.
" 13. S.S. "Lovart" from West Falklands.
" 14. R.M.S. "Orita" from Liverpool. Pass: Mr. W. J. Worthy, Mrs. Otzen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke, Messrs. C. Todd and J. Whitfield.
" 15. "Malvina" from Walker Creek.
" 17. "Lafonia" from Darwin.
" 18. "Progreso" from Punta Arenas.
" 23. Sealing Schooner "Alice Gertrude" from Grounds.
" 23. "Lafonia" from Port Louis.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 31. R.M.S. "Orissa" for Liverpool. Pass:—Crew of Sch. "Baden Powell"
Jan. 2. "Gwendolin" for Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. Rowlands & 2 children, Mr. Halle.
" 2. S. S. "Lovart" for West Falklands.
" 2. "Lafonia" for Port Howard and Fox Bay. Pass:—Mrs. Packe and son, Mr. Hadley.
" 2. "Malvina" for Walker Creek.
" 4. Whaling steamers for South Shetlands.
" 7. "Margaret" for Roy Cove, etc.
" 10. "Gwendolin" for North Arm. Pass:—C. Harrison (for Speedwell).
" 12. "Richard Williams" for Pebble.
" 13. "Malvina" for Walker Creek.
" 14. "Lafonia" for Darwin. Pass:—Dr. Skott-berg.
" 14. R. M. S. "Orita" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Mrs. W. Hardy and 3 children, Mr. G. Hardy, Miss F. Hardy, Master L. Hardy, Messrs. Hadley, E. Gleadall, E. Schroder.
" 16. S. S. "Lovart" for Punta Arenas via Fox Bay.
" 21. "Gwendolin" for San Carlos and Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. Todd and Whitfield.
" 21. "Lafonia" for Port Louis.
" 22. "Malvina" for Darwin. Pass:—Messrs. V.A.H. Biggs, H. Mannan, R.J. Allan, W. J. Allan and W. McAtasney,

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

Programme for week.

Monday :- CRICKET MATCH.

Tuesday :- HORSE RACES.

(12 Events).

„ GRAND BAZAAR.

(Under the auspices of the Association).

„ Dance in the evening.

Wednesday :- Athletic Sports.

Industrial & Horticultural Exhibition.

Baby Show.

Joint Secretaries A. McCALL A. SIMPSON. A. MOIR.

Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition.

In connection with the approaching F. S. and I. E. the Committee wish to remind those desiring to enter their Conservatories, Porches or gardens, to send in their names etc. to the Hon. Sec. about the middle of Feb. as these exhibits are to be judged one week prior to the Show, which is to take place on 28th. and 29th. Feb. Other exhibits should be sent in as soon as possible and not later than Thursday 27th, Feb. to the Assembly Room between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 a.m. with the exception of cut Flowers and Milk ; these have to be in by Friday at 10 a. m.

A few exhibits have already been received, and it is hoped that many more will soon be forthcoming. We understand that some specimens of very fine strawberries were sent lately by H. E. the Governor to Mr. T. Watson to be shewn in his window, to afford people an opportunity of seeing what can be done; these strawberries were grown outside under glass without any artificial heat, and so it will be seen are within the reach of everyone.

We understand that Mr. Packe has grown some very fine plums in his hot house, the first of the kind to be produced in the Colony. The Committee wish to acknowledge and thank Mr. James Smith of Great Island for his donation of £1, and hope that other subscriptions will shortly be received.

The Prize List, together with Rules, may be seen on the Gazette Board.

Globe Store.

The following Goods have been received for the Millinery Department.

Ladies' Cloth, Serge, Tweed and Alpaca Skirts.
Silk Gloves, elbow length. Trimmed bonnets, Ribbed wool vests.
Kimono Belts. Untrimmed chiffon Toques of various shapes.
A choice selection of Delaine, Cotton, Velveteen and other nice material,
Ladies' Blouses.
Saxony Lace, Assorted patterns of Veiling. Chiffon. Gossamer, &c.
Electric Corsets. Melton Cloth. Nuns Veiling, Coloured Cashmere.
Japanese Silk. Cream Corduroy. Cretonnes. Navy Serge. Honeycomb Quilts.
Bath Fingering. Kosi Vest Wool. Berlin Wool. Bath Sheets.
Pillow Cases. Linen Serviettes and Doyleys. Lace Curtains, Bedroom Rugs.
Sateen, Coloured Plushettes. Wadding. Gossamer Motor Veiling.
Printed Furniture Sateen. Nainsook Muslin. Coating Serges. Motor Hats.
French Suede Gloves, black and coloured. Mercerised Muslin.
White embroidered Cushion Covers. Navy Silk Chiffon.
A varied assortment of Flower Sprays. Striped Galatea.
Coloured Velveteens, &c. &c.
Childrens' Serge Frocks. Silk and Wool Hoods. Black and Tan coloured
Stockings. Maids' Jackets. Girls' School Hats. Boys' Navy Jerseys.
Childrens' White Drill Tams. Girls' Tweed Coats and Skirts. Childrens'
White Cotton Pelisses. Boys' Velvet and Cloth Tams. Gold and Silver
Brooches, a splendid collection. Silver Photo Frames all sizes.
Gift Books. Souvenir Silver Spoons. Silver Backed Hair Brushes and
Mirrors. Gold Scarf Pins, &c. &c.

GENERAL STORE.

Hand Lamps. Coruxin, a splendid preparation for boots and shoes.
Nitroclene, this is unequalled for preventing corrosion in Gun Barrels.
Briar Pipes with small bowls. Cigarette Tubes in cases. Mouth Organs.
Navy Reefer Coats. Boys' Navy and Black Serge Norfolk Suits, also
Tweed. Dangaree Jumpers and Overalls. Mens' Felt Hats for Camp wear.
Bay Rhum. Venos Cough Cure. Pen Knives. Butchers' Steels.
Playing Cards. Water Colors. Meat Saws. Dog Chains, &c. &c.
A well selected collection of Novels, good bindings, which are being
offered at the extremely low price of 1/9 each, all by good authors.
Spirit Stoves. Batter Beaters. Cocoa Mats, &c. &c.
A good stock of Punta Arenas Pickets have just been received also a
small stock of Scantling from the aforesaid place.

NOTICE :—All the accounts which are owing to the Estate of the late
Charles Williams have not yet been paid, notice is hereby given that if the
same are not settled by the 31st January 1908, it will be necessary to col-
lect them through another source, as all outstanding accounts must now



THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
MAGAZINE AND CHURCH PAPER.
(Supplement).

Stanley Flower Show
and Industrial Exhibition,
February 28th and 29th.



1908.

President,

Mis Excellency W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.
Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Honorary Treasurer,
Mrs. Allardyce.

Honorary Secretary,
Mrs. Watt.

The Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition.

It is not too much to say that one of the most important and interesting events of the year in Stanley, is the Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition. In 1905 His Excellency Governor Allardyce conceived the idea of restarting a scheme inaugurated in 1868 which had much the same objects in view as the present Show and Exhibition.

The moving spirit in the scheme of 1868 was Mr. F. B. Cobb, to whom so many excellent movements in Stanley owe their origin. Much honour is due to Mr. Cobb for his enterprise, and we can only wonder why such an excellent undertaking languished to the death so soon.

Thirty-seven years later the effort of 1868 was revived, under the name of the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition, by Governor Allardyce.

The yearly increasing success with which the Exhibitions of 1906, 1907 and 1908 have met proves at once their popularity—their utility is equally obvious. The spirit of wholesome competition which such exhibitions engender is just what is wanted in such a Colony as this. In whatever direction one turns the knowledge that we are competing in our work with someone who is going to try and beat us is a healthy stimulus to effort.

On the other hand if we feel no-one knows or cares about our efforts and successes we are rather liable to grow slack and cease to try.

Whether it is in the garden, or in laundry work, or in carpentry, or in sewing, or in cooking, the effort to do our best and to be "best,"—will give a new and helpful interest to the work of whatever kind it is.

The mere winning of prizes should be and we believe often is, of secondary consideration—not all who fail have really worked in vain, it is something to have tried.

Probably there were some who viewed the Exhibition of 1906 with doubt, and thought that such an enterprise was doomed to failure,—who is there who thinks so now? The fact that the exhibits of 1908 have nearly quadrupled those of 1906 is the best answer.

It would be difficult to find a household in Stanley where some member of the family was not entering some result of their handiwork for exhibition or competition. Probably this fact alone repays His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce and those who worked with them for all their trouble. When we say "those who worked with them", we feel that His Excellency would wish one specially mentioned—we refer to Mrs. Watt. No one could have fulfilled the duties of honorary Secretary better than Mrs. Watt; her never-tiring energy and tact were the admiration of all—long may she continue in her present capacity!

On February 28th at 2.30 p. m. a goodly company were present in the Assembly Rooms to greet His Excellency the Governor, who with Mrs. Allardyce, was to declare the third annual Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition open to the public.

His Excellency spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Committee have asked me to open the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition of 1908, and as I do so I have forced on me the fact that the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition is now three years old. It is no longer the infant mewling and puking in its nurse's arms, it is beginning to crawl on its own account, to have a personality and ideas of its own, and it aspires to become quite independent hereafter. Then, too, it has certain traditions to maintain, and traditions when good are very wholesome things to have; but when bad they are extremely baneful. In this case they are excellent.

The father of this Exhibition was an old gentleman who lived in Stanley in 1867, and termed himself an Improvement Society, but a few years later, like old gentlemen elsewhere, he preferred to change his name, and became an Agricultural Society; while the grandparent,—or was it greatgrandparent?—is described in that delightful little book "An expedition to Port Egmont" in 1772, where he was very much to the front at Saunders Island as a gardener, and grew thirteen or fourteen different varieties of vegetables. As to whether those vegetables were bigger or better than those grown now-a-days in Stanley is a question I am not prepared to answer.

Then apart from what the Exhibition has done in the past, and is doing at present, there is the question, and this is always a somewhat serious one, as to what others are doing. I am told that our friends at Darwin held a Flower and Vegetable Show lately, and I am informed by those who were there that they never saw better peas and beans. That being so, then, to use a nautical term, "they have got to windward of us" and we had better not indulge too freely in the "blowing of our own trumpet."

But to be truthful, competition and emulation are exactly what the Committee desire to encourage. I venture to think that the most casual observer who strolled into the Exhibition of three years ago, could he have sauntered into the Exhibition of to-day, would find a very marked improvement both as to the number, and the quality of the exhibits. I believe too that if the visitor who walked round Stanley in 1905 did the same thing in 1908, he would notice a very great deal of difference. In the former, to use a term common on the turf, we looked "a bit tuckered up," and had a sort of "spotted" appearance, not unlike iron-rust, as if we had eaten something that thoroughly disagreed with us; while now we are revelling on Canadian and other hay, thanks to the "Sorine," and increased quantity of tussac, thanks to two new cutters, while new paint is to be seen every where, even on the roof of the West End millinery store! A wave of beautification is sweeping over the Settlement, and I trust that it may surge up to the back of the township at a non-distant date. As a pure matter of business it does not pay to omit to paint iron and woodwork.

I have been requested to say by those who kindly undertook to judge the conservatories and porches on Saturday last they were very agreeably surprised at their excellence, that they were a marked improvement on last year, and that all who entered deserved to be commended. I may add that these judges reported so favourably on some of the flowers in the windows of some of the Cottages that the Committee have decided to give two prizes for windows.

And now it only remains for me on behalf of the Committee to tender their sincere thanks to all those who by their donations, by their special prizes, and by their work and otherwise have contributed to make the 1908 Show a success, and in doing so have shewn their sympathy with a movement, which, though it had a small beginning, promises, if conducted on present lines, to be an important and useful factor in the public life of the Colony, for by beautifying our homes and our surroundings we are undoubtedly, though perhaps unconsciously, influencing the lives of the coming generation by placing before them higher ideals, and in this way we are scattering the seeds of a refinement which are bound to take root and bear fruit hereafter. I now formally declare the Show to be open."

After His Excellency had duly declared the Show and Exhibition open, crowds soon gathered round the various exhibits. The Horse Gear attracted special attention, it will be remembered that last year the Governor expressed the hope that this year there would be a larger number of competitors—his hope was fully realized—when all the gear was so good the judges must have had a difficult task in deciding the awards—no one could have taken greater pains than they, to arrive at a just decision.

The bolases and lassoes were examined with interest.

We were very glad to see so many entries for the boot repairing prize.

The Government House and Sullivan House flowers were very beautiful—Messrs. Linney and Waddup are much to be congratulated.

Much interest was shown in the cases of Chinese curios kindly lent by Mrs. Allardyce.

The Laundry work was quite admirable, one was filled with envy at the glossy cuffs and collars and wondered at so much hidden talent!

Neighbour to the laundry work was the result of culinary skill—the various cakes, jellies &c looked most appetising.

Some most beautiful ribbon-work was exhibited by Mrs. Girling, made we understand by her sister, Miss Lear.

We learnt what can be made of waste material in the way of making cushions and quilts.

Mrs. John Aldridge's diddle-dee frame was much admired for its ingenuity.

Our Chilian guests at the gaol once more proved their skill in making various articles for exhibition—conspicuously excellent was an in-laid table.

Dr. Skottsberg's offer of a prize of a guinea for the best bunch of wild flowers brought many competitors.

Mr. Sidney Kirwan once more was successful in carrying off the prize for carpentry—his dressing table was an excellent sample of his skill.

Photographs were many in number and several were excellent in quality. Mr. Binnie and Mr. Walsh together with Mr. Halkett of local exhibitors are to be complimented on their proficiency.

Colonel Reid has come to the fore in a new capacity,—i.e. as an entomologist,—his exhibit of Falkland Islands moths was most interesting, as were the various cases of eggs.

The "Aspirator" which was manipulated by the Misses Kennedy, assisted by Mr. Keen, attracted much attention. This is a machine for the abolition of the broom! The dirt is collected by means of suction and thus all raising of dust is avoided. The "Aspirator" was lent by Government House.

The very large number of visitors to the Show and Exhibition is most gratifying.—£17.4 was taken at door for admittance, representing 688 visitors—a very considerable increase upon last year.

On Saturday evening the Hall was literally crowded for the distribution of prizes. At 9 o'clock punctually the National Anthem announced the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Allardyce. Mr. Grant formally requested His Excellency to make a few remarks and distribute the prizes.

His Excellency, who was greeted with applause, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Committee have asked me to present the prizes this evening to the successful competitors, but before doing so, I desire, with your permission, to point out to you what appear to me to be some of the more salient and important features of the present Exhibition. I will endeavour to be as brief as possible as I am aware that there is a large prize list to be disposed of. I venture to think that all who are in this crowded Hall this evening will agree with me when I say that this is a better Exhibition in many respects than the last two. Take for instance the Laundry Class. If there is one thing more unpleasant to a man than another it is a badly ironed shirt and collar, and yet if all shirts were turned out as well as those I see on the table in front of me I am sure we should have no reason to complain. If you will look a little further down the same large table you will see an assortment of cakes and cookery such as is seldom met with in Stanley, while beyond these again there is a collection of cut and wild flowers which would delight the heart of any botanist. At the far end of the Hall the tables are simply groaning under a variety of vegetables which would do credit to any country, while crowning all is a large apple tree in a pot with several very fine large apples on it, grown at Sullivan House, by Mr. Packe, under glass. As most of you know Mr. Packe has lately erected a small crystal palace adjoining his residence, and I am not prepared to say what he will not produce next year! What he has already done marks a new departure in this Colony. Facing the apple tree to the east is a collection of fruit and vegetables from Government House. The skill of the Head Gardener, Mr. Linney, is too well known to require comment from me, but I may mention that he has on this occasion produced some peaches and nectarines which I believe are the first of the kind grown in the Colony. I must not omit to allude to the excellent basket of vegetables grown by Mr. Arthur Hardy for which the Judges have awarded him my silver cup.

In the Horse Gear Class it will I am sure be a matter of gratification to Mr. Markham Dean to know that there were several entries for the Silver Cup which he has promised annually for a full set, and that his efforts to resuscitate the gear industry have met with a considerable measure of success. Quite a number of single pieces of different varieties were submitted for competition.

To shift now to the other side of the Hall I would call your attention to the very largely increased number of pot plants on this occasion, but this Class still leaves considerable room for improvement. In the matter of plain sewing it was hoped that many more exhibits would be forthcoming. The most disappointing part of the Exhibition however has been the wool. Here in the Falklands the annual clip runs into something like three quarter of a million fleeces, yet there are only two samples in the Exhibition, and those were sent in by Mr. Packe!, who, I likewise mention sent in his wool sorter to Stanley, at considerable inconvenience to himself, in order to act as a Judge and thereby oblige the Committee. I feel sure that I have merely to mention this matter to ensure a number of entries at the next Show.

Lastly I should wish to say a word or two on the financial aspect of the Exhibition. The money prizes which are about to be given away, exclusive of several silver cups and other valuable articles, amount to over £62. The entry fees for Exhibits amount to about £13, and the entrance money taken at the door to £17, in all about £33. In other words for every 1/- you are contributing you are receiving back 2/-! This is not a satisfactory investment from the Committee's point of view, and could not be possible at all were it not for the original generous subscriptions of the Farmers and a few of the leading people in Stanley, and for liberal donations from outside the Colony. You must not therefore be surprised if the list is passed round hereafter, and should this come about I feel confident that you will contribute liberally in order that these annual Exhibitions may continue.

I will now call upon the prize winners:—

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A. HORSE GEAR.		
Section.	Name.	Prize.
Full Set of Gear,	1. Mr. R. F. Short, The Markham Dean	Silver Cup
	2. Mr. McGill,	2 0 0
Ladies Set of Gear,	Mr. H. Hollen	2 0 0
	2. Mr. A. Kiddle	10 0
Whip,	1. Mr. R.L. Hunter	1 0 0
	2. Mr. R.L. Hunter	10 0
Horns,	1. Mr. Braxton	10 0
	2. Mr. H. Hollen	5 0
	3. Mr. H. Hollen	H.C.
Horn Whip,	1. Mr. Braxton	10 0
CLASS B. CARPENTRY, etc.		
Carpentry,	1. Mr. S. Kirwan (special prize)	Chiming Clock presented by Mr. Hennah
	Boots soled & heeled	1. Mr. A. Steel
Freehand Drawing,	1. Miss May Hardy	5 0
CLASS C. SEWING AND KNITTING.		
Hand sewn Bodice	1. Nurse Barnes	H.C.
Child's Dress	1. Mrs. Rowen	5 0
Tatting,	1. Mrs. Rowen	5 0
Knitting,	1. Mrs. Martin	5 0
	2. Mrs. A. Hardy	H.C.
Patchwork Quilt	1. Mrs. Bernsten	H.C.
Stockings Knitted	1. Mrs. Jane Steel	10 0
	2. Miss Jessie Smith	5 0
Blouse,	1. Miss Olive Watt	5 0
Patching,	1. Mrs. Etheridge	H.C.
Socks Knitted,	1. Mrs. Jane Steel	8 0
	2. Mrs. Adam Smith	4 0
Socks Knitted by men	1. Mr. W. Mannan	10 0
Gloves Knitted	1. Mrs. Sedgwick	H.C.
Set of Baby's clothes	1. Mrs. A. Martin	H.C.
Wool Crochet,	1. Miss J. Smith	5 0
Cotton Crochet,	1. Mrs. Jack Aldridge	5 0
	2. Miss Ida Mannan	2 6
Point Lace, Special Prize,	Nurse Barnes	5 0
Home Spun Wool,	1. Mrs. O'Neil	5 0
Fancy Work,	1. Miss Ivy Mannan	10 0
Sequin Table Centre, Special Prize,	Miss M. Binnie	5 0
	Patchwork Cushion,	1. Miss J. Smith
Macrame Work,	1. Mr. F. Atherton	Special Prize
	Home Spun Wool Shawl,	Special Prize
Child's Coat,	1. Mrs. A. Hardy	5 0
Canvas Vest, Special Prize	Miss M. Binnie	5 0
Wool Mat,	1. Mr. W. Hutchinson	H.C.
CLASS D. SEWING AND KNITTING. (Children under 15)		
Socks Knitted,	1. Miss O'Neil	5 0
Fancy Work	1. Master Fred Allan	5 0
	2. Master W. Bradbury	2 6
Darning & Patching	1. Miss L. Lanning	5 0
Boy's Knitting	2. Miss Alice Lanning	2 6
	1. Master F.E. Barnes	5 0
Dressed Doll,	Special Prize	Miss Marion Durose
	Fancy Work,	1. Miss L. Lanning
Plain Needlework,	2. Miss Alice Lanning	2 6
	1. Miss Theresa Buse	5 0
Scholar's Prize,	2. Miss Theresa Buse	2 6
	1. Miss Keva Allardyce	4 0
	2. Miss Beatrice Bender	2 0
Drawing of Church,	3. Master B. Sedgwick	H.C.
	Master W. Bradbury	H.C.
	Freehand Drawing,	1. Miss M. Durose
Penmanship,	2. Miss N. Aldridge	2 6
	3. Master Stanley Watt	H.C.
	1. Master P. Enestrom	5 0
Map Drawing,	2. Miss Gertie Aldridge	2 6
	3. Miss Viti Allardyce	H.C.
	Map Drawing, (over 15)	1. Miss L. Lanning
Map Drawing, (over 15)	1. Miss Olive Watt (Special Prize)	5 0
	2. Miss May Hardy	H.C.
Fancy Printing, Special Prize,	Miss Willis	5 0
CLASS E. SHELLS AND BIRDS.		
Collection of Shells,	1. Miss Lilian Short	10 0
	2. Master Martin	5 0
Collection of Eggs,	1. Master Marcus Dettleff	10 0
	2. Mrs. Martin	5 0
CLASS G. (ARTICLES MADE OF WASTE MATERIAL).		
	2. Mrs. Perring	5 0
	Mrs. Jack Aldridge	Special Prize
		5 0
CLASS H. (FLOWERS, PORCHES, &c).		
Best kept Flower Garden,	1. Mrs. G. T. King	1 0 0
	2. Mrs. Robertson	10 0
Conservatory,	1. Mrs. Davis	1 0 0
	2. Mrs. Gilchrist	10 0
	3. Dr. E. T. Born	H.C.
Porch,	1. Mrs. A. Martin	10 0
	2. Miss Kirwan	5 0
Window,	1. Mrs. Robertson	5 0
	2. Mrs. F. King	2 6
POT PLANTS.		
Begonia,	1. Mrs. J. Davis	5 0
	2. Mrs. J. Davis	2 6
Lilies (Red)	1. Mrs. F. J. Hardy	5 0
Any other Lily,	1. Mrs. A. Martin	5 0
	2. Mrs. A. Martin	2 6
Petunia,	1. Mrs. Jane Steel	5 0
Pelargonium Geranium,	2. Miss I.F. Watson	2 6
	Fern	1. Mr. W. A. Thompson
Maiden Hair Fern,	2. Mr. W. A. Thompson	2 6
	1. Mr. W. A. Thompson	5 0
Fuschia,	2. Mrs. Gilchrist	2 6
	1. Mrs. Martin	5 0
	2. Mrs. G. T. King	2 6

Best Pot Plant not mentioned above.			Potatoes	1. Mr. J. Coleman	1	0	0
	1. Mrs. Gilchrist	5	0	2. Mr. A. Hardy	10	0	
	2. Mrs. J. Davis	2	6	3. Mr. W. A. Thompson	5	0	
CLASS I. (CUT FLOWERS).			Cauliflower,	1. Mrs. Mannan	5	0	
Stock,	1. Mrs. Enestrom	5	0	Parsnips,	1. Mr. J. H. Brown	5	0
	2. Miss L. Carey	2	6		2. Mr. W. A. Thompson	2	0
Sweet Pea,	1. Mrs. Robertson	5	0	Turnips,	1. Mr. F. Durose	10	6
Sweet William,	1. Mrs. Riches	5	0		2. Mr. Arthur Hardy	5	0
	2. Mrs. G. T. King	2	6	Beetroot,	1. Mr. J. F. Summers	5	0
Chrysanthemum,	1. Miss Coutts	1	0	Cucumber,	1. Mr. Arthur Hardy	5	0
	2. Mysie Martin	2	6		2. Mrs. J. Aldridge	2	6
Large white Daisies,	1. Mrs. Mannan	5	0	Rhubarb,	1. Mr. J. H. Brown	5	0
	2. Mr. W. A. Thompson	2	6		2. Mr. Arthur Hardy	2	6
Pol: Geranium,	1. Mrs. J. Davis	5	0	Fresh Herbs,	1. Mrs. J. Davis	5	0
	2. Miss Hutchinson	2	6		2. Mr. W. A. Thompson	2	6
Mixed Bouquet,	1. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. G. Dean's Silver Rose Vase.			Mint,	1. Mr. F. J. Hardy	5	0
	2. Mrs. Newing	2	6		2. Master Claude Hardy	2	0
	Mrs. Enestrom	H.C.		Onions,	1. Mr. J. H. Brown	5	0
Bunch of Wild Flowers,	1. Miss F. Kirwan	1	0	Peaches and Nectarines,	1. Mr. Linney	1	1
Special prize given by Dr. Skottsberg,	1	1	0	Apples,	1. Mr. Waddup	1	1
	2. Miss Hutchinson	2	6	Vegetable Garden,	1. Mr. F. Hardy	1	0
Bunch of Roses (single variety)	1. Mr. W. A. Thompson	5	0		2. Mr. G. T. King	10	0
	2. Mr. W. A. Thompson	2	6	CLASS L. (DAIRY PRODUCE).			
Bunch of Roses, (two or more var)	1. Mr. W. A. Thompson	5	0	Eggs,	1. Mrs. Joseph Aldridge		
Arranged Bouquet of Flowers,					Mrs. G. M. Dean's Silver Egg Boiler		
	1. Mrs. V. Packe	5	0		2. Mrs. Gilchrist	2	6
	2. Mrs. V. Packe	2	6	Cheese,	1. Mrs. O'Neil (Special prize)	10	0
Larkspur	1. Mrs. Enestrom			Milk,	1. Mrs. Jack Aldridge	5	0
	Special Prize	5	0		2. Mrs. Pauline	2	6
Carnations	1. Mr. W. A. Thompson	5	0	Lard,	1. Mrs. Bender	H.C.	
	2. Mrs. W. Cletheroe	2	6	Fresh Butter,	1. Mrs. John Cletheroe	10	0
Cornflower mixed	1. Mrs. Bender	5	0		2. Mrs. E. Gleadall	5	0
	2. Miss L. Carey	2	6	Salt Butter,	1. Mrs. John Cletheroe	10	0
Eschscheltzia,	1. Mrs. Robertson	5	0		2. Mrs. W. R. Hardy	5	0
Ornamental Grasses	1. Miss Lizzie Helder	5	0	CLASS M. (COOKERY).			
Mignonette,	1. Mrs. Enestrom	5	0	Yeast Bread,	1. Mrs. E. Gleadall	5	0
	2. Mrs. J. Davies	2	6		2. Mrs. J. A. Hardy	2	6
Pansies (3 varieties)	1. Miss I. F. Watson	5	0	Scones,	1. Mrs. Thos. Dettleff	5	0
	2. Mr. Walker	2	6		2. Miss Mabel Clifton	2	6
Bowl of Pansies,	1. Mr. J. Aldridge	5	0	Small Fancy Cakes,	1. Mrs. Etheridge	5	0
	2. Mrs. Riches	2	6		2. Miss E. Paico	2	6
Poppies	1. Mrs. Robertson	5	0	Layer Cake,	1. Miss Phoebe Biggs	5	0
	2. Mrs. Enestrom	2	6	Swiss Roll,	2. Mrs. Gilchrist	2	6
CLASS J. VEGETABLES.			Sponge Cake,	1. Miss Jessie Bender	5	0	
Basket of Vegetables,	1. Mr. Arthur Hardy				2. Mrs. Gleadall	2	6
	Governor's Silver Cup			Fruit Cake,	1. Mrs. Jack Aldridge	5	0
	2. Mr. F. Durose	2	0		2. Miss Ellen Carey	2	6
	3. Mr. F. J. Hardy	10	0	Short-bread,	1. Miss O'Neil	H.C.	
Cabbage,	1. Mrs. Mannan	10	0	Iced Cake,	1. Mrs. Joseph Aldridge	5	0
	2. Mr. F. J. Hardy	5	0		2. Mrs. A. Hardy	2	6
Carrots,	1. Mr. J. H. Brown	5	0	Pastry,	1. Mrs. W. B. Dixon	5	0
	2. Mr. J. H. Brown	2	6		2. Miss Ellen Carey	2	6
Lettuce,	1. Mr. G. Hardy	5	0		Mrs. Martin	H.C.	
	2. Mr. F. F. Lellman	2	6	Rhubarb Jam,	1. Mrs. J. A. Hardy	5	0
Radishes,	1. Mr. G. Hardy	5	0		2. Mrs. John Short	2	6
Peas,	1. Capt. I. Watt	5	0	Gooseberry Jam,	1. Miss R. Pitaluga	5	0
	2. Mr. F. Classen	2	6	Diddle Dec Jam,	1. Mrs. J. Davis	5	0
				Jelly,	1. Mrs. Martin	5	0
				Tea Cake,	1. Mrs. Etheridge	5	0
				Decorated Dinner Table,			
					1. Miss May Wilson	5	0

a strong Committee. In the first place, there was the master mind, the Von Moltke of the campaign,—in the person of His Excellency the Governor,—directing operations from his tent, flashing a message here, and a message there, by means of the electric wave, all having one common object in view, and that the success of the Exhibition. Then there was a vigilant Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the person of their Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Allardyce, collecting the sinews of war, and collecting them in such an insinuating way, that it could be safely predicted that when the levy which had been foreshadowed that evening came to be made, the response would be prompt and ready. Their Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Watt had been the heroine of past victories, and would be the heroine, it was hoped, of many future ones. The value of her knowledge in the art of conducting the work in hand could not be over-estimated; the Sir Joseph Paxton of the Falkland Islands,—the Honourable Vere Packe,—brought to the councils of the Committee unrivalled practical experience; that genial and intrepid navigator, Captain Thomas, could always be relied on for sturdy advice; Dr. Born was in his element when satisfying himself that innocent looking bowls of milk had not been brought under the influence of the parish pump; the other members of the Committee possessed qualifications for their duties so high and so well known that it was unnecessary to enlarge upon them; and the help which the Committee had received, in the performance of their tasks, from distinguished visitors from Monte Video had been the subject of general congratulation. He had demonstrated, therefore, he suggested, that the Committee was a strong Committee, and ventured to think that, being such, it had touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, with the result that, as freely admitted, the Exhibition of 1908 had been a splendid success.

The Dean then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor,—Mr. William Biggs seconded in a few well chosen words. He stated what great pleasure it gave him to identify himself with a vote of thanks to His Excellency,—all knew how much the Governor had the good of the Colony at heart and how hard he worked for everything that made for progress.

The vote of thanks was passed by acclamation. His Excellency briefly replied.

So ended a memorable Show and Exhibition. A high standard has this year been reached and if any thing is obvious it is that the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition has come to stay.

The Committee of the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition wishes to record their sincere thanks to the givers of all prizes and to the following for donations:—Mr. John Aldridge 10/-. Mrs. Robson £2.2. Mr. Hurst £1. Mr. J. Walsh 5/-. The Dean 10/-. Mrs. Hall £1.

Vegetables etc., as shown from Government
House Garden.

Beans French, Canadian Wonder
Beet, Egyptian Turnip-rooted
Cabbage, Enfield Market
Cauliflower, Early London
Carrots, Early Short Horn
Celery, Invincible White
Cress,
Cucumber, Telegraph
Lettuce, Giant Cos
Lettuce, Cabbage Favorite
Mustard,
Parsnip, Student
Peas, Little Marvel
Potatoes, Duke of York
Potatoes, American Rose
Radish, Olive Shaped
Rhubarb
Sea Kale, White
Turnip, Golden Ball
Turnip, Early six weeks
Vegetable Marrow, Large White

FRUIT.

Currants Red, Gooseberries, Nectarines,
Peaches, Tomatoes, Best of All
Tomatoes, Yellow Prince of Wales

HERBS.

Marjoram
Mint,
Parsley,
Sage,
Summer Savory,
Thyme,
Horse-Radish,

Vegetables, etc. as shown from Sullivan House
Garden.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Potatoes, Parsnips, Carrots, Kohlrabi, Beetroot, Turnips, Salsafy, Broad Beans, Peas, Vegetable Marrow, Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard and Cress, Cucumbers, Tomatoes.

HERBS:—Mint, Parsley, Thyme.

FRUIT:—Apples, Gooseberries.

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS, 18th FEBRUARY, 1908.

All races run under the rules and management of the "Darwin Harbour Sports Association.

THE MAIDEN PLATE 500 yards. 10 Entries. Given by Vere Packe Esq, Stanley.

Open to any horse bred in the Falklands that never ran in Darwin races before.

PRIZES. OWNERS.		JOCKEYS.
1. M. McCarthy, N. A.	2 10 0.	Owner.
2. A. Simpson, W. C.	1 10 0.	N. Aitken
3. Jas. McGill, D. H.	1 0 0.	R. White

MAIDEN PLATE FOR PATAGONIAN HORSES. 600 yards. 7 Entries.

1. A. McCall, N. A., P. P. "Orita"	1 10 0.	W. Paulen
2. D. Finlayson, W. C., P. P. "Rosado"	1 0 0.	N. Aitken
3. N. Suriez, D. S., P. P.	10 0.	Owner

TROOP OWNERS. 600 yards. 4 Entries. Each jockey to ride a horse from his own tropilla.

1. T. Fraser, D. H. Mulo Caro mare	1 10 0.	Owner
2. M. McCarthy, N. A., "Black Corn"	1 0 0.	Owner
3. M. McMullen, N. A., Mulo Caro	10 0.	Owner

NAVY JOCKEYS. 600 yards. 7 Entries. Open to any horse that never won a prize in any former year.

1. Dr. Foley, D. H., P. P.	1 10 0.	W. Paulen
2. H. Jennings, N. A.,	1 0 0.	R. Aitken
3. Jas. Watson, N. A.,	10 0.	W. Burns

SHORT RACE. 300 yards. 12 Entries.

1. N. Aitken, G. G. P. P.,	1 10 0.	Owner
2. M. McCarthy, N. A. Mate Grande	1 0 0.	Owner
3. A. McCall, N. A., "Rosado"	10 0.	D. Murphy

LADIES RACE. 500 yards. 4 Entries. Given by Robert Blake, Esq.

1. A. Middleton, D. H. P. P.	2 10 0.	Mrs. F. Biggs
2. S. Stirling, D. H.	1 10 0.	Miss M. Jennings
3. F. Goodwin, W. C.	1 0 0.	Miss L. Steel

THE GREENSHIELD PLATE. 500 yards. 11 Entries. Open to any horse bred in the Falklands.

Previous winners of this race not allowed to compete.

1. W. Coutts, D. H., Grey Mare	2 10 0.	J. Coutts
2. D. Middleton, D. H.,	1 10 0.	J. Middleton
3. M. McKenzie, W. C.	1 0 0.	S. Middleton

PRIVATE PROPERTY. 700 yards. 9 Entries.

1. D. Finlayson, W. C., P. P. Mare,	1 10 0.	N. Aitken
2. M. McCarthy, N. A., Mate Grande	1 0 0.	Owner
3. N. Aitken, G. G., P. P.	10 0.	J. Middleton

THE MILE RACE. 7 Entries.

1. R. Steel, Egg Harbour, "Swallow"	1 10 0.	F. Smith
2. W. Findlay, N. A., "Doctor"	1 0 0.	W. Paulen
3. A. Williamson, D. H., "Soldier"	10 0.	A. Middleton

TROTTING. 2 miles. 10 Entries. 1st and 2nd prize winners in former years to start 50 yards and 25 yards behind scratch.

1. D. Murphy, N. A., "Prince George", 50 yards	1 10 0.	Owner
2. D. Murphy, N. A., "Sabruna" 50 yards	1 0 0.	M. McCarthy
3. W. Campbell, W. C., Rosilla Mare,	10 0.	W. Redmond

POSY RACE. 500 yards. 9 Entries. Open to any horse 13 hands 2 inch, or under.

1. H. Jennings, N. A.,	1 10 0.	M. McCarthy
2. A. Middleton, D. H., P. P.	1 0 0.	N. Aitken
3. Fell Coutts, D. H.,	10 0.	H. Campbell

LADIES TROTTING RACE. 2 miles. 11 Entries. By subscription.

1. Miss Steel, Tranquidad,	3 0 0.
2. Miss Finlayson, Darwin,	2 0 0.
3. Mrs. F. Biggs, Darwin,	1 0 0.

The remainder of the Ladies received 14/- each.

4th. Miss Jennings, Darwin, 5th. Mrs. F. J. Kiddle, Stanley, 6th. Mrs. McCall, N. A., 7th. Miss J. Steel, Tranquidad, 8th. Miss M. Hewitt, N. A., 9th. Miss Campbell, N. A., 10th. Miss Campbell, D. H., 11th. Mrs. Fraser, D. H.

SUBSCRIPTION RACE. 700 yards. 7 Entries. Open to any horse or mare from outside the Company's Camp.

1. N. Suarez, Douglas Station, P. P.	4 0 0.	Owner
2. F. McLennan, San Carlos, P. P.	2 10 0.	J. Courts
3. A. Bonner, Speedwell Island, P. P.	1 13 0.	

CONSOLATION RACE. 600 yards. 11 Entries. Open to any horse that has run but not won a prize.

1. A Middleton, D. H.	1 13 0.	J. Middleton
2. R. Steel, Egg Harbour, Bagle Mare	1 0 0.	W. Paulen
3. L. Middleton, D. H.		Owner

TITLE CHAMPION CUP. 600 yards. 8 Entries. Open to all 1st and 2nd prize winners.

1. D. Finlayson, W. C. P. P. Mare	Cup	N. Aitken
2. M. McCarthy, N. A., Mate Grande	1 0 0.	Owner
3. Dr. Foley, D. H. P. P., Saino.	10 0.	W. Paulen

CHALLENGE TROTTING. 2 miles.

As usual at the finish a trot was arranged between A. McCall's "Queenie", and the winner of the trotting race for the Championship.

1. A. McCall, N. A. "Queenie" 50 yards behind Scratch
2. D. Murphy, N.A., "Prince George," Scratch.

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS.

19th FEBRUARY, 1905.

No Entry money in any Event.

HOP-STEP-AND LEAP.

1. William Gleadell, N.A. 33ft. 7in.	8 0
2. R. Bailey, W.C. 33ft. 3in.	6 0
3. L. Grant, W.C. 32ft. 4in.	4 0

QUARTER MILE RACE FOR MEN.

1. A. Cooper, D.H.	8 0
2. F. Howatt, N.A.	6 0
3. L. Grant, W.C.	4 0

LONG JUMP.

1. Bernard Biggs, D.H. 15ft 9in.	8 0
2. William Gleadell, N.A. 15ft.5in.	6 0
3. R. Bailey, W.C. 15ft.4in.	4 0

THROWING THE BALL.

1. C. Reid, N.A. 55ft.2in.	8 0
2. R. Bailey, W.C. 51ft.9in.	6 0
3. W. Carnie, W.C. 51ft.5in.	4 0

PUTTING THE BALL.

1. C. Reid, N. A. 32ft.6in.	8 0
2. W. Carnie, W.C. 30ft.6in.	6 0
3. Jas. Mann, D.H. 28ft.5in.	4 0

TUG OF WAR. 11 men a side. 2 Teams.

1st round Walker Creek beat Darwin
2nd " Darwin beat Walker Creek
3rd " Walker Creek beat Darwin and won the Silver Cup and £1 7 6

Names of winning team,

S. Middleton, Wm. Finlayson, J. Cantlie, D. Finlayson, W. Carnie, A. Bain, R. Finlayson, J. McLeod, R. Bailey, D. MacIntosh, L. Grant, Jas. Hay, (Capt).

100 YARDS RACE FOR MEN.

1. S. Middleton, W.C.	8 0
2. R. Bailey, W.C.	6 0
3. F. Cherry, W.C.	4 0

3 LEGGED RACE.

1. R. Bailey and L. Grant, W.C.	8 0
2. F. Cherry, W.C. and M. Murphy, N.A.	6 0
3. E. Wirzinius, D.H. and A. Cooper, D.H.	4 0

BLINDFOLD WHEELBARROW RACE.

1. R. Bailey and L. Grant, W.C.	8 0
2. Tom Fraser and F. Smith, D.H.	6 0
3. W. Carnie and A. Bain, W.C.	4 0

HALF MILE RACE FOR MEN.

1. A. Cooper, D. H.	8 0
2. F. Howatt, N.A.	6 0
3. F. Smith, D.H.	4 0

HIGH JUMP.

1. J. McLeod, W.C. 4ft.3½in.	8 0
2. R. Bailey, W.C. }	5 0
3. G. Bowles, D.H. } 4ft.2¾in.	5 0

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

1. Bernard Biggs, D.H. 89yds.2ft.	8 0
2. H. Jennings, N.A. 86yds.0ft.	6 0
3. W. Findlay, N.A. 84yds.0ft.	4 0

100 YARDS. BOYS UNDER 16.

1. R. Cartmell, junr. W.C.	5 0
2. M. Murphy, N. A.	3 0
3. Henry G. Jennings, D.H.	2 0

100 YARDS. BOYS UNDER 13.

1. Henry G. Jennings, D.H.	5 0
2. R. McPherson, N.A.	3 0
3. J. Goss, G.G.	2 0

100 YARDS BOYS UNDER 10.

1. W. F. Biggs. (Baysie) D. H.	5 0
2. W. O'Neil, Junr. N. A.	3 0
3. F. Hollen. D. H.	2 0

100 YARDS GIRLS UNDER 16.

1. Miss L. Steel. Tranquilidad. D. H.	5 0
2. Miss O'Neil. N.A.	3 0
3. Miss Steel. Tranquilidad. D. H.	2 0

100 YARDS GIRLS UNDER 13.

1. Miss McLeod. D. H.	5 0
2. Miss Sarney. G. G.	3 0
3. Miss P. Foley. D. H.	2 0

100 YARDS GIRLS UNDER 10.

1. Miss P. Foley. D. H.	5 0
2. Miss McCarthy. N. A.	3 0
3. Miss Violet Sarney. G. G.	2 0

100 YARDS LADIES RACE.

1. Miss Steel. Tranquilidad. D. H.	8	0
2. Miss O'Neil. N. A.	6	0
3. Miss L. Steel. Tranquilidad. D. H.	4	0

DANCING. HIGHLAND REEL.

1. J. Hay & Miss M. Finlayson, W.C.	10	0
2. D. Kenny & Miss Steel, D.H.	6	0
3. A. Simpson W.C. & Miss Bowles. N.A.	4	0

HIGHLAND SCHOTTISCHE.

1. A. Simpson W.C. & Miss McCarthy D.H.	10	0
2. J. Hay & Miss M. Finlayson W.C.	6	0
3. A. Cooper & Miss Steel. D.H.	4	0

WALTZ.

1. Mrs. F. Jennings N.A. & A. Bonner. S.I.	8	0
2. Miss Ella Biggs Stanley & A. Cooper D.H.	6	0
3. Miss M. Finlayson & B. Biggs. } equal	4	0
4. Miss Steel D.H. & T. McLaren }	4	0

POLKA.

1. Mrs. F. Biggs D.H. & W. Redmond. G.G.	8	0
2. Miss M. Finlayson & J. Cantlie. W.C.	6	0
3. Miss McCarthy D.H. & T. McLaren W.C.	4	0

D. H. S. A. INDUSTRIAL and PRODUCE EXHIBITION, 19th FEBRUARY, 1908.

CLASS A.		
Horse Gear,	1st, 4/-	Henry Hollen, D.H.
Whip. Hair,	1st, 4/-	A. McKenzie, D.H.
" Hide,	2nd, 3/-	Henry Hollen, D.H.
CLASS B.		
Work Box,	1st, 4/-	Miss Jennings, D.H.
Book Shelf,	2nd, 3/-	Miss Jennings, D.H.
Shell Frame,	1st, 4/-	Miss Bowles, N.A.
Toilet Box,	2nd, 3/-	Miss L. Steel, Tran :
Picture Frame,	3rd, 2/-	Wm. Steel, "
Coll: of Eggs,	1st, 4/-	Wm. Steel, "
Stuffed Birds,	1st, 4/-	Jas. Steel, "
Polished Horns,	1st, 4/-	Henry Hollen, D.H.
Polished Horns,	2nd, 3/-	" " "
Ten Cosy,	1st, 4/-	Miss Bowles, N.A.
Pair of Drawings,	1st, 4/-	" " "
Shawl, wool		
Home spun,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. O'Neil, N.A.
Stockings, "	1st, 4/-	" " "
" "	1st, 4/-	Mrs. McLeod, D.H.
Wool mats,	1st, 4/-	John Spamer, "
" "	2nd, 3/-	" " "
CLASS C.		
Night dress Bag,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. Smith, G.I.
Crocheted Shawl,	2nd, 3/-	" " "
Night dress Bag,	3rd, 2/-	Miss M. Jennings, D.H.
Patchwork Quilt,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. Jennings, D.H.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Miss M. Finlayson, W.C.
Night dress Bag,	1st, 4/-	Miss Finlayson, D.H.
Mantle Border,	1st, 4/-	Miss M. Jennings, "
Curtain for bracket,	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. Smith, G.I.
Curtain Band,	3rd, 2/-	" " "
Knitted Shawl,		
H. S. wool,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. O'Neil N.A.
Girls petticoat,		
H. S. wool,	1st, 4/-	Miss O'Neil, "
Girls nightgown,	1st, 4/-	" " "
Silk & lace collar,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. Bowles, "
Crochet work,	1st, 4/-	Miss L. Bowles, "
Cross Stitch,	1st, 4/-	" " "
Knitted socks,	1st, 4/-	Miss S. O'Neil, "
Table Centre,	1 C. 1/-	Miss Steel, Tranquilidad.
CLASS C. SPECIAL.		
Bolster Case,	1st, 4/-	Miss Base, Stanley.
Night dress case,	2nd, 3/-	" " "
Bolster Case,	3rd, 2/-	" " "
Baby's Socks,	1st, 4/-	Miss L. Fowles, N.A.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Miss S. rney, G.G.
" "	3rd, 2/-	" " "

Baby's, Petticoat,	1st, 4/-	" " "
CLASS D.		
Eggs, Fresh	1st, 4/-	Mrs. Jennings, D. H.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Dr. Foley, "
" "	3rd, 2/-	Mrs. McCarthy, D.H.
Butter Fresh,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. Steel, Tranquilidad.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. Jennings, D.H.
" "	3rd, 2/-	Mrs. Fraser, D.H.
" Salt,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. McCarthy, D.H.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. Steel, Tranquilidad.
" "	3rd, 2/-	Miss L. Steel, Tran :
Cheese, New milk,	1st, 4/-	Miss O'Neil, N.A.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. Finlayson, W.C.
" Skim milk,	1st, 4/-	" " W.C.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. O'Neil, N.A.
CLASS E.		
Jam. Rhubarb,	1st, 4/-	Mrs. O'Neil, N.A.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Mrs. Steel, Tran :
" "	3rd, 2/-	Miss M. Jennings, D.H.
Trilby Cake,	1st, 4/-	Miss Finlayson, "
Jam Roll,	2nd, 3/-	" " "
Sponge Cake,	1st, 4/-	Miss Steel, "
" "	H.C.	Miss Steel, Tranquilidad.
Short Bread,	1st, 4/-	Miss O'Neil, N.A.
Ginger Biscuits,	1st, 4/-	Miss S. O'Neil, "
CLASS F.		
Basket of Vegetables,		
"	1st, 4/-	Jas. Stirling, D.H.
"	2nd, 3/-	Jas. Steel, "
"	3rd, 2/-	A. Moir, "
Cabbage,	1st, 4/-	F. J. Biggs, "
"	2nd, 3/-	P. McCarthy, "
"	3rd, 2/-	Wm. Biggs, "
Carrots,	1st, 4/-	Jas. Steel, "
"	2nd, 3/-	Wm. O'Neil, N.A.
"	3rd, 2/-	Jas. Stirling, D.H.
Parsnips,	1st, 4/-	Jas. Stirling, D.H.
"	2nd, 3/-	Wm. O'Neil, "
"	3rd, 2/-	P. McCarthy, "
Turnip, Yellow,	1st, 4/-	Jas. Stirling, D.H.
" "	2nd, 3/-	" " "
" "	2nd, 3/-	Dr. Foley, "
" "	3rd, 2/-	Jas. Steel, Tranquilidad.
" White,	1st, 4/-	Dr. Foley, D.H.
Potatoes, "	1st, 4/-	Jas. Henry Sarney, G.G.
" "	2nd, 3/-	Jas. Stirling, D.H.
" "	3rd, 2/-	A. Moir, D.H.
" Red,	1st, 4/-	Jas. Stirling, "
" "	2nd, 3/-	J. Steel, Tranquilidad.
" "	3rd, 2/-	A. H. Harris, G.G.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 11. VOL. XIX.

MARCH 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. L. Whatley, M.A. (1906)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Lt-Col A. Reid, D.S.O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands. A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, (vacant)

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

March.

1st. S.	Quinquagesima.	St. David.	Hymns. M. 183. 323. 316.	E. 231. 223. 370.	21
2nd. M.					
3rd. Tu.	Shrove Tuesday.	New Moon, 6h. 57m. aft.			
4th. W.	Ash Wednesday.				
5th. Th.					
6th. F.					
7th. S.	St. Perpetua				
<hr/>					
8th. S.	1st Sunday in Lent.		Hymns. M. 84. 89. 88.	E. 92. 94. 91.	87.
9th. M.	First Qtr. 9h. 42m. aft.				
10th. Tu.					
11th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Orissa".				
12th. Th.					
13th. F.					
14th. S.					
<hr/>					
15th. S.	2nd Sunday in Lent.		Hymns, M. 94. 87. 91.	E. 198. 92. 84. 250.	
16th. M.					
17th. Tu.					
18th. W.	Full Moon 2h. 29m. morn.				
19th. Th.					
20th. F.					
21st. S.					
<hr/>					
22nd. S.	3rd Sunday in Lent.		Hymns. M. 92. 93. 86.	E. 263. 87. 187. 254.	
23rd. M.					
24th. Tu.					
25th. W.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oriana".	Last Qtr. 0h. 32m. aft.			
26th. Th.					
27th. F.					
28th. S.					
<hr/>					
29th. S.	4th Sunday in Lent.		Hymns. M. 86. 85. 183.	E. 89. 409. 250. 288.	
30th. M.					
31st. Tu.					

BIRTHS.

BROWNING. Stanley Feb. 9th, the wife of
[F. Browning of a son.]
LELLMAN. Stanley Feb. 11th, the wife of
[Albert Lellman of a son.]
THOMPSON Stanley Feb. 20th, the wife of
[the Hon. W. A. Thompson of a son.]

DEATHS.

HYNAM. February 2nd. North Arm, Charles
Hynam. Aged 48. years.
PAICE. February 3rd. Stanley, Mrs. Paice. Aged
59 years.

THE FAMILY of the late Mrs. Paice wishes to express their grateful thanks to all friends who were so kind during the illness of their late Mother, and especially to Dr. Born and Nurse Barnes for their unremitting attention. They also beg to thank those who sent wreaths and flowers.

HOLY BAPTISM.

January 27th, Maurice Lehan, (Stanley.)
February 9th, Mildred Sarah Thornhill, (Tierra del Fuego).

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Feb. 2nd	2.	9.	11.	Church Expenses
" 9th.	2.	4.	0.	" "
" 16th.	2.	8.	10.	" "
" 23rd.	2.	0.	8.	" "
£9. 3. 5.				

Mr. T. REIVES is provisionally being employed as Caretaker of the Stanley Cemetery.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 10).

No. 11. Vol. XIX.

MARCH 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6. payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only: and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel A. Reid, D.S.O.

THE LENDING LIBRARY is open each Friday at 3.30 p.m. in the Vestry.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0. p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Clitherce.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30. a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10.30. a.m.

Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

Dear People,

After an absence of two months I returned, as most of you are aware, to Stanley on January 28th; during that time I travelled by land and sea, over six thousand miles, preached or gave addresses about fifty times and had the pleasure of meeting twenty one out of the thirty nine Clergy at work in the Diocese. I am most profoundly impressed with the tremendous opportunity which the Anglican Church has at the present time in South America. Equally impressed am I, with the fact, that the Church will have to do much more than she is doing if the opportunity is to be seized. Canon Stevenson's work at St. George's College, Quilmes, interested me very much, the thoroughly wholesome public school tone among his boys is an excellent augury for the future, for many of these boys will take prominent positions in Argentina in years to come. I was glad to meet your old friends Mr. and Mrs. Blount. Mr. Blount is doing splendid work in the camp, and both of them seem very happy in their new surroundings and have already made many friends. I am most grateful for the kindness and hospitality which was extended to me wherever I went, and the welcome that was given me at the various churches in which I preached. I know that the Clergy—almost without exception—feel that the moment has come for the work of the Church to be extended and, to a man, they are behind the Bishop in his wish for the Division of the Diocese, which alone can bring about this extension of work.

I was glad to meet the Bishop at Valparaiso; his addresses at the Conference were a source of much help to us all.

I was only able to make a very short stay at Punta Arenas, but I was pleased to be able to preach in St. James' Church and to see something of Canon and Mrs. Aspinall.

I wish to express my appreciation of Mr. Hall's efforts during my absence, and to accord my sincere thanks to Mr. Girling for not only editing single-handed our Magazine, but producing two numbers which are universally acknowledged to surpass in excellence any previous issue.

One word as to the coming season of Lent.

I most earnestly ask members of the congregation to avail themselves of the Lenten Services. Besides taking your part in public services you will find time in Lent for more than ordinary private devotions. And on this point I would give you advice in three words,—Read your Bible. But we must have some definite rule by which to read the Bible, and I would suggest to you to try the old-fashioned rule of reading, every

day, the four Lessons appointed by the Church to be read at Mattins and Evensong.

Lastly, I suggest to you a rule which shall crown your observance of Lent, a rule which, in order of dignity, should be put first, but which is put last on this account: that it is a rule only for those who are taking other steps to deepen their spiritual life. I mean that you should increase the frequency of your communions during this season.

It would be a dangerous rule to propose by itself. You are not fit for more frequent communion in Lent than at any other season unless you are making Lent to be a time of more active devotion, a time in which you are striving with a special zeal to overcome sin, to advance in the knowledge of God and to grow in grace.

I am most anxious that the coming Easter, the first that I have spent in your midst, shall be a happy one, and the due observance of Lent will do much to ensure this.

May the Good God have you all in His keeping.

Cyril A. Golding-Bird

DEAN.

THE DEAN'S MISSION JOURNIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

- Dec. 3. Left Stanley in R. M. S. "Oronsa"
 .. 7. Arrived at Monte Video. Visited British Hospital.
 .. 8. Address to children 9.30 a.m. in Consular Church.
 .. 8. Preached at Mattins 10.30 a.m. in Consular Church.
 .. 8. Preached at Evensong at 8.30 p.m. in Consular Church.
 .. 9. Left on S.S. "Helios" for Buenos Aires.
 .. 10. Arrived at Buenos Aires.
 .. 13. Preached in St. John's Church.
 .. 13. Addressed gathering of sailors (Mission to Seamen).
 .. 11. Visited British Hospital.
 .. 15. Preached at Mattins at St. George's College, Quilmes.
 .. 15. Preached at Evensong at St. John's Buenos Aires.
 .. 16. Addressed Sailors (Mission to Seamen).
 .. 16. Preached in St. John's.
 .. 17. Distributed prizes at St. Katherine's College.
 .. 17. Presided at C. E. M. S. Meeting.
 .. 18. Address to Clergy (eight present)
 .. 18. Reception in Evening.
 .. 19. Distribution of prizes at St. George's College.
 .. 20. Addressed Sailors (Mission to Seamen).
 .. 21. Visited British Hospital.

- .. 22. Preached at Mattins at Lomas.
 .. 22. Addressed Y. M. C. A. at 4.30 p.m.
 .. 22. Preached at Evensong at Christ Church, Barraens.
 .. 23. Reception at Flores.
 .. 24. Address at Victoria Jubilee Home.
 .. 25. Preached at Mattins at St. John's.
 .. 26. Visited La Plata.
 .. 29. Preached at Mattins at Belgrano.
 .. 29. Men's service at St. John's at 4.0 p.m.
 .. 29. Preached at Evensong at Quilmes.
 .. 30. Corporate Eucharist for Clergy with address.
 .. 30. Conference of Clergy (nine present).
 .. 30. Men's Meeting at Lomas.
 .. 31. Watch Night Service at St. John's.
 Jan. 2. Left for Valparaiso, 8.20 a.m.
 .. 2. Arrived at Mendoza 10 p.m.
 .. 3. Train broke down. Stayed at Los Andes.
 .. 4. Arrived at Santiago.
 .. 5. Preached at Mattins.
 .. 5. Preached at Evensong. Special Mission Service.
 .. 6. Arrived at Valparaiso.
 .. 7. Conference of Clergy, (ten present) under Bishop, preached at Evensong.
 .. 8. Conference of Clergy, gave address.
 .. 9. Reception.
 .. 12. Address in St. Paul's at 8.15 a.m.
 Preached at Mattins at St. Paul's.
 Service for sailors on S. S. "Craiggrain".
 Preached at Evensong at St. Paul's.
 .. 13. Went to Vina del Mar.
 .. 15. Service for Women, 5 p.m. in St. Paul's.
 Service for Men, 8.30 p.m. in St. Paul's.
 .. 16. Lectured on the Holy Land.
 Address to Sailors (Mission to Seamen).
 .. 17. Went to Santiago. Special Mission Service.
 .. 18. Went to Vina dei Mar.
 .. 19. Mattins at Vina del Mar, 8.15, preached.
 Mattins at St. Paul's Valparaiso, 10.30 preached.
 Service for Sailors, preached (Mission to Seamen).
 Evensong at St. Paul's, preached.
 .. 21. Embarked in R.M.S. "Oropesa"
 .. 26. Arrived at Punta Arenas, 7.0 p.m.
 Evensong at St. James', P. A., 8.0 p.m. preached.
 Left Punta Arenas 9.30 p.m.
 .. 28. Arrived Stanley.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE.

During Lent the Dean will give a course of addresses every Wednesday Evening at 7 p.m. Most earnestly we ask as many as possible to make an effort to be present. The service will last about forty minutes.

The Dean will take as his subjects the following:—

- March 4th, The Temptation
 „ 11th, The First Temptation
 „ 18th, The Second Temptation
 „ 25th, The Third Temptation
 April 1st, The Tempter
 „ 8th, The Angels

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS and CONFERENCE.

It is difficult for those of our readers who have never been away from the Falklands to understand what such gatherings as the Pan-Anglican Congress and Conference mean. It is not too much to say that such a gathering together of the leaders of the Anglican Church, and Churches in communion with her, affects in no small degree the whole of the British Empire.

It is probable that over two hundred Bishops and six hundred delegates will meet in conference in June. The subjects for discussion are:—

- (1) The Christian Faith in relation to modern thought.
- (2) The moral witness of the Church in relation to (a) the democratic ideal; (b) social and economic question.
- (3) Supply and training of Clergy.
- (4) Foreign Missions.
- (5) Reunion and inter-communion.
- (6) Organisation within the Anglican Communion.
- (7) Interchange of Service at home and abroad.
- (8) Prayer Book changes.
- (9) Conditions requisite for due administration of the Holy Communion.
- (10) Marriage Problems—divorce, &c.
- (11) Religious education in schools.
- (12) Ministries of Healing.

The children of our Sunday School hope to be able to contribute £12, of which sum they have already collected £9, to the offering which is to be made in St. Paul's Cathedral in June, we hope the "grown-ups" will not be behind in their offerings. It is proposed to have a collection every Wednesday evening during Lent for this object.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES HYNAM.

Mr. Charles Hynam passed away, at North Arm, early on Sunday, February 2nd, after a long and painful illness.

About 48 years of age, most of his life was spent in the service of the Falkland Islands Company, and the community is the poorer by the loss of one who was, in many respects, one of the best of the sons of the land where he was born, where he lived and where he died. As a lad he was employed as a schooner hand; later he worked as a navvy at Darwin, but his main work, extending over a period of a quarter of a

century, was that of a shepherd on the North Arm Section. More recently he had been promoted to the position of Sub-overseer.

A man of few words, simple, unassuming; a kindly neighbour, a loyal friend, and a faithful servant, "Charlie" will be greatly missed.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was very largely attended. The Rev. C. R. Hall conducted an impressive service at the Cemetery, and many a token of respect was paid by those amongst whom he had worked, and who learned to like and respect him.

“Warm summer sun, shine kindly here,
 Warm summer wind, blow softly here,
 Green sod above, lie light, lie light;
 Good night, dear heart, good night,
 Goodnight.” (Communicated.)

SERMONS.

What is a Sermon? The word is derived from the Latin *Sermo*,—"discourse" or "talk", and we have all listened to a great number of talks, many of which have left absolutely no impression upon us. The reason of this is a matter upon which I, as a layman, wish to express an opinion.

In the older times, it was customary for a young presbyter to stand up and say what he had to say, and, when he had finished, for the Bishop to follow, and in the event of more than one Bishop being present for all, in turn, to take up and continue the word of exhortation. If this custom were observed now, and laymen were invited to continue the discourse of the cleric I am disposed to think we should occasionally have more light thrown on knotty points, but at the same time we should realize more fully the difficulty of reaching the heart, as apart from tickling the ear.

Hearing a sermon has become the sole religious duty of some people, and it is no uncommon occurrence to hear good Church people speak of the sermon as if it were the most important part of the Sunday service. As a matter of fact the Book of Common Prayer only once mentions a sermon, and that is in the Communion Service,—quite apart from Morning or Evening Prayer. And yet in the Baptismal Service Spensers are particularly enjoined, with reference to their Godchildren, "Ye shall call upon them to hear sermons."

As regards the ordinary sermon, it is, of course, very easy to criticize the preacher, to denounce his shallowness or want of preparation, his brevity (though this is somewhat rare) or his length. The writer once heard a discussion between two Clergymen in which one declared that in his opinion no man had a right to take more than twelve minutes in which to convey his teaching on any given text. The retort was that any man who could only find enough material to last twelve minutes was not fit to appear

as a teacher at all. Probably wisdom, as usual, lies between these extremes. It must, however, never be forgotten that there is a duty belonging to those who hear, as well as to those who preach. "Take heed therefore how ye hear."

A sermon is, first of all, a message from God, and Christian reverence is never more beautiful than when it is displayed in the face of what is unworthy, and the dignity of the message may well swallow up the personality of the preacher. The proper attitude of the congregation must be that they, not having the time for special study, look to the preacher for light and guidance, and accept the teaching he gives. I venture to say that if one listens with the mind properly attuned there is something to be learned from the sermon of the youngest and least experienced Curate. But the preacher must be in earnest, and convince his hearers that the truths he enunciates are very real to him. He must speak as one having authority. The true criterion of an effective preacher is rather that he should make his people displeased with themselves, rather than pleased with him. He must bring home conviction to the individual soul, and be able to clear up the doubts and difficulties which come across the daily path of the average man or woman.

One has often heard a preacher likened to a signpost, which, in the old country, is erected at a crossroad for the purpose of directing the wayfarer as to the right course to follow. It is not an inapt illustration of a general truth, but the sign post does not traverse the road,—it is a case of "do as I say, not as I do." What we need is a sign post which not only points out the right road, but can tell us, in plain words, the dangers which attach to following any other.

Dean Church said that one of the things which a preacher will least like to meet at the day of Judgment will be his own sermons. He will then know how often he failed to use his opportunity, and what splendid chances he allowed to pass. But what of the listener? Will he have no regrets for his failure to avail himself of the help which was offered again and again in the course of the many sermons preached in his hearing?

Mr. WILLIAM BRENDISH, M. V. O., the surviving hero of one of the most gallant of many gallant British deeds performed when the storm of Mutiny first burst upon India, died in Calcutta on the 2nd inst., some six months after the jubilee anniversary of the day on which he won undying fame. Mr. Todd, the telegraph master at Delhi, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 10th 1857, sent the two European signallers comprising his expert staff to the cable-house, on the Jumna-Bridge, to test the line, and they returned with the news that communication was interrupted beyond the river towards Meerut. Early the following morning Todd went out to repair

the line, only to meet his death at the hands of the revolted sepoy who, having lit the torch of mutiny at Meerut and cut the telegraph wires, were marching in triumph into the Mogul capital. Meanwhile the news of the outbreak had reached the city; heavy firing was going on, bungalows were burning, and the Europeans who escaped murder were taking refuge at the Flag-staff Tower. The electric telegraph was not then in India the every-day resource for communications it has long since become. No British officer visited the telegraph office to send any messages or take control in any; nor did the insurgents give the office a thought. But at imminent risk of being discovered and brutally done to death, and with every inducement save that of stern duty to seek safety in flight, the two young signallers, Brendish and Pilkington, remained at their post, and sent message after message to the British authorities at Umballa, reporting what was going on. To the inestimable value of these telegrams, in enabling the military authorities in many parts of the Punjab to disarm disaffected regiments before news of the Meerut signal for revolt reached them, testimony has been borne in innumerable official reports and histories of the outbreak. Indeed, Sir Robert Montgomery went so far as to say that on the eventful May 11, "the electric telegraph saved India." Pilkington died some 15 years since, but Mr. Brendish completed 40 years' service in the telegraph department, and on retirement, in 1896, was given a special pension amounting to his full salary, and an expression of the Government's thanks for his "excellent services" at the time of the Mutiny. A few years later Mr. Brendish was the recipient of a special, if tardy, honour. In April, 1902, Lord Curzon unveiled an obelisk erected at Delhi to commemorate the services of Todd, Pilkington, and Brendish, and of more than a dozen other members of the telegraph department, who perished in the discharge of their duty elsewhere in Northern India during the Mutiny. At the same time the Viceroy, by command of the King-Emperor, pinned the medal of the Victorian Order to the breast of "the survivor of those immortal days," and conveyed to him his Majesty's gracious interest, and his appreciation of the brave deed of the retired veteran.

VISIT OF H. M. S. "SAPPHO."

As no man-of-war had visited Stanley for two years it was certain that a warm welcome would be extended to the representative of His Majesty's Navy that next arrived, and we venture to assert that the people of Stanley did all that was possible to shew the men of the "Sappho" that they were pleased to have them in their midst once more. Unfortunately so much of their too-short visit was devoted to coaling that it was not an easy matter to fit in all the functions that had been projected,

However the officers were entertained at Government House—where a very successful dance was held on Wednesday evening—and were given an excellent day's hare shooting at Sparrow Cove. For the men, a football match and a Shooting competition were organised, victory in the former going to the Navy, and in the latter to the Volunteers.

On Thursday afternoon the "Sappho" was "at home" to anyone who wished to see over her, and a large number of children and their elders availed themselves of the opportunity.

Arriving on Sunday, February 9th, and leaving on Friday, the 14th, it will be seen that there was but little time available,—but what could be done *was* done, and, at least, we have once again had the pleasure of seeing the white ensign (with all it stands for) floating to the breeze in Stanley Harbour. Let us hope it will not be so long before we can again do so!

THE LIBRARY.

There seems to be a considerable amount of misunderstanding as to the Library, and I have been not a little surprised to hear my own position stated for me in the matter, when I have never formally given any opinion. Perhaps it will be well for me to do so now.

Inasmuch as the Library is housed in the Cathedral Vestry, obviously—in the absence of any committee of management—the Cathedral authorities are the guardians of the Library, and must control its management.

The question of ownership does not arise.

My own position is that I have no authority to hand the Library over to any individual, to be used either as a business or philanthropical undertaking, but as its usefulness would be much extended if a new home, other than the Cathedral Vestry, were found for it, I quite approve that such a home should be sought for, and the charge of the Library handed over to a duly constituted committee for the use of the Colony. I may mention that Mrs. Allardyce has kindly offered to form such a committee and find a suitable home for the Library.

C.H. GOLDING-BIRD.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of the prizes won in the Cathedral Sunday School took place in the Assembly Room on Monday, February 17th. This is a very great improvement on the plan which has been adopted hitherto, namely of giving the prizes in the Cathedral on some Sunday afternoon. Unfortunately, at present we have no room in which to hold Sunday School, and therefore have to instruct our children within the Cathedral itself—a course which has serious drawbacks, not the least being the

difficulty of impressing upon the children that the sacred building must always be looked upon with respect and reverence. A step in the right direction has, we believe, been taken in that it has been decided to hold the prize-giving function elsewhere, and it is most certainly a happy circumstance if a tea and entertainment can be annually combined with this.

On the present occasion considerably over 100 children partook of a liberal tea, and did full justice to what was provided. It was a great pleasure to look upon the rows of happy little faces, and to watch their evident enjoyment of their surroundings. They were waited upon by all the Sunday school teachers, supplemented by other willing helpers, including Miss Hill, the Misses Kennedy, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. W. R. Hardy, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Mannan, etc. etc.

After the tea was over the tables were cleared away, and the chairs having been placed in order, the children took their places, ready for the serious portion of the evening.

Mrs. Allardyce had kindly consented to distribute the prizes, and with His Excellency the Governor arrived at 6 p.m.

The Dean, in asking Mrs. Allardyce to present the prizes explained that a somewhat different method had this year been adopted, and that the number of prizes had purposely been reduced so as to really represent a reward to the boy or girl whose total marks shewed regular attendance and attention to lessons. He mentioned that some of the most exemplary children had been kept at home by illness, and therefore they might console themselves that it was not their fault if no prize had been won.

Mrs. Allardyce, who was very cordially received, said that she had been much struck, in the past, by the number of prizes given, and felt that it must be hard for the children to follow St. Paul's meaning when he had said "They which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize."

From what she had seen there appeared to be 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, and then other prizes or, more correctly presents, given to those who had not done so well. She continued:—

"Now the difference between a prize and a present is that a prize is won by proving that you are the best of many, whereas a present is a gift, not gained. Therefore there is honour and merit in gaining a prize.

"If presents are to be given, surely they should be given to the teachers, by the children, as a small recognition of the time and trouble spent in trying to teach the most valuable of all lessons, to become good Christians. If you learn that lesson you will be good, upright, straight, and honest, a comfort to your family, and an honour to your country.

"I should like to say that in a small place like this, cut off from the big world, and in a country so far from beautiful, care should be taken by

parents to make their children's thoughts dwell upon things good and beautiful more than they do.

"There seems to be a tendency in all children to take far more interest in the wrong doings of others than in their good deeds, and if this is not corrected it grows stronger and stronger, and these children become mischief makers and talebearers. I am sure we ought all to read the life of some great man or woman at least once a month, to keep our ideals high, and to remind us of what has been done and can therefore be done again. There is a verse in Proverbs which we should all be the better for learning, it is as follows, "Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth." Good clean thoughts, bright clean surroundings, make good honest men and women. If you are good you need not be also dull: the pleasantest thing we can have is what Rudyard Kipling calls "clean mirth," it has no bitter after taste.

"There are many difficulties to be faced by a Sunday School teacher: I have been one and therefore know. The greatest is this, that many parents, as well as children, seem to think that the Sunday school is run for the benefit of the teachers and that it is rather kind of the parents to send their children to school, forgetting that the gain is all on the child's side, and that if the child stays away and learns nothing of what the Sunday school teaches, the loss is great to that child, though it may not be felt at once.

"Now a word to those who do not get Prizes to-day. Do not be discouraged but—"So run that ye may obtain." Try again, and remember that if you practice in daily life what you are taught in Sunday school you will get larger and more valuable Prizes than are given to-day."

The following is a list of the prize winners:—

CLASS 1. GIRLS.

Pearl Hardy, 411 marks, Special Prize
Lizzie Lanning, 399 marks.
Lily Aldridge, 365 marks.
Gertrude Aldridge, 389 marks.
Lily Henriksen, 353 marks.

CLASS 2. GIRLS.

Edith Pearce, 367 marks.
Alice Lanning, 334 marks.

CLASS 3. GIRLS.

Dorothy Aldridge, 388 marks.
Winnie Biggs, 333 marks.

INFANTS. GIRLS.

Lena Anderson, 211 marks.
Joy Barnes, 160 marks.
Bella Summers, 134 marks.
Sylvia Summers, 132 marks.

CHIEF BOYS PRIZE.

Darwin Watson.

CLASS 1. BOYS.

Fred Allan, 396 marks.
Charles Allan, 362 marks.
Horace Aldridge, 356 marks. special prize.

CLASS 2. BOYS

Joseph Lanning, 369 marks.
Mark Laxton, 324 marks.

CLASS 3. BOYS.

Louis Aldridge, 382 marks.
Claude Hardy, 374 marks.

CLASS 4. BOYS.

Bertie Sedgwick, 354 marks
Vere Summers, 307 marks.

INFANTS, BOYS.

Edward Lanning, 256 marks.
George Short, 174 marks.
Robert Barnes, 143 marks.
Sidney Aldridge, 138 marks.
Victor Atkins, 133 marks.

The Dean having thanked Mrs. Allardice for presenting the prizes, His Excellency the Governor rose to thank all present for the appreciative manner in which they had received her remarks. Some might remember that on the occasion of the opening of the government School he had stated that in Japan the idea of receiving a prize for doing ones duty was looked upon as extraordinary. He had heard of a boy in Stanley who told his parents that he did not intend to work this term because he had been informed that there were no prizes. Continuing, the Governor emphasized the importance of education from all points of view, and maintained that if the people of the British Empire were to hold their position in the world they must take education more seriously. Speaking from personal observation he believed that our children were behind the children of Germany and Belgium in some respects. While urging the necessity for secular education, he contended that the importance of religious education could not be over valued, and he considered that it was the bounden duty of the parent to send his children to Sunday School, and do all he could to give them Christian training. His Excellency then spoke some very plain words as to the state of the Cemetery, holding that it reflected not only on those who had relations buried there, but upon the Colony generally. He stated that he considered that the duties of children to parents, and parents to children, did not end when they laid them in their last resting place, but they should make a point of seeing that the graves were kept in a state of good repair. If this could not be done personally, the Burial Board would undertake to do so for a small annual sum.

The following is the programme of an excellent entertainment, organised and successfully carried through by Miss Kirwan and Mr. T. Binnie:—

Piano and Violin Solo, Miss Watt and Mr. N. Watt; Dialogue, "Take care of your li's" Misses Durose, Aldridge and Hardy; Piano Duet, "Sleigh Bells" Miss N. and G. Aldridge; Song, "To the Woods" The Misses Kennedy; Recitation, "My other Chinee cook" Mrs. Watt; Song, "There's nobody just like you" Mr. T. Binnie; Indian Chubs, Mr. F. Mannan; Song, "Before the Wedding" Captain Thomas; Dialogue, "Modern Cinderella" Misses Durose, Lena and Gertie Aldridge and Pearl Hardy; Song, "The Runaway Musketeer" Lt. Colonel Reid, D.S.O.; Song, "Swallows" Mrs. Hall; Song, "O, the dear old shore" Miss Cletheroe; Song, "After the Wedding" Captain Thomas; Fairy Drill, By nine Sunday School girls.

It is difficult to particularize when all were so good, but a special word of praise must be accorded the girls for the excellent manner in which they rendered the dialogues, reflecting much credit on themselves and their instructress.

At the close Mr. Girling moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce for their attendance, recognising yet another mark of their deep interest in all that makes for the well-being of the Colony. He wondered whether the Governor had been struck with the same thought that had occurred to him during the prize-giving, namely the fact that so many of the prizes were taken by the children of a few families. He felt confident that this shewed again that unless parents took a real interest in the lessons, and saw that the children availed themselves of what was being freely offered them, the teaching would have but little effect; the help of the parents was most essential in order to make the Sunday School the pover for good that it should be.

Mr. T. Binnie (Superintendent) in a few well chosen words thanked the teachers for their careful and continuous attention to their important duties.

We give elsewhere an account of the expenditure and receipts in connection with both the Sunday School and Choir Picnic and Sunday School Prize-Giving and entertainment. The Dean wishes to express his thanks to all who so kindly subscribed, and to Miss Kirwan who took so much trouble to collect subscriptions.

The following letter speaks for itself, and will be read with interest by those who have the welfare of the Cathedral at heart. It may also service as an example in the case of anyone wishing to commemorate the departed.

TO THE HON. SECRETARY, SELECT VESTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
January 24th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad if you will inform the Select Vestry at your next meeting that I wish to present to the Cathedral a carved oak panel for the back of the Altar. I sent to Eng-

land to have it designed and did not expect it to be ready before Easter, but it has been executed and sent out by last mail. There is still a small brass memorial plate, with inscription, to come, which can be fixed easily on arrival.

Hoping that this will be accepted by the Cathedral Authorities.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

MARGARET FREDERICA REID.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 26. "Beatrice L. Corkum" from Sealing Ground.
 " 27. "Gwendolin" from Fox Bay and San Carlos. Pass:—Mrs. Packe & Master R. Packe.
 " 28. "Lafonia" from Darwin. Passenger:—Mr. H. Dettleff.
 " 29. R. M. S. "Oropesa" from Valparaiso. Pass:—Dean Golding-Bird, Messrs. L. Williams, J. Von Harten, G. Hardy, C. Paice, Mrs. Thornhill & children.
 Feb. 1. S. S. "Huanchaco" from Valparaiso.
 " 2. "Margaret" from Carcass Island. Pass: Miss Porter.
 " 4. "Malvina" from Lively. Pass:—Mrs. and Misses Cobb, Miss Walker, and H. Clifton, jr.
 " 7. "Lafonia" from Salvador. Pass:—J. Biggs
 " 9. "E. B. Marvin" from Sealing Ground.
 " 9. H. M. S. "Sappho" from Punta Arenas.
 " 11. R. M. S. "Oronsa" from Liverpool.
 " 14. "Malvina" from North Arm. Pass:—G. McGrady.
 " 17. Barque "Duc D'Aumale" from Roy Cove (in tow of "Lovart").
 " 20. Danish Barque "Sorine" from London
 " 21. "Gwendolin" from Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. & Master Girling, Miss Foley, Mrs. J. Williams, Messrs. G. A. Cobb, A. F. Cobb.
 " 22. "Malvina" for Salvador.
 " 23. "Lafonia" from Fox Bay. Pass:—Mrs. Bound, J. McKay.
 " 25. R.M.S. "Oravia" from Valparaiso.

DEPARTURES.

- Jan. 29. "Gwendolin" for San Carlos & Fox Bay
 " 29. R.M.S. "Oropesa" for Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. & Mrs. Meincke, Mr. & Miss Blake
 Feb. 1. "Malvina" for Lively. Pass:—Rev. C. R. Hall.
 " 5. S. S. "Huanchaco" for London.
 " 7. "Alice Gertrude" & "Beatrice L. Corkum" for Sealing Ground.
 " 11. "Margaret" for Punta Arenas.
 " 12. R. M. S. "Oronsa" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Mrs. Thornhill & child, Mrs. G. Rowlands & 2 children, Miss E. Porter, Mrs. Suriez & Miss S. Hope,
 (continued on page 3 of cover).

SOUTH GEORGIA.

Our Dependency of South Georgia lies between 54 and 55 degrees, South Latitude. It was discovered by Antony La Roche in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is the most southern portion of the globe where Europeans are permanently resident. The German Expedition for observing the transit of Venus remained at Moltke Harbour for eleven months in 1882—83, and in 1902 the Swedish Antarctic Expedition visited the Island, while later the Scottish exploring vessel "Scotia" called there. With the above exceptions, however, and until within the last three or four years, few ships, barring an occasional whaler and sealer, had cause to visit this isolated and desolate land of eternal snow and violent gales. The change which has come about since is due entirely to the whale, and to the enterprise of the Argentine Fishery Company, and in a lesser degree to the South Georgia Exploration Company. The former is certainly the pioneer Company of South Georgia. In the Governor's Message to the Legislative Council of 24 March, 1906, we find the following, "the negotiations which have been proceeding for some months past with regard to our Dependency of South Georgia have resulted in the lease to the Argentine Fishery Company, of Buenos Aires, of a portion of Grytviken Harbour as a depot for their whaling operations. The Company has, amongst other things, undertaken to erect and maintain two lights at the entrance to Cumberland Bay and Grytviken Harbour respectively, and to keep detailed meteorological observations, copies of which will be transmitted to the Government". The success of the pioneer Company has induced other Whaling Companies to apply for land and whaling rights in and around South Georgia, with the result, so we understand, that there are now more Companies anxious to go there than the Government are desirous of granting licences to. We believe that four Companies in all have been fortunate enough to be allowed whaling privileges, including the lease of certain areas of land adjacent to the best harbours. As to how long this golden whaling harvest will last is another question, but we are glad to think that the Government has taken steps to restrict the number of Companies operating in the territorial waters of the Dependency, instead of allowing the whalers to go there in unlimited numbers. Experience elsewhere has shewn that when this is done the whales are decimated in a very short time, and the few that remain retire elsewhere. We take this opportunity of congratulating the Government on being able to make this hitherto unprofitable Dependency a distinct source of revenue,—we have been informed on good authority that the rent roll of South Georgia this

year should amount to about £1,000—and we are glad to record our appreciation of the efforts made to turn the whaling and sealing industries of our other Dependencies of South Orkneys and South Shetlands to good account.

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH.—II.

In the Calendar for the month of March will be found the names of St. David and St. Perpetua. Probably the latter is but little known to the majority of people, and it may be interesting to note a few facts in the history of both, although their lives can scarcely be termed romances, in the strict sense of the word.

St. David. Should this meet the eye of any Welshmen they will possibly not need to be told much about this Saint; the date of his birth is somewhat doubtful, but he died in the year 544, at a great age,—some authorities say he was considerably over 100 years old. He was brought up at Hen Mynyw, near St. Bride's Bay, and after being ordained priest he studied the Scriptures for ten years at Whitland. He then began to preach, and travelling through Britain founded twelve monasteries, one of which was on the site of the present Cathedral of St. David's. In the year 519 a great Synod was held for the purpose of suppressing a particular heresy which was rampant, and David was summoned to attend. Tradition says that while he was preaching the ground upon which he stood rose up, so as to elevate him above the heads of the people,—however that may be his eloquence was so great that he succeeded in silencing his opponents, the Pelagians. He was "a doctrine to his hearers, a guide to the religious, a light to the poor, a support to the orphans, a protection to widows, a father to the fatherless, a rule to monks, and a path to seculars." Small wonder, then, is it that the Church delights to honour St. David, and that Welsh churchmen have given his name to one of their Cathedrals, and also to one of their training colleges.

St. PERPETUA. This was one of five Catechumens who were seized at Carthage during the days of Christian persecution. She was offered liberty if she would give up her faith, and to refuse was doubly hard in that she was the mother of an infant whom she was obliged to leave. Her father was a heathen, and visited her in prison, using his persuasion to make her recant, and upon her continued refusal kept the baby, and would not allow Perpetua to see it. She and her fellow-sufferers were ultimately condemned to be torn to pieces on an approaching festival, but in view of certain protests that were made the mode of death was altered. Perpetua, having been tossed by a bull several times, was led into the centre of the arena, and there despatched by the sword of a gladiator, she herself guiding the aim.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE GOVERNOR has received the promised signed portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, and this now forms a fitting companion to that of the King which hangs in His Excellency's office.

THE DANISH sailing ship, "Sorine" 381 tons register, arrived from London on February 21st; she left the Thames on December 12th, and therefore took 71 days reaching the Falklands. She has cargo for Stanley and Port Stephens.

THE NOTE as to the block on the Darwin Telephone which appeared in our last number was somewhat inaccurate. The "long piece of kelp" proved to be a dried portion of sheep's entrails, and had evidently been carried by a bird. The result, however, was as we reported.

AFTER MAKING a stay of over four months in the Falkland Islands, Dr. Skottsberg and Mr. Halle proceeded to Punta Arenas by the last mail steamer. From there they propose to extend the field of their scientific investigations, and to return to Sweden about the beginning of next year.

WE REGRET to record two deaths since our last issue. Mr. Charles Hynam, a much respected employe of the Falkland Islands Company, died at North Arm on February 2nd, after a painful and lingering illness; and on the following day Mrs. Paice, widow of the late Nathaniel Paice, passed peacefully away, in the presence of several members of her family. To the relatives of both we tender our sincere sympathy.

AS WE go to press the Stanley Flower Show is in full swing, and we are pleased to see that the labours of the Committee have again been crowned with success, some of the exhibits reflecting much credit on those who competed. We shall hope to give a full account of the Show in our next number, and will therefore content ourselves by saying that the general arrangements prove that the Secretary has again spared neither time nor trouble.

WE HEAR that the Canadian Sealers are not meeting with the success of former years, and that the seal have evidently found their late feeding grounds grown too warm for them. The Masters of the schooners that have come down to ship their catches from Stanley report that, unless they are more fortunate at their second attempt, they will have to move on, and endeavour to discover the place to which the quarry has migrated.

WE LEARN that the Directors of the Stanley Assembly Rooms Company, Limited, propose to pay the same dividend as last year, viz:—seven-

pence per £1 share, to put another £20 to the Reserve Fund, and to carry forward a balance of some £14. Owing to an exceptionally quiet season in Stanley the receipts for 1907 were considerably less than in 1906, but as the expenditure has also shown a marked decrease, the net result is about the same.

IT WILL be remembered that His Excellency the Governor agreed to the sum of £150 from the revenue of the Colony being allotted to the repair and upkeep of the Cemetery. It is now proposed that this sum should be spent by the Government to the best advantage, and we are confident that a great improvement will shortly be noticed.

GUESTS AT Government House have, this year, seen what can be done in the way of fruit growing in the Falklands. His Excellency the Governor has given full proof that such delicacies as strawberries, peaches and plums will ripen here under certain conditions, and the Editorial Staff is able from personal knowledge to aver that in appearance and flavour these fruits were equal to the best English home-grown.

AS WILL be seen by a letter appearing elsewhere, Mrs. Reid has very generously presented a Panel for the Altar in our Cathedral. The carving thereon is much admired and the appearance of the Holy Table is unquestionably greatly enhanced. It might not be out of place to mention that we have been told that a movement is on foot for some good Churchpeople in the River Plate to make themselves responsible for the cost of the new Altar which was recently placed in the Cathedral.

HIS EXCELLENCY R. J. KENNEDY, C. M. G., British Minister for Uruguay paid a short visit to the Falkland Islands last month. He arrived by the "Oronsa" on February 11th, and left in H. M. S. "Sappho" on the 14th,—staying, of course, at Government House.

THE BAZAAR has been fixed for March 19th, judging from the zeal and interest which is being shown in the preparations there is every reason to believe that we shall be able to chronicle another success. The goods have arrived from home, dolls are being dressed, and further contributions have been received. More are, however, wanted.

REV. C. R. HALL left Stanley in the "Lafonia" on February 15th, for the West Falklands, and the Dean later on, after Mr. Hall's return, hopes to be able to take a trip there, leaving Stanley towards the latter end of March.

WE HEAR that very extensive Camp fires have recently been prevalent in Argentina, due

to the terribly dry weather. We are informed that in one district 23 leagues of land (178,000 acres) were burned, and it is said that 15,000 sheep perished, as well as thousands of horses and cattle.

A CORRESPONDANT writes to say she has the Falkland Island Magazine from September 1895. This is excellent, so far as it goes. But can someone go back even further? We still hope to make up a complete file.

THE MARGARET having been sold to a German gentleman residing at Punta Arenas, she was taken across by Captain Kroger, who, with the old crew, remains in her for the present. We understand that her work will now consist in trading between Punta Arenas and Gallegos.

THE FRENCH BARQUE "Due D'Annale" has been towed to Stanley by the "Lovart," and a special agent has arrived from France to supervise matters. We hear that the diver has not been able to locate the leak, and that it may be necessary to discharge some of the coke before any satisfactory solution of the difficulty is arrived at.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The general inspection of the local Volunteers took place on Friday the 14th February, when they were inspected by Commander M. H. Hodges of H. M. S. "Sappho." They paraded at 8.45, a.m. Inspected by the Commandant, Major Campbell. Then marched off to the Cricket ground in Government Paddock, accompanied by the Band and Regimental piper. They formed up in line and received Commander Hodges with a General Salute, who then went round the ranks and inspected the men. After which the following scheme of defence was gone through.

A rider came in and informed the Commandant that an Armed party had landed at Mullet Creek from a War Vessel anchored outside Port Harriet. His Excellency the Governor gave instructions to assemble the Volunteers to defend Stanley; Major Campbell advanced with the Volunteers towards Sappers Hill. A Scouting party was sent out from the local force, found and dislodged an advance party of the Enemy. Captain Watt then brought up two large guns and a maxim, and took up a position under good cover commanding a full view of the ground occupied by the enemy, who were represented by a party of Marines from H. M. S. "Sappho". They advanced on our position in a most business like manner taking advantage of the natural cover afforded by the rocky ground between Mullet Creek and Sappers Hill. A heavy fire was kept up from the Hill till a party of the enemy made an attempt to out-flank one of our guns.

The Commandant ordered a change of position of guns, which was carried out by the adjutant in a most able manner. Shortly after the cease fire was sounded.

Both parties marched back to Government Paddock and where Commander Hodges addressing the Volunteers said "Major Campbell, Officers and Volunteers, I feel honoured and pleased to have the privilege of inspecting you, and see you at your work. I, as you are aware, am not a professional Soldier but a Sailor. Yet I am in a position to tell the Secretary of State that you are a credit to your Colony; you seem to thoroughly understand your work. In your Shooting Match against my Ship you beat us very badly, which shows you are most excellent shots. One thing I would most strongly impress upon you all is that every able bodied man in Stanley should be a Volunteer, it is a duty they owe to their families, homes and country. I hope all members here to-day will tell their friends what I have said on this subject. Again I will say I am indeed pleased at the manner in which you carried out your Scheme of defence. Wishing you all good-bye. I hope I may have the pleasure of again seeing you at your work at some future date."

He then turned to the Marines and said, "I am very pleased at the way you carried out the attack. You have given the Volunteers a most instructive day and they have shown you how well they can shoot."

The two parties were then marched off to the strains of a lively march played by our local Band.

The Marines were the Guests of the Volunteers at the Canteen, where they had food and refreshments, finishing up with a concert.

The Shooting Match which took place on Thursday the 13th instant between H. M. S. "Sappho" and the Volunteers resulted in the Volunteers winning by 60 points.

The Scores were as follows:—

Parson,	22.	23.	21.	65.
Cook,	24.	24.	21.	69.
Cartain,	30.	6.	23.	59.
Holton,	30.	23.	28.	81.
Poore,	25.	16.	19.	60.
Price,	20.	15.	0.	35.
				370.
Summers,	28.	25.	26.	79.
Watson,	24.	30.	23.	77.
Watt,	25.	23.	20.	68.
Walsh,	26.	15.	23.	64.
Turner,	27.	24.	21.	72.
Bennett,	27.	18.	25.	70.
				430

J.C. Campbell, Major.

THE DARWIN SPORTS WEEK.

A week's weather worth waiting for was the result of the postponed date of these Sports.

Darwin, at all times the fairest pearl in the casket of jewels of the East Falklands, almost surpassed itself in its simple natural beauty throughout the week,—with the exception of the Wednesday, on which day a violent storm, which had been brewing locally during the last few days, burst and raged during the early hours, but things calmed down later and the Athletic Sports were able to be held.

The *Gwendolin*, with several passengers on board, arrived from Stanley on the previous Friday (11th February), and the "Blanchette" on the day following. On this day many rode into Darwin, and the most exciting event was a pig catching competition among the gorse bushes on Flagstaff Hill, in which Mr. W. Biggs showed great dexterity and proved successful.

Sunday was a glorious day, and visitors poured in from all sides.

Monday was hot and calm, and the Cricket Match "Married v. Single" was played. In this the Married came off victors, as the score will show, it being almost impossible to catch them out, while the Single never seemed quite at home. Mr. G. A. Cobb's feat of carrying his bat right through the innings being the wonder of the day. A dance in the Cookhouse followed in the evenings of this and the next few days.

Tuesday was a perfect day for the Horse Races, sunny, but with a nice breeze blowing. The course was altered from its old position to one in Fish Creek between Darwin and Goose Green, and in spite of a change, the racing went off most successfully, and in some cases was quite exciting.

The Ladies' galloping race, won in splendid style by Mrs. Fred Biggs of Darwin, and the Ladies' Trotting caucers race, won by Miss Steel of Tranquillidad attracted much attention.

North Arm horsemen were well to the fore, but allowed the Cup to go to Mr. Norman Aitken, Darwin, for this year.

The Trotting Race was again almost a dead heat between Mr. D. Murphy's two horses, ridden by himself and Mr. Mike Mc. Carthy.

The Bazaar was held in the Church at 5. p.m. in the temperature of a stoke-hole in tropical climes (it seems a pity that there is no ventilation in this building), and proved a great success.

On Wednesday the Athletic Sports were held, in a gale of wind, on the Green, under the supervision of Mr. A. Simpson of Walker Creek. Under the circumstances the various events were got through in good form, the wind moderating in the afternoon, and allowing the gentle sex to appear on the scene without being blown to r. b. b. s. so to speak.

The Baby Show produced much excitement, the result arrived at by Mrs. Girling (who very

kindly and bravely acted as Judge) being a division of the 1st. prize, between a charming trio of babies (mostly of the masculine gender, be it noted) owned respectively by Mrs. Harris of Goose Green, Mrs. Mike McCarthy of Danson Harbour, and Mrs. Norman McLeod of Hillhead.

The Industrial Show and Exhibition was now opened, and was a surprise to all. The number of exhibits more than doubled that of last year, and some were of very high class, including some gear made by Mr. Henry Hollen, and some articles made with home spun wool by Mrs. W. O'Neill.

Mr. A. McCall had charge of the Show, and worked day and night in making it such a success.

On Thursday Darwin was emptying fast, and on Friday the "Gwendolin" left for Stanley and the "Blanchette" for Lively. On this day precedent was slightly departed from in the manner in which the prizes won by Dr. Foley at the Industrial Exhibition were thoughtfully conveyed to his house, in the form of three-penny bits, packed in a case and drawn on a hand cart from the Bank by almost the entire male population, preceded by Mr. D. Finlayson, playing on the bagpipes.

So ended a pleasant week of fun and jollity, and everyone was agreed that this annual gathering of the clans does very much to bind together the men working on the different sections, and to promote a healthy competition between them. Such feelings are all to the good, and the net result of the time, trouble and expense is undoubtedly to be seen throughout the following year. A.F.Cobb.

(We regret that it has not been possible to publish the results of the different events. We shall hope to do this next month, but owing to various reasons, including a breakage on the telephone line, the fuller account has not come to hand up to the time of going to press.

Ed. F. I. M.)

A successful Service for Men was held on Sunday February 23rd. The Dean has been asked to arrange a similar Service for Women: he has arranged to conduct such a Service—in connection with the Mother's Union—on Ash Wednesday at 3. o'clock. It is hoped a large number of Women will attend.

The record attendance for Men's Services started by the Dean is seventy five. We hope the Service for Women will beat this record!

WE PROPOSE next month to publish, as a special supplement, a detailed account of the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition and Darwin Sports. The Editors would be glad to receive orders *at once* if extra copies are required.

THE BAZAAR

will be held on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th.

MRS. ALLARDYCE has kindly consented to formally open
the Bazaar at 6.0.p.m.

The committee will be grateful for gifts for the pound Stall (which should be sent to the Church House by Tuesday, March 17th) and for cakes, vegetables, flowers, etc, which they will gladly receive at the Assembly Room between the hours of two and four on Thursday, March 19th.

A. KIEWAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Subscribers to the English Sandy Point Newspaper "The Standard." All the latest news given. Tri-Weekly. Subscriptions 2/- per month. For further particulars apply to the GLOBE STORE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Quantity of Household Furniture, Books, etc, A Greenhouse, Office, Flowers, Garden requisites. Apply to F. DUROSE.

FOR SALE.

The Lease of SEDGE and WRECK ISLANDS, containing about 1,600 acres of land suitable for sheep grazing. Annual rent £6. 13. 4. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS, STANLEY.

FOR SALE PARCELS of periodicals, such as "Sunday at Home," "Quiver," "Strand." etc. Send to the Library on Friday afternoons between the hours of 3.30 and 4.30.

SHIPPING NEWS. (Continued from page 7)

- Dr. Skottsberg and Mr. Halle, Mr. J. Von Harten, Mr. R. Carey.
Feb. 14. "Gwendolin" for Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. and Master Girling, Miss Foley, Mrs. F. Kiddle, Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. H. Rummel.
" 14. H. M. S. "Sappho" for Monte Video.
" 15. "Lafonia" for Port Howard. Pass:—Rev. C. R. Hall.
" 18. "Malvina" for Salvador.
" 20. "E. B. Marvin" for Sealing Ground.
" 25. R. M. S. "Oravia" for Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Cobb, Mr. M. Dolich, and Mr. A. Cooper.
" 26. "Gwendolin" for Hill Cove.

Globe Store.

The following Goods have been received for the Millinery Department.

Ladies' Cloth, Serge, Tweed and Alpaca Skirts.
Silk Gloves, elbow length. Trimmed bonnets, Ribbed wool vests.
Kimoio Belts. Untrimmed chiffon Toques of various shapes.
A choice selection of Delaine, Cotton, Velveteen and other nice material,
Ladies' Blouses.
Saxony Lace, Assorted patterns of Veiling. Chiffon. Gossamer, &c.
Electric Corsets. Melton Cloth. Nuns Veiling, Coloured Cashmere.
Japanese Silk. Cream Corduroy. Cretonnes. Navy Serge. Honeycomb Quilts.
Bath Fingering. Kosi Vest Wool. Berlin Wool. Bath Sheets.
Pillow Cases. Linen Serviettes and Doyleys. Lace Curtains, Bedroom Rugs.
Sateen, Coloured Plushettes. Wadding. Gossamer Motor Veiling.
Printed Furniture Sateen. Nainsook Muslin. Coating Serges. Motor Hats.
French Suede Gloves, black and coloured. Mercerised Muslin.
White embroidered Cushion Covers. Navy Silk Chiffon.
A varied assortment of Flower Sprays. Striped Galatea.
Coloured Velveteens, &c. &c.
Childrens' Serge Frocks. Silk and Wool Hoods. Black and Tan coloured
Stockings. Maids' Jackets. Girls' School Hats. Boys' Navy Jerseys.
Childrens' White Drill Tams. Girls' Tweed Coats and Skirts. Childrens'
White Cotton Pelisses. Boys' Velvet and Cloth Tams. Gold and Silver
Brooches, a splendid collection. Silver Photo Frames all sizes.
Gift Books. Souvenir Silver Spoons. Silver Backed Hair Brushes and
Mirrors. Gold Scarf Pins, &c. &c.

GENERAL STORE.

Hand Lamps. Coruxin, a splendid preparation for boots and shoes.
Nitroclene, this is unequalled for preventing corrosion in Gun Barrels.
Briar Pipes with small bowls. Cigarette Tubes in cases. Mouth Organs.
Navy Reefer Coats. Boys' Navy and Black Serge Norfolk Suits, also
Tweed. Dingaree Jumpers and Overalls. Mens' Felt Hats for Camp wear.
Bay Rum. Venos Cough Cure. Pen Knives. Butchers' Steels.
Playing Cards. Water Colors. Meat Saws. Dog Chains, &c. &c.
A well selected collection of Novels, good bindings, which are being
offered at the extremely low price of 1/9 each, all by good authors.
Spirit Stoves. Butter Beaters. Cocoa Mats, &c. &c.
A good stock of Punta Arenas Pickets have just been received also a
small stock of Scantling from the aforesaid place.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 12. VOL. XIX.

APRIL 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. L. Whatley, M.A. (1906)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Mall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Lt-Col. A. Reid, D.S.O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, (vacant)

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

April.

1st. W.	New Moon, 5h.2m.	
2nd. Th.		
3rd. F.		
4th. S.		
5th. S.	5th Sunday in Lent.	Hymns. M. 6. 96. 198. E. 290. 107. 200. 28
6th. M.		
7th. Tu.		
8th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oropesa".	Moon, First Qtr.4h.32m.aft.
9th. Th.		
10th. F.		
11th. S.		
12th. S.	6th Sunday in Lent.	Hymns. M. 98. 110. 255. E. 109. 99. 198. 100.
13th. M.		
14th. Tu.		
15th. W.		
16th. Th.	Full Moon 4h. 53m.aft.	
17th. F.	Good Friday	Hymns. 114 to 121.
18th. S.		
19th. S.	Easter Day.	Hymns, M. Anthem. 131. 135. E. 133. Anthem. 134. 110.
20th. M.		
21st. Tu.		
22nd. W.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Ortega".	
23rd. Th.	Moon, Last Qtr. 7h.7.aft.	
24th. F.		
25th. S.	St. Mark, Ev. and M.	
26th. S.	1st Sunday after Easter.	Hymns. M. 140. 126(pt2). 232. E. 132. 135. 126(pt3). 304
27th. M.		
28th. Tu.		
29th. W.		
30th. Th.		

BIRTHS.

LUXTON. February 10th, at Bromley, Kent, England, the wife of W. H. Luxton late of Port Stephens, West Falklands, of a son.

FLEURETT. Stanley, March 22nd, the wife of A. E. Fleuret of a daughter.

BUSE. Stanley, April 1st. the wife of F. Buse [of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DIXON—WILLIAMS.—On December 28th, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West Kirby, by the Rev. A. Burgess, Frederick George Dixon, third son of William Dixon, of Edge Bank, Nether Edge, Sheffield, to Katherine Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Charles Williams, of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

NEWMAN—MACLEAN.—At Calgary Alberta Canada, on New Year's Day by the Rev. John W. Clark. Knox Presbyterian Church, Frank Gordon Newman, Cattle Rancher, Red Deer River, second son of the late Theodore J. Newman Inland Revenue, Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire, to Hellen Petrissa, youngest surviving daughter of Peter Maclean, Fitzroy Rancho Bassano Alberta.

DEATHS.

BUCKWORTH. Fox Bay, March 5th, Phillip Maurice Buckworth. Aged 3. months.

FARIA. Stanley, March 22nd, Joseph Faria (Fiall). Aged 54. years.

Sir,—I wish to thank all the inhabitants of North Arm and the Company's Camps for their kindness to my late brother Charles Hynau during his long and painful illness and also for all the sympathy shown at his funeral.

Yours Truly,
(Mrs. J. J. Halliday) SUSAN HALLIDAY.

HOLY BAPTISM.

Shallow Bay, Feb. 26th. Dorothy Grace Davis.
Hill Cove, March 1st. Edith Betts. [wif.
Crooked Inlet, March 11th, Ernest Gilbert Good-
Stanley, March 22nd, Geoffrey Falkland
[Austin Thompson.
Stanley, March 29th, Francis Theodore Lellman.

THE EDITORS desire it to be know that the special Supplement to this Magazine which contains full accounts of the Stanley Flower Show and the Darwin Sports and Exhibition can be had by application to the printer,—price 4d,

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 11).

No. 12. Vol. XIX.

April 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—
Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.
Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8. 0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11. 0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3. 0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7. 0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10. 0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7. 0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p. m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel A. Reid, D.S.O.

THE LENDING LIBRARY is open each Friday at 3.30 p.m. in the Vestry. (*In transition*).

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10. 30. a.m.
Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

THE VERT REV. THE DEAN hopes to leave for England on April 22nd by R. M. S. *Ortega*. Canon Merimagen, who is, of course, a member of the Cathedral Chapter, will shortly, it is hoped, visit the Falklands and act during his visit as the Dean's Locum Tenens. Mr. Blount is expected at a later date. The Dean's address in England will be—Bois Hall, Addlestone, Surrey.

THE STANLEY CEMETERY.

Attention has lately been called, and not before it is time, to the state of the Stanley Cemetery. For many years past things have been drifting from worse to worse, and now its overgrown and neglected condition is such that, were it not for certain tall tombstones appearing above the long grass and peeping through the gorse, it is doubtful as to whether it would be recognized by the casual visitor as God's acre. To put it mildly it is a disgraceful state of things, and one which reflects not only upon those who have been hitherto responsible for the Cemetery, but upon Colonists generally, for there must be very few of us who have not got a relative, connection, or friend of some sort lying there. While Colonists should not have quietly accepted a state of things such as is indicated above, the Government, although the Cemetery is not under the control of the Government but of a Burial Board, is not altogether free from blame, for the graves of quite a number of officials who served this Colony well, but who have no relatives here, are in the same dilapidated and neglected condition, and the Government might at any rate have seen that those were kept in order, and not allowed to fall to pieces. These graves are now receiving attention.

At the end of February the Cemetery was really a wilderness inside of the stone wall. The gorse hedge which encloses the ground had spread and taken possession of all the adjacent graves, and entirely obliterated tombstones six and eight feet in height. The stone wall itself had fallen down in places, much of it was in a loose state and unsafe condition, and for some inexplicable reason the enclosure appears to have been made the receptacle for empty bottles and refuse of sorts. Not the least objectionable feature of the Cemetery is the incomplete state in which many of the graves have been left after the interment. The sods, in the natural order of things, subsided, and the grave was left in that state.

Apart from its unsightly appearance, the way in which of, late years, not only but several graves have been filled in is most unhealthy. This is a matter which the Burial Board should see to.

As probably many of you are aware a small sum was placed on the Government Estimates for the purpose of assisting the Burial Board to place the Cemetery in a better state of repair. It is recognized that this sum will not be sufficient to do all that is required, and that the people of Stanley will have to contribute whatever further sum may be necessary if a Caretaker is to be permanently employed. In the meantime we understand that Mr. T. Reive has been taken on temporarily to clear away the gorse, to lay out and reshingle some of the paths, and to keep down the grass between the graves. The graves themselves should be kept in order by the relatives and friends of the deceased, but we understand that the Burial Board are quite willing to undertake the duty of keeping graves in order at a fixed scale of charges, and will make the necessary arrangements with their Caretaker. Under the terms of his employment the Caretaker is not permitted to undertake the care of private graves except under direction of the Burial Board, therefore all applications should be made to them. Judging by the frequent visits made lately by the Governor to the Cemetery, we have reason to suppose that he is taking a personal interest in the improvements which are being effected. We hope that in time arrangements will be made for the numbering and registering of the graves, but until the Cemetery is cleared up it would seem to be well nigh useless to undertake anything of the sort. It is our earnest wish, and we feel confident, that of the Burial Board as well, that all who have their relatives and friends lying in the Stanley Cemetery will have their graves weeded and put in order, and at an early date, and while shewing their interest with a movement in which they are directly concerned, and in which His Excellency is taking a leading part, assist to wipe out the reflection and the stigma which attaches to the community owing to the state in which the Cemetery has remained for many years past.

THE DEATH DAY.

THREE months ago we all kept Christmas Day, the Birthday of Christ.

The same Church that called you to keep it is now calling you to keep Lent, and will soon call you to keep the most awful day in Lent—Good Friday.

Consider what it is—the Death-day of Christ. It is the day of God's Death, fearful as it seems to write the words. It is the day of His Death Who is the Lord and Giver of Life. Who gave you your Life, and Who, because you would not live as you ought now, died to save you from eternal death. It was, yea it is, your sins that brought the Lord of heaven and earth to the Cross, your deeds of darkness that made even the Light of the world hide Himself in the Darkness of death. Yes, Good Friday is the Death-

day of Christ, and if you and our English people would only keep it half as well as you do His Birthday, there would not be the yearly shame and sin to our Church and nation of the way in which this day is profaned.

Why, then, is it not kept? The answer is easy. It is pleasant enough, and it is fashionable to keep Christmas, and to feast, and so the world likes Christmas well enough, and is content to obey the Church for once, as it suits its convenience. But the world does not like Lent and Good Friday, because it is not so pleasant to fast, and it is not fashionable to be sorry for our sins. Therefore so many either just let these seasons go by indifferently, and think it is enough to go to Church once, on Good Friday, or else they drown the voice of conscience and laugh at the Church, and make Good Friday actually a holiday, a day of pleasure, and excursions, and teaparties. No wonder, then, when Easter comes that the world cares little about it, and no wonder that so many are not fit to come to the Easter Communion. It is not enough to love the Feasts of the Church, and holidays, and decorations. This is only one side of the picture, and they only who are content to sorrow in Christ's sorrow, and learn the lessons of self-denial and repentance at the proper seasons, can really rejoice in His joy, can really keep the feast in soul and spirit as well as in body.

Well, then, will you try to keep Good Friday at the foot of the Cross of Jesus, and will you try, if you have not yet begun, to do something to keep Lent till that day comes? Will you spend this Good Friday *with Christ*, by earnest prayer and meditation on His Blessed Cross and Passion, by fasting as much as you can—at least, by abstaining from any actual pleasure. By thinking of Jesus suffering, and hanging on the Cross all the hours of that day, by special confession of, and penitence for, those sins which you feel now grieve Him most, and bring back to Him the sad memories of Gethsemane and Calvary. Remember, "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted." Blessed are they that mourn really for sin in Lent, for they shall be comforted with forgiveness and absolution by the most Precious Blood, and with the "most comfortable Sacrament" at the Easter Feast.

ON Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Holy Week there will be each day a Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8.0. a.m. followed by Mattins; Evensong and Sermon at 7.0. p.m. On Good Friday Mattins and Litany will be said at 8.0. a.m. and a special service consisting of the Ante Communion Service and Addresses on the Seven Last Words of Our Lord at 11.0. a.m. Evensong and sermon at 7.0. p.m. On Easter day, when the collections will be for the Sustentation Fund, there will be Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7.0. a.m. and 8.0. a.m. and at 12 noon.

THE LENDING LIBRARY.

We are very glad to announce that Mrs. Allardice is at once taking in hand the re-formation of the Library. In order that a thorough re-arrangement may take place it will be necessary to close the Library for a short time, so will all those who have any books belonging to the Library kindly return them. His Excellency the Governor has permitted the use of the Government Infant School as a temporary home for the re-formed library.

S. S. "Admiralen",
Admiralty Bay, South Shetlands,
February 24th, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Captain Nokard Davidsen, manager of the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Co., Ltd., St. Johns, fell overboard from s. s. "Lynx" and was drowned in Brandfield Strait, South Shetland, on the 22nd of January this year.

The accident happened close to Greenwich Island, when working with the rope from a dead whale to the hawser on board the steamer for towing the whale out from the rocks.

Capt. Davidsen and the Chief Engineer fell overboard at the same time, and the latter, who was saved at the last moment, as well as the others of the crew can tell that they heard Capt. Davidsen say "full speed astern" and afterwards "stop", but this was the last word, before he sank, so I suppose, that he became cramped in the icecold water, or that he was injured by the steamer or propeller.

As an expression of our affection, and sorrow for our dear friend's death, we have put a stone on Deception Island, where his floating factory was anchored, as a remembrance of him, with inscription in the English and Norwegian languages. The stone is built of cement and is 14 feet high and 8 feet square at the ground.

On the 9th of February about 250 Norwegian men were together at the place, where a toast was kept of one of the managers, and the master of S. S. "Sobraon" said some words of thanks from himself and his crew. All the steamers had of course their flags up, and by the stone were hoisted the American, Chilian and Norwegian flags. 9 shots came from the whaling steamers and we sang the Norwegian national song.

It was a pity, that this young man should die south at the ice, just as he had started his great business. He was one of the first class whalers in Norway, was only 30 years old and he leaves his young wife and two children, and the third is born in these days. He was a great friend and a very clever man.

His brother is captain on board of the whaling steamer "Hauken", which steamer is well known at Stanley.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant
ALEX. LANGE, Manager.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CARGO STEAMER "KENUTA".—a very fine boat, on her maiden voyage—arrived in Stanley on March 28th and, after loading considerably over 2000 bales of wool, left for London, via Port Madryn, early on the 31st ult. She took a number of passengers from Stanley, including Hon. W.A. and Mrs. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Cathey Campbell, etc.

IT WILL BE HEARD with much interest that Dean Brandon has been appointed to a Cure in Co. Wicklow, Ireland. It is a small parish, in which the total Anglican population is under 50. He writes "we wonder what we shall find to do", but those who know him do not think he will ever allow himself many idle moments.

WE WONDER will our readers recognise the following:—"I can quite picture you in your misery of grass-widowhood, going along that wind swept, moist, cobbly front road, with your overcoat and your shoulders up to your ears, and your hands in your pockets."

WE HEAR that the sailing vessel "Hans" has been chartered by the Falkland Islands Company, and may be expected to arrive in Stanley, with house coal, about June.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES have been very much in evidence this year, and the weather has been disagreeable to an unusual extent. During the evening of March 25th a regular hurricane raged, and most of the vessels in the harbour dragged their anchors,—luckily only the "Gwendolin" received any damage.

THE WHALING VESSELS have returned from the nether regions, where they have been pursuing their avocations. The Newfoundland Company's vessels have all proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the "Admiralen" to Norway,—leaving her "cubs" behind her to winter here. We believe that the season has been a successful one, and certainly the customs officers have all come back looking in robust health.

THE EASTER VESTRY meeting will be held on Monday, April 20th and it is hoped that a goodly number of the Congregation will make it there business to be present. It is at this annual meeting that officers are chosen for the ensuing year, and representative persons can only be elected if a proper number exercise their right of voting.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS has been made with the Herculean task of placing the Cemetery in something like good order. A visit to the spot will convince all who are still sceptics that the work has not been taken in hand one day too soon.

THE FRENCH BARQUE "Duc D'Annule" is proceeding to Monte Video to dock. It is hoped that this will discover the cause of the leak which has baffled all attempts at location by our experts.

IN JANUARY last there died in England the Reverend Canon Greene, wellknown to the Church world as the Rector of Clapham, Canon of Southwark Cathedral, and a keen upholder of the English Church, but linked with the Falklands as being an Uncle to Mrs. Allardyce. Those who call to mind the condition of our Church forty years ago cannot but be thankful for the influence wielded by such men as Canon Greene. To many Canon Greene's name will ever be held in honour as one of the Founders of the Church of England's Men's Society,—a Society which is second to none in the splendid work it is doing in banding men together to work for the Church.

THE STANLEY LOCAL RATES are now being collected, and more than once have we heard remarks made on the unkind fate which has put up the Assessment and the Tenement Tax in the same year. As all appeals have been heard and dealt with, this shews how low the valuation has been hitherto; the fact of an increase all round is a mere coincidence.

THE DEAN greatly regrets that, after all, he has not been able to carry out his intention and wish of going to the West Falklands, and making the acquaintance of the residents there before his visit to England. He was ready for the trip when the gale of March 25th upset his plans, by causing damage to the "Gwendolin" and delaying, day after day, the work of loading the other schooners. He has, therefore, been compelled to postpone this pleasure, and he trusts that the reason will be understood.

STANLEY seems likely to be empty during the coming winter, and we shall be quiet indeed if some of our Camp friends do not pay us a visit. On all sides we hear of people going home by the mails between now and June. Some are only going home for a passea; others, again, we hear, are seeking their fortune in another country. The migration to a better land is not confined to Stanley, or even to the East Falklands, for we know of several "Westers" who have bespoken their passages.

ACCIDENTS have been of somewhat common occurrence just lately,—there has recently been one on each of the Company's Schooners, and we hear that one of Mr. Joseph Aldridge's sons has been accidentally shot in the arm, etc, one shot grazing the eyelid, fortunately without damaging the eye.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A highly successful entertainment, organised by Mrs. Allardyce, was given in the Assembly Rooms on Saturday, March 21st. It consisted of a more than usually good selection of instrumental and vocal music, and some really capital acting. The latter was mainly sustained by the Misses M. and K. Kennedy of Monte Video, and although it was known that they had a talent in this direction, there can be no question that they enhanced their reputation on this occasion. Mrs. Watt was as good as ever in her recitation, and her wonderfully graphic rendering of "Little Orphan Annie" fairly brought the house down. It was a pleasing novelty to hear her give a Dialogue with her daughter, and we hasten to congratulate this young lady upon the evident fact that she has inherited her mother's skill. The Gleees were all good, and gave evidence of considerable training. With much pleasure we witnessed capital Dumb Bell and Indian Club displays by Miss G. Aldridge and Miss P. Hardy. This form of exercise used to be more in vogue some years ago, and frequently formed a welcome item in our local entertainments, and the revival is very welcome.

Miss Cletheroe's songs were very much appreciated, and as this was almost her first appearance in public she is to be heartily congratulated on scoring such a success. As "The Lunatic", Col. Reid gave us an idea of his histrionic skill, and leaves us hoping this is only his first appearance on our boards.

It only remains to add that the proceeds were divided between the Nurse's Fund and the Cathedral Paneling Fund, and to congratulate Mrs. Allardyce upon the unqualified success which attended her venture. Subjoined is the Programme:—

1. Glee "The Gipsy Festival". [Mr. N. Watt.
2. Violin and Pianoforte Selection, Miss and
3. Recitation, "Relief of Lucknow" Mrs. Watt.
4. Glee, "Since first I saw your face."
5. Gramophone Selections.
6. Duologue, "The Joint Household"
Mrs. Smithers—Miss M. Kennedy
Mrs. Tallett—Miss K. Kennedy. [G. Aldridge
7. Dumb Bell Display, Misses P. Hardy and
8. Glee, "All Among the Barley".
9. Duologue, "Geese"
Jane; a farmer's wife—Miss Watt
Jane's neighbour... Mrs. Watt
10. Song, "There goes my Soldier Boy"
Miss Cletheroe.
11. Song with Chorus, "The Skye Boat"
12. Gramophone Selections. [Mr. Durose.
13. Indian Clubs, Misses P. Hardy & G. Aldridge
14. Farce, "The Lunatic"
Mrs. Shirkins,—Miss M. Kennedy,
Alice, her neice—Miss K. Kennedy,
Harry Rumpus—Lt. Col. Reid,

THE BAZAAR

Held on March 19th, the annual bazaar was again a great success, as will be seen by the balance sheet published herewith. One and all worked with a will, and it is probably correct to say that on no previous occasion have the preparations been carried through more expeditiously or with greater harmony. We tender our hearty thanks to all those who so kindly gave their services, and were thus instrumental in successfully carrying through what is, of necessity, an arduous undertaking.

Considerable novelties were introduced this year,—the fishpond was abolished, an "Advertisement" stall and a "Cheap Jack" stall were furnished at nominal cost, while each brought in a goodly sum, Mrs. and Miss Simpson kindly gave an exhibition of spinning, and not to be outdone by Mr. A. Martin who annually gives a fat sheep. Mr. J. McGill promised a fat lamb, to be raffled in aid of the cause.

Mrs. Allardyce kindly consented to open the proceedings, and in doing so expressed the opinion that the Sustentation Fund was an excellent object, and that whilst it was the duty of all to support the fund, they had an opportunity of combining duty and pleasure when they visited the stalls, so well stocked with pretty things.

The Dean having moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Allardyce, Mr. Girling, in seconding it, mentioned that at present the total sum raised towards the Sustentation Fund was less than the amount required to meet the outgoings, and that therefore it was necessary to hold a bazaar each year. His Excellency the Governor replied, and pointed out the diversity of obligations that fall to the lot of most people, and stated his conviction of the urgency of supporting the Sustentation Fund, which makes it possible for two Clergymen to live in the Islands, and carry on their beneficent work.

The following is a list of the Stall holders, and their helpers, together with the gross taking —		
TOYS.	Mrs. MANNAN, Mrs. E. Bennett, Miss Watson, Miss Ivy Mannan.	£17. 0. 0
FANCY WORK.	Mrs. W. R. HARDY, Mrs. Thomas, Miss V. Lellman, Miss M. Hardy.	23. 5. 0
STATIONERY.	Mrs. GIRLING, Miss M. Kennedy, Miss Mannan, Miss E. Carey.	23. 14. 5
ART.	Mrs. WATT, Miss Pitaluga, Miss Durose,	20. 2. 0
MILLENNERY.	Mrs. KIRWAN, Miss Kennedy, Miss M. Carey, Miss Cletheroe.	16. 2. 0
SWEETS.	Mrs. ROWLANDS, Mrs. A. Hardy, Miss Benney.	11. 10. 0
FLOWERS.	Miss HILL, Miss K. Kennedy, Miss O. Watt.	6. 6. 0
REFRESHMENTS.	Mrs. CLETHEROE, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mrs. E. Biggs, Mrs. J. G. Kelway, Miss Willis,	9. 8. 6
"CHEAP JACK"	Mrs. REID, Miss F. Kirwan, Miss L. Carey, Miss N. Aldridge, Miss P. Hardy,	9. 14. 3
"ADVERTISEMENTS"	Mrs. HALL, Miss Walker, Nurse Barnes,	11. 16. 2
		<hr/>
		148. 18. 3
FORTUNE TELLING—Mrs. RUMMEL		5. 13. 0
SPINNING—Mrs. & Miss SIMPSON		15. 3
SHEEP—Mr. A. MARTIN		18. 0
		<hr/>
		156. 4. 11
Taken at Door		6. 14. 6
		<hr/>
		£162. 19. 5
		<hr/>

In addition to the above our warm thanks are due to Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Packe, Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. F. Hardy, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Whaits, Mrs. Shires, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Glendell, Mrs. G. Jennings, (Darwin), Mrs. G. T. King, Mrs. Lehen, Mrs. Enestrom, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Atkins, Miss Phillips, Mrs. F. I. King, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. Newing, Miss Donald, Miss Binnie, Miss Clifton, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Durose, Mrs. Perry, Miss Smith, Mr. A. F. Cobb, Mr. H. C. Harding, etc. etc.

Our thanks are accorded to the following firms for their kind contributions to the Advertisement^t Stall all of which found a ready sale :

Lipton. Ltd.

F. C. Calvert & Co.

Ryder & Son.

Fry & Co.

Sutton & Co.

Wellington & Ward.

The Dean wishes to record his sincere thanks to Mrs. Girling for her untiring efforts in connection with the Bazaar—No one could have brought things to a more successful issue.

STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOMS COMPANY, LTD.

CAPITAL — — — — £2500
ISSUED CAPITAL — — — — £1816
Divided into 1816 one pound shares, fully paid

DIRECTORS.

VERE PACKE (<i>Chairman</i>)	W.C.GIRLING (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)
W. A. HARDING	J. KIRWAN
F. DUROSE	H. MANNAN
DEAN of the FALKLANDS.	CAPT. H. THOMAS
V. A. H. BIGGS.	
<i>Secretary,</i> JOHN F. SUMMERS.	

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

In presenting the accounts for the year 1907 the Directors have to record the fact that, from various local reasons, the Rooms have not been used so much as in the previous year. This does not imply anything in the nature of successful opposition, and is entirely due to the temporary falling off in the number of entertainments given in Stanley. It will be seen from the annexed statement of accounts that the net profit for the year amounted to £72.15.3 (compared with £81.12.8 in the preceding year). To this has to be added the sum of £15.3.6, brought forward from 1906, making in all £87.18.9, as against £88.2.10 a twelvemonth ago.

The Directors propose to pay the same dividend as last year, viz:— seven-pence per share; to place a further £20 to the Reserve Fund (making this, with the interest, £81.7.6) and to carry forward the balance,—£14.19.5.

It will be noticed that considerable expense has been incurred in renovating and improving the sanitary condition of the Company's property. This was rendered necessary owing to a strong recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector, and has been carried out in a thorough manner.

The Directors have exercised great watchfulness in regard to the expenditure, but have ever before them the necessity of keeping up the revenue-earning capacity of the Rooms. They have recently sanctioned the purchase of new lamps for the main hall, to replace those that have been in use since the Company was formed.

The Board wish to express their thanks to the honorary Auditors for their kindness in again carefully examining the accounts.

The Directors who retire this year are Mr. H. Mannan, Captain Thomas and Mr. V. A. H. Biggs; being eligible they offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

JOHN F. SUMMERS
Secretary.

STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOMS COMPANY, LTD.

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

To SUNDRY WAGES:—		By SUNDRY RECEIPTS:—	
Secretary's Salary	£12 0 0	Dances & Entertain-ments	85 6 6
Caretaker's Salary	20 0 0	F. I. Volunteer Corps	
" Allowance for fuel	6 0 0	for rent	46 10 0
" Commission	7 15 0	Badminton Club	15 0 0
" Erecting Stage	2 15 0	Billiard Table	39 0 0
		Hire of Crockery	1 9 6
	48 10 0		
To UP-KEEP OF PROPERTY:—			187 6 0
Cost of renovating & repairing drains, etc	25 19 0	By Savings Bank Interest	2 7 0
New curtains & rings	3 3 7	Transfer Fees	3 0
Sundries for Billiard Table	1 11 7	Unclaimed Dividend	11 1
	30 14 2		
To GENERAL EXPENSES:—			
Insurance	8 0 0		
Tenement Tax	3 3 0		
Licence for Billiard Table	5 0 0		
Paraffin	15 1 6		
Lamp Glasses	2 12 9		
Sundry Stores	1 16 8		
Printing	1 7 6		
Carting	1 6 3		
	38 7 8		
To Balance, being profit	72 15 3		
	<u>£190 7 1</u>		<u>£190 7 1</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

To Dividend on 1816 £1 shares, at 7d. per share (1906)	52 19 4	By Balance from 1906	15 3 6
" Amount to be added to Reserve Fund	20 0 0	" Profit for 1907	72 15 3
" Balance to carry forward	14 19 5		
	<u>£87 18 9</u>		<u>£87 18 9</u>

RESERVE FUND.

Placed to credit previously	60 0 0
Savings Bank Interest	1 7 6
Placed to credit 1907	20 0 0
	<u>£81 7 6</u>

Examined and found correct

F. I. KING }
G. I. TURNER } Auditors.

THE MOTHER'S UNION.

Mrs. Allardyce has most kindly undertaken to act as Secretary of the Union during Mrs. Girling's absence. Mrs. Allardyce was "At Home" to members on Monday April 6th, from 4.0pm. to 6.0pm. at Government House.

REV. C. R. HALL'S ITINERARY.

15th February, Left Stanley in the "Lafonia".
 18th ,, Landed at Port Howard. Second Creek (exam).
 19th ,, The Plain (exam). The Warrah (exam). Port Purvis (exam).
 20th ,, The Ponds, Mount Rosalie, Many Branch (exam).
 21st ,, Port Howard: Shag Cove (exam).
 22nd ,, Port Howard (exam). Second Creek.
 23rd ,, Services at Second Creek and Port Howard.
 24th ,, The Warrah, Byron Sound.
 25th ,, Main Point
 26th ,, Shallow Bay (Baptism). Hill Cove
 27-29th ,, Hill Cove (exam). The Point. The Boundary House (exam)
 1st March, Services Hill Cove, The Point, and a Baptism
 2nd ,, Roy Cove
 3rd ,, Roy Cove, (service) and Crooked Inlet
 4th ,, Through to Fox Bay
 5th ,, Fox Bay (Funeral)
 6th ,, Fox Bay, (Celebration and Service)
 7-8 ,, The Chartres, (Services)
 9th ,, Goring House (exam). Black Hills (exam)
 10 ,, The Saddle (exam). Green Hills, Teal River
 11th ,, Crooked Inlet (exam and baptism)
 11-13th Roy Cove.
 14th ,, Port North (exam) Dunbar Roy Cove.
 15th ,, Port North (Celebration). Services (2)
 16-18th Roy Cove.
 19th ,, West Point Island.
 21st ,, Stanley.
 Houses visited 34. Baptisms 3. Celebrations 2.
 Funerals 1. Bible readings 22. Services 10.
 Children examined 36. Cookhouses visited 5.

FALKLAND ISLANDS VOLUNTEERS.

The annual rifle competition was held on Saturday the 14th March, 1908, in a perfect hurricane; as much as 10 feet of windage having to be used at times at the 500 yards firing point. The direction was from the North West till the competitors retired to the 600 yards range when it became very erratic, first from North West, then from South West, making shooting extremely difficult.

The following are the principal prize winners
 Sergeant D. R. Watson 1st. with 69 points.
 Corporal J. F. Summers 2nd. with 65 points.
 and Sergeant G. I. Turner 3rd. with 59 points.

His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Allardyce and Government House Party paid a visit to the range during the morning. The ladies of the party competed for a silver spoon with an enameled badge of the Colony, presented by the Officers, firing 7 rounds each at 200 yards. Mrs. Allardyce came 1st. with 11 points.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

March 6. S.S. "Admiralen" and whalers from South Georgia
 " 7. "Lafonia" from North Arm
 " 7. "Gwendolin" from Hill Cove. Pass:— Miss Benney
 " 8. "Richard Williams" from Pebble Is- Pass:—Mrs. Evans, Miss L. Carey
 " 10. R. M. S. "Orissa" from Liverpool
 " 13. "Gwendolin" from Fitzroy. Pass:— Mrs. and Miss L. Durose, Mrs. R. S. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kiddle & family
 " 14. "Almirante Uribe" from S. Sherlands,
 " 18. "Malvina" from Salvador [whaler]
 " 18. "Samson" from Darwin. Pass:— Miss B. Kelway, Mrs. F. Kiddle, H. C. Betts
 " 19. S. S. "Sobron" and whalers from South Georgia
 " 21. "Lafonia" from Roy Cove. Pass:— Rev. C. R. Hall, Miss M. Felton
 " 21. "Malvina" from Johnsons Harbour
 " 24. R.M.S. "Oriana" from Valparaiso.
 " 24. "Gwendolin" from Fox Bay. Pass:— Messrs. J. Innes Wilson, J. Ross, F. Mc Innes and D. Morrison
 " 28. S. S. "Kenuta" from Valparaiso

DEPARTURES.

March 2. "Lafonia" for North Arm. Pass:— Mr. A.F. Cobb.
 " 4. "Malvina" for Salvador.
 " 7. S. S. "Admiralen" for Norway
 " 10. Barque "Sorine" for San Carlos and Port Howard.
 " 11. R. M. S. "Orissa" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Capt. & Mrs. Kroger, Mr. M. Dettleff, Mr. C. Paice. etc.
 " 11. "Gwendolin" for Fitzroy. Pass:— Mrs. and Miss L. Durose.
 " 12. "Lafonia" for Roy Cove.
 " 16. "Samson" for Darwin.
 " 16. "Gwendolin" for San Carlos and Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. Robertson and Barlas.
 " 20. "Malvina" for Johnson's Harbour.
 " 25. R.M.S. "Oriana" for Liverpool. Pass: Mrs. Girling & C. Girling, Misses Kennedy, Messrs. Ross, Morrison & Melunes.
 " 30. "Malvina" for Fitzroy, Darwin and Speedwell, etc.
 " 31. S. S. "Kenuta" for London. Pass:— Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Thompson & family, Miss V. Lellman, Major & Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Mansfield.

NOTICE.

This is to notify those who are indebted to the Estate of the late Charles Williams that all accounts not settled by the 30th day of June next, will be collected through the Police Court. This is final.

Pro Estate Charles Williams,
LOUIS WILLIAMS.

Royal Insurance Company Limited Fire and Life Insurance. REDUCED RATES.

The Royal Insurance Company Limited are now effecting insurance at reduced rates. For particulars apply to
W. A. HARDING, Agent.

WANTED. two single men who understand navy work and camp work. Permanent wages £5. 10. per month.

Apply to Baillon & Stickney.

NOTICE

The Forty-Ninth Anniversary Ball of the Stanley Benefit Club will be held on the 21st and 22nd of May.

CATHEDRAL OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR MARCH.

March	1st	3.	8.	5.	Church Expenses
"	4th	0.	14.	3.	Pan Anglican Offering
"	8th	2.	3.	4.	Church Expenses
"	11th	0.	14.	4.	Pan Anglican Offering
"	15th	2.	10.	7.	Church Expenses
"	18th	0.	6.	2.	Pan Anglican Offering
"	22nd	2.	5.	4.	Church Expenses
"	25th	0.	3.	6.	Pan Anglican Offering
"	29th	2.	5.	10.	Church Expenses

£14. 11. 9.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A Fine Selection of Crockery Ware comprising:—
Cups and Saucers, Soup and Meat Plates, Dishes, Pudding Bowls, etc. etc.

IRONMONGERY:—Washing Boilers, Saucepans, Enamelled Pails,
Kettles, Toilet Jugs,

Livingstone Stoves No 8 and 9 size, Stove Piping, Elbows.
Galvanized Baths, Roofing Iron, Sheet Lead, Bird Cages.
Splendid Assortment of Table Lamps, Spirit Stoves,
Heating Stoves for use in Conservatories in Winter time.
Furniture, Card Tables, Children's Cots, Swing Cradles.
Bed Chairs, most suitable for people residing in the Camps.
Spring Bedsteads, Wall Papers, Mincing Machines,
Wood Tea and Coffee Trays.

SUNDRIES:—Eleys Best Loaded Cartridges,
Ammunition for Rifles Morris Tube. Bulleted Caps Nos 1. 2. 3.
Gun Wads, Winchester Rifles and Cartridges, Flooring Boards.
Lining Boards. Scantling, Felt, Roofing Screws, Putty.
Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc White, etc. etc.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset- Health is Happiness-

A Boon to Women of all Ages.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset will cure
Weak Back, Indigestion, Lassitude, Headache.

RESTORES

Nerve Power, Energy, &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 1. VOL. XX.

MAY 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen. M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Mall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Mon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

May.

1st. F.		
2nd. S.		
3rd. S.	2nd Sunday after Easter.	Hymns. M. 248. 197. 316. E. 236. 307. 258. 595.
4th. M.		
5th. Tu.		
6th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oravia".	
7th. Th.		
8th. F.	Moon, First Qtr. 11h.23m.A.M.	
9th. S.		
10th. S.	3rd Sunday after Easter.	Hymns. M. 160. 282. 566. E. 175. 259. 541. 697.
11th. M.		
12th. Tu.		
13th. W.		
14th. Th.		
15th. F.		
16th. S.	Full Moon 4h.32m.A.M.	
17th. S.	4th Sunday after Easter.	Hymns, M. 36. 207. 230. E. 260. 223. 540. 31.
18th. M.		
19th. Tu.		
20th. W.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Orita".	
21st. Th.		
22nd. F.		
23rd. S.	Moon, Last Qtr. 0h.17m.A.M.	
24th. S.	5th Sun. aft. Easter. Empire Day.	Hymns. M. Anthem. 270. 379. E. 321. Anthem. [542. 604.
25th. M.		
26th. Tu.		
27th. W.		
28th. Th.	Ascension Day.	Hymns 201. 149.
29th. F.		
30th. S.	New Moon, 3h.15m.A.M.	
1st. S.	Sunday after Ascension.	Hymns. M. 149. 301. 202. E. 147. 300. 304. 370.

BIRTHS.

LANNING. Stanley, April 17th, the wife of T. Lanning of twins,—son and daughter.
 BERNSTEN. Stanley, April 30th, the wife of A. Bernsten of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HURST—JOHNSON. Stanley, April 11th,
 G. Hurst, Esq. to Mrs. Johnson, widow
 of the late Martin Johnson,
 GRIERSON—ALDRIDGE. Stanley April 25th.
 John William Grierson to Rebecca Aldridge,
 daughter of Mr. Joseph Aldridge

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR APRIL.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
April 1st.	8.	5.		Pan Anglican Offer.
" 5th.	8.	2.	10.	" " "
" 8th.		4.	6.	" " "
" 12th.	2.	5.	6.	Church Expenses.
" 13-17th.	3.	14.	1.	Pan Anglican Offer.
" 19th.	10.	10.	0.	Sustentation Fund.
" 25th.	1.	19.	6.	Church Expenses.
	27.	14.	11	

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 12).

No. 1. Vol. XX.

MAY 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEEDAYS.

MATTINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10.30 a.m.
Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

My dear People.

By the time this number of our Magazine is in your hands I hope to be well on my way to England. A year ago on May 8th, I arrived in the Falklands. May I briefly give my impression as to what I consider to be chiefly necessary if the work of the Church is to prosper in this Colony?

THE DAY SCHOOLS.

In my opinion much of the future welfare of the Falklands depends upon the training the children receive in and out of school. As you know, very shortly a new Headmaster and Headmistress are expected for the Government Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Durose after twenty seven years of service well deserve their retirement.

There is no more important position than that which has been theirs,—training the minds and forming the character of future generations.

With the advent of skilled teachers, conversant with all the most recent methods of education, the Schools should thrive anew. But if really good results are to ensue, parents must co-operate with the School teachers. Regularity and punctuality are absolutely necessary. The discipline which will in future be taught in the Schools should be maintained in the home.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Since no religious instruction is given in the Government Schools the work of the Sunday Schools becomes of double importance, and I am very thankful for the marked improvement in numbers and discipline of late.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

A matter of much thankfulness to me is the greatly increased number of communicants, and the greater reverence that now marks that chiefest of Services.

The congregations at Mattins and Evensong are, I am told, larger than of yore, still I should be glad to see a further increase.

FINANCES.

I am thankful to say that owing to a considerable increase in the offertories the Cathedral finances are now in a healthy condition. In addition to paying our way, we have contributed £25 to the Division of the Diocese Scheme and £22 to the Pan Anglican Offering, £10 of the latter being the result of offertories at the Children's Services. The Magazine also now pays its way—although only just! I believe this is something that has "never been done before."!

CRITICISM.

May I be allowed to say that I think a much more sympathetic attitude towards the Church

and less criticism would do much to assist the Clergy in their none too easy work?

I think that good folk should remember that clergy of any standing in the Church, give up a great deal to work out here, and come from a sense of duty and as a self-denying work for God and for this reason alone should be treated with more consideration. I think it is only right to let you know that clergy to work in the Falklands will not be found very easily. My own five years experience as Vicar of St. Barnabas', Dover, has taught me the difficulty of obtaining suitable assistant clergy even for attractive English parishes, how much more then for the Falklands and other parts of this vast Diocese!

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

It must be remembered that but for the generous support of the Government and the Falkland Islands Company, it would be impossible to support any clergy in the Falkland Islands. Less than £250 is raised by private contributions.

The Falkland Islands Company have always been good friends to the Church out here, and have never been backward in contributing to any good work in the Colony.

The annual grant of £200 from the Government, given in return for Educational work carried on by the clergy, is an absolute essential to raising the £600 a year necessary.

It should therefore be recognised that we owe a good deal to the sympathetic attitude of the present Government.

THE DEAN'S WARDEN.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered to the Church in this Colony by Mr. Girling. Never has anything that went for the well-being of the Church, been too much trouble. He has been my right hand man during the last year—though often a candid critic and therefore the truer friend. Not a little has he lessened the small difficulties that so often crop up. His work in connection with the Sustentation Fund alone is one which it would be difficult to find anyone else to undertake.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Canon Mermagen arrives on June 3rd and I ask a hearty welcome for him. He will, as a member of the Chapter, be in charge of the Cathedral during his visit.

THE PAN ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

On June 16th representatives of the Anglican Church from all parts of the world, meet in London to consider problems of vital importance. As you are aware, I have been appointed delegate for this Diocese at the Congress. Shortly after the Congress the Lambeth Conference of Bishops meets. We may hope that in July we shall hear whether the Division of the Diocese is to be an accomplished fact.

I pray that in His own good time and way the Good God may see fit to make His Church in this Colony a living power.

Your servant in Christ Jesus,

Cyril A. Golding-Bird

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

As the readers of our Magazine of September, 1906, will recollect Mr. H. M. Richards, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, gave a most interesting address on Education in the Assembly Room on August 9th. All those who heard or read that address must, we think, have been very much impressed by it, and on careful consideration of it must have had certain misgivings as to the efficiency of the educational system in force in the Government Schools in Stanley.

The above implies no reflection on those who under disadvantageous conditions have, for many years past, done their best to train and educate the young placed under their care. Methods however, change with altering times, and he would be a foolish person who would gainsay the fact that tremendous alterations have taken place in the educational system of Great Britain, indeed of all civilized nations, during the last twenty odd years. Needless to say if the Old Country has been obliged to modify her system in order to meet the requirements of the times, and prepare her sons and daughters to efficiently perform their duties to the State, and grow up to be good citizens, it is an example that we might very well follow in the Falklands, for no sensible parent would like to think that in the capital of the Colony his child could not receive an equally good education to that given at a Board School in England.

For some little time past it has been known that Mr. and Mrs. Durose, who have been Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress in Stanley since the early eighties were to be permitted to retire, and that new teachers were being selected by the Board of Education. On the 11th of April the long service of Mr. and Mrs. Durose, extending over a period of twenty five years, ended, and all those who have benefited by their teaching during this lengthy period will feel sure hope that they may long be spared to enjoy the pension to which they are entitled under the useful Pension law which the Government passed some little time ago.

Meanwhile, pending the arrival of the new Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, Mr. J. I. Wilson, formerly Itinerant Schoolmaster on the West Falkland, has been placed in charge of the Senior School, with Miss Cletheroe as Assistant Teacher, while Miss Kirwan has taken over the Infant School with Miss Carey to assist her.

VESTRY MEETING.

The Annual Easter Vestry meeting was held on Easter Monday (April 20th,) when the accounts for the past year were presented and passed. From the accompanying statement it will be seen that the offertories for the year have been nearly £200, and that after paying all current expenses, and giving liberally to outside objects there remains a balance in hand.

The election of the Select Vestrymen resulted in the following being chosen:—Mr. Girling, Mr. Poppy, Capt. Watt, Mr. T. Binnie, Mr. R. B. Baseley and Mr. E. Spencer.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring Officers, the Organist and the members of the Choir.

The Dean briefly enumerated the few changes that had been inaugurated during the past year, and it was the unanimous opinion that such

changes had made for increased decorum and reverence.

Several speakers vehemently denounced the recent act of some ill-conditioned person who, not content with sending anonymous communications to the Dean, had posted a scurrilous placard across a poster announcing special services during Holy Week and Easter. It was the general feeling of the meeting that this wanton insult had so far from producing any ill effect, resulted in a rallying of the people round the Church and the Dean.

The Dean informed the Vestry that he was leaving by the coming mail, and that, with the permission of the Bishop, he had arranged for Canon Mermagen of Frey Bentos to take his place during part of his absence. A cordial feeling prevailed throughout, and all present joined in wishing the Dean a safe and prosperous voyage.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—ACCOUNTS, YEAR ENDING EASTER 1908.

To SALARIES:—		
Sexton	37. 10. 0	
Organist	15. 0. 0	
Blower, etc.	8. 0. 10	
Bell Ringer	6. 7. 6	
		66. 18. 4
„ Insurance Premium	14. 5. 0	
„ Cost of Hassocks	8. 17. 2	
„ Cost of Cassocks and Surplices	1. 13. 4½	
„ Sundry Stores purchased (oil, coal, etc.)	22. 5. 4	
„ Cleaning, printing, etc.	6. 0. 0	
„ Sunday School expenses	2. 2. 0	
SPECIAL OFFERTORIES:—		
Panelling Fund	8. 5. 5	
Sustentation „	10. 10. 1	
Destitute Poor Fund	4. 0. 0	
Choir Fund	1. 5. 0	
Diocesan Fund	3. 6. 7	
Division of Diocese	25. 0. 0	
Pan-Anglican offer.	22. 10. 6	
		74. 17. 7
„ Balance		7. 14. 5
		£204. 13. 2½

By Balance	10. 2. 11½
„ Offertories, as follows:—	
1907 April (part)	6. 17. 5½
May	11. 19. 1½
June	15. 5. 5
July	13. 9. 4
August	13. 0. 8
September	11. 12. 1
October	32. 6. 0
November	12. 12. 9
December	12. 19. 9
1908 January	7. 4. 8
February	9. 3. 5
March	12. 13. 6
April (part)	35. 6. 1
	£204. 13. 2½

(signed) THOMAS BINNIE, HON. TREAS.

Audited and found correct, W. C. GIRLING

MISSING NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE.

In response to our enquiries as to back numbers of this Magazine we were fortunate enough to get into communication with various correspondents, with the result that we have been able to fill up some gaps. However there are still a lot missing, and we should be very glad to hear from anyone who can furnish us with any of those numbers detailed below, and would be willing to pay a fair price for them.

- Any numbers previous to 1895.
- 1895. October and November. [ber.
- 1896. March, May, July, September, Decem
- 1897. February, March, April, May, August, September, October, December.
- 1898. February, March, April, June, July, August, December.
- 1902. February, April.
- 1905. March.
- 1906. January, March, April, May.

GENERAL NEWS.

WE BELIEVE that the Colony is now possessed of signed portraits of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and that these have been hung at Government House, as companion pictures to those of the King and Queen.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States of America having, in their wisdom, decided to abolish the Consulate at Stanley Mr. J. E. Rowen, who has worthily upheld the traditions of the office for the past ten years will shortly be leaving the Colony.

OUR HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS to those who have recently entered the bonds of Holy Matrimony, as well as to those about to follow so good an example. We tender our best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Hurst.

A SUGGESTION has reached the Editors, by which it is said the usefulness of the Magazine would be considerably enhanced. They are urged to compile an annual index which can be bound up and preserved by those who may wish to refer to what is, after all, the history of the Falkland Islands. It will be no light task to undertake this, but, should there be any considerable section of our subscribers who think it would be a good plan, the Editors would be willing to make an attempt at it.

THE BRITISH FOUR-MASTED BARQUE "SIMLA", bound from Cardiff with coals for Acapulco, put into Stanley on April 14th. She was considerably over 100 days out, and had been knocking about round Cape Horn for something like five weeks. The Captain reports that he had experienced a succession of N. W. gales, and a constantly confused sea, in the course of which he lost many sails and a quantity of rigging. Captain Evans was far from well himself, and several members of the crew were exhausted and ill. Sails and rigging are being provided, and it is probable that a new master will be sent out from Liverpool.

CAPTAIN EVANS, of the "Simla", was here some 27 years ago as Master of the Barque "Bride". He tells us that when Bishop Stirling was raising funds for building the Cathedral he had the honour of putting himself down as a subscriber, and that his was actually the first donation given in the Islands.

WE HEAR that Colonel Reid has been appointed as Acting Commandant of the Volunteers during the absence, on leave, of Major Campbell. We are sure that the F. I. Volunteers will appreciate as an officer one who has had much experience at home, and has actually seen active service as a Volunteer.

MR. AND MRS. DUROSE have retired from their scholastic duties in Stanley, and leave for England by the "Orita", on the 20th inst. More than a generation of the youth of the Falklands have received their instruction from Mr. and Mrs. Durose, and the good wishes of the Colony, as a whole, attend them in their well-earned rest. Mr. J. Innes Wilson has been appointed temporarily as Head Master, and Miss Kirwan as Head Mistress of the Infant Department.

THE P. S. N. C. CARGO STEAMER "LIMA" is expected to arrive here early in May to load wool for London. The latest news about our staple product is distinctly unfavourable,—there being a fall of from 20 to 25 per cent at the March sales. Should this drop be followed by a severe winter the outlook for many—both farmers and men—in the Falkland Islands and in Patagonia at once becomes serious.

AS WILL BE SEEN from an announcement elsewhere in our columns the annual Ball given by the Stanley Benefit Club is to be held on the 21st and 22nd inst. Already we hear of people who intend to make their next visit to Stanley synchronize with this important function.

WE HEAR from Dr. Skottsberg that he and his party have managed to reach the very interior of the Cordillera, where nobody had ever before, and have made quite a lot of geographical discoveries, not to speak of geological and botanical finds.

DURING THE ABSENCE of the Dean, Canon Mermagen, of Frey Bentos, is expected to pay a visit of six weeks duration to Stanley,—arriving early in June. He is a Clergyman of great and varied experience, and being a member of the Cathedral Chapter should be sure of a cordial reception.

THE CHURCH PAPERS of last mail contained the following:—Rev. L. E. Brandon, M. A. late Dean of the Falkland Islands; Curate-in-Charge of Stratford-on-Avon, Grangeon.

TWO MEETINGS of the Board of Health have recently been held in Stanley for the purpose of making sundry new bye-laws, to which all new buildings will have to conform for the future. In these enlightened days, when so much stress is rightly laid on the necessity for the observation of the primary laws of health, it is only right and proper that builders should have to comply with certain regulations, instead of following their individual tastes and inclinations.

WE UNDERSTAND that after protracted negotiations the Colonial Office have at last appointed a Doctor for the West Falklands, and that he will shortly arrive in Stanley. We did

THE BAZAAR.

Below will be found a statement of accounts in connection with the recent Bazaar. It will be noticed that as a considerable quantity of goods were left over this has been valued, and treated as a balance. It is proposed to have a sale of these articles during the present winter.

To Goods purchased. (less balance in hand).	46 7 3	By Proceeds of Bazaar. (details already published).	162 19 5
„ Hire of Hall, etc.	4 3 0		
„ Labour, printing, etc.	2 10 0		
„ Balance.	109 19 2		
	<hr/>		
	£162 19 5	Total	£162 19 5

Of this balance £8. 11. 0. has been used to pay for the official reception of the Bishop, etc and the final balance of £101. 8. 2. has been paid over to the Sustentation Fund.

W. C. GIRLING.

It may be interesting to call to mind the results of previous Bazaars, and we append a statement.

Bazaars 1900-1907	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NET PROFITS.
1900 £135. 7. 2	£81. 16. 4
1901 £115. 13. 11	£58. 19. 11
1902 £130. 13. 6	£64. 14. 2

1903 £170. 4. 11	£103. 2. 1
1904 No Bazaar this year	
1905 £128. 0. 0	£78. 5. 11
1906 £152. 15. 6	£100. 5. 0
1907 £201. 1. 9	£143. 1. 3
Average, excluding 1907 ...	
Total Receipts.	Net Profit
£126. 15. 8	£81. 4. 0½

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The following are extracts from an address given by Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the students of McGill University, Montreal. He stated that they would be "confronted by an organized conspiracy which will try to make them believe that the world is governed by the idea of wealth for wealth's sake, and that all means that lead to the acquisition of the wealth are, if not laudable, at least expedient." As an antidote to this poison he bids them study the man, whom they will meet sooner or later, "to whom the idea of wealth, as mere wealth, does not appeal, whom the methods of amassing that wealth do not interest, and who will not accept money if you offer it to him at a certain price." Whenever and wherever met, "as soon as it comes to a direct issue between you, his little finger will be thicker than your loins, you will find that you have no weapon in your armoury with which you can attack him; no argument with which you can appeal to him." Study that man is Mr. Kipling's advice, or better still, be that man.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- April 8. E. M. S. "Oropesa" from Liverpool.
- „ 14. Barque "Simla" Cardiff to Acapulco.
- „ 18. "Gwendolin" from Fox Bay. Pass—Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrison and 5 children, Messrs. G. W. Benney, P. S. Benney, N. Morrison, J. Buchanan, and T. H. Butler.

- „ 21. R.M.S. "Ortega" from Punta Auenas. Pass:—Rev. M. Fagnano, Rev. Angela Vollese and N. Ryan, Messrs. J. W. Grierson, P. Brown, E. Cormick, H. Bailey, W. Thompson, &c.
- „ 21. "Malvina" from Bleaker, etc. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. John Fell.
- „ 30. "Richard Williams" from Pebble. Pass:—Mr. C. Kelway.

DEPARTURES.

- April 5. Barque "Duc D'Aumale" for Monte Video.
- „ 6. "Lafonia" for West Falklands. Pass:—A. Reid Esq, W. Dettleff, jr.
- „ 7. "Richard Williams" for Pebble.
- „ 8. R.M.S. "Oropesa" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Miss M. Felton.
- „ 13. "Gwendolin" for Fox Bay. Pass:—S. Barnes.
- „ 21. R.M.S. "Ortega" for Liverpool. Pass:—Dean Golding-Bird, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Craigie Halkett and child, Messrs. M. Robson, G. W. Benney, P. S. Benney, F. H. King, N. Morrison, S. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and 4 children.
- „ 22. "Gwendolin" for Hill Cove and Saunders Island. Pass:—Messrs. G. J. Felton and L. Williams.
- „ 28. "Malvina" for North Arm, Great Island and Fox Bay. Pass:—Mr. J. Buchanan.

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the occasion of the introduction of the Supplementary Estimates for 1907 a Message from the Governor to the Legislative Council was read. As we think that the people of the Colony ought to know the result of the past year's Administrative operations, what has been done, and how the Colony stands we have obtained permission to make extracts therefrom, as follows:—

The Revenue for the year, exclusive of Land Sales and amounts received under the Stock Ordinance, produced £17,430 1s. 5d, being £1,926 1s. 5d, in excess of the estimate. This is the highest revenue so far obtained in this Colony, exceeding that of 1903 by £37. The 1903 revenue of £17,393 was made up in part of a refund of £832, the balance of a sum of £2000 deposited in the Treasury and especially earmarked for harbour works, vide Blue Book Report 1903. The increase was derived principally from Probate Duty, Interest, Whaling Licenses, &c., Rent (South Georgia) and Port and Harbour dues. The receipts exceeded the estimates under every Head except that of Customs, which shewed a decrease of £216.

The Expenditure amounted to £16,053: 17: 10 being £724: 8: 2 over the estimate. The actual excess of Revenue over Expenditure on the year's operations was therefore £1,379: 3: 7.

During the year the old Senior School was converted into a Cottage Home. This necessitated considerable structural alterations, and a new addition at the north end. The building has accommodation for eight inmates, in addition to separate sitting room and bedrooms for two Trained Nurses, and is complete with wash-house, laundry, &c. At the Quarantine Station on the north side of the harbour a mortuary, laundry, and lavatory were erected. The public reservoir in the Government House paddock, which has a capacity of about 100,000 gallons, was thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and a new settling reservoir was built to take the place of the old one that leaked. The two rooms at the back of the Post Office, formerly occupied by the caretaker of the Government Offices, were turned into a Parcel Post room, the steadily increasing number of parcels rendering additional accommodation necessary. A considerable stone reclamation was built on the shore at the east end of the Settlement as a rubbish heap, and the sanitation of Stanley improved by the carting there of all refuse. In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads and drains may be mentioned the laying down of drains—mostly open earthenware channels, brick and tile, stone and cement—in Dean Street, Philomel Street, John Street, Drury Street, and Villiers Street. Amongst minor useful works were the laying on of a hot water system at the Gaol, which has materially added to the hygienic improvement of that establishment; the rebuilding of a consider-

able length of sea-wall at the west end of the township; the overhauling and repainting of the Government Station at Fox Bay; and the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore to the west of the Cottage Home.

As already shewn the financial condition of the Colony continues to remain satisfactory. The accumulated assets on the 31st December were £57,516. During my absence in Europe on leave, April to September, the Hon. H. E. W. Grant acted as my *locum tenens*, in addition to performing the duties of Colonial Secretary. To his tactful and efficient administration, and the manner in which he carefully restricted expenditure, is in great measure due the satisfactory result of the year's operations.

RATS AND RATIN.

A very great deal of attention has of late been paid to the destruction of vermin, and particularly of rats. In England a number of eminent scientists have formed themselves into a Society for this purpose, they being convinced that many of the diseases to which humans are liable are carried from one person or district to another through the agency of vermin.

It has long been recognised that the rat, besides being a very disagreeable and destructive pest, is one of the main causes of the continued existence of plague in various parts of the world, and it is not unnatural, therefore, that special steps are being taken to exterminate it. With this object in view the "Ratin Bacteriological Laboratory" in London has manufactured and is selling a preparation, called "Ratin", and is inviting experiments from competent authorities to test its efficacy.

Seeing that this is a matter of vital interest to the general public the Editors have obtained permission to peruse the results of exhaustive experiments recently undertaken in Stanley by the Colonial Surgeon, Hon. E. T. Born. These experiments were carried out under three distinct conditions, viz:—(a) on rats at large on the town "refuse heap"; (b) on those on the floating and isolated hulk "Great Britain", and, (c) on rats caught and kept under daily observation. In all three cases sufficient proof was forthcoming to enable Dr. Born to endorse the claim of the manufacturers that rats which eat of the poison become diseased,—the main symptom being a rapid wasting away until the rat becomes little bigger than a mouse—and spread the disease amongst rats which have not so eaten.

In the case of (a) the reclamation (or refuse heap) was swarming with rats. On various dates from February 21st to 25th a supply of "Ratin" was put down, with the result that on March 1st only three rats were visible in place of the many seen on other occasions. However, a week later another observation shewed that a great number were present, and, though it is

thought that they are mostly new arrivals in search of food, it cannot be said with certainty what the result was.

(b) On a first visit to the "Great Britain" a large number of rats were observed, and it was noticed that they were immigrants from South American ports, being the Black rat, quite distinct from the Brown or Norwegian rat, which alone is indigenous to these Islands. On the occasion of this experiment eight tins of Ratin were put down,—this being on February 24th. A visit on February 29th discovered that the number had not materially decreased, but on March 13th only two rats were seen, and on the 14th three baited traps were set and left until the 17th without catching any. Subsequent visits have shewn that if the rats are not exterminated they are decimated, and this experiment must be pronounced successful. With regard to (c) Dr. Born reports the most interesting and successful results. Three rats were caught and kept in separate cages, adjoining each other, and were confined in a shed. One of these was a black rat and the other two were brown rats, and it is worthy of note that only the black rat harboured fleas,—thus proving the danger to the community of a plague-stricken black rat. Dating from February 22nd these rats were fed upon a diet of raw meat, porridge and bread twice daily, and one only was given small portion of Ratin for three days. On the 25th this latter rat was seen to be thin and weak, with swollen hind legs, and he died on the 26th. The other two wasted away visibly until on the 13th March one of them died. Apparently they both became infected from proximity to rat No 1, which alone was given Ratin. The third rat seemed to shake off the disease and by the 16th was well and lively. On the 17th two other rats were caught in separate cages and were placed close to this convalescent. These two rats were given Ratin, and by the 20th shewed unmistakable signs of illness, and both died,—the first on March 26th and the other on March 29th. Now comes the most interesting part,—the rat which had recovered from his previous attack became infected by these new neighbours, and on March 26th became ill and died on the 29th, thus shewing that he had not become immune.

In concluding his very valuable report Dr. Born advocates the periodical extermination of rats on board the "Great Britain" in view of the fact that they are brought by vessels which have called at technically plague-infected ports.

We have also been favoured with a sight of the report on Ratin made by the Medical Officer of Health of Khargypur, India, whose experiments largely coincided with those of Dr. Born, the results being equally satisfactory. Further, we are informed that rats have by this means been exterminated from the island of Little Cumbrac, in the Clyde, where they had become a nuisance.

LOSS OF THE "EDITH R. BALCOM."

We extract the following from the Buenos Aires Standard, and it will be read with interest by many who knew the schooner and Capt. Baker.

"On March 18th, last, while running in a southerly direction with all sail set on the look out for seals, about 12 or 15 miles off the coast, we struck a sunken rock, neither ripple nor broken surf giving us any idea of our danger. The bottom of the ship had been literally stove in, and she immediately began to fill. I saw at once that it would be impossible to save the vessel and immediately ordered the boats to be lowered and the crew to take their places. I then got as much water and provisions in them as I could, ran to the cabin and got my sextant, Nautical Almanac, Chart, Compass and valise, which contained most of my papers. This was all I needed to navigate the boats, and I did not try, nor have time, to save much more. Neither did I wish to overload the boats and risk the lives of my crew.

When everyone was safe in the boats I left the sinking ship, the decks of which were fast disappearing below water, and we had gone but a few hundred yards when she gave a sudden list and went below.

Cabo Raso Bay was to be our destination and bringing the boats together, we steered in that direction. My intention was to land there, remain until daylight and then work up the coast until we struck a settlement. However, happily and unexpectedly, we found inhabitants at this point, and I would here express my thanks and that of my men for the kind treatment received there.

The vessel struck about 4.30 p.m., and had completely disappeared by 5 o'clock. Altogether, four hours were occupied in getting to Cabo Raso, a welcome shelter indeed after hard pulling in bitterly cold weather. Had the conditions of wind and weather been different all hopes of a safe clearing and landing would have been impossible."

The "Edith R. Balcom," a wooden schooner of 120 tons, was owned by Messrs. E. Donahoe and Son of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A Canadian paper, the "Daily Witness," published in Montreal, says:—It is stated that if the present methods of destruction are allowed to continue for ten years longer there will be no more seals. Senator Scott says the only way to preserve seal life is to refrain from buying seal garments for the next 20 years. He must have been joking, for that is what all mankind, with the exception of a very small minority, have been doing all their lives. It is safe to say the minority will not refrain, and, as long as they are willing to pay the costly price, there will be poachers so long as there are seals to be caught. There is no reason why Canadians should be debarred from the business while Russians and Japanese remain free to pursue it.

hear rumours to the effect that the present holder of the office is not altogether sorry that his stay at Fox Bay is now almost at an end.

THE LENDING LIBRARY, for a number of years housed in the Cathedral Vestry, is now removed to its new home at the late Infants' Schoolroom. Mrs. Allardyce has taken a great deal of trouble in collecting and sorting the books, and the state of chaos which has existed for the last few years will soon be remedied. If any subscribers have books in their possession Mrs. Allardyce would be glad if they could be returned as soon as possible. It is hoped to obtain new books shortly, and a proper Catalogue will then be provided.

WE HEAR that the Committee have decided to hold the next Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition in February 1909. The prize list will be almost the same as that of this year, and we shall hope to publish it in our next number. In the meantime it should be known that funds are needed to carry on this undertaking, and those who wish well to it cannot do better than send a donation to the Treasurer.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to render the Darwin Library more worthy of its traditions, and of greater value to the readers in Lafonia. A considerable sum is being spent in new books, and the old ones are to be overhauled and classified. The very best authors are now to be had at reasonable prices, and it is a mistake to think that good reading for all cannot be obtained for a small annual outlay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make an Order in Council to the effect that, on and after July 1st next, licensed premises shall be closed on Sundays except between noon and 1 p.m. This order is made in response to an influentially signed petition which pointed out that as the visits of H.M.'s ships have practically ceased there is no longer the need for the Publicans to be robbed of their day of rest.

"EMPIRE DAY" this year falls upon a Sunday, and the observing of this day will, therefore, be possible to the bulk of the people. The movement for the due celebration of this day has spread throughout the world—wherever Britons do congregate—and we in the Falklands are not likely to forget that we are a little bit of the most glorious Empire,—one on which the sun never sets. Such an heritage has its duties as well as its privileges.

AN OCCASIONAL visit to the Cemetery will convince anyone that the work at present in hand has made and is making a vast improvement in this erstwhile neglected spot. New paths are being cut, the old ones re-singled, and the encroaching gorse removed. In a short time we

shall have no need to blush when strangers speak of our burying ground.

NEXT YEAR the Stanley Benefit Club celebrates its Jubilee. Such a record of good done to the poorer members of the community as the Club possesses is something to be proud of. May it long continue its useful career.

MR. FREDERICK DUROSE.

The departure from the Colony of such an old public servant should not, we think, be allowed to take place without some appreciation of his services. For a full quarter of a century he has been mainly responsible for the education of the young people of these Islands, and for good or ill he has left a mark upon their characters which nothing can efface.

Born in Derbyshire in 1855 Mr. Durose was from 1877 to 1882 Head Master of the Board School at Fleet, Lincolnshire, whence, in the latter year, he came to Stanley as Head Master. All that time the school premises were primitive, the curriculum restricted and the staff the minimum. In 1886 occurred a peat slip, which so severely damaged the school building that it had to be abandoned. For a time the Government Store was utilized, and later on the old Theatre was fitted up as a school, and continued in use until the new Schools were erected in 1906.

For many years the Government was the only school in existence, but in 1888 the Roman Catholics, and in 1896 the Baptists opened schools in Stanley. There was considerable emulation excited, as a consequence, but at the annual examination Mr. Durose's pupils almost invariably obtained places at the top.

Outside and beyond his school work Mr. Durose had many interests,—he will long be remembered in connection with the Volunteer Corps, of which he was for some years commanding Officer. He took a very foremost part in the formation of the Assembly Rooms Company, and has been a Director from the first. At Amateur Theatricals and Concerts Mr. Durose has always been in great demand, and of the Mutual Improvement Society he was a moving spirit. For many years he has been a member of the Choir, and his musical talents also found vent in founding and training a Drum and Fife Band. Endowed with a cheerful countenance and a cheery manner, it is not too much to say that Mr. Durose was always ready and willing to enter into any scheme making for the betterment of the Colony. It will be seen from the above sketch that his activities were many and varied,—he has at times acted as Crown Prosecutor, he was for a generation a painstaking and conscientious teacher, and, in private life, an enthusiastic and successful gardener. Our good wishes go with him in his well-earned retirement.

NOTICE.

This is to notify those who are indebted to the Estate of the late Charles Williams that all accounts not settled by the 30th day of June next, will be collected through the Police Court. This is final.

Pro Estate Charles Williams,
LOUIS WILLIAMS.

Royal Insurance Company, Limited. Fire and Life Insurance. REDUCED RATES.

The Royal Insurance Company Limited are now effecting insurance at reduced rates. For particulars apply to
W. A. HARDING, Agent.

NOTICE

The Forty-Ninth Anniversary Ball of the Stanley Benefit Club will be held on the 21st and 22nd of May.

FOR SALE—A Quarter of an Acre of ground, Price £25.
Apply to F. NEWMAN.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, APRIL 1908

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Balance from last Show	56.	7.	4	Prizes, as per list	62.	14.	6
Entrance at door	17.	4.	0	Printing	3.	10.	0
Fees on Exhibits	13.	9.	6	Hire of Hall	6.	0.	0
Donations and Subscriptions etc	21.	16.	10	Incidental Expenses	2.	0.	0
Proceeds of Auction	7.	4.	7	Balance	41.	17.	9
	116 2 3				116 2 3		
Savings Bank Pass Book	31.	8.	2				
Cash in hand	10.	9.	7				
	41 17 9						

CONSTANCE A. ALLROYCE.
Hon. Treas. S. F. and I. Exhibition, 2 April, '08
Audited and found correct, H. E. W. GRANT.
3rd. April, 1908.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions to the Prize Fund.

Mr. Doxat.	£5 0 0
Mr. Blake.	3 0 0
Consul Rowen.	1 0 0
Mr. W. C. Girling.	1 0 0
Mrs. Mannan.	10 0

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A Fine Selection of Crockery Ware comprising :—
Cups and Saucers, Soup and Meat Plates, Dishes, Pudding Bowls, etc. etc.

IRONMONGERY :—Washing Boilers, Saucepans, Enamelled Pails.
Kettles, Toilet Jugs,

Livingstone Stoves No 8 and 9 size, Stove Piping, Elbows.
Galvanized Baths, Roofing Iron, Sheet Lead, Bird Cages.

Splendid Assortment of Table Lamps, Spirit Stoves,
Heating Stoves for use in Conservatories in Winter time.
Furniture, Card Tables, Children's Cots, Swing Cradles.

Bed Chairs, most suitable for people residing in the Camps.

Spring Bedsteads, Wall Papers, Mincing Machines,
Wood Tea and Coffee Trays.

SUNDRIES :—Eleys Best Loaded Cartridges,
Ammunition for Rifles Morris Tube. Bulleted Caps Nos 1. 2. 3.
Gun Wads, Winchester Rifles and Cartridges, Flooring Boards.
Lining Boards. Scantling, Felt, Roofing Screws, Putty.
Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc White, etc. etc.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset- Health is Happiness-

A Boon to Women of all Ages.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset will cure
Weak Back, Indigestion, Lassitude, Headache.

RESTORES

Nerve Power, Energy, &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 2. VOL. XX.

JUNE 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906);
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Hon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

June.

1st. M.									
2nd. Tu.									
3rd. W.	Outward Mail R.M.S. "Oriana"								
4th. Th.									
5th. F.									
6th. S.									
7th. S.	Whitsunday.	Hymns. M. 155. 210. 217.	E. 211. 154. 157. 360.	Moon, First					
8th. M.				[Qtr. 4h. 50m. morn					
9th. Tu.									
10th. W.									
11th. Th.									
12th. F.									
13th. S.									
14th. S.	Trinity Sunday.	Hymns, M. 160. 162. 161.	E. 165. 163. 164. 437.	Full Moon					
15th. M.				[1h. 55m. aft.					
16th. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oronsa"								
17th. W.									
18th. Th.									
19th. F.									
20th. S.									
21st. S.	1st Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 4. 195. 138.	E. 172. 280. 19. 229.	Moon.					
22nd. M.				(Last Qtr. 5h. 26m. morn.					
23rd. Tu.									
24th. W.									
25th. Th.									
26th. F.									
27th. S.									
28th. S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 243. 295. 416.	E. 290. 263. 417. 266	(New Moon, 4h. 32m. aft)					
29th. M.									
30th. Tu.									

BIRTHS.

SUTHERLAND. Santa Cruz, April 21st, the wife of R. Sutherland, of a daughter. (A. Atkins)

FELTON. Stanley, May 3rd, the wife of R. S. Felton, of a son.

ATKINS. Stanley, May 11th, the wife of R. Atkins, of a son.

FELL. Stanley, May 11th, the wife of J. Fell, of a son.

GLEADELL. Stanley, June 4th, the wife of E. Gleadell, of a daughter.

BOUND. Stanley, June 9th, the wife of E. H. Bound, of a son.

HOLY BAPTISM.

PERRY. 12th May, James Julian Perry.

FELTON. 18th May, James Beresford Felton.

FELL. 28th May, John Bleaker Fell.

MARRIAGES.

KELWAY-CAIRNS, Stanley, May 17th, George Frederick Kelway and Ann Cairns.

MCGILL-BINNIE. Stanley, May 31st, John McGill and Sarah Binnie.

HIRTLE-CUSSACK. Stanley, June 1st, Hirtle and Rose Cussack.

BERNTSEN-OTZEN. Stanley, June 5th, William Berntsen and Emily Otzen.

MILLER-PAICE. Stanley, June 9th, John Miller and Ethel May Paice.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
May 3rd	2.	0.	1.	Church Expenses.
" 10th.	8.	17.	0.	" "
" 17th.	2.	4.	7.	" "
" 24th.	5.	5.	6.	Cemetery Fund.
" 31st.	1	13.	0.	Church Expenses.

18. 0. 2

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 13).

No. 2. Vol. XX.

JUNE 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—
Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION 8. 0 a.m.

MATINS AND SERMON 11. 0 a.m.

HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday
in the Month) 12. noon.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE 3. 0 p.m.

EVENSONG AND SERMON 7. 0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS 10. 0 a.m.

EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday) 7. 0 p.m.

HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p. m., and
by arrangement.

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on
the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on
Sundays at 4. 0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3. 30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mon-
days in the Government Senior School at 9. 30 a.m.
and in the Infant's School at 10. 30. a.m.

Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats
in the Cathedral should be addressed to the
Dean's Warden.

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH.—III.

ST. ALBAN. Readers will notice that in the Prayer Book Calendar St. Alban's day is marked as the 17th, of June; as a matter of fact the old Calendars gave June 22nd, and the former date is apparently an error upon which long usage has conferred a dignity.

St. Alban has been honoured for many ages as the first Christian Martyr in England, he having been put to death about the year A. D. 304. At that time the Christians were undergoing great persecution, and Alban who was a pagan, sheltered in his house a clergyman who was flying for his life. The prayers and example of this man led to the conversion of Alban. After a while it became known that a "suspect" was being hidden, and soldiers arrived to search for him. Immediately, Alban, having changed clothes with his guest, presented himself as the man sought for, thus allowing the fugitive time to make good his escape. Once before the judges the mistake was discovered, and in reply to their recriminations, Alban declared himself a Christian. All efforts to induce him to recant failing he was condemned to death and promptly beheaded.

When the persecution was over a beautiful Church was built on the spot of his Martyrdom. About the year A. D. 793 a Monastery was founded at the same place,—this was pulled down shortly after the Norman Conquest, and in 1115 a new Abbey Church was dedicated,—a large portion of this still existing in the fabric of the present Cathedral of St. Albans. During the recent restoration many fragments of the shrine of St. Alban were found, and these have been pieced together as they stood in the original structure.

Quite recently there has been started in St. Alban's, England, the "St. Alban's Day Movement," the main object of which is to perpetuate the memory of our proto-martyr by holding special services in the Cathedral, on the 17th of June, and the giving of lectures on St. Alban. Thus is he revered in our Church more than 1600 years after his death!

THE CEMETERY.

The following notice, read in the Cathedral, speaks for itself:—

The public are generally aware that some months back the Burial Board appealed to the Government for a grant of public money towards putting the Cemetery in order, and as this appeal was strongly supported by His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies

sanctioned the expenditure of £150 for this work. The members of the Burial Board felt that they could not either individually or collectively supervise the work properly, and His Excellency very kindly undertook to personally attend to it, with the result that a vast improvement in the appearance of the Cemetery is already apparent.

The public money must, however, be devoted solely to general work in the Cemetery, and should not be spent in keeping in order the graves of persons who have relatives in the Colony—this is a duty which all persons, irrespective of class, must recognise, and I have been asked to again call attention to it from the pulpit, and to appeal to all of you who have friends or relatives buried in the Cemetery to assist in making it what it should be, namely, a space devoted to those who have gone before, God's acre, cleanly kept and tended.

The Burial Board feel that a great responsibility rests on them in endeavouring to compile a record of the names of all persons buried in Stanley, and earnestly appeal to all for assistance in making this record as complete as possible. The only plan of the Cemetery which gave some indication of this was unfortunately burned some years ago at a fire in the house of the Assistant Chaplain, and before it is too late the Board desire to put on record all the information that is obtainable. For this purpose small wooden stakes, numbered in rotation, are being placed at the foot of each grave in the Cemetery, and, at the suggestion of His Excellency, all persons who have relatives there or who are in possession of information as to the names of persons buried, are invited to apply at either the Church house or the Presbytery between the 16th and 23rd of this month for a label or labels with a spike attached, on which the name of the person, and if possible the date of death, should be written, and placed in the ground near the numbered peg.

His Excellency suggests that Empire Sunday, May 24th, should be chosen for this work, being of opinion that a more fitting day in the year could not be selected, inasmuch as those who have gone before us in this Colony are pioneers in the building up of our beloved Empire. On the following day the particulars will be taken and entered in two Registers, one to be kept by the Burial Board and one at the Government Office, so that in the event of an accident to either, the record will not be lost.

One other point:—a considerable sum of money has been expended from public funds towards putting the Cemetery in order, but this does not absolve us from the duty of contributing our individual mites to the work. Both the authorities of Christ Church and the Reverend Father Migone have been appealed to, and have agreed that the offertory on Empire Sunday

shall be devoted to this great work, and I ask you all to give according to your means. It is distinctly understood that no portion whatever will be expended on individual graves, but towards keeping the paths clean and well gravelled.

This notice is being read to-day in both Church and Chapel, and all offertories devoted to this cause.

CONSUL ROWEN.

The American Government having decided to abolish the office of Consul in the Falkland Islands our old friend John E. Rowen is about to leave us, and return to his native land.

No man, and least of all an American, can spend ten years amongst a small community such as ours without leaving his mark, and it is no mere figure of speech when we say that Stanley will be the poorer when Consul and Mrs. Rowen have bid it good-bye.

It seems to us that American citizens have more than their share of characteristic features, and, though Mr. Rowen is proud of the Irish blood in his veins, no-one could be in his society for five minutes without realizing that he has an intense affection for the United States, and is typical of the warm-hearted, hard-headed sons of that land of the free.

As Consul he has always set before himself the friendship and fellowship of the Anglo-Saxon Races, and he has never lost a suitable opportunity of giving expression to his conviction that cousins in name should be, and are very near to each other at such times as calls seem likely to be made on them.

Those who have had business transactions with him know that Mr. Rowen is in everything scrupulously honest, whilst in private life he is generous almost to a fault.

The main part of his work here as Consul has been watching over and caring for the interests of American shipping and sailors, and on at least three occasions he has had to take his life in his hand and go on board sailing ships in order to quell mutinies. Gifted with very considerable oratorical skill he has frequently been heard in public, but probably his defence of an American accused of murder was his masterpiece. Those who heard his appeal to the Jury are not likely to forget it. One of Mr. Rowen's golden rules has been that the Consulate was always open, and the hospitality lavished by Mrs. Rowen and himself was a bye-word.

To those who had Consul Rowen's intimate friendship probably the most striking characteristics were the very real religious feeling he entertained, his absolute hatred of oppression or wrong, and his fearless advocacy of what he deemed the right. In these days there are all too few such men, and therefore we say again Stanley will be the poorer for his departure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Bishop of London, in the course of his Mission in various parts of his Diocese, made a practice of inviting his hearers to inform him of their special difficulties, in order that he might endeavour to explain them away. Many of these questions and answers deal with subjects of vital importance in every day life, and it will not be unprofitable if we scan a few of them, and see whether we cannot learn something.

1. "Is it wrong to work on Sunday"? One of the secrets of Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary vitality was that all his life he kept his Sundays absolutely free from his ordinary work. We should aim at making Sunday a day of joy, worship, rest and devotion, and while it is a pity to have to work on Sundays, because it helps to despoil the day of the rest for which it was meant, it could not be said to be a sin if one is forced to do it.

2. "Can a man be considered a good Christian if he is unable to believe all the tenets of the faith?" My belief is that every tenet which a man cannot believe is a dead loss to him in strength and comfort. We have got to live up to what light we have, and according to that light we shall be judged. Seek for more light, and be certain that when God has given you the full truth you will be a happier and a stronger man than you are to-day.

3. Remembering Lazarus and the daughter of Jairus, how can Christ be spoken of as "the first-fruits of them that slept"? Christ was the first-fruits of the deathless life which springs from His resurrection, and on Easter Day He entered upon what is called in the Bible "the power of an endless life." In the power of His resurrection we live on for ever.

4. "Can a Soul repent in Paradise"? It is only a very shallow view of repentance that thinks that we have to forget sin when we are forgiven. Paradise is a place in which we expand, in which the imperfect soul expands to the sunshine of Christ's love, and it is probable that in Paradise we shall look back and see how much we have been forgiven.

5. "Is it true, once saved always saved."? If you are in a lifeboat, you have got to stop in it. If you tumble out you are not safe, however good the boat. Otherwise what are those warnings about those who fall away? "He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved".

6. "Why did God go on creating people when He found the first man and woman a failure"? The only object of creating people at all was that so many more millions of souls might have the chance of being eternally happy. God saw that it was for the happiness of His people to have free will,—the glorious chance of choosing good, and eventually living with Him in Heaven. If we have freewill we must be free to go wrong, rather than like a clock which is wound up and bound to go right.

7. Why does God permit catastrophes "entailing the death of many? My belief is that God shows in this way what great responsibility He puts upon us, His viceroys, in this world. It would not be consistent with His method of training us to be reasonable, self-governing people if He did not leave to our brains and common sense the responsibility of using and obeying His laws. It is only by epidemics of cholera that we find out the cure for them. You will recollect that Charles Kingsley used to say that in time of pestilence it was not sufficient to pray. "Look to your drains, as well," he added.

P. S. N. Co's NEW STEAMER.

At the beginning of April there was launched a new steamer designed for the South American trade, and taking her place in the sailings to and from the Falkland Islands. The "Orcoma" will be the finest and largest ship ever built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and should quickly become a favourite with the travelling public. She is 510 feet long, by 62 feet beam, and her registered tonnage is 10,200 tons.

The passenger accommodation provides for 250 first-class, 220 second, and 120 intermediate, and 550 third-class. For each of the above classes the arrangements are in advance of anything so far existing on this service, and every latest improvement has been requisitioned, including an up-to-date electric-driven laundry. The first-class dining saloon is situated on the main deck, and laid out entirely with small sociable tables. Above this there is a very large and handsome lounge and social hall, while a bright and cosy ladies' boudoir is also provided. The smoking room is particularly handsome, large and airy, surmounted with an arched roof, while an electric passenger lift connects all these with the accommodation and the ample promenade deck. Adjacent to the smoking room is a large cafe lounge, screened from the wind and weather, but open to the fresh air. All the first-class saloons &c., have been designed and decorated by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, and will at once command approval by their comfort and good taste. As in all ships designed on the Bibby tandem system, every state room has a port to the vessel's side, and all the berths are placed fore and aft. The second-class accommodation has received special attention, as is due to this growing branch of the passenger business. The intermediate arrangements will it is hoped, provide for a want which was not previously fully met, the dining and sleeping accommodation giving both comfort and privacy. In the third-class, enclosed rooms are amply provided for the use of families, &c. The Orcoma, which is schooner rigged, will present a very handsome appearance, and is expected to be delivered soon after midsummer, and will take up her sailings in the South American mail line about Sept. or Oct. next.

GENERAL NEWS.

EMPIRE DAY has once more come and gone, and the movement for its observance is certainly on the upward grade. When we remember that on this day we especially call to mind the memory of Victoria the Good, and all her name stands for, it is small wonder that citizens of the Empire love to observe it with a heart full of gratitude. We cannot do much in the Falklands to show our loyalty, but what we can do is to instil into our young people love and respect for the Throne and Person of our gracious Sovereign. Elsewhere we publish the salient features of our local celebration.

AS STATED last month, the Lending Library has recently been overhauled and reconstituted. A strong working committee, consisting of Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Reid, Miss Kirwan, The Hon. H. E. W. Grant, and Mr. J. Innes Wilson has been formed, and we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the Library has taken a new lease of life, and entered upon an extended sphere of usefulness. So far, the future looks promising for the success of this Institute of Education, which is really an essential in every community.

By the co-operation of the Colony this Library could be worked up to excellent condition, and surely it is well deserving of that co-operation.

It is the aim of the committee that a good supply of the best and latest published books be periodically added, but a continual supply can only be made by a strong membership, which practically means, the more members, the more books.

THE REV. D. W. HOBSON, chaplain at Valparaiso, has recently been appointed Archdeacon of Stanley, in succession to the Rev. J. B. Hunt.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT from "The People" has been forwarded to us from the West Falklands, by one who deprived us of the opportunity of thanking him by omitting to sign his name:—

SEALERS BLOWN ASHORE.

"Nineteen hardy Nova Scotian sealers, the crew of the wrecked schooner "Baden Powell," were landed at Liverpool, after an amazing cruise. The "Baden Powell" left Nova Scotia on Sept. 6 for the South Shetlands. She was blown ashore in a terrible gale and the crew rowed to Pebble Island—60 or 70 miles—in their boats, remaining there in great privation for three weeks. They were taken off by a schooner, which landed them at the Falkland Islands, and forwarded from there by kindly inhabitants to Monte Video, whence the steamer "Orissa" brought them to Liverpool. Now they are going back to their home, Nova Scotia, once more—all except four men, who married and settled down in the Falkland Islands."

Perhaps our correspondent could enlighten

us as to where the four men have settled down, and whom they have married, as we can find no record of their marriages having taken place.

THE MENTION OF SEALERS reminds us of a paragraph which recently met the Editorial eye, and which we transcribe for the benefit of those whom it may concern. "The Times" said:—The protest made by the British Government against the claims of Uruguay to jurisdiction over River Plate waters outside the three-mile limit arose, Reuter's Agency learns, through the arrest of the Canadian sealer Agnes Donohoe for sealing in what Uruguay claims to be Uruguayan waters. The Government of that Republic asserts under Presidential decree the right of more than the usual three-mile limit. The sealer was subsequently released, but there is still pending a claim for compensation against the Uruguayan Government.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SMOKING CONCERT was held in the Assembly Room on Saturday, May 16th. The occasion was the bidding farewell to Lieut. Durose and Corporal Mannan by their comrades of the Falkland Island Volunteers. The new Commandant (Lt.-Col. Reid, D.S.O., V.D.) occupied the chair, and in the course of a most felicitious speech recalled the many years service of these departing members, and on behalf of the Corps wished them happiness and prosperity in their new life.

MR. DUROSE'S OLD PUPILS, being desirous of presenting him with some mark of their esteem, have subscribed a goodly sum for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial. As the Colonial Office regulations do not permit public servants to receive testimonials without the express sanction of the Secretary of State, application has been made for this permission, and the list is being kept open, in order that friends living outside Stanley may take their part in the project.

WEDDINGS are very much in the air, and on all hands we hear of those about to enter the Holy Estate of Matrimony. Our warmest congratulations to the latest additions to the ranks.

WE HEAR that great excitement was caused at North Arm recently at the report that the cutter "Magallanes" had been wrecked on the Point, where she was slowly breaking up. Those who went to the rescue found to their dismay that the cutter had turned into a 60foot whale!! and this has since wasted away to no more than 12 feet!! So much for Camp "news."

THE EDITORS wish to express their acknowledgement of the appreciative letters and remarks which have reached them of late. Every effort is made to render the Magazine readable, and it is a pleasure to hear of success.

ON THE EVENING OF MAY 26th there occurred a most distressing wreck on the Seal Rocks, but fortunately it was unattended by loss of life. The French Barque "Helene Blum" was bound to Stanley for orders, and after a quick passage from Bristol, was entering Port William on the evening above mentioned. Failing to find safe anchorage inside the Heads, the Captain put his ship about, with the intention of waiting for daylight, but unfortunately ran on the Seal Rocks. Telephonic communication with Stanley was instrumental in getting the "Samson" out in record time, but too late to do anything for the doomed ship, which very shortly after the crew left her capsized. The "Samson" met the ship's boat making for Stanley and brought the Captain and crew (26 all told) to safety, but a visit to the wreck showed conclusively that nothing could be done for her. (Since this date the vessel has entirely disappeared). The Master and crew all left for Punta Arenas by the "Oriana" en route for France.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT was recently caused at Darwin by the appearance of a fifteen foot long Sea Elephant. This huge animal got right up the Bay, under the bridge, and finally met its death close to the Wool shed. The whole population turned out to see this unique visitor, and a syndicate was quickly formed to exploit it. A well-known taxidermist, being happily on the spot, at once proceeded to make the most of this "windfall", and we are led to believe that his exertions have been prolonged and arduous, and that the sight of this gentleman skinning this treasure trove, and explaining its beauties to the public, was one to remember.

BISHOP EVERY left Buenos Aires by the "Avon" on May 22nd, homeward bound to attend the Pan-Anglican Congress and to do other work in connection with the Diocese. Nearly all the Clergy were present to say good-bye. He was accompanied by the Rev. C. S. Pypys, formerly Chaplain at Iquique.

CANON MERMAGEN was prevented from coming to visit us this month by a sprain and severe lumbago, but we still hope he may be with us next mail.

OUR BUENOS AIRES special correspondent writes as follows:—

On Empire Day (we don't forget we are British) Frank Brown, the famous circus proprietor, gave a free entertainment for all children of British parents.

REV. C. K. BLOUNT, writing from Bahia Blanca says:—

I gave a Lantern Lecture on the Falklands. I have about 80 slides illustrating life and nature in the Colony. Penguins, peat, and the well remembered comfortable shepherd's houses are all there, and the Cathedral is not forgotten.

EMPIRE DAY AT DARWIN.

Not to be behind Britishers in other parts of the Empire, the people of Darwin determined to celebrate this day in no stingy fashion. Flags were flown from every available spot, and a large gathering assembled in the Church which was decorated with five "Red Ensigns"—one for each of the five continents of the world, over one fifth of which is British.

Mr. A. L. Allan explained the object of the meeting and hoped that Darwin would henceforth annually join with the countless thousands of British subjects in celebrating Empire Day.

Mrs. Allan played "Flag of Britain" and "God save the King" on the organ, those present singing the latter in true British style.

Mr. A. Moir recited Kipling's Recessional "Lest we forget," which was listened to with great pleasure. Dr. C. N. Foley gave selections of patriotic music on his gramophone while Mr. A. F. Cobb showed some of his magic lantern slides, which Mr. Moir very ably explained. Some of these were not very clear and Mr. Moir made mistakes in identifying them, much to the amusement of the audience. The last slide was a photograph of their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Alhadyce, which was accompanied by the National Anthem. An Empire Dance followed in the Cookhouse. And yet in spite of all this Empire Movement, and the call to the British people to help and support one another in trade and other ways, one is obliged here to write with ink labelled in Spanish as coming from Chemnitz in Germany, with a chimney on one's lamp "made in Austria" and with a fire lighted by a Swedish match.

VOLUNTEER NEWS.

A general meeting of the Battalion was held on May 28th, and after discussion it was decided to hold the annual Ball on June 19th, this being the nearest available date to the anniversary of the founding of the Corps—June 21—sixteen years ago. A Ball committee was formed, consisting of the Commandant, Capt. Watt, Sergeants, Sullivan, Turner, Aiken, Watson; Corporals Summers, Walker and Privates Bennett, McDaid, A. Hardy and McAtasney.

The Commandant (Lt.-Col. Reid, D.S.O. V.D.) suggested the advisability of an annual Dinner, and it was decided to arrange this later, if possible.

It is hoped to arrange inter-section or team competitions on the miniature range.

It has been arranged that the annual Prize giving shall take place at a Concert instead of at the Ball, the latter being considered unsatisfactory.

OPENING OF THE
VICTORIA COTTAGE HOME.

This Home was formally opened on May 11th, by His Excellency the Governor, who spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are here to-day for the purpose of formally opening the Victoria Cottage Home, and I will premise the few remarks I have to make by telling you, what some of you probably know already, that the spot upon which we are standing is historic ground. The Emigrants who came here in the early days of the Colony had quarters for a time within these walls, although they had a very different appearance then, and I have been assured by one of them that they were extremely uncomfortable. At that time it was just an open room, unpartitioned, and very much overcrowded, while as to kitchen accommodation, there was none. Each family had to cook on the beach outside, in a recess in the peat bank.

Afterwards this building was successively used as a theatre, a coal shed, and a Government School. As you are aware it was only about 18 months ago that the Senior School was transferred from here to its present site, last winter the alterations and additions necessary to convert the old School into the Victoria Cottage Home were commenced.

The following is an extract from the Message I sent to Council in August 1906 on this subject:—

"I have already submitted certain proposals to the Secretary of State on the subject of poor relief, which Lord Elgin has been pleased to sanction. They are somewhat as follows. When the present Senior School building is vacated it is intended to alter it, and add to it, and in this way convert it into a Cottage Home. As some Members will doubtless recollect, subscriptions were collected in 1897 (the Jubilee year) for the purpose of "perpetuating in this Colony the recollection of the fact that Our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen will have this year reigned over the British Empire, to the happiness and prosperity of her subjects, for a longer period than that recorded by any British Sovereign," and subject to the approval of the contributors, who are about to be communicated with—some of the more distant Station Managers have already had a Circular letter addressed to them—it is proposed to appropriate these funds, which now amount to about £170 with accumulated interest, to this purpose. The Government carpenters will be available to effect these alterations and additions. The services of a Matron will hereafter be necessary".

In the matter of the Matron, the Governor in Council was anxious to procure a Matron who had Nursing and Obstetric qualifications.

It was recognised that the District Nurse, Nurse Barnes, had done excellent work (last year she attended 62 cases and paid 1650 visits), but there were times when she was very much overworked, and as you know one Nurse can only do a very limited quantity of night and day nursing. It was therefore decided to try and have two strings to our bow, and the Colonial Nursing Association, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have obtained for us the services of Nurse Davies. This lady has come out to this Colony under a three years agreement, and in addition to having charge of the Victoria Cottage Home will be available for day or night nursing in Stanley under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon, including midwifery cases, and will likewise be available for service at the new Quarantine Station on the other side of the Harbour. It seems hardly necessary for me to explain, after what I have said, that by the importation of Nurse Davies we have been fortunate in securing both a qualified Matron and a qualified Nurse, and although I hope it will be our good fortune never to require her services for contagious or epidemic affections at the other side of the Harbour, yet we are by no means free from danger, and it must therefore be a satisfaction to those who have the best interests of the Colony at heart, to know that the Administration have not been unmindful of the fact that the introduction of small-pox, enteric fever, diphtheria, or plague into Stanley in its present insanitary condition, would probably mean an extensive death roll, apart altogether from a very heavy expense, and by the action which I have explained, and the precautionary measures taken, have endeavoured to safeguard the Colony in the most economical way which we have been able to devise.

Finally, on the subject of poor relief. Both the Government and the Public have from time to time in the past contributed considerable sums towards the relief of those who are old, in indigent circumstances, and without any relations to support them. In most of these cases, I regret to say, no provision was made by the parties themselves when young and strong against an evil day in declining years, but instead, with few exceptions, they appear to have been addicted to alcohol, and otherwise improvident. Notwithstanding that their unsatisfactory conduct in the past has reduced them to their present unhappy plight it is our duty as a civilized community, to endeavour to do something for them. For this purpose the Cottage Home has been established, and I think you will agree with me that it is reasonably comfortable. There is no intention to pamper those who are hereafter privileged to become inmates, they will be subject to certain Rules and Regulations, and in return for board and lodging they will

be required to assist in the work of the Home to the best of their ability.

Before sitting down I desire to state my obligation to Mr. Grant when Administrator, for supervising the erection of this Cottage Home, and I likewise wish to acknowledge the skilfulness of the Foreman Carpenter, Mr. T. King, and those associated with him, in transforming the old Senior School building into the Victoria Cottage Home, as also the services of the Outdoor Foreman, Mr. Atkins, and those under him, to whom have fallen the responsibility of the drainage, the reclamation of the land to the westward, and other important matters.

The Government in establishing the Home have decided to perpetuate the name of Her late Most Gracious Majesty in a manner which they believe would have been approved by Her, and I now ask you to lift your glasses and drink success to the Victoria Cottage Home.

EMPIRE DAY.

May 25th was duly observed in Stanley as Empire Day, and everybody who took part will agree that never since the movement was started has its reality been so appreciated. To begin with, there was the usual display of flags, the day was observed as a public holiday, and an official dinner was given at Government House. So far so good,—where the novelty came in was that special steps were taken to impress upon the children of the colony the underlying motive for the observance of the day. His Excellency the Governor, who, as we all know, is very strong on the Imperialistic idea, had been inspired with the idea of having a function in the Government School. At 10 a.m. most of the principal inhabitants of Stanley assembled in the school hall, which was gaily decorated with flags, and plentifully supplied with copies of a message from Lord Meath to the children of the Falkland Islands bidding them bear in mind their duties and privileges as citizens of the Empire, and drawing particular attention to the motto "One King, One Fleet, One Flag, One Empire." The children having been carefully trained by the Head master (Mr. J. Innes Wilson) and the assistant teachers, sang and recited various patriotic songs and pieces in a manner which reflected great credit upon all concerned. His Excellency then gave a stirring address, which was punctuated by frequent bursts of applause, and wound up by presenting to the school a national flag, which, he hoped, would check any children who might be tempted to do anything untrue, dishonest or dishonourable. After singing the National Anthem, three hearty cheers were given for the King's Representative, and then the senior boy

of the school presented His Excellency with a purse of money, and asked him to obtain with it a portrait of His Majesty, to be hung in the school.

In the afternoon Mrs. Allardyc? provided tea for the children and parents, and His Excellency shewed some splendid lantern slides of various parts of the Empire.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- May 2. "Gwendolin" from Hill Cove. Passengers:—W. W. Bertrand Esq., Miss Bertrand, Miss D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Perry and two children.
- " 6. R.M.S. "Oravia" from Liverpool. Pass:—Miss Davies, Mrs. R. Hughes & daughter.
- " 8. "Lafonia" from Spring Point. Pass:—Messrs. A. Reid, H. Waldron, A. Porter,
- " 8. "Gwendolin" from Port Louis.
- " 9. S. S. "Lima" from Valparaiso.
- " 11. "Malvina" from North Arm and Fox Bay. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Buckworth and child, Miss Packe, Messrs. J.F. Biggs, J. McLeod, G. Short, W. Ratcliffe from Fox Bay, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, J. Smith, from Great Island, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Murphey, from N.Arm.
- " 15. "Gwendolin" from San Carlos and Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. S. Miller, G. J. Felton, L. Williams, J. Robertson, E. Bound, McLeod, Hutchinson, Henrickson, Anderson, Pettersen and Porter.
- " 18. "Malvina" from North Arm.
- " 19. R. M. S. "Orita" from Punta Arenas. Pass:—Messrs. W. Berntsen, R. Grant, F. Aldridge, F. Kelway, Miss Willis.
- " 19. "Samson" from Port Howard. Pass:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Braxton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Skilling and five children, Messrs. W. Blyth, P. Gaskin, P. McEwan, J. Johnson, F. Little.
- " 26. French ship "Helene Blum" from Bristol, ran on Seal Rocks 10 p.m., total wreck.
- " 29. "Lafonia" from Port Howard.
- " 29. Barque "Hans" from Blyth.
- June 1. "Richard Williams" from Pebble. Pass:—Messrs. F. Gleadell, C. Lee, J. Hutchinson, Antonio Folan.
- " 3. R.M.S. "Orisna" from Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. Kaye
- " 3. "Malvina" from Darwin. Pass:—Messrs. W. C. Girling and S. Miller, Mrs. Harris & 3 children, Mr. & Mrs. F. Biggs & 3 children Messrs. Spamer, Myles, Buckley, Malmab'org, etc.
- " 5. "Gwendolin" from Salvador. Pass:—Mrs. Otzen and two children, Miss Benney Miss & Miss A. Pitaluga, Mr. W. Berntsen.

(Continued on Cover).

Dancing commenced about 9.30 each evening, and was kept up with spirit and enthusiasm until 3 a.m., and even then there were many of the younger people who grudged the breaking-up. One supposes it is because there are so few forms of exercise obtainable in Stanley that dancing is so much in vogue. Certain it is that practice makes perfect here, because so many of the ladies,—and not a few of the sterner sex—are really splendid dancers, to whom the poetry of motion is second nature. One other characteristic of these dances should not be overlooked:—the capital music which is provided by the young ladies. It would be invidious to particularize, but we are convinced that the best dancer plays the best music for others to dance to.

A word of congratulation to the Committee, and especially to the Master of Ceremonies (Mr. H. E. Bennett) brings this short notice to a close. With our eyes and ears very wide open, we saw or heard very little that we could have wished otherwise.

The following extracts from a letter from British Columbia may be of interest to some of our readers.

NELSON, B. C. CANADA.
JANUARY 29th, 1908.

Dear Brother,

I may inform you that I am doing fairly well since I came to this country, I have been lucky enough to get steady work ever since I came. Of course I had to put up with a great deal of hardship at first.

About a week after I landed in Nelson I started to work in a smelter, I worked for about a month, wages 2 dollars, 50 cents per ten hours day. Well, I did not like the work, so I left. In a couple of days after I started in a saw mill, at which I stayed for three weeks, the wages were too small, so I left. I took train out about twelve miles from Nelson and struck another job there which was newly starting. They were putting up new buildings, and putting in machinery, which they call in this country Electric Power plant. It is situated alongside a river at the bottom of a big falls, and the machinery is worked by water power. It supplies the city with electric light.

It was a pretty rough place the first winter I put in, I lived in a tent, paying twentysix dollars a month for board, that is equal to five pounds, four shillings, or there about. I worked there till the job was finished, about eighteen months, since then I am working in a ship yard. Angus McLeod is working with me, we are the only Harris men on the job, we are living together in a small house, paying five dollars a month rent, and boarding ourselves.

Tradesmen earn good wages in this country,

Blacksmiths generally get from 3 dols.50 to 4ds. ships carpenters 3 to 4 dols, house carpenters 4 dols. masons 5 dols. bricklayers 6 dols. labourers from 2 50 to 3 50 per day, stone masons and bricklayers eight hours a day, carpenters and smiths nine hours a day.

Work is very scarce this winter on account of the mines and smelters closing down, nearly all the mines and smelters in British Columbia are closed down in the beginning of winter. It has left close on two thousand men out of employment, and they will not start in full swing again until the spring.

British Columbia is a very poor place for a married man raising a family, that is if he is without any capital or property of his own of some sort. I mean a man that depends absolutely on his day's wages, if he is a month out of work he begins to think that it will be hard for him to make two ends meet at the end of another month, because everything that a man, woman or child requires is so dear, that it runs away with his wages as fast as he earns it.

John Morrison, my cousin, has been on one of the steamers ever since he came out. The wages on the steamers is 34 dols. a month and board, it is not big wages but it is steady all the year round.

I have given you some idea of the scale of wages in B. C. I shall now try to give you an idea of the cost of living.

Board and lodging in Hotel is 30 dols. a month, not including laundry, and in some places as high as 40 dols.

Beef and mutton from 15 to 20 cents a pound, butter 40 cents, and all kind of provisions are according in price. A suit of clothes made to measurement, from 30 to 40 dols, one could get it in the old country for less than half the price.

Now I think I have told you all.

Your loving brother

DONALD MORRISON.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A Parade was held on Friday May 15th by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of formally handing over the command to the new Commandant Lt. Col. A. Reid D.S.O.V.D.

His Excellency was received with a general salute, and after, inspecting the parade, in a few well chosen words formally handed over the Command to Lt.-Col. Reid, who expressed his thanks for the honour, and said he would do all he could to advance the efficiency and well being of the Volunteers. After seeing some drill His Excellency left.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
TO BE HELD IN STANLEY ABOUT 26th FEBRUARY 1909.
PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.					
		1st. Prize.	2nd. Prize.		
1.	Wool from local bred sheep.				
(a)	Romney Marsh (whole fleece)	£2 2 0.	1 1 0		
(b)	Lincoln from l.b.s.	2 2 0.	1 1 0		
(c)	Crossbred " " "	2 2 0.	1 1 0		
2.	Horse Gear (full set) The Markham Dean Silver Cup		2 0 0		
3.	Piece of Gear	1 0 0.	10 0		
4.	Whip	1 0 0.	10 0		
5.	Tallow (14 lbs.)	10 0.	5 0		
6.	Polished Horns,	10 0.	5 0		
7.	Horn Work,	10 0.	5 0		
CLASS B.					
1.	Carpentry, Mr. Hennah's Clock.		1 0 0		
2.	" Toys,	5 0,	2 0		
3.	Boots or shoes soled & heeled	10 0	5 0		
4.	Model of ship or boat	1 0 0.	10 0		
5.	Frame Making	10 0.	5 0		
6.	Basket Work	5 0.	2 0		
7.	Fret Work	5 0.	2 0		
8.	Freehand Drawing,	5 0.	2 0		
CLASS C.					
All work to be done since previous Exhibition.					
1.	Fancy Work,	5 0.	2 0		
2.	Patchwork Quilt,	5 0.	2 0		
3.	Calico Nightdress,	5 0.	2 0		
4.	Drawn Linen Work,	5 0.	2 0		
5.	Stockings Knitted,	5 0.	2 0		
6.	Socks Knitted,	8 0.	4 0		
7.	Socks Knitted by men,	5 0.	2 0		
8.	Gloves Knitted,	5 0.	2 0		
9.	Set of Baby's clothes complete,	10 0.	5 0		
10.	Shirt Blouse, hand sewn	5 0.	2 0		
11.	" " machine "	5 0.	2 0		
12.	Darning, Patching & Buttonholes	8 0.	4 0		
13.	Shirt, flannel or flannelette	5 0.	2 0		
14.	Crochet,	5 0.	2 0		
15.	Embroidery,	5 0.	2 0		
16.	Local home spun Wool,	5 0.	2 0		
CLASS D.					
For children of 15 years and under (the work to be done at home).					
All work to be done since the previous Exhibition.					
1.	Nightdress,	5 0.	2 0		
2.	Overall,	4 0.	2 0		
3.	Child's Dress,	5 0.	2 0		
4.	Flannel Petticoat,	4 0.	2 0		
5.	Stockings knitted,	5 0.	2 0		
6.	Socks Knitted,	5 0.	2 0		
7.	Crochet.	4 0.	2 0		
8.	Fancy Work,	5 0.	2 0		
9.	Darning & Patching,	5 0.	2 0		
10.	Boy's plain needlework,	5 0.	2 0		
11.	Boy's Knitting,	5 0.	2 0		
11.	Dressed Doll,	5 0.	2 0		
13.	Freehand Drawing,	5 0.	2 0		
14.	Best written copy of any two verses of the National Anthem, (Open to children under 10 yrs. of age)	3 0.	2 0		
15.	Letter or essay having for subject, My school and its surroundings, (Open to children under 10 yrs. of age)	3 0.	2 0		
16.	Freehand Drawing of any local public building such as Church, School or Hall,	4 0.	2 0		
			(taken from the object itself and not copied)		
17.	Penmanship, (not less than 12 lines)	5 0.	2 0		
18.	Penmanship, (for children under 10)	4 0.	2 0		
19.	Map Drawing,	5 0.	2 0		
CLASS E.					
For Boys of 15 years and under.					
1.	Simple Carpentry,	10 0.	5 0		
2.	Frame making,	5 0.	2 0		
	Basket Work,	5 0.	2 0		
	Boat Model,	5 0.	2 0		
CLASS F.					
1.	Collection of Shells, F.I.	10 0.	5 0		
2.	Stuffed Birds,	10 0.	5 0		
CLASS G.					
1.	The best thing made of waste material	10 0.	5 0		
CLASS H,—POT PLANTS.					
1.	Begonia,	5 0.	2 0		
2.	Carnation,	5 0.	2 0		
3.	Lobelia,	5 0.	2 0		
4.	Lobelia, (blue)	5 0.	2 0		
5.	Mignonette,	5 0.	2 0		
6.	Petunia,	5 0.	2 0		
7.	Schizanthus,	5 0.	2 0		
8.	Stock,	5 0.	2 0		
9.	Lilies, (auratum)	5 0.	2 0		
10.	Lilies, (tiger)	5 0.	2 0		
11.	Lilies, (red)	5 0.	2 0		
12.	Lilies, (any other variety)	5 0.	2 0		
13.	Pelargonium Geranium,	5 0.	2 0		
14.	Fuschia,	5 0.	2 0		
15.	Azalia,	5 0.	2 0		
16.	Fern	5 0.	2 0		
17.	Maiden Hair Fern,	5 0.	2 0		
18.	Rose,	5 0.	2 0		
19.	Best Pot Plant not mentioned above,	5 0.	2 0		
20.	Best kept window of flowers in pots,	5 0.	2 0		

21. Best kept Porch, to be judged one week previous to Show,	10 0,	2 6
Best kept Conservatory,	20 0,	10 0
Any Porch in excess of 14 ft. x 6ft. & 7ft. (588 cubic ft) to be classed as Conservatory.		
23. Best kept Flower Garden, where no gardener is employed, to be judged one week previous to Show	20 0,	10 0

CLASS I. CUT FLOWERS,

To be grown by Exhibitor. Not less than 4 blossoms and as many more as will complete the bouquet. In bowl, vase or bouquet at option of exhibitor.

1. Canterbury Bells,	5 0,	2 6
2. Carnations	5 0,	2 6
3. Cornflowers (white)	5 0,	2 6
4. Cornflowers (blue)	5 0,	2 6
5. „ (mixed bouquet)	5 0,	2 6
6. Delphinium (Larkspur)	5 0,	2 6
7. Eschscholtzia,	5 0,	2 6
8. Ornamental Grasses	5 0,	2 6
9. Honesty	5 0,	2 6
10. Rhodanthe (Everlasting)	5 0,	2 6
11. Lupins	5 0,	2 6
12. Mignonette	5 0,	2 6
13. Myotis (Forget-me-not)	5 0,	2 6
14. Pansies (3 varieties)	5 0,	2 6
15. Fowl of Pansies,	5 0,	2 6
16. Poppies	5 0,	2 6
17. Stock,	5 0,	2 6
18. Sweet Pea,	5 0,	2 6
19. Sweet William,	5 0,	2 6
20. Annual Chrysanthemum,	5 0,	2 6
21. Large white Daisies,	5 0,	2 6
22. Pelargonium Geranium,	5 0,	2 6
23. Best mixed Boquet of flowers, not more than 2 specimens of any one variety	5 0,	2 6
24. Best Bunch of Wild Flowers, not more than 2 specimens of any one variety	5 0,	2 6
25. Best bunch of Roses (single variety)	5 0,	2 6
26. Best Bunch of Roses, (two or more varieties)	5 0,	2 6
27. Best arranged Bouquet of Flowers and Foliage in vase or bowl, (flowers not necessarily grown by exhibitor)	10 0,	5 0

CLASS J. VEGETABLES.

1. Vegetables,—Basket of assorted—1st, Governor's prize, 2nd £2. 3rd	10 0	10 0
2. Cabbage, (two)	5 0,	2 6
3. Carrots, (six)	5 0,	2 6
4. Lettuce, (three)	5 0,	2 6

5. Radishes,	5 0,	2 6
6. Peas, (3 doz. pods unshelled)	5 0,	2 6
7. Beans, „ „ „	5 0,	2 6
9. Potatoes, (14lbs)	20 0,	10 0
		3rd 5 0
9. Cauliflower, (two)	5 0,	2 6
10. Parsnips, (six)	5 0,	2 6
11. Turnips, (six)	5 0,	2 6
12. Beetroot, (six)	5 0,	2 6
13. Cucumber,	5 0,	2 6
14. Rhubarb, (1 doz. sticks)	5 0,	2 6
15. Salads, assortment of	5 0,	2 6
16. Fresh Herbs, (thyme, sage, etc)	5 0,	2 6
17. Gooseberries, 1 pint	5 0,	2 6
18. Strawberries, 1 pint	5 0,	2 6
19. Raspberries, 1 pint	5 0,	2 6
20. Currants, (assorted) 1 pt.	5 0,	2 6
21. Best kept Vegetable Garden, (where no gardener is employed) to be judged one week previous to the Show	20 0,	10 0
22. The best collection of Vegetables grown in the Camp, to be judged by the photograph of same sent to the Committee	20 0,	10 0

CLASS K. OPEN TO ALL.

1. Cucumber	10 0,	5 0
2. Vegetable Marrows	10 0.	5 0
3. Any other fruit or vegetables grown under glass	10 0,	5 0
Vegetables, Pot Plants and Flowers must be grown by the person exhibiting them.		

CLASS L. DAIRY PRODUCE.

1. Cheese,—milk	10 0,	5 0
2. Cheese,—cream	10 0,	5 0
3. Fresh Eggs,—1 doz— to be judged by weight	5 0,	2 6
4. Butter,—Fresh	5 0,	2 6
5. Butter,—Salt	5 0,	2 6
6. Milk—1 quart, to be tested by lactometer	5 0,	2 6

CLASS M. COOKERY.

1. Pastry, (mince pies, tartlets, etc)	5 0,	2 6
2. Tea Cakes,	5 0,	2 6
3. Iced Cakes,	5 0,	2 6
4. Layer Cakes,	5 0,	2 6
5. Sponge Cakes,	5 0,	2 6
6. Fruit Cakes,	5 0,	2 6
7. Small Fancy Cakes, (varied assortment of)	5 0,	2 6
8. Seones	5 0,	2 6
9. Bread—Soda	5 0,	2 6
10. Bread—Yeast	5 0,	2 6
11. Jam—Diddledee	5 0,	2 6
12. Jam—Rhubarb	5 0,	2 6
13. Jam—any other	5 0,	2 6
14. Jelly—Diddledee	5 0,	2 6

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

RULES.

1. A yearly Subscription of 5/- or half-yearly of 2/6, to be paid in advance, entitles the Subscriber to one book or two periodicals at a time.
A yearly subscription of 8/- or half-yearly of 4/- to be paid in advance, entitles the Subscriber to two books or four periodicals at a time.
2. A yearly subscription of 10/-, to be paid in advance, by a Camp Manager, entitles him to a parcel of 8 books or periodicals for the use of himself and settlement from time to time.
A yearly subscription of £1, to be paid in advance, by a Camp Manager, entitles him to a parcel of 16 books or periodicals for the use of himself and settlement from time to time.
3. Books can be obtained from the library at 2d. per book by non-subscribers, resident in Stanley.
4. Books must be returned by subscribers and non-subscribers in Stanley within one month; by subscribers on the East Camp within three months; by subscribers on the West, or on Islands, within nine months.
5. If books are not returned within the periods prescribed by Rule 4, the following charges will be made:—
Stanley Subscribers 2d. per book, and 1d. per periodical, per week or part of a week.
East and West, Camp and Island Subscribers 2d. per book and 1d. per periodical, per month, or part of a month.
6. Any book damaged or lost must be paid for.
7. Camp and Island Subscribers are required when returning books to address to "The Librarian Lending Library, Stanley," and also to write by post to say that the books have been sent.
8. Owing to the difficulties of transport, the Librarian cannot undertake to issue new books to Camp or Island Subscribers till after six months circulation in Stanley.
9. The Library will be open for issuing to, and receiving from, Subscribers in Stanley, books or periodicals on Tuesdays between the hours of 7. 30 and 8. 30 p.m., and on Fridays between the hours of 4. 15 and 5. 15 p. m.
10. The Library is under the control and management of a Committee, and these Rules are subject to such amendments from time to time as may be deemed advisable by the Committee.

SHIPPING NEWS, Continued from page 7.

DEPARTURES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>May 6. "Gwendolin" for Port Louis.
 .. 6. R. M. S. "Oravia" for Punta Arenas.
 Rev. M. Fagnano, Rev. Angela Vollese,
 Miss N. Ryan Miss E. Willis, Messrs. R. Grant, W. & P. Brown & F. Kelway.
 .. 11. "Gwendolin" for San Carlos.
 .. 11. S. S. "Lima" for London. Pass:—
 W. W. Bertrand, Esq. Miss Bertrand.
 Miss D. White, Mr. & Mrs. Riches & child,
 Messrs. F. Crook and B. Biggs.
 .. 13. "Lafonia" for Port Howard.
 .. 14. "Malvina" for North Arm.
 .. 17. "Samson" for Port Howard.
 .. 19. R. M. S. "Orita" for Liverpool. Pass:—
 Mr. & Mrs. Buckworth & child, Miss</p> | <p>Paacke, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Mathews, Miss Mathews, Mr. H. Waldron, Miss Stewart Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Durose, Miss & Miss M. Durose, Mrs. Lellman, Mr. & Mrs. W. Atkins & son, Mr. & Mrs. D. Morrison, Messrs. P. MacPherson, Mr. T. Osler, K. McLeod, and F. Little.
 .. 19. "Richard Williams", for Pabble.
 .. 27. "Gwendolin" for Salvador.
 .. 27. "Malvina" for Darwin. Pass:—Messrs. W. C. Girling, S. Miller & Miss A. Biggs.
 June 8. "Lafonia" for Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. S. Miller and E. Binnie.
 .. 9. "Malvina" for Teal Inlet &c. Pass:—
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Felton, Miss F. Bowles, Messrs. T. Myles, etc.</p> |
|---|--|

DEAN and Mrs. Brandon's address is:— The Rectory Stratford-on-Slaney, Baltinglass, County Wicklow, Ireland.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A Fine Selection of Crockery Ware comprising :—
Cups and Saucers, Soup and Meat Plates, Dishes, Pudding Bowls, etc. etc.

IRONMONGERY :—Washing Boilers, Saucepans, Enamelled Pails,
Kettles, Toilet Jugs,

Livingstone Stoves No 8 and 9 size, Stove Piping, Elbows.
Galvanized Baths, Roofing Iron, Sheet Lead, Bird Cages.

Splendid Assortment of Table Lamps, Spirit Stoves,

Heating Stoves for use in Conservatories in Winter time.

Furniture, Card Tables, Children's Cots, Swing Cradles.

Bed Chairs, most suitable for people residing in the Camps.

Spring Bedsteads, Wall Papers, Mincing Machines,
Wood Tea and Coffee Trays.

SUNDRIES :—Eleys Best Loaded Cartridges,

Ammunition for Rifles Morris Tube. Bulleted Caps Nos 1. 2. 3.

Gun Wads, Winchester Rifles and Cartridges, Flooring Boards.

Lining Boards. Scantling, Felt, Roofing Screws, Putty.

Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc White, etc. etc.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset- Health is Happiness-

A Boon to Women of all Ages.

Madame Vigor's Magnetic Electric Corset will cure

Weak Back, Indigestion, Lassitude, Headache.

RESTORES

Nerve Power, Energy, &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 3. VOL. XX.

JULY 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Mon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

July.

1st. W.	Outward Mail R.M.S. "Ortega"		
2nd Th.			
3rd. F.			
4th. S.	St. Martin.		
5th. S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 238. 342. 316.	E. 166. 264. 258. 595.	
6th. M.	Moon, First Qtr. 8h. 25m. aft.		
7th. Tu.			
8th. W.			
9th. Th.			
10th. F.			
11th. S.			
12th. S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns, M. 4. 218. 230.	E. 236. 184. 193. 477.	
13th. M.	Full Moon 9h. 48 m. aft.		
14th. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oriassa"		
15th. W.	St. Swithun.		
16th. Th.			
17th. F.			
18th. S.			
19th. S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 178. 194. 260.	E. 228. 285. 255. 31.	
20th. M.	Moon, LastQtr. 0h. 2m. aft.		
21st. Tu.			
22nd. W.			
23rd. Th.			
24th. F.			
25th. S.	St. James.		
26th. S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 191. 566. 435.	E. 176. 222. 256. 219.	
27th. M.			
28th. Tu.	New Moon, 7h. 17m. morn.		
29th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Orita"		
30th. Th.			
31st. F.			

IN MEMORIAM.

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE of my dearly beloved Husband, William Richard Hardy, who departed this life on 4th July, 1905.

Sometimes, when I was near you
The tears would fill my eyes!
To see, and feel and hear you
Linked pain to ecstasies.

Now you are gone the stress is
That I must play my part,
And smile when no guesses
The tears that fill my heart.

HOLY BAPTISM.

FLEURET. Stanley, June 14th, Edna May Fraser
Fleuret.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR JUNE.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
June 7th.	2.	6.	8.	Church Expenses.
" 14th.	1.	5.	4.	" "
" 21st.	2.	0.	0.	Diocesan Fund.
" 28th.	1.	3.	9.	Church Expenses.
	£6.	15.	9.	

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 14).

No. 3. VOL. XX.

JULY 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Government Senior School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10.30 a.m.
Hon. Secretary, Lt-Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH.—IV.

ST. SWITHUN. There is a common saying in England that if rain falls on St. Swithun's Day (July 15th) it may be expected to continue for forty days. This has its origin in the belief that in the year 971 the monks of Winchester, thinking it more honour to their master that he should be buried within the walls of the Cathedral rather than in the church-yard, resolved to move his body, but that when they began the rain came down in such torrents that they were obliged to wait, and that it continued raining for forty days. It was then called to mind that before his death St. Swithun had expressed the wish to be buried in the churchyard, "Where the rain of heaven might fall on him."

Very little is known of the early days of this saint, but that he was educated and brought up in the city of Winchester, of which See he afterwards became Bishop. In this capacity he worked day and night for the good of the diocese, affecting great simplicity of life, even journeying about from place to place on foot. In 854 Bishop Swithun, persuaded King Ethelwulf to grant the tithes, or tenth part of his land throughout the country to the church, free from all taxation.

To this day St. Swithun is the patron saint of Winchester, and when, in 1093, the Cathedral restoration was finished, his relics were translated with great pomp from their former resting place to the new church.

ST. MARTIN. One of the best known legends about St. Martin is that when a soldier he divided his cloak with a naked beggar. This cloak was for long one of the most cherished of French relics, and was carried as a banner in war. It is said that the word "chapel" is derived from "cape," meaning the tent in which St. Martin's cloak was preserved, and that "chaplain" is the person entrusted with the care of it.

St. Martin was born in Hungary about the year 316, of idolatrous parents, who shortly after his birth removed to Paris. At the age of ten he became a catechumen, but was forced to give up his hopes of entering the church and become a soldier. After several years he left the army and entered the monastery in Milan. At the age of 55 he became a bishop, and shewed great zeal for the church by overthrowing the ancient pagan temples in his diocese and erecting churches in their place. He died in 357, and his fame spread with marvellous rapidity, for the church of St. Martin's Canterbury, was dedicated to him about the middle of the fifth century.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

It is with considerable regret that we have to record a falling off of subscriptions to this Fund. It is not that the number of the more responsible persons,—those giving the largest amounts—have decreased, indeed the opposite is the fact, but the working men, who give their five or ten shillings annually, have undoubtedly shewn a tendency to withhold their subscriptions. It is surely unnecessary to state that it is not only money that is wanted,—what we ask for, and have a right to expect, is the sympathy and good wishes of all those who accept the ministrations of the Clergy. Our ambition has always been to see the Sustentation Fund supported by everyone in the Islands who is in sympathy with the work of the Church.

It would be idle to deny that we are unaware of some of the reasons for this falling off, and we are far from saying that there is not some reason in the arguments adduced. Unfortunately, during the past three years, there have been prolonged periods of absence, and changes in the Clerical staff, which has militated against continuity of work, and rendered it difficult to carry out the plans which had been formed for dealing with this. But, indeed, it was hardly to be expected that when Dean Brandon laid down the reins, which he had held for over a quarter of a century, things should go on as if no breaking of ties had occurred. Practically a life's work had been devoted to the Church in the Falklands, and it were scarcely possible that certain disorganization should not be the result of its cession. To those—and we know they are many—who cherish the remembrance of the old days, we make this strong appeal,—Dean Brandon founded the Sustentation Fund, he retains the very warmest interest in its welfare, and by act and word does what he can to promote it. If therefore, there are any who have stopped their subscriptions because they feel they have been somewhat neglected, may we ask them to take us on trust a while longer, but if they cannot do this, may we plead for their support for the sake of the past, with all its cherished remembrances.

THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

In these latter days it is not the custom for people to read and study the Bible in the same systematic manner that was habitual in our grandfathers' time. It is to be feared that the fact of the younger generation having, to such an extent, grown up with the Bible procurable for a few pence, has diminished the appreciation and weakened the interest which the Book should arouse in the mind of a careful student. And yet, no one will deny that the Bible

is full of human interests, or contend that the narratives contained within its pages are dry, and lacking in what is called "local colour." As literature, it has long been recognised as a pattern, on account of both its grandeur and its simplicity.

Which of our young people could write out a list containing, say, a dozen names each of animals, trees, birds and reptiles which are mentioned in the Bible! Yet many are named, as for instance, in addition to the more obvious ones, which will occur to most, the Ape, the Badger, the Ferret, the Mouse; Willow, Pine Oak; the Crane, Cuckoo, Quail; the Adder, Snail, and Gnat.

There are several expressions in the Bible which shew that the snaring or netting of birds was a common occurrence, most of the methods being the same as are in vogue to this day,—the throw-stick, the springe, the clap-net, the trap and the decoy bird. There are said to be about 35 different birds mentioned, in all. As an indication of the early study of life we might quote 1 Kings, iv—33, where Solomon "spake of trees, from the Cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

If one turns to another feature of the Bible, and endeavours to trace the prophecies which have already been fulfilled, a wonderful array can be collected, culled from many books and covering a period of many hundreds of years.

We conclude this short article with an apology for its inadequacy, and by saying that it is only written with a view to excite the curiosity of some to whom the Bible is a closed book, in the hope that having begun to look into it for the sake of its beauty, historic value and literary worth, they may be led to appreciate it from a higher and more worthy point of view.

NEEDS OF THE CHURCH IN A SMALL CROWN COLONY.

If asked to state, shortly, the special needs of the Church in a small Crown Colony, in its relationship to the Mother Church, I should put them in the following order:—

- (a) More direct and personal sympathy.
- (b) The employment of only the very best men, both from a religious and social point of view.
- (c) Some more adequate scheme for the acknowledgement of foreign service; this being recognized as establishing a claim to preferment at home.

(a) What should, I hold, be aimed at with insistence is the realization of the fact that the Church in outlying portions of the Empire is as much a part of the Church of England as

the largest and most highly organized diocese elsewhere, and that its health and well-being are of vital interest. If this were recognized at home, and the recognition expressed at certain intervals in the form of a greeting from the Primate of all England, it would make for the unity which is strength, and minimize that tendency to work each diocese as if it were a Church by itself, which is so much a feature of the Church of England.

As an instance of what I mean I might mention that the Postmaster in the Falkland Islands, where the postal work is comparatively minute, receives, each New Year, a card from the Postmaster General, conveying his good wishes to himself and his staff. Though merely a matter of form, and probably distributed in thousands, this card is valued by the local Postmaster, and forms a link between the recipient and St. Martin-le-Grand. If His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had the means of knowing, at first hand, the special difficulties and needs, or cheering results, of the work of the Church in each Colony, and could, at times, address a message of encouragement, or sympathy, or advice, through the Diocesan, I cannot doubt that it would be a source of strength in isolated places, and create a feeling of comradeship between those at home and those working at the out-stations. It would also help to form a healthy Church Public Opinion, which would go far to sustain a man at times of crisis.

At the same time, I venture to assert that a more accurate knowledge of the difficulties with which our clergy have to contend, the make-shifts that have to serve, and, withal, the triumphs won, would tend to cheer and encourage many of those working at home, who are sometimes tempted to lose the sense of proportion and the relative values of success and failure.

(b) I contend that a congregation which has not the advantage of being in close touch with the leaders of religious thought, and is removed by circumstances of time and distance from the vast centres of Church life, must, of necessity, take its theology and religious ideas mainly from its immediate environment, that is to say, from the particular clergyman with whom it is brought into contact. It is essential, therefore, that a man placed in charge of such a congregation should have very clear views as to what he is teaching, and why he teaches it. My own experience is that Colonists much prefer a man who will say definitely that a thing is to one, who will spend much time and labour in endeavouring to prove the fact.

Then again, the average successful Colonist is a man of fairly keen insight, and it does not take him long to find the measure of one who claims consideration on account of his "cloth", when his bearing proves he would not be entitled to it simply as a man. In a large town a clergy-

man of second-rate standing or ability doubtless has his value, and may pass muster, either as an exception or as one whose opinion can have little weight. But put such a one in charge of a young Church in the Colonies, and what should we see? Very generally he would be taken as a fair representative of the ministry, and where the teacher did not win respect the cause would undoubtedly suffer. A fierce light beats upon the life of an isolated clergyman, and if, through such an ambassador, the Church is not only to hold her own but gain adherents, he must not only be himself absolutely convinced of the truths he teaches, but possessed of sufficient skill to make them commend themselves to his flock.

(c) I am well aware that what we have to offer such a man as I have depicted may seem inadequate to one who is engaged in congenial and effective work at home, but there are compensating circumstances. I advocate the creation of an Advisory Board or similar body, whose duty it would be to know the needs of each Diocese, and have the names of suitable men to recommend to the heads of the Church. I am aware that a step in this direction has been taken by the formation of the Council for Service Abroad, but this might surely be largely extended and more generally made use of. Again, I contend that service abroad should count as, at least, "time and a quarter", and the Advisory Board should be in a position to secure that a clergyman should, on return, be able to take up work of a nature commensurate with his ability and record. Men of superior calibre might then be expected to come forward, ready to be sent just where those who needed their services most desired. Few men would object to a certain number of years being devoted to foreign service, and many would place themselves at the disposal of the authorities, considering it an honourable thing to be asked to undertake a more than usually difficult task. When such a man returned home, and settled down to the work of a Parish Priest, surely both he and his people would be the richer for the experience he had thus gained.

Whatever may be thought of my particular suggestions, I venture to say that, unless something is done in the future more than in the immediate past, the religious atrophy which is so extensive in the present day will call for a more radical remedy than would be effective at this time.

[This paper was written, at the request of the Bishop, as a practical suggestion to those who are at the Pan-Anglican Congress, considering various problems. Needless to say, it expresses only the personal views of the writer. Ed. F. I. M.]

GENERAL NEWS.

THE BARQUE *SUKLA*, having effected the necessary repairs, shipped a new Master and some seamen, was towed out of Stanley Harbour on June 12th, to prosecute her voyage to Acapulco. Having been favoured with Easterly and Notherly winds it is expected that she has been successful in getting round Cape Horn quickly.— we shall be interested to hear, since Captain Nixon was sufficiently free from superstition to sail on a Friday.

MANY RESIDENTS in the Falklands will regret to hear of the death of Captain H. Eberhardt, who in the years 1883 to 1885 was in charge of the S. S. "Malvinas." In later years he was farming at Ubiña Esperanza, and died there, from heart failure, on May 30th.

WE HAVE been asked to circulate the information that a number of tamed Brent geese are wanted. For any number, up to twelve, delivered alive in Stanley, the sum of ten shillings each will be paid. Communications on the subject are invited by the Editors.

THE EFFORTS which are being made to secure the identification of unmarked graves in the Cemetery have, we believe, so far justified themselves that close upon 400 out of nearly 700 are known and registered. It is more than probable that this number will be considerably increased within the next few weeks, and little by little, it may be possible to make the register fairly complete.

THE DANISH BARQUE *HANS*, which arrived in Stanley on May 28th, having completed the discharge of her cargo of coal, and taken in ballast, sailed for Frey Bentos on June 25th.

WE HEAR that the effect of the Kitson lamp, which has recently been erected on the front road, is so satisfactory that Stanley may shortly be provided with a further supply,—citizens will admit they are badly needed.

WEDDINGS have, as we know, been more than usually numerous of late in Stanley, and it appears as if a matrimonial wave were passing over this part of the world. From the latest Punta Arenas papers we learn of the marriages of Captain Stranger, of the "Lovart," Mr. Wilfred Waldron, and Mr. Jose Menendez, Junr, all of whom are known to many in the Falklands.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent has sent us the following extract from a London paper:—

A SHIP ON AN ICEBERG.

One of the deepest mysteries ever presented by the sea is that reported by the captain of the "Emilie Galline," a French vessel, which has re-

cently reached Portland Oregon, U. S., from the Antarctic. While near the Falkland Islands the vessel ran into a field of icebergs, and had great difficulty in threading a course among them. In searching for a channel the man on the look-out called out that there was a ship on the ice. The captain changed his course to get as near as was safe to the strange object. There, upon the crest of a giant iceberg, the captain saw perched on the summit of an inaccessible crag, a ship as large as the one on which he was sailing. He tried to make out her name with the aid of his telescope, but her bow and stern were so thickly coated with ice that it was impossible. The theory of the discoverers is that the ice had formed around the ship at the part where the hull tapers off to the keel, and as the ice increased in thickness, it formed into an iceberg with the ship upon its summit. What became of the crew, or what was the identity of the vessel, or how long it is since it rose to its position on the iceberg, no one knows. It is, perhaps, the mute evidence of an unknown tragedy, in which men perished in darkness and solitude.

WE CULL the following from the last Church-papers:—

The Very Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, Doan of the Falkland Islands, and some time curate of All Saints', Margaret Street, and vicar of St. Barnabas', Dover, will be in England between May 20 and June 30. He will be very glad to preach or speak for the needs of the Church in S. America. Communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. Golding-Bird, vicar of St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, W.

A CAMP SUBSCRIBER has offered a suggestion which we gladly accept. He pointed out that the note of the phases of the moon, given in our Calendar, would be more useful if local time were stated, rather than that of England. On asking for the exact difference we have been met with a wide divergence,—varying as much as from 3hrs.56mins. to 4hrs.20mins. When an opportunity presents itself we will consult the Commander of one of the mail Steamers, and upon his reply we will act,—in the meantime we carry on as before.

ON SUNDAY, June 21st the offertories in the Cathedral were devoted to the Bishop's Diocesan Fund, at the special request of his Lordship. This fund is still quite young and small, but a most valuable one, allowing as it does, of special grants being made to meet special needs in the Diocese. At present the fund is mainly instrumental in supporting a chaplain and teacher for the Australian Colony, Paraguay, and a teacher for the English School at Junin.

WE WOULD remind our readers that the new Gun Licencing Ordinance comes into force throughout the Colony on July 1st., on and after which date it is incumbent upon all who use a gun (or firearm of any sort) to obtain a licence, at the cost of ten shillings. Perhaps it would not be out of place to add that it is not the gun which is licenced, but the user, and if a man owns half a dozen guns he need only pay one licence.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. C. R. Hall to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, with effect from May 24th.

THE BOARD of Health, at its last monthly meeting, had before it reports upon all the slaughter-houses in Stanley, and instructed the Sanitary Inspector to point out various alterations which, if carried through, would conduce to the well-being of the community. The new building bye-laws, having been approved by the Governor in Council, are now promulgated, and become law.

WE HAVE to ask the indulgence of our Subscribers on account of the Magazine having made a somewhat belated appearance on the last two occasions. This was caused by such inexcusable causes as holidays being taken by both Printer and Editor !!

WE HEAR that the heavy gun firing competition amongst the Volunteers took place on June 27th, Mr. Packe's cup being contended for by two stalwarts,—Messrs. Summers and Aitken. It seems a pity that such a valuable trophy should not induce more members of the Corps to try their skill, especially as the weather conditions were so favourable.

THE MEMBERS of the Select Vestry have recently taken advantage of the reduced rate of premium to increase the insurance of the Cathedral with the Royal Insurance Company from £4000 to £5000,—a step which, we are confident, will meet with hearty approval.

IN VIEW of the repairs to the Stone Jetty, efforts were lately made to tow away the remains of the old hulk which has long been at its head. The "Samson's" line was made fast thereto, after ropes, etc, had been fixed round it, but all efforts failed to do more than break these. After resting on the bottom for so many years it is probable that the hulk has made a bed for herself and that much silting has taken place. Possibly a charge of tonite would be more effective.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

Not for a number of years has this annual function been such a success as it was on this occasion.—June 19th, and we are glad to be able to offer our hearty congratulations to the Commandant, Officers and men upon the result of their efforts and preparations. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by Mrs. Allardyce, arrived at 10. p.m., and was received by a guard of Honour, the band playing the National Anthem. He stayed until nearly 2 a.m., a fact which, in itself, augered well for a pleasant and successful Ball.

We are not so young as we used to be, and, as the wee sma' hours pass by, we feel the call of nature growing stronger and stronger, until at last we are fain to give it up and creep homewards by 3 a.m. Not so, however, the sturdy Volunteers, or their fair partners and guests, whose fairy feet seem never to tire, and whose energy and good nature is still abundant after six or seven hours of dancing. All the same we venture to put in a plea for ourselves and those of about our own age,—why not commence at 8.30 and close at 2 a.m., instead of waiting until 10.30, and going on until 4.30 a.m.?

As we looked around the Assembly Rooms (not, it is true, without an eye to our Editorial duty) we wondered what distinguishing feature there was about this dance, and in what manner it differed from others,—the May Ball for instance. The only conclusion to which we could arrive was that the people of Stanley, young and old alike, have, inherent in them, the capacity for working hard for their livelihood, and playing hard for their amusement,—thus one is again and again struck by the feeling of vitality which is so conspicuous a feature of these annual functions.

Of the room itself we have spoken on other occasions,—let it suffice to say that the working Committee's exertions to produce a clean, well polished floor and a tastefully decorated appearance met with universal approval. The dancing proceeded, without flagging, until long past 4 a.m., at which hour the most indefatigable exponent of the art was fain to confess that she—we emphasize the sex—had had enough, and was content to allow the Volunteer Ball of 1908 to become a thing of the past.

Who was Belle of the Ball? Nay, my fair reader, you must not ask such a question. There were so many pretty faces and lovely gowns that the task of saying which is deserving of the greatest need of praise is one for which we but little liking, and prefer to keep our opinion to ourselves!

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN ARGENTINA.

No one can say that the railways in Argentina do not keep abreast of the times. Great as is the progress of the country, the railways are also extending their lines in every direction, placing upon them the most up-to-date rolling stock, and providing passengers with comfortable coaches and numerous trains.

In some instances the chief lines have anticipated the wants of the districts they serve. A notable case is that of the Southern Railway, in connection with the port of Bahia Blanca and the wheat carrying trade. A few years ago the cry was raised that the crop could not be dealt with, and the papers were full of a "snag-up" which, it was said, had occurred on the Great Southern, whereby farmers lost much money. We doubt the truth of the charge, and certainly it can no longer be raised. This year, with an enormous harvest, the lines have been kept clear and wheat removed as required. The farmers and shippers so far have with very few exceptions kept to the old system of loading the ships with sacks. But now at Ingeniero White, the Southern Railway port for Bahia Blanca, can be seen one of the finest grain-elevators known to those engaged in shipping grain. It rises to a height of 180 feet above the sea level, and is situated at the end of the new mole. It has six floors, the first floor being high enough from the mole to allow trains of waggons to pass beneath. The grain is discharged from the waggons into a grating between, and on either side of, the railway track, and carried up by buckets on belts from the hoppers into which it is carried by gravitation, to the various bins situated in the upper part of the structure. There are seventy-two of these bins, and each of them contains about 120 tons. Each class of wheat therefore can be kept separate. On Friday, May 15th, the writer had the privilege of seeing the elevator at work, loading a tramp steamer "The Golden Cross." The method was as follows. The grain went from the bins to the bottom of the building, and thence was elevated to the top again, where it fell into hoppers holding 30 tons. From these it passed into weighing hoppers, which weighed 20 tons at a time and then delivered it on to broad flat belts, which carried it to shoots leading direct into the hatchways of the vessel. Thus all the holds were loaded simultaneously, and the grain reached the vessel at the rate of over one thousand tons per hour! Three thousand five hundred tons were loaded in less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a stop was then made to allow the vessel to be trimmed. The whole machinery of the elevator, including several lifts for the workers, is worked by electricity. It has been erected by Spencer and Sons, of England, who are also putting up a second similar

elevator towards the sea end of the mole. These buildings are made entirely of iron, walls and roof of corrugated iron, and floors covered with concrete. When complete, and provided waggons can be brought along quickly, four vessels will be able to load at the above rate, or eight at half the rate. The Pacific Railway have also elevators at its port, Puerto Galvan, (about a mile, as the crow flies, from Ingeniero White) but these are altogether different from those at the Southern mole, the chief part of the structure being made of armoured concrete, i. e. concrete with iron rods and bars built into it. These two railways will also soon have a good supply of waggons for grain in bulk, which will make delivery to the elevators still more easy and quick.

With all these modern appliances, and ever-increasing berthing accommodation, Bahia Blanca will soon deserve its name, "The Liverpool of South America." Already there is a fair amount of import work, and goods are in some cases shipped from England to the port and sent by train to Buenos Aires. The absence of docks, the ability for ships to come to the moles at all times of the tide are advantages that shippers are speedily learning to appreciate, and the railways are daily opening up new districts, thereby raising the value of land in the southern and western provinces, and inducing people to settle in these formerly barren parts.

INFLUENCE.

It is a truism that the smallest and least significant member of a household or community exercises an incalculable influence within that household or community. The smallest child, or the humblest citizen unconsciously colours for weal or woe, those amongst whom he lives,—each has his place, his work, his influence; each one is more or less a power for good or evil, strength or weakness, the honour or degradation of the whole body. The community is being ruined by the cowardice, treachery, and self-indulgence of the bad, or saved by the courage, the nobility and righteousness of the good.

By a natural and unalterable law we have been born to act and react upon each other. We have been brought all together to know each other by name and appearance, to speak with each other from time to time, that each of us, however lowly, may live and strive for the highest good of others. It follows, then, that the future destiny of the nation, the souls of men and women around us are in our hands. We may not know this, we may have forgotten it, or we may refuse to allow it, yet it is true; by life, and by death, we must leave our mark behind us for good or for evil upon the life of our country, our home, our brother. To be dead to such an influence is to be twice dead, but to be conscious of one's power for good, and to use it, is to raise one's-

self to a higher level in the spiritual life. Let each one of us ask God's help to be mindful of our duty, that we may never by idleness, by indifference, or by a life barren of goodness, and usefulness, deliver others over to the destroyer's hand. It is the way of the world to use a man and then put him aside as a forgotten thing. Under such circumstances it is natural for us to answer "It is useless to do good, as no one cares." It must be remembered, however, that the gratitude of those whose good we seek is not the measure of the good we do,—good work brings its own reward, and is measured by a far higher standard.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

By the time these lines reach our readers this great conference will have passed into history. Churchmen all the world over will be looking for the fruits, and it is by them that the conference must be judged.

It is 41 years since the first Lambeth Conference was held, but this, its fourth successor, has come about under vastly different conditions. In 1837 the number of Bishops summoned by Archbishop Longley was between 140 and 150, of whom 76 attended, whilst this year invitations have been sent to over 300 Bishops who are definitely exercising the episcopal office, and it seems probable that, when actual figures are available, it will be seen that nearly 250 of these heads of the Church have found themselves able to be present.

Beside the Lambeth Conference the great Pan-Anglican Congress is large, popular, and representative, consisting as it does, of duly appointed delegates from every Diocese in communion with Canterbury. It has been brought together not unadvisedly, or without due regard to its own importance and the importance of its results,—positive or negative. For the last five years preparations have been taken in hand by a central committee, and dioceses throughout the world have been asked to co-operate by replying to a series of questions. Representative men have been asked to state what appeared to them objects of vital importance to the Church as a whole, and papers have been written and circulated upon various subjects which were considered of supreme moment to the Anglican communion at large.

It cannot be doubted that such a gathering together of those who are keenly interested in the welfare of the Church will be fruitful,—even if it fails to realize all that its originators hope for it, there can be no question but that the cordial recognition of the difficulties besetting the Church, as well as a comprehensive statement of its weaknesses and strength, will go far to remove many of the hindrances to a complete fulfilment of its duty to the world at large.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Those interested in the S. F. S. and I. Exhibition will be glad to hear that, through the indefatigable energy of Captain Thomas, subscriptions amounting to £48. 8. 6. have been obtained for the Prize Fund. The Committee wish to heartily thank Capt. Thomas for his kindness in raising this amount, and also those who contributed. His Excellency the Governor has again very kindly promised a Silver Cup, for the best basket of Vegetables. Mr. Hennah is offering a prize of a watch, class and section to be decided by the Committee, and other valuable special prizes have been donated by several ladies and gentlemen, so that we think there is every inducement for competitors to rally round the Exhibition next year.

We publish the names of those who subscribed 5/- and upwards, and regret that space will not admit of all donors being mentioned.

The Committee will be glad to receive any further contributions from those interested.

W.A. Harding	£1.1.0	Vore Packer	£1.0
Henry Waldron	1.1.0	Henry Thomas	1.0.0
I. Watt	1.0.0	A. L. Allan	1.0.0
M. Craigie Halkett	1.0.0	T. L. Keen	1.0.0
J. J. Felton	1.0.0	A. Reid	1.0.0
G. J. Felton	1.0.0	L. Williams	1.0.0
Rev. C. R. Hall	1.0.0	Alex Pitaluga	1.0.0
J. Robertson	1.0.0	J. Smith (Great Is)	1.0.0
G. Greenshields	1.0.0	H. Pitaluga	1.0.0
A. Hardy	10/-	G. Hurst	10/-
Dr. Born	10/-	J. Kirwan	10/-
S. Miller	10/-	W. W. Bertrand	10/-
W. Atkins, Senr.	10/-	G. T. King	10/-
M. Buckworth	10/-	Mrs. J. Steele	10/-
R. S. Felton	8/-	Mrs. W. R. Hardy	7/6
V. A. H. Biggs,	5/-	A. McCall	5/-
J. Fell	5/-	R. B. Baseley	5/-
H. Rummel	5/-	W. Ratcliffe, jr.	5/-
J. F. Smith	5/-	J. Lehan	5/-
C. Lehan	5/-	A. H. Harris	5/-
Mrs. G. Hardy	5/-	A. Martin	5/-
A. Nilsson	5/-	Mrs. Davis	5/-
J. Innes Wilson	5/-	G. Robson	5/-
G. I. Turner	5/-	A. Robson	5/-
D. Pitaluga	5/-		

MAGAZINE FILE.

OWING to the kindness of various friends we have been able to procure several of the missing numbers of the Magazine for completing the file. So far we have not received any of the early ones, viz:—from May 1889 (when we first saw the light) up to December 1894. What we need are:—

- Any numbers previous to 1895
- 1897 February, August, September, October
- 1898 April

THE BOXING DAY SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

The Committee entrusted with the management of the Sports of the previous year having determined—before its dissolution—that the control of these might in future, be advantageously placed in the hands of an association, a Public Meeting was held in the Government Infant Schoolroom, on June 22nd., for the purpose of organising the above.

There were about twenty-five gentlemen present, the Rev. C. R. Hall taking the chair.

After the usual preliminaries were gone through, the work of election commenced; a large General Committee being elected, from which the various Sub-Committees will afterwards be formed.

A number of Camp residents, chiefly Station Managers, figure on the General Committee. This has been done with a view to furthering the interests of the cause in the Camps, and it is confidently hoped they will assist by collecting subscriptions to the funds.

With one or two exceptions, the officers of the Association are practically those of last year. Lieut. Col. Reid D. S. O., who was prevented through indisposition from attending the Public Meeting, has again been appointed permanent Chairman of Committee, and the support of our Patrons of the previous year has again been solicited.

Mr. James Smith has kindly given permission to use his grounds, so that the sports shall be held on the same site.

The Committee beg to express the hope that they may rely upon the Public for their co-operation and general support.

(signed) R. DETLEF. Hon. Sec.

IMPERIALISM.

In all parts of the British Empire there is to-day a very strong leaning towards what, for want of a better name, is called Imperialism. This greatly abused word conveys to the mind of most sensible people something far stronger than mere "jingoism," and stands for the recognition of facts which are patent to all who are not wilfully blind. It brings home to the mind the fact that the British Empire, consisting of huge tracts of country in all quarters of the globe, is populated by, and provides a livelihood for, many of our own friends and relatives,—it may even be, our own children.

The Imperialism we admire is the recognition of the rights of those who built up these new countries—New Zealand, Canada, Australia, for example,—and in the building have proved their affection for the Mother Country. It is not our intention to enter upon debateable ground, but we do say that when our sons go from us, and make their homes in these new countries,

it ought not to be, and cannot be difficult for us to look upon their adopted homes with very special regard and affection. If the people of these lands, those in authority, put forward a claim to be treated as a real part of the Empire surely we owe it to them to hearken. Too many "Imperialists" in England dwell upon the advantages accruing to the Old Country,—doubtless they are many and increasing—without paying due regard to the fact that their creed also necessitates giving something. Kipling writes of Canada:—

"Daughter am I in my Mother's house,
"But mistress in my own."

and it would be well if we all realized a little more that the great self-governing Colonies are mistresses in their own houses.

A number of young people from amongst ourselves have gone to seek their fortunes in other countries, particularly in Canada, and more than one mother in the Falklands thinks of her sons, of whom she is so justly proud, and for whom she is so rightly ambitious, now busy winning a place for themselves in that vast and wonderful country. These mothers must of necessity have Imperialistic ideas, and feel that it is a glorious thing to be a citizen of an Empire which has such benefits to confer.

It has been said that people going away from the Falkland Islands have wished themselves back again, and that the outside world has no attraction for those born and bred within its narrow limits. It must not be forgotten, however, that such (if they exist) are sons and daughters of those who have themselves come to these Islands to mend their fortunes. Home-staying youths, proverbially, have homely wits, and in these latter days there is too much competition, and the struggle for existence is too keen to admit of anyone in the full vigour of life saying, "I am content". The problem of what to do with our boys is as difficult to solve in the Falklands as elsewhere, and those who have to face that problem must be thankful that the Union Jack waves over vast continents where the cry still is for more immigration. And such must, we think, be honestly, and by conviction, grateful for the new cult of Imperialism.

THE WEATHER has been wonderful of late, and so far we have escaped any of the kind we generally look for at this season of the year. Many householders are complaining of the shortage of water, which is surely uncommon at the end of June. It is generally thought that it is more healthy to have wintry weather at this time, and certainly we hear of many people suffering from minor ailments. However, an open winter must be good for stock, and it is to be hoped we may not compensate for it by a backward Spring.

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

RULES.

1. A yearly Subscription of 5/- or half-yearly of 2/6, to be paid in advance, entitles the Subscriber to one book or two periodicals at a time.
A yearly subscription of 8/- or half-yearly of 4/- to be paid in advance, entitles the Subscriber to two books or four periodicals at a time.
2. A yearly subscription of 10/-, to be paid in advance, by a Camp Manager, entitles him to a parcel of 8 books or periodicals for the use of himself and settlement from time to time.
A yearly subscription of £1, to be paid in advance, by a Camp Manager, entitles him to a parcel of 16 books or periodicals for the use of himself and settlement from time to time.
3. Books can be obtained from the library at 2d. per book by non-subscribers, resident in Stanley.
4. Books must be returned by subscribers and non-subscribers in Stanley within one month; by subscribers on the East Camp within three months; by subscribers on the West, or on Islands, within nine months.
5. If books are not returned within the periods prescribed by Rule 4, the following charges will be made:—
Stanley Subscribers 2d. per book, and 1d. per periodical, per week or part of a week.
East and West, Camp and Island Subscribers 2d. per book and 1d. per periodical, per month, or part of a month.
6. Any book damaged or lost must be paid for.
7. Camp and Island Subscribers are required when returning books to address to "The Librarian Lending Library, Stanley," and also to write by post to say that the books have been sent.
8. Owing to the difficulties of transport, the Librarian cannot undertake to issue new books to Camp or Island Subscribers till after six months circulation in Stanley.
9. The Library will be open for issuing to, and receiving from, Subscribers in Stanley, books or periodicals on Tuesdays between the hours of 7. 30 and 8. 30 p.m., and on Fridays between the hours of 4. 15 and 5. 15 p. m.
10. The Library is under the control and management of a Committee, and these Rules are subject to such amendments from time to time as may be deemed advisable by the Committee.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- June 12. "Lafonia" from Fox Bay. Pass:—Dr., Mrs and Miss Bolus, Miss L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson and five children, Messrs. D. Shaw, C. Lee, T. Simpson and J. Thompson.
- " 15. "Malvina" from Darwin. Pass —Dr., Mrs. and Miss S. Foley, Mrs. Myles, Messrs. Bisset, J. Yates, F. Hubbard & G. McLaren
- " 17. R. M. S. "Oronsa" from Punta Arenas, Pass:—Mr. N.Kiddle, Mrs. Kanfmann, Messrs. J. and W. Muller
- " 25. "Gwendolin" from Spring Point, etc. Pass:—W. Tennick.

DEPARTURES.

- June 3rd R. M. S. "Oriana" for Punta Arenas, Pass. :—Mr. and Mrs. G. Hardy & 3 children. Mr. and Mrs. J. Blyth & family, Capt. Herre' and crew of "Helene Blum", Miss E. Dettleff Messrs J. Lehan, W. Pauline, F. Aldridge, and R. Bailey.
- " 12th, "Gwendolin" for Hill Cove, Saunders Island, and Spring Point. Pass:—Mrs. Hall, Miss Walker, Miss Benney, Miss Pitaluga and Mr. D. Pitaluga.
- " " "Richard Williams" for Pebble Island.
- " " Barque "Simla" for Acapulco.
- " 17, R. M. S. "Oronsa" for Liverpool, Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Packe and R. C. Packe, Mrs. Foley, & child, J. J. Feltor, Mrs. Bolus & child, Capt, Mrs & Miss Thomas, Capt. J. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. T. Braxton & 2 children, L. Williams, Esq. (B. A.)
- " 22. "Lafonia" for Salvador.
- " 24. "Malvina" for Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. Myles, Mrs. Harris & children.
- " 25. Barque "Hans" for Monte Video.

Note. In addition to the passengers per R. M. S. 'Orita' May 19th, published in last Magazine there were the following:—Messrs. F. F. & W. S. Mannan, who left en route for Toronto.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A Fine Selection of Crockery Ware comprising:—
Cups and Saucers, Soup and Meat Plates, Dishes, Pudding Bowls, etc. etc.

IRONMONGERY:—Washing Boilers, Saucepans, Enamelled Pails,
Kettles, Toilet Jugs,

Livingstone Stoves No 8 and 9 size, Stove Piping, Elbows.
Galvanized Baths, Roofing Iron, Sheet Lead, Bird Cages.

Splendid Assortment of Table Lamps, Spirit Stoves,
Heating Stoves for use in Conservatories in Winter time.

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Weak Back, Indigestion, Lassitude, Headache.

RESTORES

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Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 4. VOL. XX.

AUGUST 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen. M.A. (1906);
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Hon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

August.

1st. S.	Lammas Day.		
2nd. S.	7th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 6. 207. 307.	E. 200. 179. 269. 537.
3rd. M.			
4th. Tu.			
5th. W.	Moon, First Qtr. 5h.49m. A.M. †		
6th. Th.			
7th. F.			
8th. S.			
9th. S.	8th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns, M. 261. 209. 210.	E. 391. 214. 274. 595.
10th. M.			
11th. Tu.	Homeward Mail. R.M.S. "Oropesa"		
12th. W.	Full Moon 1h.08m. A.M. †		
13th. Th.			
14th. F.			
15th. S.			
16th. S.	9th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 224. 292. 550.	E. 232. 231. 254. 24.
17th. M.			
18th. Tu.	Moon, Last Qtr. 5h.35m. P.M. †		
19th. W.			
20th. Th.			
21st. F.			
22nd. S.			
23rd. S.	10th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 196. 242. 220.	E. 165. 229. 240. 255
24th. M.	St. Bartholomew.		
25th. Tu.			
26th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oronsa" New Moon, 6h.08m. P.M. †		
27th. Th.			
28th. F.			
29th. S.			
30th. S.	11th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 5. 243. 198.	E. 280. 517. 271. 257
31st. M.			

† local time, i. e. 3hrs. 51min. slower than Greenwich.

BIRTHS.

- JAFFRAY.** 10th June, at Mappa House, North Arm, the wife of A. Jaffray, of a son.
- GOSS.** 29th June, at Goose Green, the wife of W. Goss, of a daughter.
- CLIFTON.** 22nd June, at Stanley, the wife of H. Clifton, of a son.
- HARDY.** 24th June, at Stanley, the wife of Arthur Hardy, of a son. (stillborn).
- WILLIAMS.** 29th June, at Stanley, the wife of J.H. Williams, of a son.
- GRIERSON.** 16th July, at Stanley, the wife of J. Grierson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- GLEADELL—MCASKILL.** At Stanley July 6th, Frederick Arthur Gleadell to Christina Catherine McAskill.
- MIDDLETON—JENNINGS.** At Darwin July 16th, James Middleton to Mabel Eliza Jennings.

DEATHS.

- BELL.** Stanley, July 8th, Andrew Bell. Aged 66 years.
- EARLE.** Hill Side, July 12th, Elizabeth Earle. Aged 51 years.
- MARTIN.** 15th May, at Mevegissey, Cornwall, William Martin. Many years resident in the Colony.

HOLY BAPTISM.

- FLEURET.** Stanley, June 14th, Edna Mary Fraser Fleuret. (correction).
- GLEADELL.** Stanley, June 30th, Doris Marion [Gleadell].
- ASHLEY.** San Carlos, July 14th, Celestina [Elizabeth Ashley].

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
July 5th.	2.	5.	0.	Church Expenses,
" 12th.	1.	14.	1.	" "
" 19th.	1.	18.	3.	" "
" 26th.	1.	11.	8.	" "

£7. 9. 0.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 15).

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AUGUST 1968.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only: and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATTINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

EXPLANATORY.

WE feel that it is only due to ourselves if we trespass upon our readers' forbearance whilst we offer a few explanatory remarks for their consideration and enlightenment.

In our June number we printed an extract from a paper which was sent to us from the West Falklands, dealing with the wreck of the schooner "Baden Powell"—a correspondent now writes as follows:—"I am confident that the crew of the "Baden Powell" met with the best of treatment from the people here, who put themselves to no end of trouble in order that the sailors might receive the best of treatment. Not only this, but as this particular paragraph reads, one might think that Pebble Island was nothing but a barren rock, and altogether the paragraph is—to say the least—very unkind as far as the people of Pebble Island are concerned, and I trust you will see your way to rectify what I consider a gross insult."

Now, far be it from us to take our correspondent too seriously, but surely it was plain to most people that the version of the episode was not ours, and that we inserted the quotation to shew how slight was the knowledge of our geography by those living at home. We wish most emphatically to say that we intended nothing less than to cast a slur on the good people of Pebble Island.

Another point:—the principle upon which the present Editors have always conducted their self-imposed and honorary labours is that our Magazine is, first and foremost, a Church paper, edited and published mainly for the purpose of forming a link between the Cathedral in Stanley and those people living in the Camp and elsewhere, who are debarred, for various reasons, from worshipping with us. In such a scattered community, some such means seems the only possible way of maintaining real Church life in the Islands. At the same time it has always been recognised that, in the absence of a secular press, the only reliable means of disseminating local news, and placing on record the events which make up the history of our Islands is the Church magazine. Imbued with this knowledge we have been glad to extend the hospitality of our columns to secular matter, but always with this proviso,—articles submitted must be written seriously, with a view to inform. We draw the line at serio-comic descriptions of passing events.

In the matter of Births, Deaths and Marriages we would once more asseverate that the Editors cannot know of these by intuition, and that it would be well for interested persons to send particulars to us, in order that they may be correctly inserted in what is, to all intents and purposes, the record of the Colony's history.

DEATH OF MRS. EARLE.

WE have to record, with great regret, the death of Mrs. Earle, of Hill Side, which occurred from heart failure on Sunday, July 12th. Throughout Lafonia and Stanley there have been expressions of sympathy with Mr. David Earle and his three sons; no one on the track was more popular than Mrs. Earle, who has, in more than one case, been a real mother to those away from their home influences. She was very hospitable, always cheery, a good wife and an excellent mother; these characteristics won her respect and affection in wider circles than she knew of.

All the shepherds of the Darwin Section, accompanied by Mr. A. L. Allan, turned out to shew the last sign of their respect. The schooner "Malvina" was at Fitzroy; thither the coffin was carried by loving hands, and brought to Stanley.

The funeral took place on Sunday, July 19th, the service being taken by Canon Merriagen. There were a great number of mourners in the Cathedral, and the long procession which followed the body to the Cemetery bore eloquent testimony to the universal sympathy which was felt. On behalf of His Excellency the Governor Captain Watt was present, and deposited a wreath on the grave.

Mrs. Earle was a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Melville, for many years Government Pilot in Stanley, and her death puts a number of families into mourning. She will be sadly missed by all travellers between Stanley and Darwin, whilst not a few people, now living in the Old Country, will feel a pang of regret on hearing of her passing away.

THE PEACE OF GOD.

THE Bishop of London, addressing a recent meeting spoke as follows —

"When I was in America one of my kindest hosts was Bishop Satterlee of Washington. When he laid the foundation-stone of the new Washington Cathedral, I was present in a representative capacity; the President of the United States was there, and thousands of people were gathered all round. During the ceremony terrible clouds came rolling up, and it seemed certain that they would burst over our heads. And I remember one of my brother Bishops said to me afterwards, 'I know that it must have been Satterlee's prayers that sent those clouds on. To no one else would fine weather have been vouchsafed for the end of the service, when all those clouds were ready to pour down. That is what they thought of him over there. To my utter surprise and grief I learned of his death the other day, and I think that this beauti-

ful description of his passing, sent to me by his chaplain, should be part of the heritage of the Church, as much as the record of the passing of any saint that lived long ago. "As I entered the room, bringing him the Holy Communion, I said 'In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost', and as I was about to deliver the Bread, the Bishop said, 'Place it in my hands,' and I did. Then, at the end of the sentence, he said, 'Thanks be to God for His inestimable and unspeakable gift.' On my delivering the chalice into his hands, he said after the sentence, 'All praise be to God for His gift.' I saw that he was liable to pass away, and I lifted his hand that he might touch my head once more, and then I felt the pressure of his hand, and he said, 'God keep thee, God bless thee and protect thee, my son, my son, and thank you for bringing me God's precious gift.' His family were in the room and received the Holy Communion. The Bishop slept for nearly three hours, but when he awakened at 6.30, he said 'With Angels and Archangels and with all the company of heaven we laud and magnify thy glorious Name, evermore praising Thee, and saying, 'Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, Heaven and earth are full of Thy glory; glory be to Thee, O Lord most High.' Then he grew weaker and passed away, saying it was all right."

"If you ask me, is there such a thing as the Peace of God which passeth understanding, to be found in the hurry of American life, in the whirl of London life, I point to that man and ask you whether you do not think that he had it."

SEAL POACHING.

ACCORDING to our latest advices from the West Falklands, the Jason Islands have again been subjected to a poaching raid. A small steamer, built on the lines of the South Sea Whalers, with sacking used to avoid identification of her name, put into Carcass Island. Some of the crew went on shore and asked to be allowed to take fresh water. This having been permitted, the vessel steamed away for the Jason Islands and was observed to hoist a signal—evidently for the purpose of communicating with men on the rocks.

Such a flagrant disregard of the rights of the lessee is most repellant to our British love of fair play, more especially when accompanied by the cool impertinence of flaunting their nefarious designs before the face of the unfortunate victim. We understand that some of the sailors were heard to say that they were proceeding from the Jasons to Bird Island, and enquiries were even made as to the possibility of obtaining coal in Stanley.

WEDDING IN STANLEY.

ON July 6th, there was celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. Canon Merriam, the marriage of Frederick, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gleadell, of Stanley, to Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. McAskill, of Pebble Island.

A large number of relations, friends and well-wishers were present to see the rite performed. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk, and carried a bouquet of white rose buds, ferns and variegated ivy. She was accompanied as bride's maid by her sister Miss Sybil McAskill, who looked charming in a silk dress, with white straw hat. The bride was given away by Capt. W. Ratcliffe, Junior, and Mr. C. Westerling acted as best man. After the ceremony a breakfast, and a reception were given, and the festivities ended with a dance.

THE WEDDING RING.

THE custom of placing a ring on the bride's hand after the vows are taken in the Marriage Service is very ancient. The ring is said to be "a token and pledge" of the promises which have just been made; and it has also been considered as a type of the endowment of the wife with her husband's worldly goods, and of her admittance to his closest confidence.

The wedding ring is made of gold to symbolise truth and constancy, and it is placed upon the third finger of the left hand for three reasons,—it was formerly believed that a vein came direct from the heart to that finger; this finger being little used, the ring was less likely to wear out; the bridegroom used to place it successively on the bride's thumb, first, and second fingers, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;" then he left it on her third finger, saying, "Amen".

"HANDING ON".

THE story is told of a steward on a big steamer interesting one of the passengers to such an extent that from time to time he was induced to talk of himself and his history. At length the steward described a certain business scheme which had long been in his mind, but which he had been unable to carry out for lack of means. The passenger offered to provide the capital, but the most that the steward would do was to accept it as a loan. In spite, however, of repeated requests the passenger refused to give an address to which the money could be returned. The steward there-upon promised that if he were successful, he would pass the same amount on to some one else, "in your name." In time he

became rich and powerful and his benefactor's generous action was passed on.

Who shall say where its influence ended? Would it not be a good thing if more of us were to pass on the benefits we receive.—sympathy, consideration, kindness, as well as more substantial gifts. Sometimes we are inclined to imagine these merely the result of our personal merit, we take them for granted and do not exert ourselves to be kind and considerate in our turn. If we are fortunate enough to be blessed with some of life's best gifts do not let us seize them as though we had paid for them to be delivered, carriage paid, at our door; rather let us be grateful for them, and show our gratitude by passing on to less fortunate ones some of the joy they bring.

It is said that life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy; and politeness has been likened to an air cushion.—there is not much in it, but the journey over life's rough road is made much easier thereby.

VARIA.

BISHOP TUGWELL, speaking at a recent meeting of the Religious Tract Society in London, pleaded for coloured bindings for Bibles. He regretted that the Bible was always given black covers,—black being a hue associated with melancholy, and sometimes indicating hypocrisy.

THE PRESENT MAYOR of St. John, New Brunswick, on being sworn into office, stated that he intended to have all meetings of the Council opened with prayer, in order that the "Creator might be publicly acknowledged as Head of the State as well as of the Church."

DURING morning service in a Hampshire village Church a short time ago, a considerable portion of the roof suddenly fell in. The congregation were naturally much alarmed, and some persons rushed to the door. What might have been a panic was happily frustrated by the presence of mind of the organist, who promptly commenced playing. After a hasty glance at the roof, the Clergyman proceeded with the service, but upon examination it was decided to close the building for repairs.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN was going his rounds when he saw one of his congregation, an old farm hand, at work in the field. He shouted a salutation, which the old man returned. Recognising the passer-by, the man came to the further side of the hedge and inquired with some concern in his voice, "An' hoo is yer darter, Miss Madge, this mornin', yer reverence?" "Madge?" said the cleric with some surprise, "oh, she's all right, Joe, thanks, Why?" "All right? Why, I heard she had a cycle accident a week ago come to-morrow, an' busted her inner tubing."

GENERAL NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has appointed Louis Williams Esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Vere Packer.

THE WILD BIRD'S PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, having passed the Legislative Council, a close season is afforded to the following birds:—duck, grebe, mallard, snipe, swan, teal, and widgeon.

CANON C. F. MERMAGEN, Chaplain at Frey Bentos, and Honorary Canon of Christ Churon Cathedral, arrived in Stanley by the R.M.S. "Ortega" on July 1st, on a visit of six weeks duration. Speaking for the Cathedral authorities, and the congregation generally, we hereby tender him a warm welcome.

A CASE OF SCARLET FEVER has occurred in Stanley, but thanks to the stringent quarantine regulations insisted upon by the Colonial Surgeon, it has so far been confined to one house. Mrs. Kaufmann, daughter of Mr. N. Kiddle, came over from Punta Arenas by the June mail and almost immediately developed symptoms of the disease. We understand that she is now convalescent, and we rejoice to think it has not become epidemic.

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to state that the sea elephant which was recently killed at Darwin measured eighteen feet long, and not fifteen, as stated in our June number.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that we, last month, promised to consult the Commander of one of the mail steamers as to the difference between Greenwich and our local time. We have done so, and are informed that we are exactly 3 hrs. 51 minutes, 24 seconds, behind standard time. On reference to our calendar it will be seen that the moon is stated to be full on August 12th. at 1 hr. 08 minutes a.m., which is local time,—it is hoped that this innovation will meet with approval.

MR. JOHN E. ROWEN, lately American Consul in Stanley, has been appointed to a similar position in Punta Arenas, and left to assume his duties by the "Orita" on the 29th, July.

THE FOLLOWING PHRAGRAPH, extracted from the "Shipping Gazette", tells of a ship which did not come to Stanley.—

Galgate: Spars lost, foretopmast, foreyard, maintopgallanmast, with head of topmast, and mizentopmast. There were spars lashed up in the main and fore rigging. The main topsail yards were both aloft, with sails bent. The mainsail and crossjack were both set, as well also were some fore-and-aft sails. As we drew

near the vessel she signalled her name, and that she was bound from Cardiff to Chili. No assistance was asked for. We altered our course and went alongside, and the master shouted that he was making for Port Stanley; failing that he would make for Monte-video. She would then be about 200 miles from Port Stanley. The weather at the time was fine with a moderate S. W. breeze, which continued until midnight.

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR that the much needed new lamps for the Assembly Room have arrived, and appear to give every satisfaction.

DR. P. R. BOLUS having resigned his appointment as Medical Officer for the West Falklands arrived in Stanley on June 12th, and left for Chili of July 1st. His successor, Dr. Quin, reached the colony on July 1st and Fox Bay on the 16th.

ON OCTOBER 1st, NEXT the rate of postage between Great Britain and the United States of America is to be reduced to one penny per ounce. Although we have not seen it stated, we cannot doubt that this boon will be extended to the Falklands, and the British Empire generally.

THE R. M. S. "ORTEGA", arriving here on July 1st, brought, as will be gathered by those of our subscribers who have read what we have written above, several passengers whose sojourn in the Falklands will leave its impress. Not the least of these are Mr. and Mrs. Soutar, who come to take charge of the Government Schools, and who will be responsible, in no small degree, for the moral and intellectual welfare of the future fathers and mothers in this Colony. To them we extend a hearty welcome, and our best wishes in their arduous labours.

THE REV. C. B. HALL in spite of severe weather and bad camp, took advantage of Canon Mermagen's visit to make a tour round the North Camps, arriving at Darwin in time for the wedding of Miss Mabel Jennings on July 16th. He returned to Stanley on the 23rd.

AT THE LAST MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Health plans were submitted (under the new Building bye-laws) of the Government Printing Office and of Mr. C. Dix's house. The question of slaughter houses was also further dealt with.

WE MUCH REGRET that in the list of contributors to the prize fund of the Stanley Flower Show, published in the last issue of the Magazine, we omitted to mention that Mr. H. E. W. Grant has very kindly offered a prize of a Silver Cup, the class and section to be decided hereafter. The Committee hope that with the near approach of Spring, all interested in next February's Exhibition will take steps to prepare their gardens in good time.

THE UNUSUAL SIGHT of a lunar rainbow caused much interest in Stanley on the evenings of July 13th and 14th. We say unusual, for in the course of a somewhat prolonged life the present is the first occasion upon which we have seen such a phenomenon. What it portends—if it signifies anything—we have been unable to discover, and we should be glad if any of our readers who have ideas or knowledge on the subject would give us the benefit of the same.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Mabel Jennings and Mr. James Middleton was duly celebrated by the Rev. C. R. Hall, at Darwina, on Thursday July 16th. We regret that owing to the exigencies of the printer we are unable to insert a full account of this interesting ceremony. We hope, however, to be able to give a full report next month.

SEÑOR OCTAVIO M. OSSANDON, a very skilful dentist, arrived in Stanley from Punta Arenas by last mail. He has taken up his residence at Belle Vue House, and although his introductory cards stated that he was only remaining thirty days, we venture to believe that, if sufficient support is forthcoming he may be induced to somewhat prolong his stay.

MEETINGS OF the recently formed Sports Association have been held, and it is proposed to at once take steps to raise funds for prizes to be given at next Boxing Day Sports. With this object in view, a series of concerts is contemplated, the first to take place in a short time.

AS WE GO TO PRINT we hear that a farewell dance is to be given to Consul and Mrs. Rowen before their departure for Punta Arenas. An influential committee, which includes representatives of all classes of the inhabitants of Stanley, has been formed to give effect to the design of making the function worthy of the occasion which it commemorates.

A SERVICE for the members of the Mothers Union was held in the Cathedral on Thursday July 23rd, and was attended by about twenty. The address was given by Canon Meruengen.

OWING TO the resignation of Mr. F. Durose, a vacancy has been created on the Board of Directors of the Stanley Assembly Rooms Company, but it has been decided not to fill this for the present.

WE LEARN that the P. S. N. C. cargo steamer "Corcovado," Captain Chittenden, is expected to arrive in Stanley during the first week in August, to load wool and tallow for London. We also hear that Mr. Menendez is shortly sending one of his steamers to the West Falk-

lands with a cargo of mares. A rumour also reaches us that the yawl "Margaret" is likely to be in Stanley with a cargo of wood at no distant date.

AS IS GENERALLY KNOWN, on and after July 1st. gun licences became obligatory in the Falklands. So far, some thirty have been issued, and we apprehend that when January 1st arrives it will be found that there are many more sportsmen who would rather pay the sum of 10/- than be debarred from using a firearm.

WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN to understand that certain changes are in progress with reference to the Childrens' Penny Savings Bank, which has, perhaps, somewhat out grown its usefulness, and has certainly been made use of by persons who should have been depositors in the Government Savings Bank. The encouragement of thrift in children is, however, so desirable that we trust the Penny Bank may not be abolished.

ECONOMY.

ECONOMY is so important a part of character, so necessary to happiness, and so essential to the proper performance of duty that it should have precedence of all other accomplishments, and take its rank next to the first duties of life. It is, moreover, an art as well as a virtue; many people are strangely deficient in it. In most young people's education it is, unfortunately, wholly neglected, and newly married couples often commence housekeeping without the smallest degree of that knowledge which should qualify them for it. The lack of economy is the cause of very much inconvenience; bad habits are formed, and the bloom of love is often rubbed off for want of it.

It would be an excellent plan if young girls would make a practice of keeping their eyes and ears open when in the company of prudent and experienced mistresses of houses, and of entering in a book a note of every new piece of intelligence they acquire. These notes can afterwards be compared with more mature observations, and additions and correction made as occasion arises.

The first and greatest point in the study of economy is to lay out one's general plan of living in proportion to one's means,—to cut your coat according to your cloth, in fact,—and to make a hard and fast rule of seeing that expenditure is less than income. Where there is a growing family it is an absolute duty to lay by something every year, in order to provide for contingencies and the "rainy day", which is sure to come.

—For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun last a whole day."

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH—V.

Bede. The venerable Bede, whose name finds a place in the calendar of our Prayer Book, deserves to be better known by Church people. He is one of those scholars whose work will never be forgotten. Bede, or Baeda, was born in 673 and was presented at the age of seven to the Abbot Benedict Biscop, the founder of the monastery of Jarrow which is some seven miles from Wearmouth on the South bank of the Tyne.

Here Bede spent his whole life, taking part, from his earliest years, in the service of the Church and devoting himself to study. During his boyhood the plague visited the monastery of Jarrow, and carried off all the monks who could read or preach, or chant antiphons, except the Abbot Ceolfrith and the boy. So these two sang the antiphons alone, the boy's young voice joining bravely with Abbot's, until others learnt enough to be able to help them.

The splendid library at Jarrow gave Bede special opportunities for reading, and thus was laid the foundation of his learning. He was ordained deacon at the age of nineteen, and priest at thirty, at the request of Abbot Ceolfrith, by John of Beverly, then Bishop of Hexham. From that time onwards he was in the habit of making notes on the Scriptures, either from the works of the Fathers, or in accordance with their interpretations. "I have ever" he says, "found my pleasure in learning, teaching, or writing." That is the summary of his life, quiet and uneventful, scholarly unselfish, and shining more and more unto the perfect day. He studied in his own little cell, and with small help from others. He did all his own writing, made his shorthand notes himself, and copied out his own work. There were 600 brethren at Jarrow, besides strangers who visited it for instruction. Thus Bede must have had many scholars, although many of the monks in those days could not read, and others had to do the work of the house. His own learning, it has been said, embraced all the knowledge of his day. He knew Latin and Greek and something of Hebrew. In his Commentaries on the Scriptures he shows an extent of theological reading which is nothing less than amazing. He wrote on Church order and composed homilies and hymns. He made a study of natural science and was skilled in arithmetic and chronology.

But it is as a historian that he will ever be remembered. "His historical writings" says one of our most modern authorities, "are still of the highest value, for they contain the chief, almost the only, records of the early history of our own people, and of the lives of the saintly men and women who adorned the infancy of our Church. So long as history is studied, so long as any sense of literary excellence remains among us, they will lose nothing of their honour." The most important of

his historical works are the *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*; the *Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow*, and the *Life of S. Cuthbert*.

The story of his death, which took place on May 25th, 735,—the evening before Ascension Day—is well known. He was busy on a translation of S. John's Gospel into English, and desired to finish it. He felt the time of departure was near at hand, and bade the brethren who were with him write diligently. At 9 a.m. on the morning of his death they were called to the Rogation tide procession. His boy scribe, Wilbert, was left with him. "There is only one chapter wanting in the book which thou hast been dictating, and it is hard for thee to be questioned further" said the boy. "It is easy" he answered, "take thy pen, mend it, and write quickly." . . . Evening came, and Wilbert said, "Dear master there is only one sentence more not written down." "It is well," he said, "write it". In a little while the boy said, "Now it is finished." He answered, "It is well, thou hast said the truth; it is finished. Take my head on thy hands, for I love to look on my holy place where I have been wont to pray, and would call once more on my Father." Then, as he lay on the floor of his cell, he chanted the "Gloria Patri", and so chanting breathed his last.

In these days, when the history of the Church is being questioned, we need to remember men like Bede and others, whose labours now help us to know the truth, and to prove that the members of the Church are not following "cunningly devised fables", and our creed is what has been believed, "everywhere, at all times and by all."

OPPORTUNITY.

I suppose everyone who reads this article can look back upon opportunities lost, and recognize the occasions in his life at which, had he followed an alternative course, the results to himself would have been far more advantageous. The opportunity you pass today becomes the lost hope of yesterday, but the wisdom gained by the lesson may become the chance of tomorrow. Opportunities are made up of events that must be utilised the moment they focus. It is easy to do good after you have made a start, for good habits grow just the same as bad ones. The difficulty is to recognise the opportunity, and take advantage of it.

Though most of us have to plead guilty to letting slip golden opportunities of doing good to others as well as ourselves, there are few who cannot remember the times when they were saved from evil courses by lack of opportunity, and those parents are wise who remember the days of their own youth. Those having the care of young people should never lose sight of the fact that Satan still finds mischief for

ille hands to do, and that if a legitimate outlet is not afforded for exuberant spirits, an opportunity will be found in another direction. Youth will be served, and so long as an old head is not found on young shoulders, so long will young people crave for employment, and the wise parent is the one who directs this superfluous energy into the right channel.

Great opportunities are unusual in the life of the average man, but when they come they are pregnant with results. As a rule a great career is the result, not of great opportunities, but of the successful use of a number of small ones. Still, it must not be a cause for grumbling if opportunity appears to march on laggard feet;—it should be remembered that the organ-blower is as necessary as the organist, even if the part he plays is not so showy, or so readily recognised. As a matter of fact the duties of life are commensurate to its duration; every day brings its task, which, if neglected, is doubled on the morrow.

Man is generally accused of not knowing his own weakness, yet perhaps as few know their own strength, and but rarely a day passes in the life of any of us, in which there is not an opportunity of shewing a kindness to our neighbours. An old fable has it that a man on seeing a wasp creeping into a jar of honey in which were already other wasps, dead or dying, exclaimed, "Art thou mad?" The wasp replied, "The reproach is just; but not from you men, who are so far from taking example by other people's folly that you will not take warning by your own. If after falling several times into this jar, and escaping by chance, I should fall in again, I should then resemble you."

He who will not be taught by experience deserves no further opportunity; a lost opportunity is never found again, and what we call time enough always proves little enough. What is the use of wishing and hoping for better times? We may make times better if we bestir ourselves,—he that lives upon hope will go fasting, for there are no gains without pains. Fortune knocks once, at least, at every man's door, but a wise man aims at nothing which is out of his reach. If we make the most of our opportunities we shall reach a higher position; what we need is the wisdom to recognise the difference between opportunity and licence. "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient;" if bear this in mind we shall frequently find the greatest motive for forbearing in the fact that we could act with impunity.

With most wise men the latter part of life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions contracted in the former,—happy is he who has the inclination and the time to do so.

MAXIMS AND PROVERBS.

He that takes no care of himself must not expect it from others.
 Begin your web, and God will supply you with thread.
 Abate two-thirds of all the reports you hear.
 Truth is an inhabitant of heaven.
 Wicked men are dead whilst they live.
 He only is well kept, whom God keeps.
 Oil and truth will get uppermost at the last.
 A man should learn to sail with all winds.
 A huge great house is a huge great trouble.
 A great number of pairs of shoes are worn out before men do all they say.
 Wishes can never fill a sack.
 A little too late is too late still.
 God keeps him who takes what care he can of himself.
 Learn one thing after the other, but not hastily.
 All finery is a sign of littleness.
 Pardon others, but not thyself.
 Fair words butter no parsnips.
 No wise man ever wished to be younger.
 Suspicion is not less an enemy to virtue than to happiness.
 If we would persuade, we must first learn to please.
 The eye is the mirror of the heart.
 Kings have long arms; they should have short memories.
 A king's best guard is the love of his people.
 To err is human, to forgive, divine.
 Prosperity gains friends; adversity tries them.
 By others' faults wise men correct their own.
 Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.
 Nobility, like great rivers, has often an obscure origin.
 Exercise and proper diet keep the mind and body quiet.
 Cowards are great anticipators of danger.
 Men are content to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.
 Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.
 Every man desires to live long, but no man would be old.
 In every work, begin and end with God.
 Sorrow is good for nothing but for sin.
 Good words cost naught.
 The worst of crosses is never to have had any.
 Beware of the geese when the fox preaches.
 Out of debt out of sin.
 The hole in the wall invites the thief.
 'Tis more trouble to do ill than to do well.
 Sloth is the key to let in beggary.
 God is always opening his hand to us.
 Build not too large a house.
 Pains to get, care to keep, fear to lose.
 A good beginning makes a good ending.
 Will is the cause of woe.

GRANNY AND HER EGGS.

ONE of the easiest things in the world is to teach grandmother how to suck eggs; and one of the hardest things in the world is to understand why she doesn't do just as we tell her. If the Old Country would only do as our men of light and leading advise, what a happy, happy land it soon would be.

Mr. Seddon, you will recollect, had a special licence to tell everybody how it ought to be done, and could teach Lord Kitchener how to end the war, President McKinley how to draw up a tariff, and Sir Wilfred Laurier how to speak French, without stopping for breath. But though others haven't always a special license they are rarely far behind in giving advice; and the further they get from home the more freely they dispense it.

There was Sir Joseph Ward, who brought sympathetic tears to his own eyes when beseeching Londoners to do their duty to the Empire, and declaring that New Zealand would never join Australia in making a local navy, but would stand by the Mother Country to the last penny—of our £40,000 naval contribution—and to the last man—of the 25,000 we have trained for defence out of our 250,000. "Don't let the Empire fall!" he beseeched. "Watch the colonies!" And pretty sick colonies we should be—shouldn't we?—if the Old Country started to suck the naval egg in the colonial fashion.

There was Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Chrysoptom of the great Conference, who urged the Mother Country to look at German trade and to unite with her dear little children to keep the family home from going piecemeal into the pawnshop. "We are one blood, one flag, one King," he thundered, as though it was news, and the listeners waited anxiously to hear him say what might have happened to Queen Anne; "so watch how we colonials trade and join us in giving the Kaiser beans." And if the Old Country had slapped on a 20 per cent. tariff in the Australian fashion, there would have been a drop in Australian butter that could have been heard on the top of Kosciusko.

And now Mr. Price is labouring with grandmother, Mr. Price of South Australia, who left Home 40 years ago and has known better how to teach the old lady the longer he stayed away. "There is no sentiment in London," he groans audibly. "All the sentiment is in the colonies—and there are no raisins like the South Australian; and the Empire will collapse if England doesn't wake up, and think more of South Australian wool than it does of Paris fashions." And Granny smiles, being a trifle deaf, and thinking that he means that if he can sell some wool he will have a fly-round in Paris; and she says that it is really wonderful how her boys get on, and that there is no land like a now land when all's to win and nothing

to lose, just as there is no land like an old land when you have sown your wild oats and reaped the golden crop, and want to settle down comfortably in a respected old age.

And so we tell her what to do. How to run the Suez Canal, and how to pay her National Debt, and what to do with her railways, and what to do with her paupers, and how to put the fear of God into the heart of Germany, and how very, very silly she is to trust to the Jap. And Granny just smiles and smiles, thinking we are saying something else, and not caring what we say any way; and if she did care to answer, she would probably tell us that she had broken more eggs for omelettes than would feed the colonies for a century; and that anyway she never sucks a raw egg, but waits until they are cooked.

And if she told us that, we should if we had imagination enough to run for shelter when we hear the rain coming, see great visions of Granny and her omelettes and of the great, grave, slow, silent, sure, patient, persistent heart of England. We should see her struggling to her feet amid a world of young giants, holding her own when none other held it, swarming nations as a hive swarms; ever the silent land; ever making up her mind before she moved, and ever keeping her mind when she had made it. And to her come her rowdy boys—the seafarers, the wayfarers, the lads whose nostrils open at the swell of salt water, the lads whose eyes light at the prospect of virgin land, whose every instinct is to throw dice with Fortune, and make a mistake quickly rather than to be right slowly—and they say to her: "Look, Granny, can you suck eggs like this!" And they suck and swallow fast—good eggs and bads, fresh eggs, new-laid eggs, eggs, pickled eggs, and election eggs. But grandmother won't be taught. The old lady says that there's lots of time, and that she always breaks her eggs and has a good look before she goes to swallow 'em—that's England.

It does not matter much what an architectural mistake you make when you build with bamboo and paper, in the Japanese fashion, or even when you build with job-lots of sappy timber in the popular colonial style. For such houses are done before the men who made them; their paper walls have been blown out, or their tin roofs rusted off long before crow's feet have touched the eyes of the brides for whom they were built. But when you build of stone or of well-burned bricks that are hard as stone, or of cements that harden with age, and in a thousand years are at their best, then it matters how you scheme and plan and fashion, for your work exists and remains all your life, and after you are dead and forgotten.

It is like chopping down trees. The new lands are choke-a-block with trees; and the settler has to swing his axe from dawn till dark,

from year's end to year's end, to hew out a homestead from the wilderness. To him trees exist to cut down, and axes to cut them with; and so he hews and fells even shade and shelter trees without much consideration, and usually regrets felling half the shade and shelter trees he clears away. But in England, every tree has been planted, every tree has been tended and cared for, every tree has come slowly to maturity. And men know that a tree once felled cannot be replaced for generations, and would no more think of chopping it down hastily, and without long and careful consideration, than they would of cutting a friend's leg off. A colonial in an English park with an axe would be a vandal and an iconoclast for a year or two, and a remorseful penitent for the remainder of his life. We can teach grandpa how to chop down trees just as well as we can teach grandmother how to suck eggs.

The young can always teach the old; we can see that any time with our own eyes. A baby-child can teach a man how to make mud-pies, and a boy can teach a man how to ride bare-backed, and a lad can teach a man how to jump a gate and how to climb a tree. But there are still things which the old can teach the young—not the least of which is to fill their lungs with oxygen, and stretch their limbs in the sunshine, and know the joy of living while they can, because the time comes too soon when lungs flatten and the limbs stiffen, and life seems a bit of a mistake, and when neither gold nor gain nor place nor power nor anything humanly attainable seems worth comparing for a moment with the health and the youth and the gladness in living, which so lightly slips by those who have these greatest of possessions.

And so the new countries can teach the old—how to swing the axe and how to ride with a long stirrup, and how to cook in a kerosene-tin, and how to camp out in the rain. The colonial can teach Grandmother that there are worse things than have a rib or two broken, and that no man need ever starve for mere want of a baker, and that a woman may cook a dinner and sit to eat it afterward with any prince in the world. But Grandmother has still a little knowledge of her own to endue us with; for is she not the mother of our fathers, and has she not bred men, and does she not still guard us with her long arm, and her long purse—we, who cannot even guard our own house or keep our own seas, yet fuss about teaching the old lady how to suck eggs! (AUCKLAND WEEKLY NEWS.)

EPITAPH suitable for some good workman—

His bones are dust,
His trowel is rust,
His soul is with the Saint,
I trust.

"TO LOVE IS TO LIVE."

FOR many years scientific men have been contending about the origin of life, some holding that it is born of itself, others, that it must come from a life without. The dispute is now fairly settled, and it is agreed that life cannot make itself, it must be imparted. So it is with love,—it must come from without. There is only one source of love in the heart, and if love lives and reigns in a human heart, God alone can be its Maker. All the love that has ever overflowed from human souls, creating joy and life, has come first from God.

The bosom friend of our Blessed Lord was foremost among his fellows to declare, and shew that "love is of God", that life is love, and love is life. St. John is the great master of the philosophy of love. Love is not a duty but a virtue. It can never be commanded, and if you want to learn the secret of love, and of loving, you can do so from St. John. No man can ever be in company with him without wanting to know Christ better, to be more like Him, to love Him more.

Having this love in our hearts we begin to live; life assumes its proper proportion and we place its vicissitudes at their proper value. With it one habituates himself to look only on the bright side of things, and preserves a perpetual cheerfulness, which, by a happy contagion, is communicated to all around. If a misfortune befalls him he considers that it might have been worse, and is thankful to Almighty God for an escape. Without it one accustoms himself to look on the dark side of every subject,—the day is too sunny, or too gloomy; it is too sultry, or windy. He delights in expatiating on his own bad health or on some melancholy accident that has befallen one of his relations. Yet the brightness of the sky, the lengthening of the day, the increasing verdure of the spring, are all matters which make us acknowledge that it is a joy to be alive, even though we neglect to remember that all these are gifts direct from God. Surely, in all our surroundings that make life worth living it is easy to trace the hand of a loving God, and so to live that by appreciating these gifts we may prove once again that to love is to live.

THE MOTHER'S UNION.

TOWARDS the end of May the annual meeting of the Mothers' Union was held in the Church House, Westminster, when there was an overflowing attendance. Indeed the large Hall was crowded, and overcrowded, and it was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the adjoining Memorial Hall, for those who could not gain admittance to the main gathering.

The Bishop of London, who was the first

speaker, said that Mrs. Sumner was the Mothers' Union, and, on behalf of the Church at large, he congratulated her on the splendid success of her work, and the blessing which God had vouchsafed to it. It was allowed to but few women to see such a result of their work. She was to be congratulated on the addition this year of 22,695 new members, and the wonderful total of a quarter of million of members in all parts of the world. What she had done was an evidence of what might be done by man or woman with faith, and hope, and prayer.

Mrs. SUMNER, in the course of her address, mentioned that there were now six thousand branches of the Union. There were branches in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Western Equatorial Africa, India, Japan, China, the Falkland Islands, Madagascar, Bermuda, Malta, and Gibraltar. The Union believed there were two Divine institutions in the world—the Church and the home. They had now a dedication service for the home, and copies of it had been asked for by numbers of poor and rich families, who were taking up family prayer, Sunday observance, and more definite religious teaching in the home. She strongly recommended the Bible and the Catechism as books which ought to be much in the hands of members. The Catechism, she believed, was the most splendid religious formula which had ever been drawn up. Some people used it in preparation for the Holy Communion, and she had heard of a layman in the North of England who repeated it every Sunday. Children ought to be taught that they were consecrated body and soul to Christ, and were as sacred as a Cathedral or a church. The life of father and mother—their reverence for each other, their love, their faithfulness—was an object-lesson, never forgotten.

CANON LYTTLETON, head master of Eton, spoke of self-consciousness and softness as dangers besetting youth at the present time. Children, alas! had been told their own preciousness so often that at last they had come to believe it. He had no sort of doubt that there was far less grossness in the boys of their upper classes than there used to be. The increased influence of mothers had had much to do with this change. But the mother's influence could not do all that was required. When the father's influence was wholly withdrawn, and when the gentler influences were paramount there was likely to be a certain softness. He once witnessed a youngster who had a fly in his eye, which his mother and three sisters were trying to extract. One second's endurance of very slight pain was all that was necessary, but the boy was quite unable to give it; he had to be sent off to a doctor five miles away for an anæsthetic.

Most of their great men, in their early years,

had not been allowed to shirk discomfort, merely because it was discomfort. One of the results of present system was that the professions which meant getting were overcrowded to-day whilst the professions which meant giving were undermanned.

THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND in endorsing what Canon Lyttleton had said pointed out that most of the worthy families in New Zealand were those in which a strenuous self-denial was a daily necessity.

THE CEMETERY.

WE are confident that all persons visiting the Cemetery must be struck by the great improvement which has been effected during the past few months. His Excellency the Governor has personally taken an infinity of trouble in directing the work, as well as in obtaining, verifying and tabulating the available information as to the occupants of the many totally unmarked and uncared for graves, and we have no hesitation in saying that the whole community owes him a very real debt of gratitude.

A casual glance round the Cemetery shows that the overgrown gorse has been taken away, paths have been cut and covered with shingle, and many graves and headstones have been put into proper order. The main paths have, on either side, been provided with borders, in which are planted various bulbs and roots of hardy plants, so that with the advent of Spring we may look for a very bright and cheerful appearance in God's acre, in place of the abandoned and neglected look to which we have, alas, so long been accustomed.

Much more remains to be done, and it is a question of time and perseverance, but already sufficient has been accomplished to give the people of the Colony cause to take a personal pride in the upkeep of their Cemetery, and we feel convinced that, for the future, all will be anxious to continue and perpetuate the work which has already been effected.

With regard to the registration of the graves, we understand that there are yet nearly 300 unknown,—we appeal to all who have any information to help the Burial Board by communicating it; sometimes even partial knowledge may afford the necessary clue to those who have the matter in hand. It will be generally allowed that, after all said and done, it is the people themselves who benefit by the system now being followed, and that it is their duty and privilege to come forward and help;—what is everybody's business is sometimes nobody's, but in this case we think we can fairly ask for assistance from all.

EMPIRE DAY PRIZES.

ALTHOUGH it is sometime since Empire Day was observed in Stanley it may be recalled that on that occasion Mr. John Kirwan offered the sum of one guinea as prizes for the three best essays upon "Empire Day, and how we spent it in the Falklands."

The prizes were duly competed for, and a selection was made by the Rev. C. R. Hall and Mr. J. Innes Wilson (who was then acting Head Master). His Excellency the Governor examined these selected essays, and decided that the winners were:—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Henry Aldridge. | 10/- prize |
| 2. Ernest Dixon. | 7/6 " " |
| 3. Edith Pearce. | 3/6 " " |

In distributing the prizes, His Excellency expressed his appreciation of the patriotic spirit which had moved Mr. Kirwan to make his generous donation.

STANLEY CEMETERY.

AS the result of the offertories on Empire Sunday which were given for the extension of the paths in the Cemetery, we have been requested to state that the following sums of money were received:—

From the Rev. C. R. Hall	£5.	5.	6
From the Rev. M. L. Migone		8.	10

£5. 14. 4

A further sum of £7.15 was kindly collected by Mr. W. C. Girling from a few of his friends.

We are glad to learn that the necessary timber for wooden bordering arrived by the last steamer from Punta Arenas, and that the work will be proceeded with at an early date, as also the erection of the new iron gates.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

We dwellers in the camp, far away from what Stanley people are pleased to call the Metropolis, look forward to the arrival of your Magazine in a way which you would hardly credit.

There are sure to be disagreeable people even in such a pleasant place as the Falkland Islands, and these people are sure to twist and turn things so as to make them take on a totally different appearance. I have heard some of these ill conditioned persons, when they open their copy of the Magazine, say "I wonder whether there is anything in the Squeaker this time," and go on to grumble if there is not some hair-lifting account of the doings of the Stanley

people. I hope such people are few and far between, and that most of us are at least willing to allow that the Magazine is a very readable production, reflecting credit upon both editors and printers. Speaking for myself, and I might say that I once heard the same remark made in Stanley, I must confess that I am surprised to see so much space occupied each month by what you call "general news", and I am reminded of what we were told when we were children, viz— that to those who know how to use their eyes there is always something to be seen.

Sir, would it not be possible to include under this heading happenings in the camps? I, for one, should be very pleased to supply you with items of news from my own district, and I believe that others could do the same. In this manner you could make sure of having reliable information from the man on the spot, as to the events which make up our daily life. I am inclined to think that if we could see our doings recorded in cold print we should learn to estimate them at their proper smallness, and realise that we are not so important as we are sometimes disposed to think.

I am Sir,

Yours truly,

M. R.

VOLUNTEER NEWS.

ON Wednesday, July 8th, His Excellency the Governor gave the first of a series of lectures to the Volunteers, and their friends, the chair being taken by the Commandant.

The subject was "Some Great Admirals and Sea Navigators," and His Excellency dealt with the careers of Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, Lord Hawke, Sir Adam Duncan (afterwards Lord Camperdown), and Admiral Rieu. He gave a short account of each, with the principal events of their lives, showing how the mode of sea fighting was amended by Lord Hawke. The latter's tactics proving so successful caused those who followed him to adopt his methods, although, at the time, his daring originality was condemned by his fellow seamen. The Lecturer explained that although Drake did so much for England he was, in reality, only a buccaneer, and that the ships with which he performed his daring and wonderful deeds were no larger than the "Lafonia" or "Gwendolin", whilst many were smaller, and with these he sailed from England to attack and beat the Spaniards in South American waters,—in those days we always seemed to be at war with Spain.

Sir Richard Grenville was specially famous for the action he fought with his little ship, the "Revenge", against some twelve Spanish ships of the line, at the Azores. Although eventually overcome he kept the enemy at bay

for a whole day, crippling and putting out of action several vessels,—winning undying glory by this gallant deed.

Sir Adam Duncan lived in Nelson's day, and was famous for the manner in which he quelled a mutiny at the Nore, his gallant behaviour at the battle of Copenhagen and his action at Texel, where with only his own vessel he kept a fleet blockaded.

Admiral Riou has an interest for those living in the Falklands, as he visited the Islands at the end of the eighteenth century. His most remarkable feat was that of getting his man of war into Cape Town after a nine weeks struggle. This was a splendid achievement as his vessel was water logged, the rudder gone and many planks started,—only his indomitable will, splendid spirit and the hold his character had over his men rendered it possible.

The next lecture will be entitled "Some Empire Builders," and will be held in the Assembly Room on August the fifth at 8.15. p. m. The Commandant will welcome anyone who cares to attend.

IT HAS BEEN decided to revive the Regimental Dances, and it is expected that the first will be held during the month of August.

THE ANNUAL PRIZEGIVING will take place at the end of August or at the beginning of September, when it is hoped to hold a concert.

THE MORRIS TUBE shooting is going ahead well, and great interest is being shown in it. There have been many good scores, and it is, without doubt, helping backward shots as well as recruits, and should bear good fruit when Class and Club firing commences.

A shooting Match with Morris Tube took place on July 23rd, between teams captained by Lt. Col. Reid and Capt. Watt, the former winning by 27 points. Conditions were 14 shots each, 7 over the bar, and 7 through the "V."

LT. COL. REID'S TEAM-

Pte. N. Watt.	55
Col. Reid	50
Corp. Walker	50
Pte. Grierson	49
„ McAtasney	47
„ Kelway	48
Sergt. Turner	46
Pte. Walsh	45
Col. Sergt. Sullivan	43
Pte. Spencer	42
Sergt. Aitken	42
Pte. McGill	42
„ Butler	34

593

Average 46.6

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- July 1. R.M.S. "Ortega" from Liverpool. Pass:—Dr. and Mrs. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutar, Miss Dalton, Canon Mermagen, L. Williams Esq.
- „ 1. "Richard Williams" from Pebble. Pass:—Misses McAskill and Mr. F. Gleadell.
- „ 5. "Lafonia" from San Carlos. Pass:—Messrs. O. Olsen and P. Buckley.
- „ 11. "Malvina" from Darwin and Lively Island. Pass:—Mr. J. Munnan.
- „ 14. R. M. S. "Orissa" from Punta Arenas. Pass:—Mr. O.M. Ossandon, Mr. W. Pauline.
- „ 15. "Malvina" from Fitzroy.
- „ 20. "Gwendolin" from Weddell Island.

DEPARTURES.

- July 1. "Gwendolin" for Bleaker Island. Pass:—Mrs. J. Fell.
- „ 1. R. M. S. "Ortega" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Dr. P. R. Bolus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Berntsen and children, etc. etc.
- „ 10. "Lafonia" for Fox Bay etc. Pass:—Dr. and Mrs. Quin, Messrs. Keen, Simpson (3), S. Bonner, P. Gaskin, J. Johnson etc.
- „ 13. "Richard Williams" for Pebble Island. Pass:—Miss S. McAskill.
- „ 14. "Malvina" for Fitzroy.
- „ 14. R.M.S. "Orissa" for Liverpool. Pass:—Capt. E. L. Larsen (B.A.)
- „ 20. "Malvina" for Port Louis and Salvador
- „ 27. "Gwendolin" for New Island, Beaver, etc.

CAPT. WATT'S TEAM.

Corp. Summers	56
Pte. Jones	55
Capt. Watt	54
Sergt. Watson	50
Pte. Newing	46
„ J. McAtasney	46
„ Bennett	45
„ Atkins	44
„ D. Lehan	43
„ W. Summers	43
„ M. Morrison	40
„ A. Biggs	24
„ C. Lehan	26

566

Average 43.5

Mrs. John Davis

Expects the following Goods by mail of July 28th.

Marking Ink. Spades. Pincers. Gimlets. Hand Braces.
Auger Bits. Try Squares. Padlocks. Hand Baskets. Chisels.
Brace Bits. Hammers. Hatchets. Varnish Stain. Meat Covers.
Ink Erasers. Fancy Nails. Hearth Rugs. Mantle Borders.
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing. Infants' Clothing.
Motor Veiling. Ladies' Jackets and Costumes. Gents' and Youths' Suits.
Ladies' and Childrens' Overalls and Pinafores. Ladies' Trimmed Hats.
Fingering Yarn. Gents' Underclothing. Mouth Organs. Bill Files.
Afternoon Tea Cloths to work. Violin Strings and Bridges. Curtain Rings.
Bronchitis Kettles. Gold and Silver Paint. Garden Shears. Egg Poachers.
Picture Screw Eyes and Rings.

Orders from the Camp promptly attended to.

Malvina Store.

THE PASTORALISTS' REVIEW.

This Review is full of interesting facts about wool, the growing of sheep, etc, etc, and no Stock breeder ought to be without a copy. Price 20/-per Annum.

Orders should be sent to MR. LOUIS WILLIAMS,
Port Stanley.

FOR SALE.

The PLOT OF LAND next to the Tabernacle.
Apply to MRS. BERLING, Stanley.

A PIANO, in good condition, by leading English makers;
Vertical Iron frame. Cheap. Apply to the EDITORS.

GEESE WANTED.

Tamed Brent Geese; any number up to twelve, price 10/-
each, delivered alive in Stanley. Apply to the EDITORS.

Globe Store.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A new stock of the WORLD FAMED "SINGERS" HAND MACHINES, which are being offered at the extremely low price of £4 each, carriage paid, also a small stock of "WHEELER and WILSONS" Hand Machines, which are also being offered at the reasonable price of £4 each.

A few "SINGERS" TREADLE MACHINES are being offered at the lowest price possible; the working qualities of these machines are unequalled, and are a boon to mothers where there is a lot of sewing required to be done. It is only necessary for any intending purchaser to call and see one being worked to appreciate the value and assistance they would be.

A new style of HORSE BIT has been introduced, light, serviceable, and with which you have complete command; several recommendations have been received, a good stock is expected by this mail, due on the 29th instant, it is hoped the numerous customers in the camps will give same a trial.

GENERAL GOODS:—Dalli Fuel. Boot Brads. Plaster of Paris. Leather for Ladies' Boots. Mens' Boots. Black Felt Hats. Heel Pads. Iron Boot Lasts. Table Knives and Forks. P. O. P. Post Cards. Scissors. Gramophone Needles. Pass Books. Dog Leads. Shaving Tablets. Winchester Single Shot Rifles 22cal. A splendid assortment of Gladstone Bags, invaluable for those intending to travel. Quarter Plates XXX. Toning and Fixing Solution. Patent Medicines of all descriptions, such as "Owbridges" Lung Tonic, "Peps" Pastilles for coughs and colds. "Venos" Lightning Cough Cure. Spirits of Camphor, Paregoric, etc. etc. Vinolia Shaving Cream, which enables you to have a luxurious shave. "Brands" Essence of Beef, the best for Beef Tea and much appreciated.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

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The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 5. VOL. XX.

SEPTEMBER 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906),
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Hon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

September.

1st. Tu.				
2nd. W.				
3rd. Th.	Moon, First Qtr. 5h.0m.P.M. †			
4th. F.				
5th. S.				
6th. S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns, M. 281. 176. 316. E. 522. 255. 634. 27.			
7th. M.				
8th. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oravia"			
9th. W.				
10th. Th.	Full Moon, 8h.32m.A.M. †			
11th. F.				
12th.				
13th. S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 3. 547. 218. E. 236. 209. 229. 630.			
14th. M.				
15th. Tu.				
16th. W.				
17th. Th.	Moon, Last Qtr. 6h.42m.A.M. †			
18th. F.				
19th. S.				
20th. S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 36. 279. 222. E. 390. 432. 256. 595.			
21st. M.	St. Bartholomew.			
22nd. Tu.				
23rd. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Orcoma"			
24th. Th.				
25th. F.	New Moon, 11h.8m.A.M. †			
26th. S.				
27th. S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 238. 517. 383. E. 290. 424. 266. 545.			
28th. M.				
29th. Tu.				
30th. W.				

† local time, i. e. 3hrs. 51min. slower than Greenwich.

BIRTHS.

THORNHILL. At Useless Bay, Patagonia, Aug. 4th, the wife of R. Thornhill, of a daughter.
DIX. At Stanley, Aug. 5th, the wife of C. Dix, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREENSHIELDS—NAIRN. On the 8th June, at St. John's, Buenos Aires, by the Rev. J. H. de Turri Croft, B.A., A. J. Greenshields, of Estancia La Emilia, Ballesteros, Argentina, eldest son of James Greenshields, of Westtown, Lanarkshire, N.B., to Grace, third daughter of Henry Nairn, late of Wimbledon, and granddaughter of the late Philip Nairn, of Waren House, Northumberland.
GLEADELL—SCHMETZER. At Stanley, Aug. 3rd Charles Gleadell to Sophia Lois Phillip Schmetzer.
CANTLIE—FINLAYSON. At Walker Creek, Aug. 13th, James Cantlie to Mary A. Finlayson.

DEATH.

JONES. At Stanley, Aug. 25th, John Jones, Aged 80 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING MEMORY of our dear Mother, Jane Sharp, who died September 7th, 1898. Ten weary years they have passed by Since death claimed for its own A loving Mother in whose eye Love always for us shone.

IN FOND and ever dear memory of our beloved Beattie, who fell asleep in Jesus at Keppel Island, September 19th, 1895.
 "God be with us till we meet again."

HOLY BAPTISM.

BOUND. Stanley, August 2nd, Cyril Lionel Edwin Bound.
BERNSTEN. Stanley, Aug. 9th, Dorothy Ellen Bernsten.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6. payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8. 0 a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11. 0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3. 0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7. 0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATTINS	10. 0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7. 0 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4. 0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3. 30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt for the safety of Mr. L. Williams' cutter "Progresso", and those on board. She left Stanley on July 1st. in charge of Mr. A. Miller, bound for Port Stephens, but up to the present no news has been received of her.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

THIS wonderful congress was the most comprehensive and important gathering in the history of the Anglican Church, and for six whole days a thousand delegates debated every conceivable topic connected with Christian effort, as applied to the needs of the twentieth century.

Three main questions have been occupying the mind of every true Churchman and Churchwoman in every Anglican diocese in the world for the last five years:—

1. What are the questions of supreme importance for the Church of God in your own regions?

2. What questions outside your own regions are of first importance?

3. What is the corporate duty of the whole Anglican Communion, acting as one, at this time?

These questions were embodied in a letter sent round the world by the Boards of Missions of Canterbury and York in 1903, urging Churchmen to study as fully as possible all questions which would eventually be discussed at the Congress.

The congress was a tremendous effort by the Anglican Communion to grapple with the needs of mankind, and worthily to fulfil the duties associated with its high privileges: undoubtedly it has been received with so much enthusiasm by reason of the indications that it is awake to the social needs of the times.

The variety of subjects which came up for discussion is so large that no detailed list can here be given; if one has the time and opportunity, a study of the Church papers will well repay one, but even then the personal magnetism of the speaker would be missing, and cold words would fail to convey a sense of the enthusiastic loyalty to the Church's ideals and mission which was so apparent to those who were present.

Later on, when it is possible to view the congress in perspective, we shall all be better able to estimate its value.—at present it is somewhat difficult to see the wood for the trees, but there can be no question that a very large body of people have been deeply stirred by this magnificent congress, and are looking for great things from it. One cannot but believe that many of the aspirations which crystallised themselves during the proceedings will take shape at no distant date, and that many of us will live to see fresh work started, and old work encouraged as a direct outcome of

the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1908.

The following extracts from "The Church Times" will give our readers some idea of the magnificent Thanksgiving Service which, at the close of the conference, was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th. Space does not allow us to give more than a summary of the impressions which this wonderful service left on the mind of the writer.

"I had some difficulty in finding entrance to the Cathedral, owing to inadequate instructions, but I was not sorry for the mistake, because I saw something more of the crowd. I had the pleasure of hearing a stout and well-nourished prelate say to his chaplain, after struggling through the general crowd, "Never been in such a crush as this since the days of a good Rugby scrum". Whilst waiting for the service to begin, a steward told me that there were then fully 6,000 persons seated in the great church, exclusive of the two or three hundred who had yet to take up their places in the choir.

"The Bishops and others who took part in the procession assembled in the crypt as early as 11 15 a. m., where the arrangements for robing and marshalling so great a number were admirably carried out. The Bishops were marshalled two and two in groups according to their countries or provinces, those of more recent foundation coming first, each group preceded by a clerical mace-bearer, bearing a mace emblematic of the country or province.

"Precisely at noon this wonderful procession of Archbishops and Bishops—ininitely more important in actual numbers, and in all that they represented than any procession of past centuries that ever entered either old St. Paul's or Wren's great building—was met by the Cathedral choir and clergy, and the whole of this imposing array of the generals of the Church militant attached to the Anglican Communion passed up the nave, under the mighty dome, and on to their places in the choir, chanting as they went the Litany, sung to the well-known Tallis setting. The four cantors sung in such complete unison, that it sounded at a little distance as if the voice were but one of exceptional power and sweetness. With the choristers and singing men went Sir George Martin, keeping time with his baton, and wondrous sweet were the voices of the boys as they led in the time-honoured responses."

After recounting the order of service, the "Church Times" correspondent says, with reference to the Thank Offerings.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury first laid the offerings intrusted to him in an alms-dish on the altar, and then the Bishop of London proceeded in like manner to present the offerings from his diocese, after which the mace-bearers in turn conducted the Bishops of the Provinces of each country in order, headed by their Metro-

politans, beginning with the Province of Canterbury, then the Province of York, and so on in the reverse order in which the procession was formed. The Bishops of each province—after being duly arranged at the foot of the steps for the purpose—ascended the steps to the altar two at a time, and side by side placed their offerings in the alms dishes, standing and humbly bowing their heads.

"After presenting their offerings, the two Bishops turned right and left, and descending took up their places at the foot of the steps, thus making room for the next two to present their offerings, and waited until all the Bishops of the Province in their country had presented their offerings, when their mace bearer conducted them together back to their places in the choir.

"The offerings being concluded, each Bishop in reality presenting a parchment scroll on which the amount from his diocese was entered, the choir and the whole congregation broke forth into a splendid roll of melody as they sang the well-known hymn:—

Now thank we all our God,
With heart, and hands, and voices,
Who wondrous things hath done,
In Whom His world rejoices.

To this followed the Church's great hymn of praise, the *Te Deum*, to a majestic setting by Sir George Martin. Whilst this was being sung, the Archbishop of Canterbury was on the topmost step in front of the altar; on the second step were the Archbishops of York, Dublin, and the Primus of Scotland; on the third step were the Archbishops of Rupertsland and Toronto, and the presiding Bishop of the United States; and on the fourth step, the Archbishops of Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, and the West Indies, and the Bishop of Calcutta. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the Blessing, and the majestic service concluded."

POULTRY SHOW.

WE have frequently heard this subject mooted in Stanley, where nearly every householder keeps fowls, and we see no reason why such a Show should not take place, and prove both interesting and instructive. We, therefore, offer the suggestion that an attempt should be made, during the coming summer, to solicit interest and support towards this object. If any of our readers in the camps have views on the subject we shall be glad to receive and ventilate them.

MR. S. J. KIRWAN has been appointed caretaker of the Stanley Assembly Rooms in the place of Mr. J. White, resigned.

FAREWELL DANCE TO CONSUL AND MRS. ROWEN.

It was generally felt throughout Stanley that the departure of Consul and Mrs. Rowen could not be permitted to take place without public expression being given to the regret which, in all classes, and in all directions is experienced at the severance of ties of friendship of ten years' growth. After full consideration it was determined that a Ball in the Assembly Rooms would best fit the occasion, and a representative Committee was appointed to carry out the scheme. To the gentlemen of this Committee great praise is due for the success which attended the function,—owing, in no small degree, to the thoroughness of their preparations. Monday, July 27th, was the date selected, and in response to the invitations a large crowd turned up,—most of the dancing people of Stanley, and not a few whose days for dancing are over.

The decoration of the hall had been a matter of great care, and, not unnaturally, much use had been made of the "Star-spangled banner";—indeed a cursory glance was sufficient to assure one that honour and deference was being paid to one of America's sons.

Among those present we noticed His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, Hon. H. E. W. Grant (Colonial Secretary), Hon. L. Williams (Vice-Consul for America), Hon. W. A. Harding, Rev. Canon Merriagen, etc, etc, and it was evident, very early in the evening, that all had come with the full intention of making the most of a memorable occasion. Indeed we understand that dancing was kept up until 3. a.m., and that even then some people, already attired for the walk home, indulged in "one more turn", in spite of snow shoes and mufflers.

During the course of the evening, Mr. H. E. W. Grant said that, in his capacity as President of the Ball Committee, he had an agreeable duty to perform. As everyone was well aware, they were assembled in that hall to do honour to their friends and departing guests, Consul and Mrs. Rowen, who had been residents of Stanley for the past ten years. There were many present who could claim their friendship during the whole of that period. He could not count himself so fortunate, as he had arrived in the Colony only two and a half years ago, but was happy in the knowledge that the friendly relations which had been established since then were on a lasting basis. It seemed to him that the demonstration in which they were taking part was something more than a mere act of courtesy to departing friends. In the first place it testified to the great personal popularity of Consul and Mrs. Rowen; and he ventured to suggest that if the main cause of that popularity were sought it would be found to lie in the fact that, in the gentle art of making enemies, Consul and Mrs. Rowen had acquired no proficiency whatever. It would also be recognised that while doing honour to their guests, they were at the same time acknowledging the compliment which had been paid to the Colony by the Government of the United States in having selected Consul Rowen for duty in the Falklands. On his own behalf, and on that of those present, he desired to assure Consul and Mrs. Rowen of the regret with which the people of these Islands parted from them, and to express the sincere hope that in that great and rising City of the South which would be their new home—where friends in the Falklands, he felt sure, would not be forgotten—they would have a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

Consul Rowen, in reply, said:—Ten years ago I was appointed Consul here. I look back with amused interest to the tales which were told of the Falklands. What did Mrs. Rowen and I find on arrival? In answering the question I will allude to an idea given us by the Governor, at the dinner at Government House. The Governor said that "no matter how we may look at Consuls in their relations to the country where assigned, they were, as a matter of fact, the guests of the people to whom they were sent". It was to me an original idea, and I have thought a lot about it since its utterance: Now for the connection. You people of the Falklands have made Mrs. Rowen and myself your guests, and never while memory holds her throne will we forget the kind, the friendly, hospitable treatment we have received here. My friend, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Grant, in touching terms, said that we would always be remembered, and he cherished the hope that our minds and hearts would sometimes turn toward the Falklands. Permit me to say that our pleasant memories of the Falklands will be fadeless only when all earthly things are fading from view will the tender, loving memories of the Falklands disappear.

This great demonstration, with its interblended flags, fills our hearts with tender feelings and gratitude; the flags are typical of a part of the work which I have tried to do; that is to cultivate friendly relations, as far as it lay in my power, between our respective countries. It is for you and me to do this kind of work. Laws may be enacted; treaties and conventions made, and executive power brought to bear for their enforcement, but unless there is public sentiment at the back of such work, failure will be the result.

For Mrs. Rowen and myself, I am not going to say "Good-bye." I do not believe in farewells, and never utter them to friends. I love to part in a friendly, unconventional way as if we were going to meet again; but rest assured that in our hearts there is gratitude for this splendid demonstration, and we will sail out of the "Narrows" with very tender, pleasant feelings toward the people of Stanley and the Falklands, and be assured these feelings will be life long recollections.

GENERAL NEWS.

BELLE VUE HOUSE has been the resort of many Stanley people during the last month, and upon enquiry, we learn that anyone attending Senior Ossandou's receptions is almost certain to meet one or more of his friends bound upon the same errand,—to seek the skill of the dentist in repairing that scourge of the Falklands, in-different teeth.

THE MALVENA made a record trip to Fox Bay and back last month. Arriving in Stanley from Salvador on Wednesday August 5th, she was discharged the same day; on Thursday morning she was loading cargo for the West, taking in stores and water etc, and left at 11. a.m. Favoured with a good stiff breeze she made good progress, and reached Fox Bay at noon on Friday; having discharged her cargo and trans-shipped the mail she left again at 4. p.m. and reached Stanley at 7. p.m. on Saturday, that is to say, 56 hours after leaving. She was 6 hours under steam, and 46 hours with only sails. The distance is about 240 miles.

WE TRANSCRIBE the following from a Buenos Aires contemporary:—

Two Lectures were given recently at Pebble Island, West Falkland, by Mr. J. W. Brown, Schoolmaster, both of which were largely attended, and thoroughly enjoyed by the people of this Island.

The probability is that Mr. Brown will be approached again, and asked to enlighten our people of this Island on some other subject, and in the event of his doing so, we shall again look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall hear him again.

A SERVICE FOR MEN was held in the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, August 2nd, the address being given by Canon Mermagen. There were a goodly number present, some being unfortunately prevented owing to exceptional circumstances. These services are exceedingly popular in Stanley, and undoubtedly serve a very good purpose.

WE HEAR that there is on the West Falklands a family which typifies the United Kingdom. The husband is English, his wife Irish, the nurse Scotch, and the baby Waits.

TWO SAILING VESSELS which recently arrived home report meeting with much ice in these latitudes. The master of the Barque "Largo Bay" from Portland, Oregon, says "When off the Falkland Islands a snow blizzard was experienced, and 41 large icebergs were passed in one day."

WE ARE INSTRUCTED that a syndicate has been

formed to undertake the work of converting Valparaiso into a first-class port, by constructing breakwaters, jetties and other work, at a cost of four million pounds.

THE FRONT ROAD in Stanley (Ross Road) is undergoing repair, and even those whose boots suffer most are glad to know that, some day, they will again be able to realize what it is to walk on a good road.

WE RECENTLY had the pleasure of receiving some magnificent white-heart cabbages, grown in Stanley,—and this by a veteran gardener who did not compete at the recent Show.

IT IS OFTEN SAID that one wedding makes many, and notwithstanding the fact that so large a number of these interesting ceremonies have recently taken place, we hear rumours of more coming on. The bridesmaid at a recent wedding in Lafonia is one lady whose engagement has just become known to her friends and admirers.

THE EDITORS have had the privilege of welcoming several new subscribers to the Magazine during the last few months; in the ordinary course of events certain subscriptions lapse from time to time, and this publication cannot well exist unless its friends shew their appreciation by regularly paying the modest amount which we ask. Elsewhere in this number we print a financial statement which shews that, after all said and done, we only just pay our out-of-pocket expenses.

DEAN BRANDON has been elected a Vice-President of the South American Missionary Society.

THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS gave a "South American Breakfast" in London on June 24th, to which about twenty-five persons sat down,—all of whom are connected with Church work in South America.

OUR READERS may be interested to know that the next outward mail boat is the new steamer "Orcoma", which is, in every respect, much ahead of any other of the P.S.N.C. boats. Should the weather be propitious probably not a few people will wish to see over her.

ONE OF the Chilean prisoners, Antonio Andrada, who had been serving a long term, was released the other day, on account of ill-health, and left for Punta Arenas on August 26th.

CARGO BOATS calling at Stanley have been more than usually numerous this year. We understand that the S. S. Junin is expected

about the 10th September, to load for London, and the *Boguta* is due here at the beginning of October from Liverpool. The latter vessel will probably bring out the new launch, etc. for the Government.

Mr. L. ELLIS, who has been a resident in these Islands for the past four years, left by the August mail boat for Lisbon, and we believe he proposes to stay some time in sunny Spain.

THE "ZILLAH", the so-wellknown cutter, which has done yeoman service in the Falklands for nearly 30 years, has come to her end. During the recent heavy weather she filled and sank at her anchorage in Stanley Harbour, and it is not considered feasible to float her again.

CONCERT.

A VERY successful concert was held on August 15th in aid of the Boxing-day Sports, and was largely attended. The choruses were extremely good, and indeed all the performers acquitted themselves well,—Miss Cletheroe especially meeting with much appreciation. The following is the programme:—

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO, Miss Carey.
2. SONG, "When the boys come marching home"
Mr. J. H. Brown.
3. MANDOLIN SOLO, "Beagles March", Master
A. Peck, violin Mr. W. Peck.
4. SONG, "The old Countree", Mr. J. I. Wilson.
5. IRISH JIG, ... Mr. D. Sullivan.
6. CHORUS, "The old black Horse",
The Loggerducks.
7. RECITATION, "The owl Critic", Mrs. Watt.
8. SONG, "Braja's Serenade", Mrs. Reid and
Miss Dalton, with violin obligato
Miss Watt and Mr. N. Watt.
9. STATUE DANCES, The Misses Nellie and
Gertie Aldridge and Pearl Hardy.
10. SONG, "Little boy called Taps,"
Miss Cletheroe.
11. DUET, "Baccarolle", violin, Miss Aldridge,
piano, Miss Biggs.
12. CHORUS, "Waltz me around again Willie",
The Loggerducks.
13. SONG, "My Scottish Bluebell",
Mr. M. Lamont.
14. CLOG DANCE, ... Mr. Berling.
15. SONG, ... Lt. Col. Reid.
16. SONG, ... Mr. J. I. Wilson.

THE F. I. MAGAZINE.

BELOW will be found a statement of receipts and expenditure during the twelve months ending 31st. May last. It will be seen that whereas we started with a balance of over £20, we wound up with only just over £2. This would seem to be very serious if it were as bad

as it looks, but there were outstanding subscriptions amounting to about £15, and charges for advertisements to the extent of nearly £4. If these were all paid up we would shew that we have just held our own during the period under review. We have rather less than 300 regular subscribers, which is barely enough to pay a living wage to the Printer, and we think it is not too much to ask for more support from the public. The Editors willingly give their time and trouble, but they do contend that they should not be called upon to put their hands into their pockets in order to find way and means.

Dr. JUNE 1ST. 1907—MAY 31ST. 1908.

To Printer,	56	10	0
„ Paper and Wrappers,	9	4	6
„ Postage stamps,	4	17	6
„ Sundries,—Messenger, Fittings etc,	3	5	6
„ Balance,	2	4	2
	£76	1	8

Cr. JUNE 1ST. 1907—MAY 31ST. 1908.

By Balance,	20	18	4
„ Subscriptions,	46	11	6
„ Extra Copies sold,	5	1	10
„ Advertisements,	3	10	0
	£76	1	8

WEDDING AT WALKER CREEK.

WALKER CREEK was *en fete* on August 15th, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. James Cantlie and Miss Mary A. ("Dolly") Finlayson. Owing to the inability of the Rev. C. R. Hall to reach Walker Creek the ceremony was performed by the Registrar (Dr. C. N. Foley). The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her youngest sister as bridesmaid, and Mr. W. Finlayson acted as best man. The description of a wedding dress is always a difficulty to a mere man, but we are informed that it was made of white silk voile,—and that the bridesmaid wore pale blue cashmere—certain it is that they both looked uncommonly nice.

After the ceremony there was an excellent breakfast at Mr. Finlayson's house, and in the evening a dance was given in the Cookhouse, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and tussac.

There were many guests from all sections of Lafonia,—the "Flora" alone taking nearly 30 from Darwiu—we have heard that over seventy people were present.

As might be expected, considering the popularity of the bride and her family, the presents were numerous and handsome, and the happy pair set up housekeeping at Myles Creek under most favourable circumstances.

A WORD ABOUT URUGUAY and the PEOPLE THERE.

IT may interest some of the readers of the F. I. Magazine and Church Paper to learn a little about other Britons in the great diaspora in South America (for really it is more than a coast), and the country in which they have made their home. I know there are many Britons and many British communities and Congregations in Argentina, Brazil and other Republics, and I have not a few dear friends among them, but my time has never allowed me to become acquainted with the inner life of those communities, or their relations to the sons of the country. Of the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, and of the Britons inhabiting it, I know a little. Uruguay looks small between her large sister Republics, but she stands behind none of them. She looks on the map, where usually, I think, she is coloured green, like one of those pearshaped emerald pendants worn by ladies, and fitly she was called some years ago, by the Financial Times of London, the pearl and jewel of South America. The financial position is sounder than that of many other Republics of this continent, aye and sounder than that of several European states. Her undulating plains are covered with rich pastures, mostly well watered, and contain almost countless herds of cattle, mostly Hereford, Durham and the black or red polled Angus, also large flocks of sheep—Merinos, Rambouillets, Lincoln, South-down &c. &c., whilst there are not a few establishments for the breeding of horses and mules. The true criollo, or native horse is become a rarity, but it is one of the most plucky and enduring representatives of its class I have ever met, neither steepness of ascent, nor the depth of sand can induce it to give in.

I have seen gold nuggets,—it is true they were small and for that reason were worn on the watch chain—found in the river Quearens; coal has been reported from San Jose, and on the estancia of Mr. John Green, who with his stalwart and fine looking, and fine living family is a representative of Scotland of whom she may be proud, at Minnas on the river Sance, I have myself seen the tourmaline, which is akin to and said to be frequently found in proximity to the precious stones of Brazil. So that it would not appear improbable that a fertile soil covers also still further wealth below.

Agriculture is making rapid progress, but railways which are necessary for the development of agriculture, are still too few, while heavy import duties prevent the introduction of needful machinery, as also for the exploitation of its mineral wealth. But that will come, the Republic is still young. And here just a

few observations as to the reproach which is so often made, that Uruguay—or the Banda Oriental, is a country of continual revolutions and civil wars. In all fairness, though things and methods have much changed since then, one ought not to forget the early history of the great nations of Europe. Uruguay is still some 20 years from her 100th birthday as an independent state, and her birth to liberty and independence was the result of a patriotic upheaval, from within, against military oppression. Might had long stood with them for right, by might and heroism undaunted they gained their right to be counted among the free—what wonder that in many minds it required a long time to eradicate the idea that might is right. But I not only hope, I believe sincerely, that the time of revolutions in Uruguay has passed away, and, while parties will hold to their opinions, constitutional means will henceforth be employed for the obtaining of those ends for which hitherto revolutions broke out, and will prevail. How long was it in the history of England herself, before English leaders came to appreciate that there were better means than fire and sword for the adjusting of real or imagined wrongs! Uruguay has, I am persuaded, a great future before her. Her people are a cultured, intelligent and courteous nation, and a brave nation, and if it should come to pass unfortunately, as some seem to fear, that not internecine war, but war from without should threaten her, she will again give a good account of herself, as she has done before,—when the powers arraigned against her seemed overwhelming, yet she issued victorious. And the sons of the stranger who has made his home there will not be found among the last of her defenders. I fancy sometimes the children of immigrants are more oriental than the Orientals.

When the stranger arrives, he finds himself welcome, and when an Oriental gentleman says to you "Mi casa es suya" he may not indeed expect you to move your furniture in, but he certainly does mean: "Make yourself at home," and not: "I am at home, and I wish you were."

Well, in this Republica Oriental del Uruguay, with its orange and lemon groves, its peaches, nectarines and apricots, its flowers and birds of varied hues, there is first of all, speaking as an Englishman, a large and prosperous English Colony in Monte Video, where His Excellency R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G. represents our King, and where the Anglican community is ministered to by the Rev. J. Allpass M. A. Of them I do not know much, except that they are happy and a credit to their nation. What is more within my ken are the, say, from 1000 to 1200 Britons scattered over the 70000 square miles between Montevideo and Salto, for there I am alone to offer them the ministrations of our dear Mother Church. I need not say we cannot all

meet together, either for worship or social intercourse, but I believe most know each other at least by name, for all—except the poor parson—are either landowners, or heads or representatives of some bank or commercial enterprise. Though isolated they are united; of course there are rivalries and occasional clashing of interests—and there may be an occasional growl—and why shouldn't there be? Is it not the Briton's privilege to growl? Anyhow, I am sure I am right in saying, that among ourselves we know no enemies, at the worst, only opponents. The same may be said of our views on Church matters, which, as may easily be understood, with such comparatively small numbers, from all parts of Great Britain, are somewhat varied. And this is not because of indifference as to religion. People come for leagues to our services, they support the Church well, and over 80 per cent of my congregations are Communicants,—these are not signs of apathy, are they?

We enjoy perfect religious liberty,—pity it is we cannot avail ourselves more of it. Though the Anglican Chaplaincy has its official domicile in Fray Bentos, and Holy Trinity Church, Fray Bentos, is, so to speak, the parish Church of the Anglican Community between Montevideo and Salto, we have various centres for Divine worship. Last year I ministered at 14 different places, and travelled in consequence over 8000 miles. You may imagine how thankful a weary traveller is for the genuine hospitality found everywhere.

Speaking of Fray Bentos, it is of course world-knowledge, that here is the celebrated establishment of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., and I would just like to say that whatever comes from that Establishment is above suspicion and just the pure thing it represents itself to be, whether it be the Extract of meat, the Lemco, tinned beef or whatever comes from there. This is not boasting, I do not receive a commission, though Liebig's Company have been most generous and helpful to my Church and to myself, as indeed they are to every religious and other movement that has for its object the welfare and uplifting of the human family, but it is a simple statement of fact and of justice and I might say,—in view of the frequently reported food adulteration—also an act of kindness to one's friends who have to buy these products. I have known the Establishment since the beginning of the century, and the high character of the managers, the position of the men of science employed there, the cleanliness and intelligence pervading the whole are a guarantee of the thorough wholesomeness of the products issuing from there. I may affirm the same of McColl's tongue factory in Paysandu, which also has a world-reputation.

I think I have occupied sufficient, if not more than sufficient, space in the Magazine. If

I seem to have boasted of the people among whom my work lies and the country which affords me its hospitality,—I hope I shall be forgiven—I know them and it. Should anyone in this bulwark of the British Empire desire more information about the British race in Uruguay, or how the Anglican Church there may be helped—we want more men, and I want a Home for the orphans of British nationality—the merest hint to that effect will receive a reply and ample suggestions by return mail.

In conclusion, May God bless every good work among the people of the Falkland Islands abundantly.—C. F. MERMAGEN.

CLEAR ENUNCIATION.

IT has often occurred to the writer that in the matter of the rendering of the Church Services both Clergy and Choir too often forget, or overlook, the importance of correctly pronouncing and finishing certain words. One knows that when the attention has been drawn to the subject one's ears are preternaturally alert for such offences; for instance, having once heard the clergyman say "Give peace in our time, O Law," one is always on the qui vive for a repetition of it, and one's thoughts are all too apt to connect the "Law" with the preservation of peace.

Again, incorrectly pronounced words alter the sense, and make gibberish of beautiful language. The dropping of the final letter is the most common cause of this, as will be seen when I mention such words as faint (feign), tent (ten), sight (sigl), hope (hoe), help (hel), but there is also mispronunciation in such words as tear, fear, mere, and dear, which lose their meaning when called tare, fare, mare, and dare.

One could multiply instances of this kind of slovenliness were it necessary, but the above will suffice to call to mind many other similar offences.

Who has not heard the words of the well known Morning Hymn mutilated by the removal of one little comma, making it run, "Room to deny ourselves a road," instead of "Room to deny ourselves," and the Easter Hymn "Jesus lives, no longer now, etc" turned into worse than nonsense by being rendered "Jesus lives no longer now".

The language of Holy Writ and the Prayer Book is so magnificent that it seems a thousand pities to spoil its beauty by careless slurring, or by inattention to punctuation, and the writer ventures to appeal to all whom it may concern for a more correct enunciation, confident that those whose privilege it is to take a leading part in the public worship of Almighty God will be the first to acknowledge that their primary duty is to assist in the reverent conduct of the same.

ROMANCES OF OUR CHURCH—VI.

MISSIONARY work in India may be said to have only commenced in 1813, when the first Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Middleton) was appointed; but as, in addition to India, he was given the spiritual oversight of Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, it will readily be observed how gigantic a task he was undertaking. Bishop Middleton only lived until 1822, but during his episcopate he founded that most excellent institution, Bishop's College, Calcutta, for he realized that the only way to plant Christianity in a heathen land is to train up a native ministry.

During the next thirty years work went on slowly, but surely,—the Cathedral of Calcutta was consecrated in 1847, and the new dioceses of Madras and Bombay were formed in 1855,—but the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny caused the destruction of no small amount of the fruit of hard work. The missions at Cawnpore and Delhi, where vigorous work had been going on for many years, suffered terribly; the greater proportions of the staff at both places were massacred, and for the time being the two missions were extinguished.

Before the end of the Mutiny, however, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel called for volunteers for Delhi, and Christ Church, Cawnpore, originally Government property, after being sacked by the mutineers, was handed over to the same Society as a memorial Church.

In the space of sixty years the first seven Bishops of Calcutta died in the midst of their work, worn out with toil and the Indian climate, but the task which they set themselves to accomplish has gone on all through, right down to the present time. In most of the more important centres of population there are now congregations of native Christians, in many cases ministered to by native pastors, while schools of every kind and grade are to be found. The Bible has been translated into 15 different languages, and portions of it into about 30 others, while the Prayer Book has been translated into 16 languages.

When one calls to mind the extraordinary difficulties presented by the Caste system, and the unwillingness of the higher classes of India, from whom the leaders of her Church should be drawn, to embrace Christianity, it is surely a standing marvel that we can point to so considerable a measure of success attending the development of the Anglican Communion in India. Canon Westcott, Missionary at Cawnpore, recently said that one of the greatest features of the Hindoo religion was abstinence from the eating of meat, with the greatest horror of taking life. They consider that talking during meals is something disgusting.

The one good quality they recognise in us is the general habit of washing once a day, but they consider our custom of wearing the same outer clothes for so long a time thoroughly unclean. In these and many other ways the Hindoos look down upon us and consider us coarse.

CHANTS and CHANTINGS.

THE chant is doubtless the oldest form of Church music, and is one of the most valuable, enabling prose compositions to be sung without being subjected to the necessity of being put into metrical form. The oldest form of chant the name of which has come down to us is the "Ambrosian", which was introduced into the Western Church by St. Ambrose, at the end of the fourth century. Some two hundred years later Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome, reformed Church music so thoroughly that almost all the ancient music has been called by his name, and to this day we may often hear Gregorian chants used.

At the time of the Reformation the English Liturgy was published with a musical setting by Marbecke, Organist of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and this, and its modifications by Tallis, still hold their own.

What are known as "Anglican Chants" date from the seventeenth century, and the first anthem in Boyce's "Cathedral Music" is by King Henry VIII.

Antiphonal singing is said to have been introduced by St. Ambrose, and it may, perhaps be news to some that choirs, and surpliced too, were familiar things long before Christianity (2 Chron. v. 12). In later days (the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) it was a very common practice for the choir to sing an anthem at the conclusion of Divine Service, and this custom has been preserved in the singing of a hymn at the end of our present day services.

In our own time the chanting of the Psalms and the Canticles has become almost universal, due in no small measure to the improvements in organs and choirs, but also to the large number of compositions recently written for this purpose.

CREEDS.

WE so often hear people say that it is of little consequence in God's eyes what a man believes, so long as he acts up to his lights, that it is well, from time to time, to recall what are the creeds of our Church, and the reasons for them. No one can read the New Testament attentively without being struck by the prominence which is given to the necessity for faith

or belief: the language of our Lord and the Apostles clearly implies that the Christian faith is something very definite, something which needed to be jealously guarded, and something from which it was possible for men to fall away.

Creeds cannot but be dogmatic and clear if they are to affect the daily life,—they cannot mould the character if they are the mere expression of vague emotion.

The main objections to the use of Creeds rest, without doubt, upon the attitude of so many professing Christians, who resent all stern and plain warnings against wilful unbelief, and demand a comfortable, easy Gospel.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

LAST year there assembled, at Geneva, a Conference with the object of extending the Convention of 1864 for ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded in time of war. A record of the doings of this Conference has now been presented to the British Parliament, and the general opinion is that a distinctly retrograde step—from a Christian point of view—has been a discussion as to the Red Cross (for which Turkey has always substituted a Red Crescent). The British delegate moved "that the Red Cross has no religious significance", and the motion was carried unanimously.

For centuries the emblem of the Knight Templars has been associated in most minds with the Christian defenders of holy places, and we cannot but feel regret that a Christian nation, by its official act, should lead others to believe it is denying the sign of our faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE,
7TH AUGUST, 1908.

Sir,

Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge my large measure of indebtedness to His Excellency the Governor of the Falkland Islands for the untiring courtesy and goodwill he exhibited towards me in both Official and personal relations? I wish also to acknowledge the very courteous treatment I always received from the Colonial Officials and the Officials of the Falkland Islands' Company. You will also kindly permit me to acknowledge my great measure of debt to Hon. Louis Williams, Vice Consul, and to Mr. George Turner, Consular Clerk. I had often received their advice and friendly offices, and always found them willing and, I think, wise. I shall always retain very pleasant memories of all those mentioned above.

Sincerely Yours,
J. E. ROWEN.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ON Wednesday, 5th. August, His Excellency the Governor gave his second address this season to the Volunteers. A number of ladies were likewise present. His Excellency selected for his subject "Some Empire Builders". Time did not permit of his dealing with more than four names, and those chosen were:—Alfred the Great, Walter Raleigh, Robert Clive and Cecil Rhodes.

It was shewn that Alfred the Great inspired future builders by "having some conscience of what he did", and that he laid the foundations of much of our future greatness. The keynotes to his policy were Safety, Freedom, Unity and Education.

Each was dealt with in turn, and finally Alfred's life was summed up in the two following utterances of his own, "So long as I have lived I have striven to live worthily", and "I desire to leave to the men that come after me a remembrance of me in good works". Walter Raleigh was then dealt with, and his several attempts at colonization briefly gone into. The first expedition was to Newfoundland but ended disastrously, the second and third were to Virginia, but shared a similar fate, while the fourth and last was to British Guiana, and was likewise a failure. For his ill success in this last expedition, and for fighting with the Spaniards he was condemned to death. Raleigh was ahead of his time, but he demonstrated that it was possible to have successful oversea Colonies if run on different lines. As to Raleigh himself, Louis Stevenson has written, "God has made nobler heroes, but He never made a finer gentleman than Walter Raleigh".

Robert Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, was the third on the list. Several amusing anecdotes were told of Clive when he was a small boy, and his wonderful career in India, including the battle of Plassey, when with only 3000 men, two thirds of whom were native soldiers, he defeated a native army of 50,000 under Surajah Dowlah, was dealt with at considerable length. Finally His Excellency gave an account of the life and achievements of Cecil Rhodes, and explained the circumstances under which, notwithstanding the very greatest difficulties, he had secured Rhodesia, with its 300,000 square miles, for the British Empire. In conclusion the Governor maintained that all could help to continue the work of building up and maintaining that Empire "on which the sun never sets", not for the object of adding glory to the Flag, or enlarging our possessions, or for pride of superiority over other nations less fortunate, but for the spread of freedom and justice for the benefit of the whole world.

The third and concluding lecture will take place on September 2nd, at 8. 15. p.m. when the Commandant will be pleased to welcome any visitors. Subject.—"Some Personal Reminiscences of Fiji", illustrated by the Magic Lantern.

MARRIAGE OF MR. J. MIDDLETON AND MISS M. JENNINGS.

ON Thursday, July 16th, there was celebrated by Rev. C. R. Hall, in Darwin Church, a marriage between Mr. James Middleton, youngest son of Mr. Stewart Middleton (for many years of Mount Pleasant), and Miss Mabel E. Jennings, youngest daughter of the very popular Mr. and Mrs. G. Jennings,—the oldest inhabitants of Darwin Harbour. With such forbears upon either side it is not to be wondered at that very great interest was taken in the union of these young people.

Although the wedding day opened under somewhat adverse atmospheric influences, fortunately it improved later on, and by the time appointed for the ceremony there was nothing amiss with the weather. Crowds of relations and friends had arrived in Darwin, not only on the day itself but earlier, and the little Church was literally crowded to overflowing,—a number of persons being unable to get any nearer than the porch.

The bride, who looked charming in a dress of cream nuns veiling, was attended by Miss Alice Steel as bridesmaid, and Mr. H. Jennings acted as best man. The bridesmaid's dress was a beautiful blue cashmere, and was greatly admired.

More than 140 persons sat down to the wedding breakfast,—the tables were groaning under their load of good things, but full justice was done to this part of the programme. The wedding presents were not only numerous and costly, but useful; close on one hundred were received, and even since the eventful day more have arrived. Suffice it to say that everyone was pleasant, agreeable, and determined to give the young people a good send-off. Mr. and Mrs. Allan were kindness itself in helping in every way. All were sorry that Mrs. Moir, through indisposition, was unable to be present.—Mr. Moir, as usual, was full of life and kept all in good humour. The wedding cake was made by Mrs. Jennings and iced by Mrs. Steel.

The newly-married couple left for Mount Pleasant on the following day,—their departure being attended by a perfect shower of boots, shoes, etc., and the hearty good wishes of the many friends amongst whom they had spent their childhood and youth.

BALL AT HILL COVE.

HILL Cove was again the scene of a very pleasant gathering on the occasion of the annual Dance which was given by Hill Cove and Roy Cove combined.

It took place on the evenings of the 9th, and 10th, of July, and as on previous occasions, was held in the woolshed at the Point, which had

been converted, for the time being, into an excellent ballroom.

By means of Mr. Charles Betts and his efficient staff the shed had been very tastefully decorated.

It is unnecessary to add, that Mr. Miller had personally seen that every thing that was possible was done for the enjoyment and convenience of all present.

Mr. Clement with Mrs. Miller, and Mr. C. Betts (representing Mr. Miller, who was suffering from a slight accident) with Mrs. Clement, led off the dance at 7.30. p.m. on the first evening with a polka, and dancing was carried on with great zeal and enjoyment until 3. o'clock on the following morning.

On the second evening dancing commenced at 7.30. p.m. and continued till 7.30. a.m. on the following morning. The music was supplied by Messrs. E. Summers E. Summers junr, T. Scott, W. Kirk, and J. Taylor.

Mr. E. Summers carried out the duties of "M.C.", as on many previous occasions, in an efficient and courteous manner, and it is needless to add that every thing went off without a hitch under his capable management.

Songs were rendered at intervals during the evenings and were much enjoyed by all. The weather on both evenings could not be improved on. About 120 people assembled and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. A very pretty dance, viz. The Canadian Twostep, was introduced on the West, and seemed to be quickly taken up and enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin, of Dunbar, again honoured the ball with their presence, much to everyone's delight, and it was a great pleasure to see them both looking so well in spite of their advanced years.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller again entertained a large house party, most of whom were new to the ride to and from the ballroom on horseback and who seemed highly delighted at this novel way of going to a dance. A few adventures were reported in the form of missing tracks etc., and one lady had the misfortune to fall in the mud. The house party, still finding themselves possessed of a little energy, passed the Saturday evening by having a dance in Mr. Miller's house, which was brought to a conclusion by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

THE "HENRIETTE".

This German four-masted barque, bound with a cargo of coal from Barry to Coquimbo, was towed into Stanley for repairs on Sunday, August 2nd. She left Barry on the 30th April and made a good run as far as Staten Island; after this she encountered exceptionally bad weather, and was

struggling to get round Cape Horn for a full month. So many sails were blown away that when, it having been determined to run back to a port of refuge, she arrived at Stanley there was only one whole sail on board.—the yards of the foremast, particularly, being decorated with canvas ribbons. It has been decided to proceed at once to repair and replace the lost sails, thus affording a considerable amount of work to the local stitchers.

Whilst the "Henriette" was battling with the stormy southern seas the Master, Captain Rasch, an elderly man, sickened and died, and was buried at sea. The first officer, Captain Larsen, who holds a Master's certificate, successfully brought the vessel to the Falklands, and is energetically superintending her repairs.

The "Henriette" is a vessel of nearly 4,000 tons burden, and, as the old "Royal Forth", was the second largest sailing vessel leaving the United Kingdom. It will be allowed, therefore, that it was no slight task for the "Samson" to tow her, in the face of a strong breeze; she made light work of it, however, and once more it has happened that harassed and worn-out sailormen have had occasion to rejoice at the sight of the Falklands and the "Samson".

MAXIMS AND PROVERBS.

One laugh is worth a hundred groans.
 An honest man is the noblest work of God.
 Injure no man, not even the wicked.
 Whoso loves wisely, he alone is wise.
 The good we do shall make our future heaven.
 To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.
 Skill to do comes of doing.
 What we have been, makes us what we are.
 An excuse may be worse than a lie; for an excuse is a guarded lie.
 To be seventy years young, is better than to be forty years old.
 Eaten bread is soon forgotten.
 Much better lose a jest than a friend.
 Ill-will never said well.
 He who lives in hope dies a fool.
 Dead men open the eyes of the living.
 A burden which one chooses is not felt.
 A good wife makes a good husband.
 He who sows his land trusts in God.
 You may know the master by his man.
 Better unborn than untaught.
 The wife is the key of the house.
 Fair words make me look to my purse.
 Be not the fourth friend of him who has had three before.
 It is safer to hear counsel than to give it.
 Remember that thou art a workman in God's cause.
 Characters do not change but develop.
 Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse.

A wise man has more ballast than sails.
 Let your friend tell your tale.
 Use legs and have legs.
 All covet, all lose.
 Better be condemned by three doctors than by one judge.
 He who trusts nobody is never deceived.
 A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm
 One ill example spoils many good laws.
 The sickness of the body may prove the health of the soul.
 He is a good orator who prevails with himself.
 Fine words will not keep a cat from starving.
 A wise man remembers he has two ears, but only one mouth.
 When the pear is ripe it must fall.

SHEEP IN THE FALKLANDS.

The following table, shewing the number of sheep in the Falkland Islands, is prepared from the annual Return furnished by the Chief Inspector of Stock:—

Falkland Islands Company, Ltd.	190,836
Dean & Co.	39,744
J. L. Waldron, Ltd.	36,517
Holmsted & Blake, Ltd.	31,560
Dean & Anson	30,055
Vere Packe	30,011
Geo. Bonner & Co, Ltd	28,365
J. J. Felton	28,234
Greenshields Bros.	28,014
J. H. Dean	26,078
W. K. Cameron	24,280
Packe Bros, & Co.	24,080
A. Pitaluga	21,429
Baillon & Stickney	19,091
Mrs. C. H. Williams	15,591
Smith & Sharp	15,334
Bertrand & Felton	15,026
Mrs. T. Robson	13,092
Stickney Bros.	12,000
W. D. Benney's Estate	8,934
Speedwell Island Co.	8,677
H. & G. Cobb	8,671
David Smith	5,579
Mrs. C. Hansen	4,440
Morrison & Grant	3,443
Fell Brothers	3,074
S. A. Missionary Society	2,992
Henry Waldron	2,529
Joseph Robson	2,500
Mrs. R. B. Cull	2,227
A. E. Felton	2,099
C. Bender	1,362
B. Browning	1,273
C. C. Wasell	724
James Smith	378
J. B. Luchtenborg	296
Mrs. E. J. Mathews	170

Total 688,705

MARRIAGE.

THE subject of marriage is kept too much in the back ground,—it is not man's contrivance, but God's command; not merely a civil contract, protected by law, but an institution which God formed for the welfare of mankind and the true interests of religion. From time to time we have brought to our notice an unhappy marriage, but may be sure that there are a great many happy marriages in the world, of which we do not hear anything,—happiness never being shouted from the house top. Happiness is more retiring than misery, and when a marriage goes wrong the poor victims find a sort of pleasure in crying aloud. The noise of the few is apt to make us believe that unhappy marriages are common.

Every woman should remember that the love of a husband is more difficult to retain than to obtain. Some are inclined to complain that their husband's love is on the wane—without realising that possibly their own feelings are less burning. It is a platitude that a man ought to treat his wife with, at least, as much respect as he shows to other women, indeed politeness and courtesy are amongst the most valuable qualities which go to make up a happy marriage.

Marriage is a school, and though it has cares it is an exercise of grace. Marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience,—the nursery of heaven. It is fuller of sorrows, and fuller of joys, it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world: it preserves kingdoms, fills cities, churches, and heaven itself. Life or death, felicity or sorrow, are the results of marriage, and yet too many girls rush into it with no other thought than that it means a house of their own, whilst men are ever ready to look only to a pretty pink and white face, without considering whether they are really choosing a "helpmeet".

PENGUIN EGGS.

THESE eggs, which are similar in texture and flavour to large plovers' eggs, are now being regularly shipped to the London market from the Cape. The islands on which the penguins congregate are situated on the western coast of Cape Colony, near the main land. They are the property of the Government, who preserve and protect the birds. The freshness of the eggs is secured by the action of the Government of Cape Colony, who own the islands. At the commencement of the season, mid-April, all the eggs on the islands are destroyed, and as the penguin continues to lay, the eggs are collected each week until the middle

of August, after which the birds are allowed to hatch and rear their young. If this were not done, the penguin would often hatch more young than it could rear, especially in years when fish happens to be scarce. Those intended for export after being packed are placed in cold storage, and shipped in the cool chambers of the mail steamers. They thus reach England within about three weeks of their being laid. The eggs are eaten by all classes of the community in South Africa, but in Europe they will always be the food of the epicure and gourmet. For boiling, baking and frying purposes the eggs are said to be excellent.

"Times", July 17th.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

IT is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. There are so many little people in this world of ours that a person with a large mind or heart is in danger of being crowded out, and there is no party or sect or community in which the ignorant are not the most violent, for a bee is not a busier creature than a block-head. In dealing with these people it is as useless to use the ordinary means as to endeavour to hew blocks with a razor. Little people are forever boasting of what they would accomplish in such and such a case, and the only work they do is to labour to appear what they are not; We have known of children who, going to bed in the dark, sing for fear; these little people make as much noise as possible to try and persuade their elders they are comfortable and happy,—so with grown up little people, who are for ever trying to convince their hearers of the comfort and ease which is non-existent.

The truly great man is not the rich, powerful autocrat, who has the happiness of others in his keeping, but he who as a young man remembers that he will soon grow old, and as an old man recollects that he was once young. Such an one will, through perpetual habits of goodness and kindness, become unconscious that what he does is good or kind. He will enjoy the greatness of greater men than himself, and forget his greatest qualities in their greater.

The little man will take his greatest pleasure in belittling the good actions of others; he suffers from a wrong judgment of things, which is the most mischievous of possessions; he is taken with every appearance and dazzled with everything that sparkles, and, having no taste for the great, he is constantly absorbed in trifles, he goes in perpetual quest of the little, and labours to impress inferiors with his own conceited greatness.

THE PASTORALISTS' REVIEW.

This Review is full of interesting facts about wool, the growing of sheep, etc, etc, and no Stock breeder ought to be without a copy. Price 20/-per Annum.

Orders should be sent to MR. LOUIS WILLIAMS,
Port Stanley.

FOR SALE.

A MAND CAMERA, Rack Focussing Model, Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Unique Shutter, 2 Finders and Levels, and Iso. Screen. Holds 12 plates, 5½ by 3½. Practically new. Apply to R. DETTLEFF.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

The above will now resume work, and Deposits will be received by Miss Francis Kirwan on Fridays at 4.30. p.m. at the Manager's House.

Children to enter by the back entrance from John's Street.

By Order. ALEX. REID. HON. TREASURER.

GEESE WANTED.

Tamed Brent Geese; any number up to twelve, price 10/- each, delivered alive in Stanley. Apply to the EDITORS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- July 29 R. M. S. "Orita" from Liverpool.
Pass:—W. McDonald.
- Aug. 2. Barque "Henriette" from Barry for Coquimbo.
- " 5. "Malvina" from Salvador.
- " 8. S. S. "Corcovado" from Valparaiso.
- " 8. "Malvina" from Fox Bay.
- " 9. "Lafonia" from Hill Cove etc, Pass:— Mrs. Hall, Miss Walker, Messrs. A. Cobb, R. C. P. Evans, T. L. Keen, E. Binnie, F. Scott, and E. Summers, Junr.
- " 11. R. M. S. "Oropesa" from Punta Arenas.
Pass:—Miss N. Dettleff and Mr. G. Davis.
- " 12. "Gwendolin" from Beaver and New Island, Saunders, etc, Pass:—Mr. D. and Miss Pitaluga.
- " 19. "Lafonia" from Port Louis.
- " 22. "Malvina" from Darwin. Pass:— Misses Steel, Murphy, and Campbell, and A. Barnes.
- " 25. R. M. S. "Oronsa" from Liverpool.
Pass:—Mrs. and Miss Fell, Miss E. Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. Mc. Nicoll and four children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Smith and Mr. A. Smith (from Buenos-Aires).

DEPARTURES.

- July 29. R. M. S. "Orita" for Punta Arenas.
Pass:—Consul and Mrs. Rowen, Miss L. Coleman, Messrs. F. Hardy, R. Aitken, C. Reid, and A. Bremner.
- Aug 6. "Malvina" for Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. D. McDonald, R. Hutchinson, etc.
- " 11. S. S. "Corcovado" for London. Pass:— Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gorton, Miss Crafford.
- " 11. R. M. S. "Oropesa" for Liverpool.
Pass:—Canon Merinagen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gleadell (for Buenos Aires), Mr. L. Ellis (for Lisbon), Mrs. Hughes and child.
- " 18. "Lafonia" for Port Louis. Pass:— Mr. W. Walker.
- " 18. "Malvina" for Darwin. Pass:—Messrs. A. F. Cobb, R. C. P. Evans and D. Earle.
- " 26. R. M. S. "Oronsa" for Punta Arenas.
Pass:—Capt. F. Rowlands, Senor Ossandon, Messrs. F. Scott, E. Summers, Junr. G. Davies, Hector Allan, W. Hubbard, O. Bushen, O. Kibin and A. Andrada.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
July 2nd.	1.	8.	10.	Church Expenses.
" 9th.	2.	7.	10.	" "
" 16th.	2.	2.	1.	" "
" 23rd.	1.	19.	9.	" "
" 30th.	1.	11.	4.	" "

£9. 9 10.

Globe Store.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE General Department.

A new stock of the WORLD FAMED "SINGERS" HAND MACHINES, which are being offered at the extremely low price of £4 each, carriage paid, also a small stock of "WHEELER and WILSONS" Hand Machines, which are also being offered at the reasonable price of £4 each.

A few "SINGERS" TREADLE MACHINES are being offered at the lowest price possible; the working qualities of these machines are unequalled, and are a boon to mothers where there is a lot of sewing required to be done. It is only necessary for any intending purchaser to call and see one being worked to appreciate the value and assistance they would be.

A new style of HORSE BIT has been introduced, light, serviceable, and with which you have complete command; several recommendations have been received, a good stock arrived by the mail of July 29th, it is hoped the numerous customers in the camps will give same a trial.

GENERAL GOODS:—Dalli Fuel. Boot Brads. Plaster of Paris. Leather for Ladies' Boots. Mens' Boots. Black Felt Hats. Heel Pads. Iron Boot Lasts. Table Knives and Forks. P. O. P. Post Cards. Scissors. Gramophone Needles. Pass Books. Dog Leads. Shaving Tablets. Winchester Single Shot Rifles 22cal. A splendid assortment of Gladstone Bags, invaluable for those intending to travel. Quarter Plates XXX. Toning and Fixing Solution. Patent Medicines of all descriptions, such as "Owbridges" Lung Tonic, "Peps" Pastilles for coughs and colds. "Venos" Lightning Cough Cure. Spirits of Camphor, Paregoric, etc. etc. Vinolia Shaving Cream, which enables you to have a luxurious shave. "Brands" Essence of Beef, the best for Beef Tea and much appreciated.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Childrens' Bear Costumes. Silk Socks. White Shoes. Ringwood Gloves. Ankle Strap Slippers. Wool Caps. Imitation Ermine Hare Sets, etc. etc. Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats. Fur Top, Lined Plush Kid Gloves. Wool Gloves. Ringwood Gloves, White Taffeta Gloves. Tweed Jackets. Black Elastic Belts. Velvet and Silk Blouses, also Delaine, Nuns Veiling and Cashmere Blouses. House Shoes. Motor Veils. Kid Gloves, etc. etc. Trimmed and Pleated Silk Chiffon in colors of white, Cream and Black. Cotton Prints. Madras Muslin. Longcloth Gaiters. Beehive Wool. Moonstone Braid. Turkish Bath Towels. Crepe de Chine. Perri Lusta. Firefly Embroidery. Furniture Sateen. Cashmeres. Voile. Wincey. Venetian Cloth. Veiling. Ribbons, Torchon Lace, Allover Lace, etc. etc. Trinket Sets, Fern Pots. Floral Vases, Wrist Bags, Safety Pins, Childrens Story Books, Crayons, Boxes of Beads, Pocket Knives, etc.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 6. VOL. XX.

OCTOBER 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Dean.

Very Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, M.A. (1907)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906),
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903)

Assistant Cathedral and Camp Chaplain.

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling, (Dean's Warden)
Captain I. Watt. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley. (Hon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

1st. Th.			
2nd. F.			
3rd. S.	Moon, First Qtr. 6h.14m.A.M.		
4th. S.	16th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns, M. 194. 210. 322.	E. 175. 279. 258. 370.
5th. M.			
6th. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oriana"		
7th. W.			
8th. Th.			
9th. F.	Full Moon 9h.3m. P.M.		
10th. S.			
11th. S.	17th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 163. 268. 184.	E. 270. 215. 368. 595.
12th. M.			
13th. Tu.			
14th. W.			
15th. Th.			
16th. F.			
17th. S.	Moon, Last Qtr. 3h.25m.A.M.		
18th. S.	18th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 475. 360. 196.	E. 166. 438. 362. 304
19th. M.	St. Bartholomew.		
20th. Tu.			
21st. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oropesa"		
22nd. Th.			
23rd. F.			
24th. S.			
25th. S.	19th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 218. 261. 307.	E. 291. 286. 164. 629.
26th. M.	[New Moon, 6h.47m.A.M.]		
27th. Tu.			
28th. W.			
29th. Th.			
30th. F.			
31st. S.			

BIRTHS.

- BAERNES.** Stanley, September 19th, the wife of Arthur Barnes, of a daughter.
- BIGGS.** Darwin, September 20th, the wife of F. Biggs, of a daughter.
- GOODWIN.** Stanley, Sept.30th, the wife of James Goodwin, of a son.
- ETHERIDGE.** Stanley, October 2nd., the wife of W. Etheridge, of a daughter.

MRS. WILLIS AND FAMILY desire to thank all friends, both in Stanley and elsewhere, for their kind sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MR. D. FELL AND MISS COUTTS wish to thank all friends, (especially Mrs. Bernsten and Mrs. McDaid), for their sympathy, and kindness in sending wreaths and flowers.

MARRIAGES.

- LAWLER—WALSH.** At Victoria, B.C. July 18th, M. J. Lawler to Laura A. Walsh.
- MCLENNAN—CAMPBELL.** At Stanley, Sept. 24th. Findley McLennan to Marion Campbell.
- BERNSTEN—PAICE.** At Stanley, Sept. 30th. Fredrick George Bernsten to Emily Jane Goss Paice.

HOLY BAPTISM.

- GRIERSON.** Stanley, 2nd. Sept. Agnes Ellen Grierson.
- DIX.** Stanley, 13th Sept. Charles Stanley Dix.
- ATKINS.** Stanley, Sept. 15th, Stanley Percival Atkins.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER

- ### DEATH.
- WALSH.** At Victoria, B. C. July James A. Walsh, aged 21 years.
- JOHNSEN.** At Rejones Cove, John Johnsen, aged 49 years.
- FELL.** At Stanley, Sept. 24th, Ann Fraser Fell, aged 80 years.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Sept. 6th.	1.	4.	0.	Church Expenses.
" 13th.	1.	12.	0.	"
" 20th.	1.	12.	9.	"
" 27th.	1.	16.	9.	"
				£6. 5. 6.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 17).

No. 6. VOL. XX.

OCTOBER 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6. payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
W. C. Girling, Esq.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8. 0 a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11. 0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3. 0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7. 9 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATTINS	10. 0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7. 9 p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. In the Vestry on Sundays at 4. 0 p.m. and on Fridays at 3. 30 p.m.
Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

All applications for the allotment of Seats in the Cathedral should be addressed to the Dean's Warden.

DIVISION of the DIOCESE.

POSSIBLY this most desirable scheme has, by now, been brought to fruition, and the long and strenuous efforts which have been made will have received their reward. The Bishop of South Brazil (Dr. Kinsolving) speaking in London, recently, said it was always a pleasure and privilege to meet Bishop Every, who was struggling so fearlessly and so earnestly with the great responsibilities of his vast Diocese. He deplored the fact that while Africa and Asia, Australia and North America sent many Bishops to the Pan-Anglican Congress, only three could be summoned from South America.

It was agreed that the sum of £15,000 should be raised for the endowment of the new Bishopric, and we understand that, including the "earmarked" Thank offerings at the Pan-Anglican Conference, the total raised towards this amount is about £10,000. A difficulty has arisen in reference to the investment of this Endowment Fund,—most of the great Church Societies make it a rule that money granted by them shall not be invested in anything but "Trust Funds," and these yield only about 3 per cent. Bishop Every has been advised to follow this rule, and if he does so he must forego the South American investments entirely, together with their much larger dividends.

At a recent meeting, in Buenos Aires, of the Diocesan Division Committee those present were unanimously in favour of investing in Argentina, where mortgages and other perfectly safe investments bring in 8 per cent. If this were done the requisite income would be at once forthcoming. It is understood that the South American Missionary Society wish to divide their present Episcopal grant of £500 a year between the two Bishops, but, on the face of it, this would not greatly assist matters. At the above-mentioned meeting a resolution was passed expressing the hope that the new appointment would be made independently of any Society, so that the Bishop's hands would be entirely free, and unhampered by any conditions.

Whatever is decided, all true lovers of our Church must hope that some definite steps will be taken at the earliest possible moment, and that relief will be quickly afforded to our over-worked Diocesan.

THE LAWS OF NATURE.

WHAT are generally spoken of as natural laws are but statements of the orderly condition of things in nature, as observed by a sufficient number of competent authorities. As an instance of this the well-known discovery of the "law of gravitation" was first discovered by Newton, who found that bodies fall to the ground at a certain rate, by observing an apple dropping in an orchard. Again, Darwin's discovery of the law of the "Survival of the fittest" had its inception in his observation that animals and plants which could thrive on the plainest food, and could withstand the accidents of the weather and the attacks of their neighbours, always, in the long run, overpowered and exterminated the less hardy species.

If we look at the laws of nature from a scientific point of view we shall see that given certain conditions certain results will follow.—this is called the law of "Cause and effect", and the further we pursue our investigations the more exactly is this law found to prevail.

To these laws of nature there are—we believe—apparently two great classes of exception, viz, miracles and the results of prayer, and these subjects have caused, perhaps, more discussion by those who do not believe in the beneficent rule of a Personal God than anything else. And yet why?

A miracle need not be a violation of any of the laws of nature, and we Christians can well understand that, in answer to prayer, the consequences of certain actions may be modified or controlled by the Creator of all things. Even we ourselves can sometimes modify these laws, or alter the direction of the action. For instance, if we throw a ball into the air it would, by the law gravitation, fall to the earth, yet we can arrest the action of the law by catching the ball in our hands.

Here no law has been violated, but, by the exercise of will, other forces have been brought into play, with the result that the law of gravity has been suspended. If God should see fit to suspend or counteract the effect of the laws of nature, though He might employ other means or laws for the purpose, the means being unknown to us, what are known as miracles would be produced.

As to whether by prayer we can induce God to alter the laws of nature much can be said. We do know that over and over again, in the Bible, we are promised that prayer shall be heard, and we cannot doubt that it is God's wish that we should pray to Him. But prayer must be accompanied by certain conditions, one of which is that we should not put any hindrances in the way of its fulfilment. For instance it would be foolish of us wilfully to take a dose of poison and then expect to be

delivered from death as a result of prayer: or if we did not take all reasonable precautions during an epidemic of cholera, it would be improper to pray for protection. We are expected to use the reason God has given us, and to conform, as far as we know them, to the laws of nature, which are the general expression of the Almighty's will, and therefore to be obeyed.

THE BARQUE "LODORE."

THIS vessel, owned by Messrs. G.M. Steeves and Co. of Liverpool, and bound for Calcutta from Barry, with coal, arrived here for repairs on Saturday, September 5th. Like the "Henriette", which vessel by the way, was loading at Barry at the same time—she encountered very severe weather off Cape Horn, had sails blown away one after the other, bulwarks broken, and sustained various other damages. We are credibly informed that such weather was never seen.

The "Simla," which was here for repairs earlier in the year, belongs to the same firm as owns the "Lodore", and curiously enough Captain Nixon was taken out of the latter vessel, at Barry, to succeed Captain Evans in the former. The "Lodore" caught fire whilst at Barry, and the damages then received were only made good in time for her to commence her present voyage.

With two vessels in Stanley, being once more made staunch and tight, the Harbour presents a more cheerful appearance, and with the advent of spring, and longer days, much energy and haste is being shewn in the task of carrying out the necessary repairs.

CO-OPERATION.

IN nearly every walk of life the need of encouragement and co-operation is felt, but in none more so than in that of a Clergyman. From the character of his work and the conditions under which he is called upon to labour the Clergyman is peculiarly liable to feel low-spirited and disheartened. In most cases he is working practically singlehanded, and, very often through isolation is deprived of the privilege and advantage of discussing his difficulties with a brother priest, or a layman of a kindred mind. Empty churches, listless hearers, and undemonstrative people are responsible for many extinct volcanoes, many quenched enthusiasms, and many blighted prospects.

It is easy enough to recognise a man's mistakes and to shrug ones shoulders at his abortive attempts to win sympathy and response. How easy it would be to revolutionize a place if all nominal adherents gave even benevolent neutrality, and a few gave active support? It

tries the mettle of a man to have to rally a failing cause, or to pick up ground which has been lost through an error of judgement. We have heard it said more than once, and we know it to be true, that if the men who attend Church in Stanley really made up their minds to do their whole duty, the tone of public opinion would be changed in a very short time. What shall we say would be the result if all members of our Church made up their minds to co-operate fully with the efforts of the Clergy? Let priest and people work together for the furtherance of what is, by general consent, known to be for the Spiritual and moral welfare of the community,—laying aside all suspicion of motives, and making allowances for different methods—and what a rich reward would be reaped!!

A Clergyman comes to a new sphere of labour, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, full of hope and courage, determined to spend and be spent for his people. If he is disheartened and gives in, it is only a proof of his humanity, and generally he is driven to it by the perversity of his flock, and their unwillingness to go even a little way to meet him. The pity of it often is that there are so many good men and women working all round him on similar lines to himself, yet for want of co-operation the efforts of both are minimised or rendered nugatory.

Is it too much to ask for co-operation and hearty good will for the new Clergyman whom we believe will shortly be in our midst? Surely we members of Christ's Church have enough common foes to meet, enough mutual burdens to bear, without turning our arms one against the other. The old proverb "Union is strength" is as true to-day as ever it was, and it is only by union, by mutual co-operation, and loyal support that we can hope for the strength to do our duty to God and to our land.

SILVER WEDDING.

THE Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, of Lion Creek, LaTonia, was celebrated on the 11th. of September, also the recent Marriage of their daughter Miriam to Mr. McMullan was duly observed. A goodly number of invitations were given, and mostly all accepted, which made the party a large one. A pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent, and no time was lost, after the dancing commenced, intervals for refreshments made no difference, every one thoroughly enjoyed themselves, the members of the household doing all they could to make the guests enjoy themselves.

A vote was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, commenting on the occasion, and wishing them all the good we could think of; it was responded to by the guests in ringing choirs, the

Bride and Bridegroom were included with it, wishing them every happiness.

Soon after daylight appeared preparations for leaving became evident, as some had a long way to go, and after 12 hours dancing they closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Then came the looking after horses, etc, and the first crowd came to the house, to give our friends a hearty cheer before leaving, all well pleased at having spent an enjoyable evening.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

WE regret to have to report the death from exposure of Mr. J. Johnsen of Lively Island. He came into Stanley at the beginning of September, on business, and during part of his stay was considerably under the influence of drink. He left again on Saturday, September 12th, and on Thursday, the 17th, his horse was found grazing in Port Harriet rince, by Mr. E. J. Gleadell, who at once came to Stanley and reported the circumstance to the police. Early the following morning Mr. John Williams went out in search of the unfortunate man, and was followed by the Chief Constable and others. Without much delay Mr. Williams found the body,—he had evidently been dead some days—lying close to Rejones Cove (North Basin). Johnsen had evidently wandered a long way off the track, and there were signs of his having sat down more than once after getting off his horse. He had apparently lain down where his body was found, and appearances were such as to shew he had gone to sleep, and died from sheer lack of vitality.

The body was brought to Stanley next day, and buried on the Sunday. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that deceased had died from exposure after being lost in the camp. Thus passes away a man who was well known in the Falklands, one who was a good workman, and a good servant so long as he could avoid his falling. He was a Russian Finn, a shipwrecked seaman, and had worked at Darwin and Fitzroy for a number of years. He was 49 years of age, and unmarried.

We are tempted to offer a suggestion that more use should be made of the Darwin telephone by men travelling along the track, especially if alone. Surely it would be a good thing to let Mount Pleasant know when a start has been made, and upon arrival there to telephone the fact to Stanley; the same being done between Mount Pleasant and Darwin. Here is a case in which a man goes out by himself, and a case in which Stanley knows whether he has yet no-one in Stanley knows whether he has arrived at Mount Pleasant, and after a lapse of six days his body is found through the off chance that a shepherd observed a strange horse. One can easily imagine that his life might have been

saved had it been known earlier that something was wrong.

THE BOXING DAY SPORTS.

To the Editors,
Sirs,

So often is the argument advanced—by Camp residents—that the date fixed for our Sports is an unreasonable one, that I feel impelled to offer a word in our defence.

I therefore take this opportunity of assuring all dissenters that this is a matter which has engaged our serious attention, and after being fully discussed at our Meetings, the idea of holding the Sports at a later date has been considered altogether impracticable.

Boxing Day is practically the only day—at a seasonable time—available to the whole community of Stanley, and as the idea was, primarily, to provide the townspeople with a day's outing, combined with sport, this is obviously a point to be considered.

Again, Boxing Day—in Stanley—has so long been associated with horse-racing, that the postponement of these Sports would, in all probability, give rise to an opposition party which must eventually lead to the suppression of both.

I may observe, however, that this dissension is by no means general throughout the Camps, since we claim as our adherents the men of five stations, three of which are represented on our Committee by their respective Managers.

We trust that other Managers will also see their way clear to afford us their support, and that we shall shortly see a complete revival of the obsolescent but good old custom of "Christmas holidays".

Yours faithfully,
RICH. DETLEFF,
HON. SECRETARY.

We are asked to insert the following letter from Canon Mermagen:—

The Parsonage
Fray Bentos,
September 15th, 1908.

My dear Mr. Girling,

The somewhat unexpected early arrival and therefore departure of the steamer on the 11th of August made it impossible for me to individually say "Good-bye" to the kind friends at Stanley. Is it not strange sometimes people may live together for years and at the end they are "strangers yet,"—at other times a cord of sympathy is at once struck? To me it seems as though I had known Stanley and its inhabitants as friends all along. May I beg of you, though these lines cannot but come in at the last moment, to find space for them in the next number of the Magazine, to permit me to express my sincere gratitude to all with whom

it has been my privilege to come in contact, for the great kindness I have received from one and all.

My earnest prayer is that our Heavenly Father's comfort of peace may be with the sick and the sad, and His richest blessing with all of you and the Church's work among you.

Very faithfully yours,
C. F. MERMAGEN.

SPRINGTIME.

WHEN winter first begins to give way to spring all creation commences to rejoice. Doubtless winter has its uses, and, in its way, is as necessary to the well-being of the world as spring or summer, but the fact remains that most humans, and all inanimate nature, look upon winter as somewhat of a necessary evil. Plants, flowers, trees, and all the vegetable world,—things which go to make this world of ours so beautiful—respond at once to the call of spring. Human beings are not behindhand, in this, and all persons worthy of living,—young or old, well-to-do or poor—unconsciously yield themselves to the rising of the sap which comes to all each spring. Most of us love the snowdrop, primrose and other humble flowers more because of their early appearance than on account of their intrinsic beauty.

Spring—as its name implies—is the time for fresh starts, new resolutions and vigorous efforts. Is it not in the Spring that gardeners work their hardest,—doing that work of planting, tending and training which cannot be done to the same purpose at any other period? Therefore, if spring is the time when we feel most willing to admit that it is a pleasure simply to be alive,—when all our senses are appealed to day by day—it is certainly no less a time which should spur us on to do our duty in that state of life in which we find ourselves. Over and over again we fail to carry out in our lives the fair prospect of spring, but it is ever our duty to struggle on. Who does not know the disheartening effects of a frost or strong wind, which undoes in an hour the results of weeks of gardening, and yet I notice that each year we start afresh with our little plot of land,—hoping for better luck, and determined to be warned by the mistakes of the previous seasons. If this is so,—and who will deny it?—is it not worth while, in the cultivation of our intellect, our mind, our soul, that we should be, at least, equally determined, when the call of Spring reaches us we will gladly respond to it. Assuredly, Autumn will have no sheaves for the garner if Spring does not see the seed grown.

THE AGE OF THE BIBLE.

ALTHOUGH dates cannot be exactly fixed, scholars have been able, partly by comparison, partly by deduction, and partly from provable data, to tell us a very great deal about the early history of the Bible.

It is held by many learned men that Moses was the author of the Book of Job as well as of the five books which bear his name. Now, the date usually given to Moses is about B.C. 1490, and we may therefore take it that the earliest books of the Bible are about 3400 years old. The existence of the Old Testament writings many centuries before the Christian Era is proved up to the hilt by the writings of Philo and Josephus in the first century.

St. Luke xxiv-44 speaks of the Old Testament writings as if they were, even then, arranged in three different groups, the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms.

The Bible, as we now have it, is the result of much translation, revision and comparison, and it is certain that so much skill and scrupulous attention to the original text has never been devoted to any other work. The manuscript Bible in the Cambridge University Library is said to date from A. D. 856, and the first printed edition appeared at the end of the fifteenth century, although portions had been printed some years earlier.

No complete Anglo-Saxon version of the Bible now exists, or probably ever existed. The Venerable Bede and others, including King Alfred the Great, translated a great part of it, but these versions are now lost. According to general acceptance, the first English version is what is termed the "Wycliffe Bible," which work was carried out between 1360 and 1380, by John Wycliffe. John Foze says that at the beginning of the 16th century people were willing to give "a load of hay for a few chapters of St. Paul." From this time onward there were a number of versions produced, with more or less success, until in 1604 the present "Authorised Version" was suggested by the Puritan party. King James I took the matter up with interest, and named 54 men to undertake the work. This was carried on simultaneously at Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge, and lasted between three and four years. As shewing the part King James took in securing this version it may not be inapt to quote from the little-read dedication to be found in all our Bibles:—"For when Your Highness had once out of deep judgment apprehended how convenient it was, that out of the Original Sacred Tongues, together with comparing of the labours, both in our own, and other foreign Languages, of many worthy men who went before us, there should be

tures into the English Tongue; Your Majesty did never desist to urge and to excite those to whom it was commended, that the work might be hastened, and that the business might be expedited in so decent a manner, as a matter of such importance might justly require."

In 1870—that is, 262 years later—it was determined to revise the "Authorised Version", and fifty three scholars were appointed for the task,—twenty seven being engaged on the Old Testament and twenty six on the New. At the end of ten years the revision of the New Testament was completed, and by 1885 the "Revised Version", as it is called, was published. This has by no means superseded the "Authorised Version", although it is much used by students, and undoubtedly elucidates many debateable points.

Some may be unaware of the reason for certain words being printed in italics in the Bible. Such words are those that are not directly represented in the original languages, but yet necessary to the English sense. The plan is supposed to have been adopted in 1539, and is still partly retained by our modern revisers.

The dates given in the margin are taken from a book published by the Archbishop of Armagh in 1654, and were first inserted in the Bible in 1701.

BARQUE "GLADOVA."

ONE hundred and forty nine days out from Liverpool was this vessel when, on Sunday,

September 20th, she was towed into Stanley by the *Samson*. Further accounts of the unusually severe weather experienced down Cape Horn way are told by Captain Parker, and we longshoremen feel our hair rising under our caps when we listen to the experiences of these hardy sons of the sea. The *Gladova* had received a severe knocking-about, and various members of the crew were rendered *hors d'combat*,—one seaman's leg having been broken so long as five weeks before arrival here, and refusing to set properly. Water was also getting very short, and paraffin had practically come to an end.

On board was some two tons of explosives,—this had to be removed before the vessel could be brought into the inner harbour for repairs. Sails and ironwork are the principal requirements, and, in spite of the heavy run on canvas of late, we do not doubt these repairs will be duly effected. The vessel is owned by Messrs. J. B. Walmesly & Co., of Liverpool, and she was bound for Antofagasta with general cargo.

GENERAL NEWS.

WE ARE happy to say that news of the "Progresso", Mr. L. William's cutter, was received by the last mail from Punta Arenas. Few particulars are yet to hand, but it appears that the vessel fetched up in the Chuput river, where she got ashore, and from whence Mr. A. Miller proceeded to Punta Arenas for assistance. A report says that two members of the crew have perished, but this lacks confirmation, at present.

THE FIRST of the new season's whaling expeditions to visit our waters has been the "Nor" Company. The "Svip", with Mr. A. Christensen on board, arrived in Stanley on September 4th, and left for the South Shetlands on the 10th. The sailing ship "Vesterlede", and the whaler "Raven" were left at New Island, but together with the "Svip", will be at work before these lines are in print.

RUMOUR HAS IT—with what foundation we know not, though the report is circumstantial enough—that Captain Charles Poole is dead. It is said that he had brought the schooner "Rapida" on a seal-poaching expedition to the Falklands, but having the bad luck to capture but three, he proceeded to Egg Harbour, Patagonia, and whilst there the trouble occurred,—according to report. We are told that he fell or was thrown, overboard, and thus met his end, but in the absence of confirmation we prefer to omit details.

THE "Sissie"—for so many years a well known feature in Stanley—has been sold and converted into a cutter for the use of Mr. Pitaluga of Salvador. Mr. J. G. Aldridge has made the necessary alterations.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institution Mr. Henry Waldron, of Beaver Island, was elected a Fellow.

WE HAVE had the opportunity of seeing the last Blue Book Report for the Colony, and we should like to take the opportunity of congratulating the Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. E. W. Grant, upon the excellent production. We believe that copies may be purchased locally at 3d.—an excellent investment for those wishing to know more about the condition of affairs in the Islands.

THE FOLLOWING extract, which speaks for itself, is taken from the *Times* of July 28th.—**THE EMPIRE MOVEMENT.**—The Governor of the Falkland Islands, in a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated May 29th, says that the programme initiated by Lord Methuen was carried out as far as possible on May 25th, and that the popularity of the Empire move-

ment is undoubtedly growing, and that not the least encouraging feature this year was the presentation to him of a purse of money by the children of the Government school, with a request that a portrait of His Majesty might be purchased for them, and hung up in the school.

A MOST ENJOYABLE DANCE—one of the Regimental Monthlies—was given in the Assembly Rooms on September 15th, and was patronised by a large number of the keenest and best dancers of Stanley. It is a matter of delight to sit and watch some of the ladies, and if this is so, what must it be to be permitted to dance with them? The Falklands has many points,—may we say that our girls can give points to many?

THE FRENCH FOUR-MASTED BARQUE "Atlantique", bound from Barry to Iquique, passed close to Cape Pembroke on September 4th, and signalled her name to the Lightkeeper. She is a fine looking vessel, and, with all canvas spread, formed a picture good to look upon. Having left Barry on July 7th, she had made the run down here in 59 days.

SOME OF THE SAILORS OF THE "HENREITTE", when the ship's repairs were nearly completed, took one of her boat and "French leave". They landed to the East of the settlement, and successfully evaded capture, only reappearing after the vessel had sailed.

WE UNDERSTAND that the merits of "Ratin" have again been exemplified in Stanley. It will be remembered that the Colonial Surgeon recently carried out some exhaustive experiments with reference to this preparation, proving its efficacy, and this testimony has been borne out by subsequent events.

THE NEW STRAMER "ORCOMA" arrived on Wednesday, September 23rd, and in spite of the somewhat inclement weather prevailing, a large number of people went off to see her. Everyone is agreed that no such vessel has ever been to the Falklands, and that for comfort and beauty of appointments she will be hard to beat.

THE WINTER of our discontent is approaching its end. This is very apparent by the return of various passengers who have been spending a holiday in England. Stanley, and the Falkland Islands generally, have been so depleted during the past few months that we welcome the return of the first contingent, and look forward to other arrivals as the mails are due.

THE BARQUE "HENRIETTE", after being furnished with a fresh supply of sails, left Stanley for Coquimbo on September 24th, having been under repairs for just seven weeks.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that Dean Brandon recently met with an accident which might have had serious consequences. He was out driving when he met a motor car, with the result that his horse, which is somewhat nervous when faced by these vehicles, overturned the trap. One of Dean Brandon's legs was hurt and the lady who accompanied him suffered a fractured arm,—the damages might well have been greater.

THE REV. A. G. FENN, M. B. who was ordained by Bishop Every for Christ Church, Barracas, Buenos Aires, has, after four years of faithful and good work there, resigned in order to accept the Chaplaincy at Sao Paulo. He will be missed by many, but his friends congratulate him on his promotion.

WE REGRET to record the death, at the good old age of 80, of Mrs. Fell, widow of the late William Fell of Bleaker Island. All who have had the privilege of the acquaintance of the deceased lady have been the happier for it, and the respect in which she was held was well shown by the large number which attended the funeral.

FOR SOME MONTHS we have had an advertisement in our columns, offering to purchase a number of tamed Brent geese. So far no response has been made, and we therefore venture to supplement our notice by saying that these geese are required for shipment to England, and that it will be a service in a good cause if some of our Camp friends will take the matter up.

WE LEARN, from a letter which recently appeared in the "Morning Post", that Mr. Vere Paice has presented some of the tussac roots he took home to the Botanical Department of the Royal Society of Dublin, and that two have found their way to Kew Gardens.

A POST OFFICE NOTICE has been issued to the effect that the mail for the homeward steamers will be closed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Tuesday, and that Registered letters cannot be received or Money Orders issued after 1 p.m. on the Monday. This notice has been rendered advisable owing to the early arrival of the steamers during the past few months.

IT MAY NOT be out of place to remind our readers that the present is the "Close Season" for all birds included in the Schedule attached to the recent Ordinance. Therefore, until next January, it is unlawful to kill or attempt to kill any of these birds.

AS WE GO TO PRESS the wedding of Mr. Fred Bornsten and Miss Emily Paice is taking place.

We shall hope to give some particulars next month,—a special reporter will attend the ceremony.

NO LESS than three persons have shewn us a long article from the "Morning Post", on the Falklands. It is too lengthy to reprint here, and it would be doing less than justice to take extracts therefrom. The general tone of the article is laudatory, and one is tempted to surmise that it was written by one who either knew too much or too little,—too little about the place of his residence, or too much to live here at all.

IT MAY BE within the recollection of some of our readers that the authorities determined to issue a new Currency note in place of those now in circulation in the Colony. This was decided upon in view of the discovery that it would not have been difficult, by means of photography, to copy them. The first instalment of the new issue has now been placed in circulation, and we notice that the possibility of fraud is greatly minimised by the use of two colours,—what is technically called overprinting. Otherwise the notes we have seen are similar to the previous issue, except that, perhaps, the paper is of a somewhat better texture.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT to raise the "Zillah",—which, as reported last month, sank in Stanley Harbour—was recently made, and we are afraid that nothing remains but to blow up the wreckage, which might become a danger to local craft.

SEÑOR OSSANDON, the dentist, is now paying a professional visit to Darwin Harbour, but expects to be back in Stanley before the end of the month. He leaves for Punta Arenas by the November mail, and proposes to return to the Falklands next May.

THERE IS A RUMOUR that the Special Service Squadron of H.M. Ships which is now at Capetown may possibly call at Stanley on its return journey.

THE HAMBURG NEWSPAPERS announce that according to a telegram from Punta Arenas, the German full-rigged ship "Palmyra," from Antwerp to Valparaiso, went ashore on Wellington Island on July 2, and became a total wreck. Five of the crew were drowned. Sixteen others who got away in the boats are missing. The captain and chief officer reached the Evangelist Islands, where they were discovered on August 19th, and brought to Punta Arenas.

LIFE IN CANADA.

LEAVING Liverpool by one of the Allan Line steamers we had an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, and steaming up the magnificent river St. Lawrence we safely arrived at Quebec. Being bound for Ontario,—that part of Canada of which it is said to be wise to pass through blindfolded, if one is booked further West—we made at once for the Emigrant train which was in waiting. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway are both splendidly arranged Companies, and their trains are replete with every comfort and much luxury. We poor emigrants, full of hope and courage, were certainly in no mood to cavil at the accommodation provided for us after we once started on our journey westward, whatever we may have felt about the irksome Customs regulations. Naturally we were pleased with the novel surroundings,—the long cars, open at each end, allowing one to walk the full length of the train, the civil conductor, the newsboy, and the beautiful fruit were all matters which caught our fancy, and put us on good terms with ourselves.

However, two nights spent in the train, during which we made ourselves as comfortable as might be, and snatched what sleep we could, somewhat took the edge off our enjoyment, and amusing as the first scramble for a meal at a wayside stop undoubtedly was, it will be readily understood that we were not at all sorry to spend a few hours in Toronto, that city of magnificent buildings, nor to reach our destination. Truth to tell one got very tired of the journey, with its dust and noise, not to mention the cheerless outlook upon miles of tree stumps, which gave one no idea of the potential wealth of Canada, except so far as it appeared to indicate great waste of good timber.

The third day brought us as far on our journey as we could proceed by train, and here we found instructions awaiting us that we were to stay where we were until the next day, when our employer would be in town. As a last fling, before buckling to under the new order of things, we put up at a first class hotel, and "did ourselves proud," much to our own comfort, but with a sad effect upon the few dollars we still possessed. However, we felt we had at last got to the land which flowed with milk and honey, and that with our strong right arms, and light hearts, we should soon be able to replenish the depleted exchequer,—and if not, well,—

Sure enough, on the morrow we were met, and claimed as the "hired man", by our employer, a man of some 35 summers, hard and strong, and outspoken as to what we still had to learn, yet withal kind and genial, who,

seated in a "waggon" drawn by two horses, was evidently on good terms with himself and the world in general. It transpired that our "boss" had brought in a load of wheat that morning, and the drive of 12 miles in the late afternoon was beguiled by many a yarn of what lay before us, and what had been accomplished by himself and his friends in the immediate past. Later we got to know that our worthy boss was somewhat given to "blowing," and that much of what he poured into our receptive ears was merely intended to knock out of us some of the conceit which all Englishmen are supposed, by Canadians, to possess in such superabundance.

Upon arriving at our terminus we found a hearty welcome awaiting us from the ladies. Our employer was, we found, unmarried, his household consisting of his Mother and four sisters. We were given to understand that we were to consider ourselves admitted into the family circle, and assured that the fact of our occupying a subordinate position was not looked upon in any unfavourable light,—indeed we may here assert that throughout the term of our residence within the dominion we have found that the only thing which is looked upon as being unbecoming or unfitting is the dandyified objection to the soiling of hands, and good honest hard work, which too many young Englishmen bring with them as their stock-in-trade.

Having been brought up in rural districts, and knowing something of agricultural pursuits, we were not quite so "green" as we might have been, yet most of what we thought we knew had to be quickly unlearned. True, we found that a spade or fork is used in the same way as at home, and we were at an advantage over a town-bred man, but we discovered the conditions of labour, and the whole surroundings to be so different from what we had been used to that we had to commence practically at A. B. C. again. One golden resolution we formed, and now commend to all under similar circumstances, namely, never to boast of what we *have done*, but let it be seen what we *can do*.

Our first work, given to us as a light job, and as an easy beginning, was to follow a two-horse harrow up and down a huge fallow field. This looked delightfully simple, as performed by our boss, but when he left us to our own devices it assumed a different aspect. Up and down that field we went, hour after hour, our eyes full of dust, our throat parched, and our hands sore with guiding the horses with the rope reins. The horses would *not* walk straight, if we pulled them one way they went over too far, so we had to jerk them back again, and when we reached the "headland" we were ashamed to see the zigzag course we had fol-

lowed. And then when we wanted to turn the horses, how difficult it was to do so without upsetting the harrow, or getting the near horse's feet entangled therein! Our pride had a fall that very first day!! How glad we were when at twelve o'clock we heard the eagerly expected "coo-ee" which bid us unhook our horses and bring them home for dinner! Right willingly did we ride one and lead the other back to stable, off bridle, and feed them. Then for a long drink of oatmeal-water, a wash and brush up, and a pleasant sociable hour of rest and refreshment, seasoned by good natured chaff and encouragement,—surely no single hour could be more profitably and enjoyably spent!

It may not be out of place here to state the nature of the agreement entered into between our employer and ourselves. In consideration of the afore said knowledge of agricultural pursuits, to which we had been accustomed of yore, we were placed at once upon the footing of a "hired man", and given certain duties and obligations which had to be carried out before we could "knock off". True, we were not given wages for the first year, but we were provided with board and lodging and free instruction, with the promise of monthly pay thereafter. "Meat for Manners," this arrangement is called, and speaking as those who have been through it, we are confident that, provided a good boss is selected, no better or fairer plan could be devised for quickly gaining a knowledge of Canadian methods of farming, without monetary loss to either party.

For a year we stayed on here, and then, as will be shewn later, took up other quarters. During this first year, however, we went through the mill very thoroughly, and learned to plough, mow,—though most of that is done by machinery—milk cows, use an axe, and drill seed tolerably well. None but pleasant recollections remain of our novitiate, and it must not be thought that Canadians do not go in as heartily for recreation as for work. Many is the game of lawn tennis we played on slack afternoons and evenings; what agreeable dances we went to, thinking nothing of a 10 or 15 mile drive thereto, and what delightful girls the boss's sisters were!! What fun we got out of attending "bees" of various sorts. Had a neighbour taken up fresh land? Away we went, with two teams of horses and ploughs (the latter safely packed in a waggon) to help him "turn it." Perhaps we would find as many as twenty ploughs hard at it, giving freely a long day's work. Was a threshing machine expected at our farm, or elsewhere within five miles? Off we trooped, each man with his two-pronged fork, to see the job through in the day. All was heartiness and good temper, and every "bee" ended up with a jolly good feed and a dance!

Sundays were days of rest, with only the stock to attend to, and the "chores"—odd jobs—

to be done. In the summer this was reduced to a minimum, and the long morning and evening hours were given up to "Dolce far niente." In the afternoon we got out the big double buggy, and, with two spanking horses alongside the pole, we drove off to Church,—a distance of about seven miles. Sometimes we were permitted to drive, and with a fair companion beside us, possibly the journey was as instructive and edifying as the sermon!

At the end of the year, it having been agreed that we should seek further experience, we drove some twelve miles to a market town, on a day when many farmers were in. Letting it be known that we were on the look-out for a job we were quickly placed in communication with one who needed "hired help", and, after bargaining, we were engaged at the princely salary of nine dollars per month (37/6) and all found. Without delay we entered upon our new sphere, only to find it lacking in most of those appurtenances to civilization which had made our former life so pleasant. Our new boss was a hard-headed, horny-handed son of toil, a very strict Methodist, and a man who always expected to get his money's worth. His wife was a fitting companion for him—a hard working, loud-voiced daughter of Eve, whose fascination arose rather from her thrifty soul than from her charms of face or manner.

Joining this cheerful household in the "fall", and being the only "hired man" on the farm, we were given charge of a team of horses, and expected to plough an acre of land every day. There was a dairy of 25 cows, and it was part of our duty to milk these night and morning. Well do we call to mind our feelings during the first week or two. Remember, we had left a family comprising some of the nicest girls it has ever been our lot to meet; we were in a household where it was considered a sign of an unregenerate heart to sing or whistle anything but a hymn, and our food consisted, for the most part, of boiled potatoes served up with fried fat pork! Rising at 5 a.m., we proceeded to the stable, to feed and groom the horses; then we fetched the cows up and proceeded to milk them,—having worked so far by the light of the moon, and in an atmosphere distinctly frosty. If we were smart we had finished by eight o'clock, at which hour we eat what breakfast a somewhat fastidious and pampered appetite would permit. This formality over, we repaired once again to the stable, and having harnessed our team, and that of our employer, (who rarely felt it incumbent upon him to do more than the chores before breakfast) we started out for a long morning's ploughing. Luckily, here, as elsewhere in Canada, apples were exceedingly plentiful, and our internal economy was indebted to this fact for much of its well-being.

(To be continued.)

CAPTAIN J. C. T. WILLIS.

THE news of the death of Captain Willis under sad circumstances will be heard with regret by a large circle of friends in the Falkland Islands and elsewhere. For the last three years he had been Hulk Master at Punta Arenas for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, living on board the "Serena". On August 17th, the cargo boat "Lima" had been loading alongside the hulk, and left at midnight, and when she got away Captain Willis was in his usual health. The next morning, when the cook went into the cabin with coffee he found it untenanted, and a careful search failed to discover any trace of Captain Willis. Some of the crew had heard him walking about the deck after they turned in, and it is believed that Captain Willis went to have a last look round before going to bed, and unfortunately caught his foot in the coamings of the hulk and fell overboard. He was on excellent terms with the crew, and much respected by all, and universal sympathy has been called forth on behalf of his widow and family.

Captain Willis will be remembered mainly in connection with his services to the S.A.M.S.—for whom he brought out, and commanded, the "Allen Gardiner", and did much work both here and in Tierra del Fuego. Later on he took service with the Falkland Islands Company, and was Master of the "Fair Rosamond" for a number of years. Then, after taking a trip to England he returned to take charge of the "Serena", as stated above, and he died in harness, in the execution of his duty, than which we would not have wished a better termination to his career.

A CAPE HORN CONTEST

TWO sentences are frequently sufficient to indicate a big ship's brave battle with opposing gales and heavy seas, in which the vessel comes off second best, and, crippled aloft, finally has to turn tail and run for a port of refuge. On Tuesday, the old story of sailing ship troubles at Cape Horn was continued by the arrival at Stanley, Falkland Islands, of the big steel four-masted German barque *Henriette*, of 3,072 gross tons. She left Barry on April 30, bound for Coquimbo, and within about a month of sailing had crossed the Equator. As likely as not she would be getting down towards Cape Horn by the end of June, and thus has spent the winter month of July in a vain attempt to round the windy Cape which marks the turning point of her voyage. But the gales and seas of the south have proved too much for her, and, with her canvas wings sadly mauled, she has had to put back to the Falklands. Unfortunately,

the loss of her sails does not limit her troubles, for her master is reported to have died at sea. Although now a German ship, the *Henriette* is British-built, having been launched at Leith in 1893. Originally she was known as the *Royal Forth*. (Shipping Gazette).

VOTE OF THANKS.

AT the Meeting of the Select Vestry of Christ Church Cathedral, Port Stanley, held on August 17th, 1908, it was decided unanimously that the sincere thanks of the Vestry are due to the Rev. Canon Mermagen for the six weeks of service rendered in our midst as Locum Tenens for Dean Golding-Bird.

During this short time Canon Mermagen entered into the lives of the Congregation in such a manner as to leave behind a very happy remembrance.

His kindly interest and sympathy in all matters, also his loving and homely sermons were much appreciated by all.

We regret that owing to circumstances there were so few in attendance at the service for men, and feel sure that but for unforeseen happenings there would have been many more present, as Canon Mermagen won the respect of the men of Stanley.

Trusting that the short time the Canon spent with us has been beneficial to him in body and spirit, we tender this hearty vote of thanks with earnest prayers on behalf of his work in Uruguay.

FALKLAND ISLANDS GIRL MARRIED.

WE have been favoured with an account of the wedding, on July 8th, at Victoria B.C. of Miss Laura A. Walsh, late of Port Stanley, and we gladly publish it as we are aware that the bride has many friends here, and these do not lose all interest in people who go away from the Colony.

Owing to the very recent death of the bride's brother a very quiet wedding was inevitable. The bridegroom, Mr. M. J. Lawler, is a native of Chicago, U.S.A. and this marriage, therefore, was between persons born in very distant portions of the globe, who met, and will reside, in a middle-land, British Columbia. The honeymoon was spent at Seattle, a very fine city and a place of much prosperity.

WE REGRET to hear that a case of scarlet fever has appeared in Stanley, the victim being the younger daughter of Capt. F. Rowlands. At the moment of writing the case is proceeding normally, but the house has been placed in quarantine.

DEATH of FALKLAND ISLANDERS.

NEWS has been received of the death of Mr. James Turner, late of Stanley, and well known to all the older generation. It will be remembered that Mr. Turner was for a number of years Storekeeper for the Falkland Island Company, which position he resigned in 1903 on account of failing health. Previous to that he had conducted a store on his own account in Stanley, and at another period of his life was Manager for Mr. Felton at Teal Inlet. On returning to England he took up his residence at Ashford, Middlesex, and having many relations and friends in the Falklands, never lost his interest in the welfare of the people and place. We understand that he had been ill for a considerable time, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Our sympathies are extended to his large circle of connections.

We have heard, with regret, of the accidental drowning of Mr. James A. Walsh, son of Mr. William Walsh, late of Stanley. It will be remembered that Mr. Walsh and family left the Falklands some few years ago in the schooner "Ola. M. Balcom" bound for Canada. At the time of his death Mr. James Walsh was working at Victoria, British Columbia, on the steamer "Chippewa," and the circumstances under which he died are as follows. The vessel—a passenger steamer, was on a voyage from Victoria to Seattle, and the crew were engaged at boat drill. The operation of stripping and swinging out the boats had been performed, and upon the order to bring them in being given, Walsh, without waiting for the guy to be loosed, reached out and caught hold of the lifeboat he was attending. This was hanging several feet above the water, and swung out with the pressure, Walsh slipping and falling as the boat gave. Lifebelts were promptly thrown and the steamer stopped; a boat was lowered and in seven minutes reached the spot; were his cap was floating, but unfortunately found nothing more. He was a promising young man,—aged 21—and we cannot but regret the premature closing of his life.

A CHRISTIAN HERO.

OUR Halifax, Nova Scotia, correspondent, writing of the death of the Rev. W. J.

Ancient, the secretary-treasurer of the Anglican Diocese of Nova Scotia, as reported by cable in these columns, recalls the tragic story of the wreck of the White Star liner "Atlantic", which ran on to the rocks at Terrence Bay and went to pieces in a heavy sea;

562 out of the 900 souls on board perished. Mr. Ancient's heroism on that stormy morning of April 1, 1873, brought well-deserved and world-wide recognition. When Mr. Ancient, who at that time was Rector of Terrence Bay, arrived at the scene at about nine o'clock in the morning he found that there were still two men huddled up in the rigging, and that no attempt was being made to get them off. Securing a boat, and after much trouble inducing four men to man it, Mr. Ancient put off for the wreck. The "Atlantic's" bow was high out of water, while her stern was submerged. Great seas were washing over the liner's hull, and Mr. Ancient's boat was in instant danger of being swamped. One of the men jumped into the sea and was picked up, but the second man who was perched in the mizzen rigging, would not risk the jump.

Boarding the ship at the bow, where there was a little shelter, Mr. Ancient got a rope, and by fastening it around his waist and taking litches around each boat davit, thus forming a life-line, he slowly made his way aft. Huge seas were washing over the ship, and only the rope lashed around his waist kept him from being washed away. Throwing the beamed sailor a line, Mr. Ancient directed him to tie it around his waist, and then slide down a back stay. This the sailor did, but when he was half-way down the stay a tremendous sea broke on board and washed him off. Only the line around the sailor's waist saved him, for Mr. Ancient had lashed the other to a davit, and when the next sea came Mr. Ancient hauled the man on board. Then taking the unconscious man in his arms, he made his way back along the life-line he had stretched.

Time after time he was buried in the seas that came sweeping on board, and only his fine early training as a seaman in the British Navy enabled him to perform the return journey. Finally he reached the sheltered bow, and lowered the still senseless seaman into the waiting boat. For this act the brave clergyman was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society. The Dominion Government presented him with a gold watch, and citizens of Chicago gave him a gold watch and locket.

(*"Standard of Empire."*)

Be the last to go over a deep river.
In a great frost a nail is worth a horse.
Laziness brings lamentation.
Get first the plough, and then look out for the oxen.
An ignorant man ought to be dumb.
A sneer is often the sign of heartless malignity.
She neglects her heart, who studies her glass.
The best furniture in the house is a virtuous woman.

BARQUE "METROPOLIS".

THIS Liverpool four-masted Barque arrived there in a badly damaged condition on September 30th. Arriving at Valparaiso from Newcastle, N.S.W. on July 4th, she loaded Barley for Ipswich (England) and left on August 28th. Having reached Cape Horn fierce weather was encountered, the cargo shifted and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends. So serious was the position that the Master ordered the fore and main topmasts to be cut away to allow the ship to right herself somewhat. For a week a whole gale was blowing, there was so much water on board, and the ship had such a heavy list to port that it was impossible to get at the lee-braces. One of the yards came down, end on, and stuck in the deck. Efforts were then made to trim the cargo, some 250 tons being thrown overboard, and eventually sufficient progress was made to get her clear of the hanging masts and yards and to put her on a fairly even keel. The damage was done on September 15th in latitude 56 S, and before any steps could be taken to set a course the vessel had drifted to 61 South,—a distance of 300 miles. Luckily the weather improved from this time, and a good passage was made to the Falklands. The Samson appearing on the scene, took the vessel in tow and quickly brought her to a safe anchorage in Stanley Harbour.

Thus was ended what must have been a terrible experience,—one which, but for the prompt action taken by Captain Williams, might well have been far more serious. A matter for congratulation and wonderment is that none of the crew received any injury in spite of the fact that yards etc. were falling to the deck around them. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Wm. Thomas & Co, of Liverpool, some of whose ships are wellknown in Stanley.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

ACTIVE preparations have been in hand for some time past in England and in New Zealand for the despatch of relief food-supplies and equipment for Lieutenant Shackleton and his comrades to McMurdo Sound in the Antarctic regions, where they are wintering preparatory to the sledge journeys to the south, east, and west at the beginning of October. The supplies from London were shipped to Lyttleton, New Zealand, by the Royal Mail steamer "Paparua", leaving on September 3rd, and from Liverpool by the steamship "Surrey", where they will be put on board the "Nimrod"; but meats, butter, cheese, woollen goods, &c. will be procured in New Zealand. The "Nimrod" will take food-supplies for 38 men for

one year, to provide against the possibility of being frozen in. A number of firms have made the expedition handsome presents of their own commodities.

The "Nimrod" will leave Lyttleton for the Antarctic on December 1st, and she is at present in dry dock in that port undergoing repair.

The "Nimrod" left Lieutenant Shackleton and his party in the best of health at McMurdo Sound base, 77½ deg. south latitude, on February 22nd, and she returned to Lyttleton. She successfully landed all the stores at the above base before sailing, viz:—Portable house, 33ft. by 19ft., by 8ft.; acetylene gas plant; two years' food-supplies; equipment. ponies, dogs, motor-car, coal, oil, &c., in fact everything necessary to make their stay there warm and comfortable for the winter. Captain F.P. Evans, R.N.R., by permission of Sir James Mills, chairman of the Union Steamship Company, New Zealand, will command the "Nimrod" on her voyage to the Antarctic. It will be remembered that this officer was in command of the steamship "Koonya" when he successfully carried out the tow of the "Nimrod" for over 1,400 miles.

It is hoped that news from the Antarctic will be received about March or April 1909. (The Times).

WEDDING IN STANLEY.

WING to our somewhat delayed appearance we are in a position to state that the wedding of Mr. Frederick Berntsen and Miss Emily Paice took place on Wednesday, September 30th, the Ceremony was performed in the Cathedral, the Rev. C. R. Hall officiating.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. J. Miller, certainly looked very nice indeed,—she was attired in a dress of white satin, with veil and wreath of orange blossom. Her bridesmaids were Miss May Wilson and Mrs. J. Miller who wore very pretty dresses of grey cashmere. The bestman was Mr. Abner Berntsen. After the ceremony a very large number of friends adjourned to drink the health of bride and bridegroom, and to wish them all happiness in their new estate.

ADVERTISING.

We have been interested to hear that in every recent case of an advertisement being inserted in the Magazine a sale, or at least a good offer, has resulted. Friends kindly note!

NOTICE.

No fires are to be lit on the ground known as Moody Valley Farm after November 1st C BENDER.

FOR SALE.

A large number of periodicals in good condition, at very low prices. Apply to the Librarian, Falkland Islands Lending Library. The Library is open every Tuesday from 7. 30. to 8.30. p.m. and Fridays from 4 15 to 5 15

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 4th, S. S. "Svip" from Fox Bay. Pass:—R. Collings,
5th, "Richard Williams" from Pebble Island.
,, Barque "Lodore". from Barry to Callao.
7th, "Lafonia", from Fox Bay.
8th, R. M. S. "Oravia", from Punta Arenas, Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Clovis Fleuret, Capt. F. Rowlands, Senor Ossandon, Messrs. W. Dettleff, F. Scott, E. Summers Junr.
9th, "Malvina" from North Arm.
20th, S. S. "Junin" from Valparaiso.
,, Barque "Gladova", from Liverpool to Antofagasta.
23rd, R. M. S. "Orcoma" from Liverpool Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bonner, and family, Mr. S. Johnstone, Mr. G. W. Benney, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Daprato and children, Misses. A. and N. Felton, Mrs. A. McKenzie and children.
30th, Barque "Metropolis" from Valparaiso to Ipswich.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 2nd, "Lafonia" for Fox Bay. Pass:—Messrs. R. C. Pole Evans and A. Biggs.
4th, "Malvina" for North Arm. Pass:—Miss A. Steel, Messrs. J. Allan and A. Barnes.
8th, R. M. S. "Oravia" for Liverpool. Pass:—Messrs. H. C. Jacobson, R. Collings, J. Bisset, J. Christensen and F. Simons.
22nd, S. S. "Junin" for London.
24th, R. M. S. "Orcoma" for Punta Arenas. Pass:—Mrs. Kauffman, Miss Donald, Miss L. Dettleff, Mr. C. Fleuret, and Mr. B. Aldridge.
Mrs. J. Fell and Miss Fell.
24th, Barque "Henriette" for Coquimbo.
28th, "Lafonia" for Fox Bay and Port Howard. Pass:—Mr. Peck and (2) sons. Messrs. T. L. Keen, J. Harvey and M. Morrison etc.
Oct. 1st, "Malvina" for Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. McKenzie and daughters Misses O'Neil, (2) Messrs. E. Summers Junr, F. Scott, W. Dettleff, J. Yates, A. Barnes. Mrs. Coutts, Miss L. Coleman, Miss A. Campbell, Senor Ossandon.

A Blessing to Shepherds

And others working in the camps has arrived by the last Steamer in the shape of the "BONSA" TOOL SETS. These sets comprise, a saw, chisel, screwdriver, hammer, &c. &c. can be carried in the pocket with comfort and are put up in a strong leather case, being offered at the extremely low price of 10/6 each.

A large assortment of American furniture, comprising the following:—
Maple Chairs. Rocker Chairs. Oak Tables. Carriage Chairs.
These latter are very comfortable and only need to be seen when they will commend themselves. Reed Chairs. Sofas and Tables, all of the above are being offered at reasonable prices, and are just the article required for those about to be married.

Clothes Lines. Dutch Hoes. Digging Forks. Zig Zag Cigarette Papers. School Slates. Boxes of Note Paper & Envelopes. Chest Locks. Hand Lamps. Suspension Lamps. White & Coloured Blankets. Mens' Socks. heather mixture. Mens' Pants. White Matt Shirts. Coloured Silk Mufflers. Taffetta Gloves for evening wear.

Hearth Rugs. Leather-Slippers. Patent Leather Shoes. Wall Papers. "Challenge" Graphophone, Double Faced 10" records, also single, &c. &c.
CHIVERS CARPET SOAP is the best and simplest Carpet Cleaner in the world. It removes, ink, grease and all dirt from carpets and woollen fabrics. A damp cloth, a little of Chivers Soap. A CARPET LIKE NEW, without taking it up, unless dusty, try it at once and be convinced for ever.
WHY do men in the Camp send to England for their clothing when they can buy a good serviceable and suitable article at the "Globe Store" at the following prices:—

Tweed Suits 38/- Suits Underclothing 7/- Heather Mixture Socks 1/9 pr.
Shirts, Army Grey Flannel 5/- each, other qualities at 4/8 each.
Boots 15/- to 18/6 per pair.

Articles of clothing to the value of £3. forwarded freight free,
BANANA FLOUR, this flour makes delicious cakes.
ENGLISH POTATOES, a shipment of these is expected by steamer due on or about the 21st, as there will be only a limited quality. intending purchasers would be wise to book their orders as early as possible.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' long white Silk Gloves. Elbow length Tan Kid Gloves.
Black silk Belts. Flannel. Cashmere & Delaine dressing Jackets.
Cashmere Boots. Fur Necklets. Washing Skirts. Back knitted Shawls.
Children's Fisher Caps. Silk Socks, Girl's cotton Overalls. Cotton Bonnets.
Infants' Silk Frocks. Cotton and Quilted Bibs. Navy Cloth Tams.
White Cloth Costumes a very nice selection.
Boys' American Collars. Celluloid Eton Collars. Viyella. Melton Cloth
Flower Sprays, a good assortment. White Turkish Towelling.
Tapestry Rep, &c. &c. Walnut Work Boxes. Basket Work Boxes Satin lined.
&c. &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 7. VOL. XX.

NOVEMBER 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop and Dean.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen, M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. J. Seymour, (1908).

Chaplains.

Rev. Canon E. J. Seymour, (1908).

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling,	Churchwardens. }
Captain I. Watt.	
Mr. T. Binnie.	(Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley.	(Hon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy.	Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan, Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

November.

1st. S.	20th Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns, M. 187. 154. 438.	E. 428. 235. 228. 437.
2nd. M.	[All Saints' Day		[Moon, First Qtr. 2h.16m.P.M.
3rd. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Orissa"		
4th. W.			
5th. Th.			
6th. F.			
7th. S.			
8th. S.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 269. 291. 540.	E. 391. 259. 542. 184.
9th. M.			[Full Moon, 7h. 58m. A.M.
10th. Tu.			
11th. W.			
12th. Th.			
13th. F.			
14th. S.			
15th. S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 260. 332. 243.	E. 236. 252. 232. 370
16th. M.			[Moon, Last Qtr. 11h.4m.P.M.
17th. Tu.			
18th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Orita"		
19th. Th.			
20th. F.			
21st. S.			
22nd. S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 278. 248. 217.	E. 214. 263. 255. 219.
23rd. M.			[New Moon, 9h.53m.P.M.
24th. Tu.			
25th. W.			
26th. Th.			
27th. F.			
28th. S.			
29th. S.	1st Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M. 47. 53. 50.	E. 51. 203. 288. 52.
30th. M.	St. Andrew's Day		[First Qtr. 9h.44m. P.M.

BIRTHS.

- LEE. At Mount Rosalie, Port Howard, Sept. 12th, the wife of Fred. Lee of a son.
- WHITLOCK. At Stanley, Oct. 12th, the wife of J. Whitlock, of a son.
- DUNCAN. At Stanley, Oct. 18th, the wife of J. Duncan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

- LELLMANN—BINNIE. At Stanley, Oct. 11th, Franz Fritz Lellmann to Margaret Binnie.

DEATH.

- FELL. At Stanley, Sept. 20th, (not 24th), Ann Fraser Fell, aged 80 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING MEMORY of Susannah, the dearly loved wife of George F. Kelway, who fell asleep in Jesus, October 19th, 1906.

Gone but not forgotten.

Our blest Redeemer e'er He breathed
His tender last farewell,
A guide, a comforter bequeathed
With us to dwell.

IN LOVING MEMORY of George Thomas William, dearly loved elder son of John and Mary Luxton, who fell asleep, Nov. 8th, 1902.

And with the Morn' those Angel faces smile,
Which we have loved long since and lost awhile.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 18).

No. 7. VOL. XX.

NOVEMBER 1908

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4/- per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION 8. 0 a.m.

MATINS AND SERMON 11. 0 a.m.

HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday
in the Month) 12. noon.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE 3. 0 p.m.

EVENSONG AND SERMON 7. 0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS 10. 0 a.m.

EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday) 7. 0 p.m.

HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30 p.m., and
by arrangement.

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8. 0 p.m. on
the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The following letter speaks for itself:—
London, Sept. 22nd, 1908.

Dear Mr. Girdling,

I am pleased to be able to inform you that with the consent of my co-trustees I have appointed Rev. E. J. Seymour, Vicar of Witley, Godalming, to the senior Chaplaincy in the Falklands with the rank of Hon. Canon, retaining for myself as Bishop the post of Dean,

as permitted by the constitution. Mr. Seymour will, I believe, effectively continue the good work done by the last Dean. He will be missed, I understand, before he sails.

Kindly communicate this news to the Select Vestry on my behalf.

I am

Yours most sincerely

(signed) E. F. FALKLAND ISLES.

DEAN GOLDING-BIRD, AN APPRECIATION.

It has been for some time known to many of us that Dean Golding-Bird had tendered his resignation to the Bishop, and although we are sincerely sorry we cannot pretend to be surprised. We wish him God speed in his new work, and whilst extending to Canon Seymour a cordial welcome, many of us will retain a lifelong recollection of his immediate predecessor. Although such a short time with us Dean Golding-Bird quickly impressed us by his intense earnestness, his spirituality and power, and as his personality was charming it is not to be wondered at that he gathered around him a band of enthusiastic workers, and was enabled to see the fruit of his labours to no small extent.

The congregations increased considerably, the offertories doubled, and the average number of communicants may be said to have quadrupled: the Mission in August 1907 was the beginning of a new life to more than one, and the confirmation in November was most encouraging. Besides this he was instrumental in securing a new altar for the Cathedral, had the chancel lined and provided the worshippers with hassocks.

Stern and unyielding in the face of vice, carelessness or irreverence, he was tender and sympathetic to those in trouble, and his assistance was sought and accorded in unlikely directions. His power as a preacher is extraordinary,—an earnest lover of the Church to which he belonged he never hesitated to enunciate her doctrines whether palatable or not. A moderately High Churchman he ever endeavoured to lead his people, and willingly sacrificed many personal predilections for the sake of those who did not see eye to eye with him. Such a man as Cyril H. Golding-Bird must be a power wherever he lives,—a fearless witness for the Master, and strong arm upon which to lean. W. C. G.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Government School took place on Friday, the 9th of October. His Excellency the Governor presided, and was accompanied by Mrs. Allardyce, Mr. Grant, the Colonial Secretary, and others.

The school hall, gaily decorated with flowers and plants, looked its best.

Shortly after the arrival of the Governor, the children went through a programme of songs and recitations, among which were two songs given by the infants, which were much appreciated. His Excellency then gave an address on the state of the school and on the future education of the Colony.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Teachers and Children,

To-day I propose to tell you, shortly and clearly, the result of the examination held at the end of September, in order that you may know what the position of the Government school as a whole is, as also the merits and defects of the different Classes. The latter, i. e., the defects, can, when known, be remedied.

To begin with the Infant Classes. The Infant Classes have 49 on the Roll, and the children attend splendidly. About one half can read and count well up to 10, including subtraction. As you have heard to-day these small children can sing several songs quite tunefully. They draw on plates and on brown paper with crayons. They do some Kindergarten work, including sticklaying and mat-weaving, and when more material is obtained the Kindergarten system will be extended. The drill of the Infants has improved, and many of them take a pride in carrying themselves erect. General result satisfactory.

Classes I. to VI. have 90 on the Roll.

Classes I. and II. Arithmetic. Subtraction weak. Addition and multiplication fairly good. Spelling weak. Reading fair, but laboured. Recitation dull. Geography good.

Classes III and IV. Reading good. Spelling weak. Recitation fair. Composition fair. Writing fair. Grammar weak. Geography good. History very weak. Arithmetic weak.

Classes V and VI. Reading fluent, but somewhat monotonous. Poetry well known but poorly recited. Dictation not satisfactory. Grammar fair. Composition distinctly good, especially those of Class VI. Geography and History weak. Arithmetic weak.

Drawing in the School is not much more than beginning, and the scholars have had a good deal to unlearn in starting afresh. The singing in the School has improved greatly of late. The Sol-fa system is being taught. The drill generally shows distinct improvement, the children are interested, and their movements are smart

and correct. Discipline is well maintained. We shall I think be justified in expecting very much better results under the new regime in almost every Class at the end of the next Session, i. e., September, 1909.

At the Colonial Educational Conference which I attended in London last year as the Representative of this Colony, I had the opportunity afforded me of exchanging views and ideas with Ministers of Education and Education Authorities from all parts of the world. I recollect meeting the Director of Education for the Colony, I mean the State, of Victoria, on several occasions, both in Committee and otherwise. I observed that this gentleman on his return to Melbourne, after visiting the schools on the continent of Europe and Canada, and examining their educational systems, expressed himself to his own Government as follows:—

"The schools which impressed me most during my tour were the elementary, the higher grade, and the secondary schools of Scotland".

Now, although a Scotchman, and I can only condole with those who, by the accident of birth, are not so privileged, I trust that I shall not be considered to be unduly prejudiced or narrow minded if I offer the suggestion that we could do worse than run on Scotch Educational lines in this Colony, more especially as we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of two excellent Scotch teachers in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Souter, the new Government Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress. In saying this about the Scotch system, I recognize, that owing to the law of progress, and in few Departments more so than in Education, the best science of to-day is the obsolete practice of to-morrow.

In Scotland education is compulsory up to fourteen years of age, in the Falklands the limit is thirteen. It seems to me that there is a good deal to be said in favour of increasing the limit of age from thirteen to fourteen. By the lower limit your children are in a great many ways handicapped, more especially when they have to compete with others who have had an additional year's schooling.

I quite realize that the age of fourteen is a very convenient age for boys to help their parents in manual labour, including the very important question in Stanley of cutting, rickling, and stacking peat, more especially about this time of year; but I am at a loss to believe that a parent sincerely desirous for the future welfare and advancement of his child would willingly wish to take him away from school at the very time when he is likely to reap the greatest benefit.

This is a question which will have to come up for consideration before long, as the present Education Ordinance, now fifteen years old and somewhat antiquated, requires amendment in several directions. I shall be glad to receive

any suggestions on the subject which may occur to parents

And now, children, as to the prizes, which have been earned. The object of the Government is to give all equal opportunities to learn, but it would not be right to give you a reward each. Were this to be done the child who happened to get overlooked, and not receive a prize, would be the distinguished scholar! You all know what your Bible says, "they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize".

This will shew you that hundreds and hundreds of years ago the wisdom of a limited prize list was recognized. The prize list this year is a small one, but those who do not receive a prize need not be in the least discouraged thereby, provided they have done their best. You have not all got equal powers of brain. No two of you are alike either in appearance or in mental powers, and the Creator never intended that you should be. We should all be very dull and uninteresting to one another if we were all turned out in the same mould. Therefore those of you who are not given a prize to-day must not lose heart, it is the old story, "if you dont succeed at first, try, try, again".

Now before distributing the prizes I have an important and a pleasurable duty to perform, i. e., to hand over to the care and safekeeping of you Teachers, and you children, in trust, for yourselves, and the Teachers, and schoolchildren of the future, the portrait of His Majesty the King, which, as the inscription on the picture frame shews, was purchased with the contributions made by the schoolchildren and others last Empire Day. I now formally hand the picture hanging on the wall over to your care. I feel sure that the excellent portrait of Good King Edward, the Peacemaker, will help to spur you on to still greater efforts in the future, and recollect, that in being good children you are performing your duty to both King and Country, and preparing the way to become helpful, patriotic, and loyal citizens hereafter.

Mrs. Allardyce then presented the prizes to the successful scholars in the recent examination. The following is the prize list.

Class viii—Henry Aldridge,dux boy of the school.

Class vi—1st. Prize—Ernest Dixon.

„—2nd. Prize—Ernest Linney.

Class v—1st. Prize—Willie Sedgwick }
Jack Dettleff } equal

Class iv—1st. Prize—Sydney Glendenl.

„—2nd. Prize—Tom Martin.

Class iii—1st. Prize—Lena Poppy.

„—2nd. Prize—Bertie Sedgwick.

Class ii—1st. Prize—Vere Summers.

„—2nd. Prize—Arthur Flennot.

Class i.—1st. Prize—Thos. Campbell }
George Paullini } equal

The sewing done by the girls in the school.

and judged by Mrs. Allardyce assisted by Miss Hill was displayed in one of the Classrooms.

The following are the prize winners :—

Lizzie Lanning.

Lily Pearce.

Gladys Davis. }
Alice Lanning } equal.

Edith Pearce.

Lily Rowlands.

Florrie McPhee.

Anita Sornsen.

Milly McPhee.

For these sewing prizes we are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. G. M. Dean and Mrs. John Kirwan.

The Head master of the school, Mr. Souter, then accepted the custody of the King's portrait in the name of the subscribers, at the same time expressing the hope that the portrait would be a great incentive to good work in the school.

The Rev. C. R. Hall proposed, and the Hon. Louis Williams seconded, a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding and to Mrs. Allardyce, for presenting the prizes.

"God save the King" having been sung His Excellency and Mrs. Allardyce left, and the company dispersed.

BARQUE "GULF STREAM."

THE above mentioned vessel, owned by Messrs. Law & Co. of Glasgow, and bound from Antwerp to Portland (O) with cement and general cargo, put into Stanley for repairs on October 15th. She was 98 days out, and had got as far as 70 West in her endeavour to round Cape Horn when she met with the bad weather which caused the damage. A huge sea was taken over the quarter, flooding the cabin, smashing wheel-box, skylight etc, carrying away rigging, and life-rail. Sails were lost, the mizzen topmast broken off, and much other damage caused, and yet the whole catastrophe was the work of only a short time. The decks were full of water, and the marvel is that none of the crew were injured,—the man at the wheel had a wonderful escape, only a few bruises shewing how he was knocked about. All the charts were destroyed by water with the exception of one of Cape Horn, which luckily had also a small plan of the Falklands,—by this Captain Nichol was enabled to set a course for, and make the port, thankful, as others have been before him, that the Falkland Islands lie where they do.

GENERAL NEWS.

AFTER A VERY MILD AND OPEN WINTER we have been treated to a few days of cold, boisterous weather. Those who were up and about early on October 14th found a white world before them, but luckily the sun's rays are now so strong that the snow was all gone by the time some of us had breakfasted.

WHAT WAS ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred near Cape Pembroke Lighthouse on October 5th. Mr. Herbert Paice was fishing when he fell over the rocks, evidently striking his head, and landing in the water. Mr. W. J. Kaye, assistant Light-keeper, rescued him, and did what he could to restore animation. Failing in this he telephoned to Stanley and Doctor Born, having with great promptitude obtained a boat and been rowed down the harbour, was quickly on the scene. After continuous exertion for two hours natural respiration was obtained and consciousness returned after about nine hours. Next day Paice was brought to Stanley in the ambulance, and we believe that he is now but little the worse for his experience.

THE TREASURER of the Cemetery Improvement fund gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the sum of three pounds, sent by Dr. C. N. Foley and "subscribed by a few Roman Catholics in the camp towards the Cemetery Improvement". He would be grateful if others would follow this excellent example.

STANLEY HAS EVIDENTLY acquired a reputation as being a desirable place for professional visits. During recent years several Dentists have given us the benefit of their skill, and none of them have had reason to regret coming. Our latest guest is Mr. Eugen Patou, a Piano and Organ tuner, and we understand that he has been kept so busy that he is tempted to prolong his stay. He has tuned and repaired the Cathedral organ, and as his fees are strictly moderate many house-holders have had their pianos attended to.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice which appeared some time ago on the Gazette Board stating that persons desirous of obtaining geranium and pelargonium cuttings from the Government House conservatories should apply personally or in writing to the head gardener, we have been requested to state that over forty applications were received, and that upwards of five hundred cuttings have been distributed.

THE STANLEY FOOTBALL CLUB has once more given signs of life. Two matches were recently played against the crew of the Barque "Metropolis", victory resting with the sailormen and the home team alternately. Much new blood has been

imported in our local team, and with more practice it should be able to render good accounts of itself on other occasions.

SOMETIME SINCE we remarked upon the large number of weddings which have taken place in the Falklands during this year, and the fact of its being leap-year makes it all the more significant. The latest to follow the good example are Mr. F. F. Lellman and Miss M. Binnie, who were very quietly married on October 11th, and to them we desire to offer our felicitations and good wishes.

THE NEWS of the death of Captain Charles Poole turns out to be correct, and we believe the circumstances attending the occurrence were substantially as recorded by us last month.

IT IS A LONG TIME since Stanley Harbour has had so many disabled sailing vessels in for repair. There are now no less than four British vessels here, and they form quite an interesting commentary on the hardships attending a sea-faring life, and an index of the commerce carried on under the red Ensign.

THE DOUBLE-POWER KITSON lamp recently presented by Mr. Vere Packe has now been erected on the brow of the hill beyond the Colonial Secretary's Quarters,—at what is locally known as "Packe's corner". It is confidently hoped that this lamp will serve to light up a large section of this favourite promenade.

WE HEAR that the following prizes have been promised for the new session at the Government School, viz, from His Excellency the Governor two prizes for the best work done in Hygiene, and from Hon. L. Williams a prize for the best general work done by both boy and girl.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH recently made an extended tour round parts of Stanley, and investigated personally some of the complaints that had reached them. The Board is cognisant of many needs which exist, and alive to its duty to the town.

MR. C. W. HILL, for several years resident in Stanley and well known to a large circle, has, we learn, been appointed Postmaster at Gibraltar. May we offer him our congratulations upon his promotion.

ALREADY WE HEAR murmurs of intended holidays next year. Stanley seems likely to be deprived of some of its prominent citizens, and Darwin is also to be depleted to no small extent. However much the Falklands may appeal to people there is a wonderful consensus of opinion that a trip "home" is the limit of their horizon.

IT IS PROBABLY scarcely necessary to remind our readers that November 9th, is the Anniversary of His Majesty the King's Birthday, and to suggest that the occasion be fittingly observed by the display of hunting. His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee on that date, and has notified the fact that it will be observed as a holiday in the public offices. Our King will have reached the 67th. year of his age, and the sixth year of his reign.

IT HAS BEEN no unusual thing, in the past, for a steamer homeward bound from New Zealand to pass quite close to Cape Pembroke, but for the future this will not occur. The three Companies whose vessels traverse this route,—the Shaw Savill, the New Zealand Shipping Co. and the White Star—have entered into an agreement to follow certain "lanes". Thus if a ship becomes disabled it is comparatively easy to keep her in such a position that she will be seen by the following vessel, and this must conduce to safety to life and property.

The instructions laid down say that in rounding Cape Horn, Diego Ramirez Islands must be left 20 miles to the north, then the vessel must, after passing Staten Island, pass east or west of the Falklands at a distance of not less than 20 miles.

THE S. S. BOGOTA arrived on October 17th, bringing considerably over 500 tons of cargo, including the new Government launch "*Penquin*". After leaving Port Madyra very heavy weather was encountered, lasting 2½ days. The "*Bogota*" left for Punta Arenas on October 23rd.

WE REGRET to hear that the most pessimistic rumours with reference to Mr. L. Williams' cutter "*Progresso*" have turned out to be only too well founded. The facts of the case seem to be that the cutter left Stanley on July 1st, bound for Carcass Island, but off the Volunteers met with a gale which carried away her sails and spoilt much of the fresh water. She was then blown off, and for nearly two months no land was seen. A Westerly course was set, but before the Patagonian Coast was reached James Lewis and O. J. McLauchlan had died of exposure and privation. When land was sighted water had become so scarce that, owing to light winds, it was decided to abandon the cutter, and Mr. A. Miller and George Hansen took to the boat, ultimately fetching up in the Chuput River. Here Miller was accidentally drowned, owing to the upsetting of a boat, and Hansen was sent to Punta Arenas, whence he was returned to Stanley. We wish to express our sympathy with the relatives of the unfortunate men.

THE BARQUE "*SIMLA*," which left here in

June, after repairs has been totally destroyed by fire whilst discharging at Acapulco.

THE "*ADMIRALEN*" arrived in Stanley on October 27th, from Norway, and the whaling season may be said to have commenced. We hear that Mr. Lange will shortly be here in charge of three other vessels.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the S. F. S. and I. Exhibition acknowledge with many thanks a donation of £1. received from Mr. Whaits of Keppel Island. Further subscriptions are invited as the Prize List for 1909 is a somewhat lengthy one, and the Committee hope that all classes will be well represented. Instead of the usual forms and labels it has been decided to do away with the former and adopt a new kind of safety envelope label. The Competitor to write his name inside only, then fasten the flap down and state the particulars of exhibit on the outside of the label, so that the name of the exhibitor cannot be discovered until after the prizes are awarded and the envelope label opened. The Hon. Sec. (Mrs. Watt) will be pleased to supply these labels free of charge and also a copy of the prize list and rules to anyone wishing to compete, as Prizes will be awarded only for exhibits specified on the list.

PLAYING THE GAME.

LORD Roberts, during his visit to Canada, received in Ottawa a deputation of officers and men who served under him in South Africa. In the course of his speech he said, in his judgment, it was absolutely essential for the safety and welfare of the nation that the whole male population should be prepared to take a share in its defence in times of danger. Training should begin with the boys, and be systematically carried out between the ages of ten and eighteen. After eighteen they should complete their training so as to fit them to take part in the defence of their country should their services ever be needed. Lord Roberts ended by some admirable words of advice to the youth of Canada,—advice quite as applicable to our young men, and, indeed, to those of the whole Empire. Let them remember that in athletics, as in all relations of life, they must "play the game" in the true sense of that term. "They must play for the sake of the game, preferring to lose it fairly rather than to win it unfairly. They must be ready not to grudge their opponents every fair advantage, and they must be prepared to lose with a good temper and to win without boasting."

THE FALKLANDS.

IN response to a direct request we print the article bearing the above heading in the "Morning Post" to which allusion was made in our last number. Here it is:—

It is well to be occasionally reminded that the chess-board of the British Empire is occupied by pawns as well as by pieces, that it is not concerned exclusively with the great problems such as the form of Imperial Federation or the best method of dealing with subject races, but that a highly interesting and, in its degree, an important part is played by the minor members of that "scattered combination" of communities which constitutes the only real world-power of which history makes any record. A conspicuous illustration of this is provided in the annual report dealing with the affairs of the Falkland Islands which should prove eminently suggestive and instructive to every student of the science of colonisation as exhibited not merely in theory but in concrete detail. The Crown Colony in question is one of the most remote and intrinsically insignificant of our possessions. Lying some distance off the eastward extremity of South America, it would appear to have been destined to a career of seclusion and stagnation. Its situation gives it no strategic or commercial value such as naturally attaches to Aden or Singapore. It is not fitted to become a health resort like Bermuda. It makes no claim to historical associations such as give a charm and interest to St. Helena, and it cannot even demand our sympathy for its misfortunes as sometimes is the case with the West Indies. Its climate is gloomy and depressing; its soil is ungenial and in the ordinary sense unproductive; and its lonely unattractiveness stands vouched for by the fact that the place is destitute of any indigenous population. Yet in spite of all this its condition at the present moment is eminently prosperous, and both socially and economically its status is so sound and satisfactory that our patriotic pride would be amply justified in pointing to the Colony as furnishing a remarkable object-lesson as to the peculiar genius of the British race in the particular art of Empire-building.

With a population numbering only 2,266, the Falklands manage to dispose of a volume of trade amounting annually to over £300,000, of which almost five-sixths is with the Mother Country. The finances are flourishing. Last year's revenue was the highest on record, and the expenditure is always kept within due bounds. There is no debt, "the assets are increasing and the liabilities diminishing," so that there is a considerable aggregate surplus. Personal as well as public credit stands high, for the balances in the Savings Bank represent more than £28 for each head of the population.

The Colony is substantially one vast sheep-run, wool and sheepskins accounting for the great preponderance of exports, the only others enumerated being tallow, hides, and sealskins. The wool shipped last year was nearly four and a half million pounds, and the sheep on foot number no fewer than 695,000. This is, indeed, a slight decrease on the figures of 1906, but the diminution is more than accounted for by shipments of live ewes to Patagonia, for the little British dependency is in a position to supply the needs of its neighbours. It is hoped that the tendency to substitute wheat culture for sheep areas in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa may react in favour of the staple industry of the Falklands, which are unsuited to cattle raising and where ordinary agricultural crops are impossible. Notwithstanding this, other sources of development are being sought for and discovered. Whaling is now successfully pursued, and the mineral exploitation of the outlying territory of South Georgia has been profitably initiated, the additional revenue derived from these two enterprises furnishing last year the relatively large sum of £921. Nor is the record of progress confined to material things. "Every child in the Colony between the ages of five and thirteen not mentally or physically incapacitated is under instruction," although the dispersed condition of the population renders it necessary to employ itinerant schoolmasters, between whose periodical visits allotted tasks are prepared by the pupils. The little community is practically crimeless. Offences reported to the police have during the last five years diminished by over seventy per cent., and a record of eighteen summary convictions mirrors the amount of lawlessness in an area of 6,500 square miles. It is worth noting that a small Volunteer Force is maintained, and that "the local interisular mail, passenger, and traffic service" has recently added to its sailing fleet a small steamer which guarantees increased efficiency and convenience."

Although, of course, no mention is made of it in the report, candour compels the avowal that much of the prosperity of the Falklands is due to the sagacious encouragement and sympathetic administration supplied by the Colonial Office under Mr. Chamberlain. The amendment of the mail contract in the year 1900 not only ensured an improved service but indirectly it has resulted in the transfer of the carrying trade of the Colony from the Mercantile Marins of Germany to that of England. The export trade of the Falklands is now nearly twice as much as in 1895, and the increase is mainly due to the stimulus given to it by the wise and patriotic policy of insisting upon a closer and quicker linking up of the communications between the Mother Country and the Colony. One would

gladly witness a similar policy carried out with regard to others of our outlying possessions, and it may perhaps be that the success achieved by Mr. Chamberlain in the Falkland Islands will induce his successors to follow his example in such places as St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, and the Solomon Islands.

SWEDISH MAGELLANIAN EXPEDITION.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a reprint from *The Geographical Journal* for June 1908 with reference to the Swedish Magellanian Expedition. It contains a short account of the doings of Dr. Skottsberg and his companions in the Falklands and Tierra del Fuego. As regards the Falkland Islands it is stated that in the neighborhood of Stanley the geology is of little interest, and the appearance of vegetation much changed by colonization. Mr. Halle makes the following communication:—

Geology.—"The Devonian formation, which constitutes the larger part of the islands, was closely surveyed, and fossils discovered in several new localities. The stratigraphical and tectonic conditions, on the West island especially, proved to be of interest.

"My most important task, however, was to solve the question of the supposed occurrence of Permian-Carboniferous beds of the Gondwana type. Some fragmentary plant fossils, collected (1902) during the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, were described by Prof. Nathorst in Stockholm under the name of *Phyllothea*, sp., and compared with a species of *Glossopteris* flora, but because of the poor condition of the samples his determination remained doubtful. I have now been able to settle the question. Fossils, principally leaves of *Glossopteris*, occur in many places, and it is evident that the whole southern part of East Falkland, South of Wickham Heights, belongs to the Gondwana system. At the base of the *Glossopteris* series I discovered a clay containing blocks and apparently of glacial origin, which undoubtedly corresponds to the well-known moraines from other parts of Gondwanaland.

"Of more recent formations, an interesting forest-bed, discovered on West Point island by Mr. A. E. Felton, was made an object of special investigation. The bed, which contains great quantities of large trunks, is covered by old "flowing-soil," and is probably of pre-glacial age. After having been worked out, my collections will give important information as to the phytogeographical and climatological conditions during the Early Quaternary. I have also paid attention to the other Pleistocene deposits, as well as to the question of changes of the level supposed to have occurred in the latest period. The result of these researches cannot be communi-

cated until the observations and collections have been thoroughly studied."

Dr. Skottsberg adds:—

Botany.—"Our travels around and across the islands have given me a very good view of the general habits of the vegetation, and the collection of species, many for the first time found on the islands, or even new to science, may be considered as very complete. The different plant-formations have been studied from an ecological point of view. Of special interest was the vegetation on the summits of the mountains; their height is not very great, the highest, Mount Adam, only ascending to 2315 feet; but I was able to prove the occurrence of some elements, characteristic of the Alpine flora of Tierra del Fuego. Special investigations were made into the marine plant-life in order to continue the work I commenced in the Antarctic Expedition, 1902.

Zoology.—"In connection with the algalogical studies, specimens of marine animals were secured. Of the terrestrial fauna, I confined the work to the insect life.

INDEPENDENCE.

BRITONS are all rightly proud of their independence, which is differently termed sturdy, healthy or mistaken. Do we, however, sufficiently realize that independence may be carried too far, and that no one has a right to live a life which excludes due consideration of the rights and privileges of those around him? A man may pat himself on the back—metaphorically—and say that the anxieties and concerns of his neighbours are of no possible interest to him. Such a man may be an exemplary citizen in many ways, and yet be lacking in the chief virtue which goes to make a really useful member of a community. The difficulty is to know where to draw the line between curiosity and sympathy, and it is only by coming out of his "independence" shell that a man is able to enter into the joys and sorrows of his neighbour. Pleasure shared with another is doubled, and trouble meeting with sympathy is halved, while the man who stands aloof, and prides himself upon minding his own affairs, is not the one to help his fellows over a rugged road, or to bring brightness into a drab coloured life.

If such a person is inflicting a negative wrong by denying himself the opportunity of helping others, he is likewise robbing himself of much positive good by his action. Those who have only their own experience to guide them are inclined to think every hardship unbearable, and to consider themselves treated in a manner beyond the ordinary. If only they were in the habit of entering somewhat into their neighbours' concerns they would often realize that they have been favoured out of all propor-

tion to their deserts, and that their case is exceptional only in so far as they have received more than their fair share of good things.

By all means let us retain sufficient independence to make us self-reliant to the extent of doing our full duty, but let us beware of that sturdy independence which inclines us to think we owe no duty to anyone but ourselves.

FAITH.—A NECESSITY.

THE value of evidence may easily be greatly over-rated since it is so human to err, and no difficult matter to believe emphatically that which is incorrect.

Personal temperament naturally colours the outlook, and the experience of a nation, as a whole, may be quite opposite to the experience of individuals that compose it. If, then, evidence is forthcoming from an individual it is based upon his personal experience, and may be absolutely unreliable. Most people will believe what they see in preference to what they are told, especially when the two versions differ. Yet we know that we cannot always trust our eyes, having to correct what they tell us by what we learn from books,—as, for instance, in reference to the shape of this world and its rotary motion.

When evidence is so unreliable and experience has such limitations we have, perforce, to exercise faith to a very large extent, even in every day life. In all dealings with our fellow-men faith is the principal factor. Despite repeated impositions we continue, day by day, to draw upon it, and he is rightly considered a pitiable person who has lost faith in his friends.

It can be allowed that faith is essential at a time when we can rely so much upon both evidence and experience, is it too large an assumption to say that it is more than ever necessary as our thoughts turn to the unknown? Few, indeed, are the people so content with what they have that they do not look forward to a time when they will be happier, freer from anxieties, or will have their difficulties explained. The vast majority are only sustained by faith, by the knowledge, which arises neither from experience or evidence, that there will come a time when crooked things will be made straight and the perplexities of life will disappear.

However much it may be denied, the fact remains that faith is necessary both for here and hereafter, and the man is richest who has the largest amount. Let us, therefore, cultivate our faith, and so far from doing our utmost to undermine it, seek diligently to increase its scope, secure in the knowledge that our greatest possession is that grand gift of faith which will remove mountains of doubt and despair.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

SOME NOTABLE SAYINGS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON. He was made a temperance worker 25 years ago by having a brick thrown at his head at a temperance meeting at Oxford. He thought that the cause which was so persecuted was the cause for him, and he became a teetotaler and remained so ever since.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Let them, with bowed head, thank God that they were allowed to be, however humbly, in some little bit of his vineyard, a fellow-worker with the Lord himself for the bettering and brightening of the dusty lives of men and women, and for the making of some tiny bit of earth a little more like what His Kingdom here ought to be.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND. The phrase "You cannot make people good by Act of Parliament" was so true that people were unable to see how wholly false it was. No one could make a man good but himself, but an Act of Parliament might be a sign that he was becoming good, might help him to become good, might create the very environment which was needed to give his good hereditary tendencies predominance over those which were evil.

THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR. He yielded to no one in his reverence for the Reformation, but if he was asked to take any date in the 16th, the 17th, or any other century as the starting point for the future history of the Church he declined.

MRS. BARNETT. "We have no room for her" was the reason given by sons who could not provide their mother with a home. In this Christian country the aged were not buried alive; they were bricked up in monster institutions.

MR. MCBEE OF NEW YORK. "Is your father a Christian?" an American boy was asked. "Yes, Sir," he replied, "but he does not work at it much." It is time that the laymen of the Church should be put to work.

THE BISHOP OF UTAH (U.S.A.) The moderate drinker is a man who can stop drinking when he wanted. But there were so many of these moderate drinkers who apparently did not want to stop.

DR. ST. CLAIR TISDALL. Christianity substituted a principle of life for a code of morals, and was the only religion recognizing the value of the individual in God's sight.

LIFE IN CANADA.

(Continued.)

THE instalment of these experiences which appeared in last month's Magazine saw us through our first year in Canada, and brought us to the time when we had mastered the peculiar features of the life to such an extent that we were able to hire ourselves out at the ordinary wages. We recounted how our lines had fallen in anything but pleasant places, the surroundings being so entirely different from those in which we had spent our period of instruction. We narrated how much we missed the congenial company to which we had grown accustomed, and we parted with our readers when, having partaken of what breakfast our fastidious appetite would allow, we fortified the inner man with a supply of apples, and set off for a long morning's plough. Returning at noon, having watered and fed our team, we again played havoc with the fried pork and potatoes, and, if there was sufficient time, enjoyed a short spell before again taking the field at 1 p.m. In view of other duties we were instructed to be back by 4.30, but it frequently happened that, having a particular piece to complete, we were later. Once more the horses called for our attention before all else; after which we again corralled the cows, and robbed them of the milk which they had made since our previous meeting. By the time this occupation was completed it was well on for 8 o'clock, by which hour our boss had generally returned from the Meeting house, attended by him some three evenings a week. Upon his arrival we sat down to supper, and as soon as appearances would allow we slunk off to bed,—weary, and sick at heart it is to be feared. Such was a typical day's employment, and looking back on it we have never seen cause to regret the ending of our engagement, by mutual consent, when three months had passed over our heads. It was not a fair specimen, and although the experience was valuable, and the lessons we learned were indelibly fixed, we are still convinced we were wise to terminate it.

Behold us, therefore, once more in the market, offering our valuable services to the highest bidder. But now we were as fortunate as we had been previously unlucky. We entered the employ of a connection of our first boss, a gentleman in every sense of the term, with a charming wife and two daughters. Throughout our engagement with him,—and it lasted a longish time,—we were always treated with consideration and kindness. Having by this time acquired a measure of skill, and being endowed with more than a little physical strength, we were appointed second boss on

what was, even for Canada, a large farm, and had the controlling of men of many parts and several colours.—white, black, red, and various mixtures. A great feature of our farming was the fattening of steers for export. Yearlings and two-year olds were bought wherever they offered, and many we bred. These were allowed to roam over one pasture all the summer, but in the winter great care had to be taken of them. In our neighborhood was a Government Reserve for Indians, and many a young steer was handed over to the Indians "to winter", as we termed it. In some cases they died of exposure and cold, but as no money was paid unless the animal were delivered back in the spring, reasonable care was taken of them. Many a one, however, could scarcely walk, and all were as poor in condition as could be imagined. Our own herds, consisting of from 300 to 400 young animals, were taken great care of. They were divided into three lots, each kept on separate premises. Our chief aim being to keep them warm,—it must not be forgotten that the thermometer frequently went below zero for several nights in succession—our plan of campaign was somewhat as follows:—a huge stack of straw—barley or oats—was built in the centre of the cattle yard. On three sides of the square enclosing this stack were deep sheds, double lined, with a foot of space between the boards into which was hammered wet straw or manure. The straw stack afforded good feed for the hungry beasts, and what was pulled or rubbed out was raked up to form bedding in the sheds. Before many days had passed the constant pulling and rubbing at the stack had so worn away the bottom that splendid shelter was afforded those animals which could not find a place under cover. Every day it was part of our duty to give the stock a good feed of hay or corn stalks, which was done by the simple process of scattering it about in an adjoining paddock. The snow was, in the depth of winter, anything from 2 to 6 feet thick, and the intense frosts formed a crust upon it sufficiently hard for a man to walk on. Our lower pastures were watered by means of a stream, and this overflowed its banks every spring with the melting of the snow. In April when the water subsided, there was a coating of mud and other deposits all over the pastures some inches deep, through which in an incredibly short time the grass forced its way. Consequently, as soon as the cattle were turned out in the pastures they put on flesh at an astonishing rate, and from the first of June onwards there were steers in a fit condition for sale. Then the buyer appeared, passing through a district from farm to farm, frequently purchasing as many as 200 from us. His usual system was simplicity itself,—he would pick out those he fancied, make his offer of so many cents a lb. live weight,

and arrange to weigh them on the morrow. Here came in one of the tricks of the trade,—the bullocks were brought up from their pasture over night, given nothing to drink and fed on hay. Next morning they were allowed their fill of water, and we were happy in knowing that there was a profit on all they drank when we were paid five or seven cents per pound!

With the break-up of winter all hands were kept busy from daylight till dark,—the summer only lasting some five months, and the vegetation being extraordinarily rapid. Wheat was sown in the autumn (except some small quantity of "spring wheat") and attained a growth of possibly two inches before winter set in. By the first of May one might say that it had begun to grow,—by June it was in ear, and in July ready to reap. Barley, oats and other crops were the same, indeed one of the greatest wonders of Canada is this rapid maturity.

We had nearly 200 acres of hay each year, and it was heavy and sustained work for all hands when this was cut. In fine weather it was possible, if the crop was light, to mow in the morning and carry in the afternoon. Naturally but little hand labour was employed,—mowing machines cut the grass and horse rakes gathered it into windrows, from whence it was loaded by means of an elevator fastened to the back of the waggon. Arrived at the stack, these waggons were rapidly unloaded by the simple method of pushing the hay down on to another elevator. When harvest came we were again at it for long hours—18 generally—and though more manual labour was necessary, this was greatly minimised by the use of reaping machines and "binders",—the latter cutting and tying the sheaves, and carrying them for a certain distance until they could be dumped, ten or twelve together.

Youth, however, demands a certain amount of relaxation, even in the busiest times, and it was no uncommon thing for us, after working in the harvest field until 9 p.m. to rush off five or ten miles to a dance, and to arrive back only as daylight warned us that our duties came before pleasure. Changing our clothes we would proceed at once with the business of the day, and it was a point of honour to shew that we were none the less able to do our "whack" because we had not been wooing Morpheus. Ah me! in those days it was wooing of another sort at which we were adepts, and who shall blame us? Those were times in which we lived,—plenty of work, with our backs into it, and when relaxation came our way, or we could find it, we put our best energies into that too.

Such a farm as that on which we were living had its regular tasks which had to be attended to as constantly as the seasons came round. At one time it would be mending a "snake fence", which is composed of split rails laid in zig-zag

manner one on top the other; at another we would be ploughing a fallow field,—this being done with a "sulky" plough turning three furrows at once, and provided with a seat for the driver. Truth compels us to admit that we have even gone to sleep at this task! Imagine yourself perched up there, with nothing to do but keep the horses going and turn them at the ends of the furrows, a hot sun scorching down upon your back, and your thoughts anywhere but on the brown earth. We, ourselves, remember waking up with a start to find the plough stationary at one end of the field, and the horses—sensible creatures—either as fast asleep as we had been, or awaiting with considerable equanimity our return from the land of dreams!

We also had a flock of sheep to attend to, and, although we did not go in for dipping to any great extent, the washing of the sheep before shearing was a great function. At a convenient spot near the river with which we were provided a run was formed, and all hands would assemble with the sheep well under control. Arrayed in an old pair of boots, a suit of overalls and a straw hat, a number of us would wade into the river to await the first batch of sheep. These were driven and pushed into the water, seized by two men, and after the fleece was well soaked and squeezed, passed up to a clean pasture on the other side of the river. Our flock was small as compared with those of other countries, but to many of us younger men sheepwashing day was looked upon as providing wholesome amusement.

Writing of the river reminds us of Grasshoppers. These insects were a great pest in some seasons. They would be in their tens of thousands, and the amount of green food they would eat was amazing. We have seen a field of oats green one day and brown the next, everything gone except the bare straw. From time to time we would make efforts to diminish them, and our favorite method was for a gang of men to walk in line straight down a field, driving the grasshoppers before them. We would do this for perhaps three fields, ending our drive at the river, and when we reached its banks it was literally full of drowning grasshoppers.

Another pest was the potatoe bug—the Colorado beetle—and something had to be done to diminish this nuisance. The method employed was either to water the leaves of the potatoe plant with a certain solution, or to walk along the rows, and, with a stick, shake the creatures into a pail held underneath. Needless to say there was poisonous matter in that pail!

If summer had its duties so, too, had winter. The days are so short that on many farms the chores provide full occupation for the few hands retained, but in our case there was always

plesty of work over and above the attention to the stock to which allusion has already been made. Chief amongst our tasks was the cutting of wood for firing, and splitting of rails for fences; it is wonderful what dexterity in the use of the axe is acquired by the Canadian. We ourselves attained to a measure of it, but to the end were outclassed entirely. We have seen a horse-hair placed on a block, an axe carelessly whirled round the head, brought down with a swing, and the hair deftly split. In cutting down huge trees the same skill is apparent. A true Canadian will swing his axe alternately over each shoulder with delightful nonchalance, bringing it down with absolute precision. He cuts a big V shaped piece out, and as the chips fly the sides of the cavity are as smooth and level as if one huge stroke had accomplished the work. It struck us as great waste when we first observed that nearly all old tree stumps were some feet high, and we mentally compared that fact with our English experiences of tree-felling. The truth was soon borne in upon us, however, viz: that most of the trees are cut down simply to clear the land, that they are so cut in the winter, when there may be anything up to six feet of snow on the ground, and that the woodman's axe naturally does not go below this surface of snow. A very favorite method of getting rid of trees in an economical manner is what is called "girdling". This consists of cutting away the bark in a ring or girdle right round the tree. As the sap cannot rise above this ring the upper part of the tree soon dies, and a high wind or a good rope will cause it to break off at the girdle.

If we were asked to say off-hand whether a Canadian winter or summer is the more enjoyable we should be puzzled indeed. Each has its charms and each its drawbacks. The summer is delightful, with its brilliant sunshine and exuberant vegetation, but then the winter's exhilarating air, with its buoyant effect on the spirit, its sleighing and tobogganing, its health giving features are all properties which a Canadian would not part with on any consideration. Cold it is, to be sure, but then we knew how to guard against it. Thick underclothing, felt long boots, fur caps and woollen mits defy Jack Frost, and as for the houses, well, their heating was a science. Double windows were screwed on, double doors fitted, and the house warmed throughout. We have often wondered why the same principle is not in force elsewhere, its simplicity and economy should commend it. A large stove is going in, say, the dining room,—instead of the smoke and heat going straight up the chimney they are conveyed by stove piping through the wall into a "drum" in the hall. This drum effectually warms the hall, and the same process is continued therefrom,—piping conveys the hot air upstairs to

another drum, from whence more piping runs through, perhaps, two bedrooms, finally finding its way out through one of the chimneys. In this manner two fires will warm every room of a large house, and it is possible to go upstairs to bed without shivering,—in fact, practically the same temperature obtains throughout the building.

In bringing these recollections to a close we would express our unstated admiration for Canada and the Canadians, our admiration for their adaptability and resourcefulness, and our regret that circumstances rendered our stay in their glorious country all too brief.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Commandant of the Volunteers (Lt-Col A. Reid, D. S. O.) has supplied the following for publication:—

The above took place at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday October 10th. A very good concert had been arranged, the singing of Mr. and Mrs. Souter being much appreciated, a squad of the Volunteers went through the Physical drill very well.

After the first part of the Concert the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Allardyce, and before asking Mrs. Allardyce to do so the Commandant made a few remarks on the work etc. He explained that Mr. Packe's Prize being one for "Drill and Shooting", it was practically being competed for during the whole year, and that though only two or three might shoot on the day of competition it was because the others had not enough drill points to enable them to shoot with any hope of success. To try and remedy this, and put all on a more equal footing he had reduced the points to be given for drill so that in such competitions, a man a bit behind in drill might make up the leeway by good shooting.

The Morris tabs shooting during the winter had been a great success and the good it did to new or poor shots was very great, and a deal of credit was to Corporal Summers for working this up.

The Telephone on the range was finished and would be of great use. The Commandant wished to thank the Prize donors and subscribers for their generosity, especially His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Packe, Mr. Grant and Mr. Williams. He also wished to express his appreciation of the work and keen interest of Capt. and Adjutant Watt, who was always ready to help and forward anything for the benefit of the Volunteers. He asked all to try and urge men to join, and especially the ladies who could use their influence to great effect, and so make the Volunteers of greater use. One could never tell when a general call to arms would come, and then every man would be wanted, and he urged

his hearers not to discourage any likely recruit or belittle the movement, which could and should nothing but good.

The Prizes were then presented by Mrs. Allardye and a hearty vote of thanks to her proposed by the Commandant and seconded by Captain Watt was carried by acclamation.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PRIZE WINNERS
Governor's Cup for General Efficiency & Drill,
Corp. Summers.

Mr. Packe's Gunnery Cup, Sergt. Aitken.
Mr. William's Gold Challenge Jewel, " Walsford."
Mr. Grant's Jewel for 2nd class
shots and recruits, Pte. W. Summers.

ANNUAL RIFLE COMPETITION PRIZES.

1st. Sergt. Watson. 2nd. Corp. Summers.
3rd. Sergt. Turner. 4th. Corp. Bennett
5th. Corp. Walker. 6th. Pte. W. Atkins.
7th. Pte. J. Walsh. 8th. Col-Sergt. D. Sullivan.
and many other minor prizes for Monthly competitions and Morris Tube.

VISITOR'S PRIZES.

1st. Mr. Colman. 2nd. Lt. Col. Reid.
3rd. Mr. V. A. H. Biggs.

His Excellency in replying to the vote of thanks to Mrs. Allardye said:—

On behalf of Mrs. Allardye I beg to express to you her appreciation of your vote of thanks. I believe I am right in saying that she has on many occasions visited the rifle range, and proved herself very deadly at the 200 yards, while it would be a bold man who would expose himself to her rifle in the open at 500 yards judging by two successive bull's eyes she scored at this distance some little time ago.

It is not often in this Colony that one is able at the same time to claim "Fention" of both Volunteers in uniform and Civilians, but this evening forms an exception. It affords me the opportunity to say a few words about National Service, including Valuing, and Civic Duty.

We have it on the authority of the greatest living British General, Lord Roberts, that our military position as a nation is extremely insecure. This statement alone, coming from the source it does, ought to make every loyal Britisher pause and think. The words of warning given by Lord Roberts are apparently realized both in the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the Dominion of Canada and New Zealand. In the Commonwealth of Australia the Federal Government have determined to give all the young men a military training for the purpose of National Defence.

I will refer later to Canada, and may mention with regard to New Zealand that the following passages taken from the leading papers of the principal towns have struck me very forcibly:—

"We are convinced that some form of training for defensive purposes is a duty that no self-respecting man should shirk."

"The general principle that every citizen

should be able as well as willing to fight for the liberty and security of his country, is one upon which any civilian is well able to form his opinion."

"Training not only means that our youth would be taught to drill and shoot, but that they would become better disciplined, more patriotic, more healthy, and more self-reliant citizens."

Mr. Haldane, the Minister for War in Great Britain, when introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons some little time ago said: "You should have your citizens possessing the elements of that knowledge which would be requisite if they were wanted to serve against an enemy."

Probably the most remarkable existing instance of citizen soldiers is to be found in Switzerland. There the national duty is recognized by all and borne by all, and it has now become a national pride and a personal pleasure, and the citizens look back in after years on their drill, not as an enforced task, but as a holiday, that broke the monotonous round of daily life, as a period of hard, outdoor exercise which youth and health turned into a pleasure. It is regarded as a privilege to serve, and a disgrace to be set aside as physically unfit. One of the leading Swiss military experts states, and drill has all the advantages of other athletic exercises, and is gradually teaching the rank and file, that alcohol is the worst of all stimulants to work upon."

Finally I propose to give you an extract from the farewell speech of Lord Roberts at Ottawa just before he left Canada in August last. It ran as follows:—

"As Canada grows in wealth its responsibilities will increase. May I express the earnest hope that, as time goes on, her rulers and people will be fully alive to the necessity of making adequate arrangements to meet those responsibilities. If we look back at past history and history is the surest guide we shall find—the downfall of all great nations from Phoenicia to the Netherlands was brought about by their failing in this essential duty. Flourishing and prosperous as these nations were, they fell easy prey to those who coveted their riches, because they had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions and refused to undergo the personal sacrifices needed to ensure the security of their valuable possessions. This is absolutely necessary even at the present day, for the safety and welfare of a nation, and that the whole male population should be prepared to take a share in its defence in times of danger."

You must not suppose that I am advocating militarism, nothing is further from my thoughts. I am only trying to advocate common sense, and the need there is for you, the Children of the Empire, even in this remote outpost, to realize your National and Imperial responsibilities.

MALVINA STORE.

MRS. J. Davis invites the Public to call and see the stock of Goods received per last mail, as follows:—

Milk Strainers. Butter Pats & Prints. Photo Frames, all sizes
 Pastry Cutters. Jelly Moulds. Toilet Sets. Games. Thermometers.
 Galvanized & Enamel Pails. Chain Burnishers. Plate Handles.
 Pastry Trays. Tea Pot Stands. Family Scales. Varnish Stain.
 Gold & Silver Paint. Meat & Wood Choppers. Pokers. Compasses.
 Bread & Cake Tins. Dutch Hoes. Rules. Mortices Gauges.
 Spirit Levels. Try Squares. Garden Trowels & Forks. Bradawls.
 Mitre Blocks. Hand Braces. Pliers. Auger Bits. Hasps & Staples.
 Chisels & Gouges. Spokeshaves. Paint Brushes. Jack Planes.
 Smoothing Planes. Wood & Meat Saws. Floral Scissors. Spades.
 Clocks. Mouth Organs. Framed Pictures & Texts. Foot Balls. Pincers.
 Tea Trays. Mirrors. Pad locks. Carpet Beaters. Art Serge. Stud Sets.
 Prints. Flannellettes & Cali o. Mens' & Youth' Suits. Silk Frocks.
 Pellises, Bionses. Pinafores & Anrons. Overalls. Ladies' Skirts. Jackets.
 Collars. Silk & Cotton Bibs. Wool Wraps. Dungerie. Ledgers. Pocket Books.
 Fringe & Mantle Borders. Belts, Black & Coloured. Silk Ties & Scarf Pins.
 Infants' Clothing. Table Clothing. Ladies' Corsets.
 Flower Pots & Cans. Wash Boards. Clothes Horses. Towel Rails.
 Clothes Lines. Iron Stands. Door Mats. Tea Sets. Ear Syringes.
 Tooth Stopping. Knife Boards. Pastry Rollers. Brushes of all kinds.

ORDERS FROM THE CAMP PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.—October 1st 1903.

Know all men by these, that I William Binnie, Tailor of Stanley, Falkland Islands for divers good causes & considerations, movings, having given, granted, and confirmed and by these presents, do give, grant and confirm unto my sons Thomas and Nesbit Binnie, my business with all its outstanding accounts and liabilities unto the said Thomas and Nesbit Binnie, their executors administrators, and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Thomas and Nesbit Binnie their executors, administrators and assigns for ever-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4th, "Lafonia" from Fox Bay. Pass. :—
 J. W. Taylor and E. McCormick.
 .. 5th, R. M. S. "Oriana" from Punta Arenas.
 .. 7th, "Malvina" from Darwin.
 .. 15th, Barque "Gulf Stream" from Antwerp
 for Portland, (Or)
 17th, S. S. "Bogota" from Liverpool.
 .. 21st, R. M. S. "Ortega" from Liverpool.
 .. Passengers:—See below.
 .. 27th, S. S. "Admiralen" from Norway.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6th, R. M. S. "Orana" for Liverpool. Pass.
 Capt. Williams, Capt. Osborne & son. (BA)
 .. 14th, "Malvina" for San Carlos, Port
 Howard etc. Pass. :—Messrs. A. Boyer
 and V. Hardy.
 .. 15th, "Gwendolin" for Roy Cove, etc. Pass :—
 Miss N. Felton, Mr. G. W. Benney.
 .. 22nd, R.M.S. "Ortega" for Punta Arenas.
 Pass. :—Mrs. Poole, Messrs. C. Fleuret,
 E. Paton, W. Aluzia and T. Smith.

.. 23rd, S.S. "Bogota" for Punta Arenas.
 .. 27th, "Lafonia" for Darwin, Fox Bay and
 Port Howard, Pass. :—Mrs. Foley &
 (3) daughters, Mr. & Mrs. E. J
 Mathews & daughter, Miss Dalton
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. W. H.
 Luxton, & Mr. J. Smith, etc.
 .. 28th, "Richard Williams" for Port Stephens
 Pass. :—Messrs. G. T. Dean, J. W. Taylor,
 & W. Atkins,
 * Mrs. G. M. Dean, Mrs. Luxton Sur. Mr
 & Mrs. W. H. Luxton & children, Miss O. Lewis
 Miss E. Smith, Miss A. Bender, Mr. G. T. Dean
 Mrs. Robson, Mr. M. Robson, Mrs. Craigie Hal-
 kett & Son, Mr. & Mrs. Mathews & daughter
 Mrs. Foley & baby, Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith, Mr
 & Mrs. W. Atkins & son, Mr. & Mrs. Gilchrist
 Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Riches & daughter, Mr. & Mrs
 G. Creece & 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. J. White
 Messrs. Ray Hardy, F. H. King, W. S. Wilkins
 J. May, F. Lampson, R. F. Radbourne, F. Little,
 K. Macleod, W. Hopkins, H. Evans, from Liver-
 pool. Capt. W. Williams, Capt. Osborne & son
 from Monte Video.

Globe Store.

A Blessing to Shepherds

And others working in the camps has arrived by the last Steamer in the shape of the "BONSA" TOOL SETS. These sets comprise, a saw, chisel, screwdriver, hammer, &c. &c. can be carried in the pocket with comfort and are put up in a strong leather case, being offered at the extremely low price of 10/6 each.

A large assortment of American furniture, comprising the following:—
Maple Chairs. Rocker Chairs. Oak Tables. Carriage Chairs.
These latter are very comfortable and only need to be seen when they will commend themselves. Reed Chairs. Sofas and Tables, all of the above are being offered at reasonable prices, and are just the article required for those about to be married.

Clothes Lines. Dutch Hoes. Digging Forks. Zig Zag Cigarette Papers.
School Slates. Boxes of Note Paper & Envelopes. Chest Locks.
Hand Lamps. Suspension Lamps. White & Coloured Blankets.
Mens' Socks, heather mixture. Mens' Pants. White Matt Shirt.
Coloured Silk Mufflers. Taffetta Gloves for evening wear.

Hearth Rugs. Leather Slippers. Patent Leather Shoes. Wall Papers.
"Challenge" Graphophone, Double Faced 10" records, also single, &c. &c.
CHIVERS CARPET SOAP is the best and simplest Carpet Cleaner in the world. It removes, ink, grease and all dirt from carpets and woollen fabrics. A damp cloth, a little of Chivers Soap. A CARPET LIKE NEW, without taking it up, unless dusty, try it at once and be convinced for ever.

WHY do men in the Camp send to England for their clothing when they can buy a good serviceable and suitable article at the "Globe Store" at the following prices:—

Tweed Suits 38/- Suits Underclothing 7/- Heather Mixture Socks 1/9 pr.
Shirts, Army Grey Flannel 5/- each, other qualities at 4/8 each.
Boots 15/- to 18/6 per pair.

Articles of clothing to the value of £3. forwarded freight free,
BANANA FLOUR, this flour makes delicious cakes.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

The Committee would be glad to receive suggestions from Camp members as to the best manner of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary, which occurs in 1909.
V. A. H. BIGGS, Secretary-

ST. MARYS' SCHOOL.

The annual examination will take place on December 14th & 15th from 3 to 5 p.m. The entertainment and prize distribution will be held on December 16th at 7 p.m. and the annual Bazaar on December 21st.

December

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 8. VOL. XX.

DECEMBER 1908.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, STANLEY.

Bishop and Dean.

Right Rev. Edward Francis Every, D.D. (1902)

Honorary Canons.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall. (1895) Rev. C. F. Mermagen. M.A. (1906)
Rev. J. T. Stevenson. (1903) Rev. E. J. Seymour, (1908).

Chaplains.

Rev. Canon E. J. Seymour, (1908).

Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (1906.)

Select Vestry.

Mr. W. C. Girling,	}	Churchwardens.
Captain I. Watt.		
Mr. T. Binnie.		(Mon. Treasurer)
Mr. R. B. Baseley.		(Mon. Secretary)
Mr. J. G. Poppy.		Mr. E. Spencer.

Camp Representatives.

East Falklands, A. L. Allan. Esq. Darwin Harbour.
West Falklands, W. Wickham Bertrand, Esq. Roy Cove.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

December.

1st. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R.M.S. "Oropesa"		
2nd. W.			
3rd. Th.			
4th. F.			
5th. S.			
6th. S.	2nd Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M.	48. 242. 317. E. 50. 234. 350. 477.
7th. M.	Full Moon, 9h. 44m. P.M.		
8th. Tu.			
9th. W.			
10th. Th.			
11th. F.			
12th. S.			
13th. S.	3rd Sunday in Advent.	Hymns M.	268. 51. 230. E. 53. 204. 362. 231.
14th. M.			
15th. Tu.	Moon, Last Qtr. 9h. 13m. P.M.		
16th. W.	Outward Mail, R.M.S. "Oronsa"		
17th. Th.			
18th. F.			
19th. S.			
20th. S.	4th Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M.	53. 52. 225. E. 172. 51. 49. 306.
21st. M.	St. Thomas, A. & M.		
22nd. Tu.			
23rd. W.	New Moon. 11h. 50m. A.M.		
24th. Th.			
25th. F.	Christmas Day.	Hymns. M.	61. Carol. 60. 329. E. 62. Carol. 59. 60.
26th. S.			
27th. S.	1st Sunday after Christmas.	Hymns. M.	62. 194. 333. E. 178. 280. 301. 436
28th. M.	Innocents' Day.		[St. John, A. & E.]
29th. Tu.	Homeward Mail, R. M. S. "Oravia"		
30th. W.	Moon, First Qtr. 5h. 40m. A.M.		
31st. Th.		Midnight Service, Hymns. 289. 94.	

EXTRA SERVICES.

CHRISTMAS DAY.	Celebrations at 7. & 8.a.m. & at noon.	
" "	Morning Prayer 11. 0. a.m.	Evening Prayer 7. 0 p. m.
Dec. 27th.	Celebrations at 8. 0. a.m. & noon.	
" 31st.	Midnight Service to commence at 11. 15. p.m.	

BIRTHS.

BUTLER.	At Port North, Roy Cove, Oct. the wife of Joseph Butler, of a daughter.
EVANS.	At Stanley. Nov. 22nd, the wife of J. Evans, of a son.
BASELEY.	At Stanley, Nov. 24th, the wife of R. B. Baseley, of a son.
SORNSEN.	At Stanley, Nov. 24th, the wife of E. Sornsen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BINNIE—PERGOLIS.	At Stanley, Nov. 18th, Nesbit Binnaie and Mary Pergolis.
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HOLY BAPTISM.

BARNES.	At Stanley, November 15th, Betheda Elizabeth Barnes.
WHITLOCK.	At Stanley, November 16th, Oliver Whitlock.
ANDERSON.	At Stanley, November 19th, John Charles Anderson.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Nov. 1st.	1.	12.	3.	Church Expenses.
" 8th.	1.	14.	3.	" "
" 15th.	1.	11.	9.	" "
" 22nd.	2.	1.	7.	" "

£6. 19. 10.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 19).

No. 8. Vol. XX.

DECEMBER 1908.

NOTICES.

This Magazine is published monthly, and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deanery, Stanley Falkland Islands. Subscription 4 per annum, or by post 4/6, payable in advance.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 10th. of each month. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the name and address of sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Advertisements (subject to approval) are inserted at the following rates:—

Short Notices. 6d. per line, with a minimum of 2/6.

Trade Notices or Repeat orders, by arrangement.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLY COMMUNION	8.0 a.m.
MATINS AND SERMON	11.0 a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE	3.0 p.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON	7.0 p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATINS	10.0 a.m.
EVENSONG AND SERMON (Wednesday)	7.0 p.m.
HOLT BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3.30 p.m., and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets at 8.0 p.m. on the 3rd Monday in each month, in the Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Baseley.

SONG OF THE KELPER.

The land of wind, of rain, and fog,
The land of pent, of rock, and bog.
Girt by the restless sea,
Where mollies sail on spreading wing,
And cheerful penguins loudly sing:
That is the land for me.

I do not long for the city grand,
To travel far in some distant land,
Nor rest 'neath giant tree,
But give me those bleak and barren heights,
Those windy days, those stormy nights:
The FALKLAND ISLES for me.—KELPER.

The Punta Arenas English Magazine.

CANON SEYMOUR'S APPOINTMENT.

The following letter, addressed to the senior Churchwarden, will doubtless be read with interest:—

Witley Vicarage,
Godalming,
October 17th, 1908.

Dear Mr. Girling,

As you are aware, I have accepted the appointment of Senior Chaplain of the Falkland Isles. There must be some delay before I can leave England, but my wife and myself hope to sail in December. In the meanwhile I write to say that I wish the conduct of the Services to continue as in Dean Golding-Bird's time, and I look to you and your fellow-warden to see that no changes are made in them.

Believe me
Yours very faithfully
EDWARD J. SEYMOUR,
Senior Chaplain and Canon designate.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Alexander Lange will arrive in Stanley with a whaling fleet just before Christmas. He will probably proceed to New Island before going South, and there is a possibility that he may yet have interests in the Falklands apart from his ships.

THE S. S. "LOVART" arrived in Stanley on November 25th, bringing wool and horses for the Falklands. We hear that she called at Fox Bay and landed some 40 horses. After leaving Stanley she proceeded to Darwin, San Carlos, Chartres etc. en route for Patagonia.

AFTER AN exceptionally favourable season sheepfarmers are commencing shearing in the best of spirits. Lambmarking has shown some record numbers, and we hear, already, of fleeces cut from hoggets which tip the scale at over 18lbs. A number of magnificent rams arrived by the last outward steamer, and are at present enjoying good pasturage in the Quarantine paddock.

WE REGRET to hear of the death of Mr. Charles Gibbard who although resident at South Shields during the past few years spent nearly half a century in the Falklands. He was a very well-known character in Stanley and possessed many friends.

HIS BIRTHDAY.

LAST month Britons all the world over were celebrating the birthday of their Sovereign, King Edward VII, and this month Christians, all the world over will be celebrating the birthday of their Lord and Master, the King of Kings, Jesus Christ.

On November 9th, true Britons, of all classes, colours and creeds did whatever was in their power to shew their pride in their King, and on December 25th, true Christians, of all classes, colours and denominations will thankfully do their share in rendering homage and adoration to their King. On King Edward's birthday all those who hold office under him, all those who recognise the benefits conferred by the Government personified in him were anxious to let it be known, far and wide, that they gladly accord him honour, loyalty and service. On Christmas-day, the birthday of our Redeemer, all who hold office under His banner, who are pledged to do His work, extend His Kingdom, and who bear His name will rejoice in Christ, and let it be known by word and deed that they are His loyal subjects and fellow labourers.

King Edward himself will again set us the example of joining in the grand chorus of praise and homage which will be poured out by millions of hearts on Christ's birthday, and will again testify to the reality of his allegiance by performing many kindly acts of benevolence and sympathy towards the sick, suffering and unhappy. Surely we will follow so good an example,—we will make Christmastide a season of love and charity, remembering what gifts we have ourselves received, and Christmas day itself an occasion for rejoicing because as on this day Jesus Christ was born into the world. Let us tell other these "tidings of great joy", and offer "glory to God in the highest" for His unspeakable gift of His only Son.

SUFFERING.

THE problem of suffering has probably given rise to more speculation amongst thoughtful people, and has caused more disputing as to the working of a beneficent, loving Father than any other.

From our earliest days we have been reminded that "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth" and that it is the will of God that life shall be made up of pain and pleasure in varying degrees. Most of us have doubtless been puzzled to understand how a God who is Love can contemplate, much less bring about, unnecessary pain and grief. One needs to remember that the will of God is that we should be holy, happy, and healthy. It is also His will that if we sin or even break His laws unwittingly we shall suffer, that we may learn to study the laws of life and nature, which are His laws. Sufferings and dis-

eases which attend upon broken laws are a challenge to us to resist and overcome them by God's grace. The message of the Cross is that the higher and better way of meeting trials is not to get them removed, but to overcome them by making them occasions of developing character.

Some of us may remember Browning's words "Put pain out of the world, what room were left. For thanks to God, for love to man" and must have recognized that suffering, sorrow, and bereavement, almost invariably bring into play Christian virtues. Pain teaches us a tenderness and sympathy for those who suffer, and stimulates us to self forgetfulness and helpful service. Then again, putting on one side the part it plays as a danger signal, we know what spiritual ends pain often serves,—it sweetens the temper, softens and refines the character, braces the will, and binds us closely to God.

There are many people who can date their true conception of life, with its privileges and duties from the time when they themselves or those dear to them were attacked by suffering of mind or body,—they have been able to trace its origin to the breaking of some law, and the knowledge brought home to them, that such results follow such causes, has resulted in joy, peace and gladness of which they were previously incapable,—such persons may thank God that suffering came in their way.

ELECTRICITY FROM PEAT.

A COMPREHENSIVE scheme for the utilization of peat upon an extensive scale in Ireland is being projected. The scope of the project is to erect a central station upon the Grand Canal some twentyfour miles from Dublin, and to produce blast-furnace gas from the peat which will supply the necessary fuel to huge gas-engines which in turn will drive electric generators of sufficient capacity to furnish the electrical energy over King's County and Kildare. The process to be exploited is that of a German inventor, whose extensive factory near Munich has been in successful operation for some two years past. The feature of this process is that peat containing as much as 50 per cent. of moisture can be satisfactorily used, the moisture becoming an essential ingredient of the water-gas, and preventing too rapid combustion. In addition to the production of the gas for the engines, an elaborate plant is installed for the recovery of the residual products, such as sulphate of ammonia, tars and tar-oils, &c., which in themselves are of appreciable commercial value. In the German factory the process is of a dual nature. Peat which can be air-dried to such an extent that only some 25 per cent. of moisture is retained is converted into peat-coke, which from a fuel-point of view is

highly satisfactory, and is now used by the German navy and many leading industrial firms, while the raw material from which only about half of the moisture can be evaporated—this operation being dependent upon climatic conditions—is used for the production of the gas from which the by-products are extracted. Owing to the humid character of the Irish climate only gas-fuel will be produced. The process is also to be used in connection with peat-bogs in other parts of the country, and it should offer a means of utilising vast resources of this raw material in commercial advantage.

Buenos Aires Standard.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

THIS solemn, quiet rest-day has been the heritage of the Christian Church for more than eighteen hundred years. In some sense it is the substitution for and the representative of the old Jewish Sabbath, but is more sacred than the old day, less burdensome, but containing increased blessing. It was honoured and held sacred from the earliest times, and all down the ages it has so been considered, until in these latter days, when there is a general tendency to forget the benefits derived from it. Undoubtedly the first great principle in the keeping of the Lord's day is the setting apart of one day out of seven as His, thus establishing a perpetual reminder of whose we are, whence we come and whither we go. We pause amid the stress and struggle of life, and consider our week-day lives from the point of view of an on-looker, and most of us will admit that we do things in the hustle and rush which would not be done if we took a little more time to weigh the consequences. We Christians, however, have still a deeper delight in the Lord's Day. It reminds us every seven days, in an age when we surely need the reminder, how Jesus Christ, the Son of God, left His home in heaven for us, lived with us and died for us, and after death rose triumphant from the dead. Surely we must not lightly refuse to listen to this message. Britons are ever prone to hide their deepest feelings, and rather to speak of trivial matters than of what concerns their lives more than anything. Happily it is uncommon to hear sacred things spoken about in ordinary conversation, and so it often happens that the man or woman who does not observe the Sabbath in the way the "Christian" Church enjoins goes from year's end to year's end without hearing, or reading for himself, the glorious gospel which is his heritage, and that which distinguishes him from the non-Christian races.

Another point,—the disregard of Sunday with many is merely the force of habit. Are they doing right in setting an example to their children which has, in its turn, to be passed on to future generations? Rather, let us thank

God for it, and give it on to our children untarnished, unalloyed and undimmed.

MONOTONY.

IT is probable that few of us are exempt from an occasional feeling of dissatisfaction at the life of monotony which is that of most people in the Falkland Islands. Situated as we are it is impossible that it should be otherwise, and although most of us bring our philosophy into play, and determine to "make the best of it," possibly few are ready to recognise that this very monotony has its value, its uses and compensations.

For, consider what is meant by monotony,— "want of variety". Surely it needs no special pleading to prove that monotony may be infinitely safer and pleasanter than variety. What do we understand by the antithesis of monotony? Stirring times, with wars, revolutions and excitement? Undoubtedly many people suffer from weak heads, weak wills and weak flesh. Place these people in a situation of peril, either to themselves or to their country, and see how long it would be before they came to grief. And yet, living a life of monotony, their material well-being safeguarded by a benign Government, and their moral and spiritual welfare hedged in by conventions, they live comfortable, serene and useful lives. A monotonous life is the only means by which they can fulfil their destiny, and if they were but wise enough to see only a little distance below the surface they would acknowledge this. "Happy is the land that hath no history".

Compensations! Why life—under every and all conditions—is full of them, and never more so than when we find ourselves in a back-water. Sometimes, it is true, we complain because we are not in the way of hearing the latest news, and get letters but once a month. But do we realize that we are thus spared much anxiety? Do we not know instances of friends having been desperately ill and been on the road to recovery before we knew of it? And so in newspaper news,—the scare of last week has frequently arranged itself by this week, and the hopes and fears of to-day may well be the certainties of to-morrow.

Taken all in all our monotonous life is as good as any other; it is made up of joys and sorrows,—where we lose in one respect we gain in another, and after we have said our say we come back to the words of the immortal bard "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will" For some good and sufficient reason we are placed where we are, and the wisest of us is he who most thoroughly accommodates himself to his surroundings, finding his duty and his pleasure within the boundaries of his immediate horizon. And it is surprising how

many matters there are, even in the smallest place, which such a person can find to interest himself in,—small matters in themselves, probably, but which, put together, make for the happiness of the world, his neighbours and himself.

ADVENT.

☉ NCE again the Christian year has begun, and it is worthy of note that the compilers of our Prayer Book thought it well to begin the Calendar with a call to repentance. As far back as can be traced the season of Advent was always regarded as a season introductory to Christmas in the same manner as Lent is introductory to Easter, that is to say that each of the great festivals of the Church has always been preceded by a season in which repentance is specially urged upon its members.

It is probable that if a preacher could eliminate the subject of repentance, and confine himself to the message of pardon and peace he would gain many adherents, yet all who acknowledge the justice of God must recognize the necessity for the anterior condition of repentance. Certain it is that anyone who can make himself heard will gather an audience if he can utter words promising pardon and forgiveness after repentance and amendment.

Deep down in human nature there is a restless craving for God; the message of repentance appeals to the best in human nature, and God's injunction to man to be perfect, haunts him with a great ambition. Advent calls for preparation, and preparation in most cases means repentance. It is a time when we should be willing to start afresh, to drop the old unworthy habits,—habits which we never owe to God or man because it is best to say nothing about them; habits which we do not intend to alter, because we do not believe it possible we ever should. Is it not true that we are inclined to think repentance would be an excellent thing for many people, but not for ourselves, and yet we must know that it would be advisable for us in many cases to turn, make an alteration and start afresh.

Beyond this conception of Advent's special message to prepare for the second coming of our Lord, such a season may be of great use to the earnest Christian by drawing his attention afresh to the fact, which in the stress of life he may sometimes overlook, that he is a steward who has been commanded to "occupy till I come", and that this coming is as certainly a fact as anything of which he can conceive. It may be soon or it may be deferred, but certain it is that some day the long waiting will be at an end, and an account will have to be given

of the stewardship. To such an one the recurrence of Adventide should bring fresh courage and hope, making him brave to carry on the message of John the Baptist, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

RESPECT.

THE dearest possession we have is self-respect; it is planted within us by a benign Giver of good gifts; it is our keenest weapon against the evils we have to face, it is a never-failing friend in the day of disappointment, and a rich inheritance which we may retain for all time. It is all this and much more, and yet how ready we are to part with it! Retaining it, a man is always rich; losing it, he is bankrupt indeed.

Having self-respect we have no difficulty in paying respect to people, laws and conditions. No self-respecting man will be compelled to pay respect,—he naturally gives honour where honour is due, whilst a man who does not respect himself finds that he is hedged around by a number of conventions and laws which he is bound to respect, under penalty of condign punishment. The law of the land says that certain things shall be respected, and if an offender against this rule will not learn wisdom he is rightly put in a position from whence he may come to his senses.

The social laws require each of us, in our various positions, to shew respect for others,—this does not consist in servility or in self-effacement, but in recognising the fact that other people have as much right to live their lives as we have, and that, in our progress through the world, we are to be mindful of the feelings and susceptibilities of our fellow travellers.

Again, each of us has to remember that we are but mortal, and, as a consequence, fall far short of the perfect. Each one should be aware that he is full of limitations, and that he is surrounded by people who are braver, stronger, more experienced and better than himself. Such are surely worthy of respect wherever they are met, and as each one of us knows many whose life has been lived better than our own we are daily called upon to show respect.

Respect is the polish which brightens the dull work-a-day life of all, and unhappy is the man who denies respect to himself, his neighbours, his rulers, his God and King.

Let no one think he loses his self-respect when he shows respect to those around him,—it is by no manner of means necessary to do so, on the contrary, it is the man who treats his competitors with consideration who not only gains their esteem but has *mens conscia recti*.

MR. FREDERICK DUROSE'S TESTIMONIAL.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Durose.

"I am very pleased to write and tell you how very delighted we all are at the receipt of the very handsome testimonial from our old friends and pupils in the Falklands. The knowledge that our life's work is appreciated by a great number of thoughtful people in the Islands as shown by the testimonial is most gratifying. The money itself is very acceptable and will in the natural course of things be used up in time, but the feelings engendered by the kind act must ever remain to us a precious possession.

Kindly convey our best thanks to the kind subscribers to the very handsome testimonial so little deserved."

GLEANNINGS.

THE EXTENSION of the penny postal rates throughout the world is, probably, but a question of time. By last mail we hear that as a result of the coming into force of the new rate between Great Britain and the United States the first week's working has been that the large number of 80,000 letters were posted through London, exclusive of those sent direct to Liverpool. The number for the previous week was 50,000. In reply to Mr. Hamiker Heaton, Mr. Buxton states that he has invited the Governments of Canada and Australia to participate in the Imperial Postal Order system, which now comprises practically the whole of the British Empire except those two countries, but neither of those Governments has yet found itself able to adopt the system. The prepaid rate of postage on newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight for all places abroad is a halfpenny. With regard to permitting the transmission of post-cards to every part of the Empire for a halfpenny each, Mr. Buxton says he does not see his way to reducing the charge. The number of post-cards despatched from the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire last year was estimated at 2,650,000.

THE HERRING FISHERY at Great Yarmouth is in a very flourishing condition, and it is reported that almost before the season had begun export merchants had contracted to sell 16,000 barrels of cured herrings, representing 132,000,000 fish.

PREACHING at the harvest festival at Sandgate Parish Church, the Rev. G. H. Whitaker said that every week there were sold in the United Kingdom 100,000,000 penny packets of

cigarettes. A great proportion of these were used by boys and girls. Prior to the last South African war, the Boers saw boys smoking and strolling about the streets of London, and they said they would go to war with England if that was all that the people could do.

ADVICES from Mexico report two heavy earthquake shocks of Acapulco. The steamer "Radames," of the Kosmos Line, bound from San Francisco for Hamburg, was suddenly lifted up and let down again with such violence that four persons on board were killed and two injured by falling spars. So far, no damage on shore has been reported.

WE UNDERSTAND that the recent cyclone in the Bahamas has caused an immense amount of damage to property, but fortunately no lives were lost. We hear that gardens were laid waste, thousands of trees uprooted, and many houses damaged.

EIGHT BRITISH COLUMBIAN Schooners have arrived at Victoria with 3100 Sealskins. The catch of the season is said to be double that of last year.

BELIEVING THAT the world is to come to an end in December, a band of religious fanatics are building themselves an ark on an eminence in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains in the southern part of Washington State.

All the company are prosperous ranchers and farmers who have been hoarding up their savings for years in order to build the ark when the com mand came.

The ark they are building is in reality a big iron-bound scow, with a roofed-in house on top. It is fitted out with one long room in the centre, with skylights. Around the sides are berths and rooms for provisions and live stock.

The determination with which the sect is working has caused a tremendous feeling of consternation among the settlers in that part of the State.

IT IS SELDOM that a clergyman has had to read his own banns of marriage. This experience has, however, come to the Rev. W. Terry, vicar of Marials, Sunderland, who is to marry a Keighley lady. He has "called" his own banns for the third time.

MR. JOSEPH BLEAKE, aged seventy, of Byley, Northwich, met with an accident, which necessitated his absence from church last Sunday, for the first and only time in sixty years. He has attended the same church twice each Sunday for that time.

GENERAL NEWS.

WE REGRET to have to announce a very serious accident to Mr. Alex. Miller at Teal Inlet. It appears that on Sunday the 1st. November he and others had been out shooting cattle, and when mounting his horse Mr. Miller's rifle, which was in its rest, went off, the bullet going into his right thigh. Dr. Foley's services were obtained as soon as possible, but unfortunately the bullet could not be found,—the bone was fractured, and a long illness was evident. He was therefore brought to Stanley and placed under the care of Dr. Born. At the time of writing we understand he is progressing as favourably as could be expected.

NOVEMBER HAS somewhat belied its character this year,—in the main it has been a cold, wet, and blustery month, bad for peat, people, and pleasure. Early in the month the lamp at Cape Pembroke was shrouded with snow, and some of our water barrels were coated with ice. However things improved somewhat as the month proceeded.

SEAL POACHING around the Falklands appears to afford as great temptation as ever it did. We are informed, though on the subject we are open to correction, that a Nova Scotian schooner rejoicing in a double name and commanded by a man well known in Stanley was recently very busy in the neighbourhood of Bird Island. Whilst deprecating in the strongest manner this unlawful trenching upon our Colonial rights a certain feeling of satisfaction we must confess to, namely that these ill gotten gains do not go into the pockets of foreigners.

AS AN ACT of clemency to commemorate the King's Birthday, the Governor has sanctioned the release of Jose McSwartz—the Chilian sailor, who has been imprisoned during the past three years.

IT CANNOT BE too widely known that matter for this Magazine will not be accepted when sent in anonymously. We have recently received such, but have felt compelled to ignore it because we have no guarantee of its genuineness.

WE HAVE received an official letter from Canon Seymour, under date of October 17th. in which he intimates that he and Mrs. Seymour hope to sail from Liverpool in December. We are confident that we may bespeak a hearty welcome upon their arrival here, and that every assistance will be afforded him in the none too easy work which lies before Canon Seymour.

THE SHIP "KATE THOMAS", well known in Stanley, was sighted last month close to the

Falklands, homeward bound. She was flying along with a spanking breeze, and signalled her desire to be reported "all well".

FRESH EFFORTS have been made to obtain the identification of the many unmarked graves which still exist in the Cemetery, by no means to the credit of the people of Stanley. We hear that about twenty fresh identifications have been obtained in response to the latest efforts. However there still remain the best part of 400 graves, the occupants of which are unknown, and it is much to be desired that anyone with information as to any of these will put the Burial Board in possession thereof.

THE UNTIMELY and sudden death of Mr. C.D. Cutts robs the Church in Buenos Aires of its foremost laymen. He was the Bishop's right hand in Church matters, and it will be difficult to fill his place. He was a most popular man, a strong Churchman with deep convictions, and though a very busy man, was never too much occupied to listen when his assistance was wanted, and the calls upon him were many and varied.

THE R. M. S. "ORITA" arrived on November 17th, and brought a further contingent of those holiday seekers who have been spending the last few months in the Mother Country. There was also brought to the Islands one or two others whose presence we welcome. The cargo boat "Huanchaco" will be calling here, outward bound, during December, having on board the new masts, yards etc. for the disabled "Metropolis".

THE BOXING DAY SPORTS are advertised to take place in Whalebone Bay. Under the care of a representative and strong Committee there can be no doubt that the fixture will be carried through with at least as much success as last year. It is much to be hoped that fine weather may prevail upon the occasion, and the course be graced by the presence of a large number.

FEBRUARY WILL BE upon us very shortly, and, as everyone knows, February brings with it the Industrial Exhibition. Various notices have appeared in our columns and elsewhere detailing the arrangements already made, and we believe that the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Watt) is even now full of work in connection with the function.

WE NOTICE that the Court of Enquiry as to the collision near Coronel between the P. S. N. Co's Steamer "Victoria" (commanded by Capt. Thos. Lee) and the Chilian Steamer "Don Matias" has held the latter vessel alone to blame.

A RETURN football match between the Stanley

Club and the "combined fleet"—the first having resulted in a draw—was played on November 21st. and, after a very keenly contested game, ended in a victory for Stanley by the narrow margin of one goal to none.

THE SCHOONER "MARGARET" was recently in Stanley disposing of some of the Chilean produce which had remained over after her cruise round the Islands.

WE UNDERSTAND that Argentina is again suffering from a plague of locusts. "Salads and other tender-leaved vegetables have disappeared, the roses and lilies show serrated leaves and flowers, but as yet the peaches, nectarines, plums etc. have been left alone; only our orange and lemon trees are utterly destroyed". Systematic efforts are now being undertaken by the Government to diminish the number of these pests, and it is reported that in the north of Argentina no less a quantity than 1,750,000 kilos weight have been destroyed. Latest reports say that they are in their thousands even in the heart of Buenos Aires.

WHEN ONE WEDDING takes place in a family it often leads to another, but it is very rarely that three members of a family enter the bonds of Holy Matrimony within one year. Yet such is the record of a family in Stanley, and we think it will be hard to beat.

BOXING DAY SPORTS.

THESE sports will again be held on the green at Whalebone Bay.

A ferry will be installed, for the benefit of those who desire to walk to the grounds, at that point where the telephone wire crosses the harbour. The "Plym" will be in attendance to convey ladies, small children and the infirm, and will make two trips, from the East Jetty, at 9.0. a. m. and 9.45. a. m. respectively.

The Committee have been unsuccessful in their endeavours to obtain the services of a caterer, and visitors are therefore forewarned that they must provide for themselves in this respect.

Intending competitors are informed that whilst entries will be received on the ground, the receipt of same at an earlier date would be greatly appreciated. Post-entries occasion delay which in the carrying-out of a lengthy programme is scarcely admissible.

The Public are hereby notified that dogs are not allowed in the "Peninsula"; this prohibition is not confined to Boxing Day only.

The Sports will terminate in a Free-and-Easy Concert in the Assembly Rooms, at which H. E. the Governor has consented to distribute the prizes.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

AS the years pass by thinking Britons realise more and more what a debt of gratitude they, and indeed the whole world, owe to King Edward VII.—Edward the Peacemaker. From many unexpected quarters comes testimony to the benefits which have accrued to the British Empire and its neighbours from the reign of our King. Little wonder then that we delight to commemorate His Majesty's Birthday, and make that day an occasion for rejoicing. In Stanley, alas, it is but little we can do to mark our loyalty, but what we can do we do with a heartiest good will. This year the early part of the day was favoured with truly glorious weather, and demonstrators were accordingly in a particularly happy frame of mind. A very general display of bustling bore witness to the fact that the celebrations were not confined to any particular class of people, and the fact that the day was almost universally observed as a holiday gives point to our remark.

As usual His Excellency the Governor held a Levee, when, as the King's representative, he received a large number of the general public as well as the Officials, Consuls and others. The Volunteers, under the command of Lt. Col. Reid, D. S. O., were paraded in Government House paddock before the Governor and a large company; a *feu de joie* and a royal salute of twenty-one guns were fired, cheers were given for His Majesty and the National Anthem was played. The Volunteers were put through a series of evolutions, which were carried out in a manner reflecting great credit upon the officers, and were marched past and inspected by His Excellency. Addressing the Corps the Governor pointed out that the reason why Britons, all the world over, were rejoicing, was because it was the birthday of their King and Emperor, to whom, on account of his many virtues and qualifications they owed loyalty, obedience, and reverence. It was our duty to give him of our best, and anything short of that was less than his due from those who gladly acknowledge his rule.

Having adjourned to Government House a very large company joined the Governor in drinking the King's health and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

In the afternoon many forms of recreation were indulged in, amongst them being football, golf, boating, fishing, and picnicing. In the morning considerable excitement was evoked by a boat race between crews of rival schooners, this being won by the crew of the "Lafonia."

In the evening an official dinner was given at Government House, and the day wound up, as it had begun, with heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty the King.

THE "GALGATE".

It will be remembered that this vessel was some months ago reported as endeavouring to reach Stanley for repairs, but being unable to do so proceeded north, and eventually arrived at Rio-de-Janeiro. The following extract from "The Times" gives further news of her, and we need hardly apologize for printing it.

"The Liverpool four-masted sailing ship "Galgate," owned by Messrs. J. Joyce and Co., arrived in the Mersey on Saturday after having been towed in a dismantled condition from Rio de Janeiro, a distance of about 5,000 miles, by the Liverpool tug "Sarah Joliffe". The "Galgate", which is of 2,229 tons register, sailed from Cardiff for Piasque, on February 9, with a cargo of 36,000 tons of coal. Favourable weather prevailed until April 11. When well to the westward of Cape Horn a westerly gale was encountered, with the result that her foremast and main and mizzen topmasts were carried away. For three days she lay helpless, with the broken spars hammering heavily on the port side causing indentures and leakage. Eventually the wreckage was cleared away, and Captain William Griffiths, her commander, who was accompanied by his wife, put as much small sail on the "Galgate" as possible with the intention of making Falkland Islands. The strong north-east winds that prevailed, however, prevented this. An attempt to reach Montevideo also failed, and it was decided to put back into Rio de Janeiro, Captain Griffiths reaching this port with the aid of a tug without incurring any heavy salvage claims. The owners had the "Galgate's" cargo disposed of there, and the "Sarah Joliffe", in charge of Captain Owen Jones, with Captain T. S. Pickard, of Cardiff, as navigating officer, was despatched to bring the ship home. Altogether, the tug has been out from Cardiff two months and 18 days, 40 days of which were occupied in the tow home, the highest day's run being 176 knots. Although a north-east gale was encountered between St. Vincent and Madeira, the long tow was accomplished without the slightest hitch".

CONCERT.

A most excellent Concert under the auspices of the Stanley Sports Association was held on Saturday, Nov. 21st, and was attended by one of the largest audiences ever seen in Stanley. The whole affair went with a rattle from start to finish, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. One great factor in the evening's success was the help given by the apprentices from the ships now in har-

bour, "Gulf Stream," "Lodore," "Metropolis" and "Gladova", and a large amount of thanks are due to them. Messrs. Cant and Southern sang their comic songs most excellently, gaining well deserved encores, while Mr. Bennett's sweet tenor voice was heard to great effect in his song "Will you love me in December". The laughable sketch of "Lammuel's Ghost" was very funny, and the performers are to be congratulated on their cleverness.

Mr. Leo, a splendidly developed athlete, gave a most finished display with the Indian Clubs, and Mr. Lamont was very good in a costume song. Miss Cletheroe was heartily encored for her spirited rendering of "Good bye little girl good bye"; Miss Hardy is to be congratulated on her first appearance on the concert platform, and it is hoped that it will not be the last. Mrs. Reid was heard to great effect in her Coon song.

It is expected that the funds of the Association will benefit about £15 by the Concert.

After thanks and cheers had been given for the performers, the Captains of the ships and the Ladies of Stanley, the evening concluded with a grand tableau representing "Rule Britannia", with figures of Australia, India, New Zealand and the Falkland Islands, not forgetting diminutive sailors and soldiers, a most effective scene. The following is the programme:—

1. SONG. "Far too early in the morning,"
Mr. Cant.
2. SONG. "Irish Molly" Mr. Soanes.
3. SONG. "Sleep and forget," Miss May Hardy.
4. SONG. "The reason why I wear a kilt,"
Mr. Southern.
5. BONKS SOLO. Mr. F. Berling.
6. SONG. "A little yeller coon," Mrs. Reid.
7. SONG. "Will you love me in December?"
Mr. Bennett.
8. SONG. "Goodbye little girl, goodbye,"
Miss Cletheroe.
9. SONG. "The Lighthouse-keeper" Mr. Souter.
10. SONG. "I lub a lubbly gal, I do," La. Col. Reid.
11. SONG. "I'll be your sweetheart," Mr. Collins.
12. INDIAN CLUB DISPLAY. Mr. W. Lee.
13. SONG. "Billy Muggins," Mr. Cant.
14. SONG. "Poor John", Mr. Southern.
15. SONG. "The bonnie wee man", Mr. Lamont.
16. A SKETCH. "Lammuel's Ghost,"
Lammuel's brother Mr. Southern.
Lammuel Mr. Shears.
Lammuel's father Mr. Enright.
17. SONG. "Let me like a soldier fall,"
Mr. Soanes.
18. SONG. "Has anyone seen a German Band,"
Mr. W. McAtasney.
19. SONG. "Fiddle and I," Mr. Wilson.

GRAND TABLEAU. "Rule Britannia"
GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Boxing Day Sports, 1908.

(under the auspices of the Stanley Sports' Association.)

Jockeys competing in the 300, 500 and 700 yards races, must be of a weight not less than 10 stone. One first prize only, may be taken by any one horse in the above. An exception to this rule will be made in the event of one winning the 500 yards race and a year's holding of the Governor's Cup.

Ponies' Race :—Height Limit 13 hands 1 inch. Jockeys shall not exceed 17 years of age.

Trotting Race :—Any horse breaking trot must stop and turn round, then proceed.

Veterans' Race :—Age Limit 50 years. Competitors of 55 years and upwards shall receive a start of 1 yard per year.

The Starters may, at their discretion, disqualify any competitor purposely making a false start.

The decision of the Judges must in all cases be final.

The Governor's Cup, which must be won twice in three years before becoming the property of the winner, has been won once by Mr. V. J. Lohmann.

PRESIDENT :—His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

VICE PRESIDENTS :—HON. H. E. W. GRANT.
HON. VERE PACKE.
HON. W. A. HARDING.

JUDGES.

MOUNTED EVENTS :—Lt. Col. Reid, D.S.O. Hon. Vere Packe.
Mr. M. Craigie Halkett. Mr. R. Felton.
FOOT EVENTS :—Hon. H. E. W. Grant. Rev. C. R. Hall.
Mr. F. Berling. Mr. J. Grierson.

STARTERS.

MOUNTED EVENTS :—Mr. G. J. Felton. Mr. J. Robertson.
Mr. G. F. Kelway. Mr. A. Martin.
FOOT EVENTS :—Mr. G. I. Turner. V. A. H. Biggs.
Mr. G. Kelway, Jnr. Mr. J. Brown.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

Mr. J. G. Aldridge.

P R O G R A M M E.

BOXING DAY, 1908.

EVENTS.	Entrance Fee.	Time.	Prizes.	1	2	3
1. Ponies' Race, 300 yards	nil.	10.15.	20/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
2. Long Jump	1/-	10.30.	15/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
3. Putting the Shot	1/-	10.45.	10/- ... 5/- ...			
4. Horse Race, 500 yards	2/6	11. 0.	40/- ... 20/- ... 10/-			
5. Throwing the Hammer	1/-	11.20.	10/- ... 5/- ...			
6. Tug of War, 1st. heat	5/-	11.45.	...			
7. Gretna Green Race	2/-	12.15.	20/- ... 15/- ... 10/-			
8. Foot Race, 100 yards	1/-	12.45.	30/- ... 15/- ... 10/-			
9. Foot Race, Ladies under 21—80 yards	1/-	1. 0.	15/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
10. Horse Race, 700 yards	2/6	1.15.	Governor's Cup & 20/- ... 40/- ... 15/-			
11. High Jump	1/-	1.30.	15/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
12. Troughing Race	2/6	1.45.	40/- ... 20/- ... 10/-			
13. Ladies' Horse Race, 300 yards	nil.	2. 5.	20/- ... 15/- ... 10/-			
14. Tent Pegging	2/6	2.30.	20/- ...			
15. Tug of War, final	...	3. 0.	50/- ... 30/- ...			
16. Veterans' Race	1/-	3.20.	20/- ... 10/- ...			
17. Horse Race, 500 yards	2/6	3.35.	Silver Watch ... 20/- ... 10/-			
18. Foot Race, Ladies over 21	1/-	4. 0.	15/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
19. Sack Race	1/-	4.15.	10/- ... 5/- ...			
20. Costume Race	2/-	4.30.	20/- ... 10/- ... 5/-			
21. Foot Race, 1 mile	1/-	4.45.	40/- ... 20/- ... 10/-			
22. Tie Race	2/-	5. 0.	25/- ... 15/- ... 10/-			
23. Consolation Race	nil.	5.15.	20/- ... 10/- ...			

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Examinations,

Public Entertainment, Bazaar.

The Examinations will take place on the 9th and 10th
of December, from 3 to 5 p.m.

The children's Parents and the Public are invited.

A PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

will take place on

December 12th, at 7.30.

Admission:-Reserved Seats 2/6. Centre Seats 1/6,
Back Seats 1/-.

Annual Bazaar and Exhibition of Children's Work

will take place on December 21st. Admission 6d.

Contributions of all kinds are kindly requested and thankfully acknowledged. Besides the heavy debt on the new buildings still standing, the Sisters have no grant or regular support whatsoever for their educational work; they rely entirely on the generous hearts of their friends. All donations in money or in kind must be addressed to the Rev. Sister Superior.

JOHN KIRWAN,

PROPRIETOR OF THE
Army and Navy Store,
Stanley,

Wishes to inform the public that he is now shewing a well selected Stock of the latest styles in Millinery both for Ladies and Children, only to see

is to purchase. Also Motor Scarves, the new Cliff n Ruffles, Silk Blouses, Lace Ties, Costume Skirts and Underskirts a perfect dream. Kid Gloves & long Silk Evening Gloves. Collarettes. Veiling, Stockings. Dress Slippers & Walking Shoes. Hatpins. Aprons. Overalls. Belts. Kimonos. Lace Fichus & miscellaneous articles.

In Gents' Department,—Suits. Pants. Underwear. Socks.

Shirts of all descriptions, Boots & Shoes, Patent leather Shoes & Slippers. Golf stockings. Ties. Caps. Felt Hats. White Kid & Cotton Gloves. Collars. Handkerchiefs & leather money Belts.

Childrens' Jerseys & pleated skirts now so fashionable, Caps to match, Pinafores, Overalls in print and white nainsook, Infants white Kid shoes.

Long Robes, Wraps and all appertaining to the little folks, A few holland Costumes for girls at ridiculously low prices and a few painted hats @ 1/- each. Embroidered hats for infants slightly soiled cheap.

The Fancy goods are numerous and most useful including Accordeons, Mouth Organs. Necklets, Brooches, Pipes, Cigarette Tubes, Flower Vases, Silver Frames, Opera Glasses. Timepieces. Toys, Cards, Exercise Books, Crayons, Slates. Birthday Books, Dressed Dolls, Fire Screens. Paper Java so useful for the Ball room. Polished Pebbles, Christmas & New Year Cards & Christmas & New Year Post Cards,

J. Kirwan wishes to call attention to some Hearth Rugs, Horse Rugs, Blankets, Table & other Linen. Flannelette, Curtains & Curtain Rods.

Groceries, besides the usual stock, include Pickles, Cakes, Biscuits,

Sweets, &c, also the renowned Cakeoma, & Cake flour.

Patent Medicines kept in stock, also Sen Sen, & Chewing Gum.

An inspection is invited to see the bargains,

MALVINA STORE.

MRS. J. Davis invites the Public to call and see the stock of Goods received per last mail, as follows:—

Milk Strainers. Butter Pats & Prints. Photo Frames, all sizes
 Pastry Cutters. Jelly Moulds. Toilet Sets. Games. Thermometers.
 Galvanized & Enamel Pails. Chain Burnishers. Plate Handles.
 Pastry Trays. Tea Pot Stands. Family Scales. Varnish Stain.
 Gold & Silver Paint. Meat & Wood Choppers. Pokers. Compasses.
 Bread & Cake Tins. Dutch Hoes. Rules. Mortices Gauges.
 Spirit Levels. Try Squares. Garden Trowels & Forks. Bradawls.
 Mitre Blocks. Hand Braces. Pliers. Auger Bits. Hasps & Staples.
 Chisols & Gouges. Spokeshaves. Paint Brushes. Jack Planes.
 Smoothing Planes. Wood & Meat Saws. Floral Scissors. Spades.
 Clocks. Mouth Organs. Framed Pictures & Texts. Foot Balls. Pincers.
 Tea Trays. Mirrors. Pad locks. Carpet Beaters. Art Serge. Stud Sets.
 Prints. Flannellettes & Calico. Mens' & Youth's Suits. Silk Frocks.
 Pellises, Blouses. Pinafores & Aprons. Overalls. Ladies' Skirts. Jackets.
 Collars. Silk & Cotton Bibs. Wool Wraps. Dungerie. Ledgers. Pocket Books.
 Fringe & Mantle Borders. Belts, Black & Coloured. Silk Ties & Scarf Pins.
 Infants' Clothing. Table Clothing. Ladies' Corsets.
 Flower Pots & Cans. Wash Boards. Clothes Horses. Towel Rails.
 Clothes Lines. Iron Stands. Door Mats. Tea Sets. Ear Syringes.
 Tooth Stopping. Knife Boards. Pastry Rollers. Brushes of all kinds.

ORDERS FROM THE CAMP PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 31. "Malvina" from Darwin. Pass:—
 Mr. & Mrs. Harris & children, Miss
 May Short, Miss Bailey, Senor
 Ossandon.
 Nov. 4. "Lafonia" from Port Howard & San
 Carlos. Pass:—Mr. & Mrs. Levens,
 Mr & Mrs. Adam Smith & 2 children.
 „ 4. R. M. S. "Orissa" from Punta Arenas.
 Pass:—Mr. W. Alazia.
 „ 5. "Gwendolin" from West Falklands.
 Passenger:—Mrs. Cull & 2 children,
 Mrs. W. S. Williams & infant, Mr. &
 Mrs. Pearson & 3 children.
 „ 13. "Margaret" from West Falklands.
 Pass:—Mr. J. Marron.
 „ 17. R.M.S. "Orita" from Liverpool. Pass:—
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Buckworth, Nurse &
 child; Mrs. Girling, Miss H. Packe,
 G. A. Cobb, L. V. Oswald, Capt. Thomas.
 „ 17. "Gwendolin" from Port Louis, etc.

„ 19. "Malvina" from Salvador.
 „ 25. S. S. "Lovart" from Punta Arenas.
 „ 27. "Lafonia" from San Carlos & Hill Cove.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. R. M. S. "Orissa" for Liverpool. Pass:—
 Mr. & Mrs. Harris & Miss May Short
 (for B. A.), Mr. D. Watson.
 „ 10. "Malvina" for Salvador.
 „ 12. "Gwendolin" for Johnson's Harbour &
 Port Louis. Pass:—Miss E. Carey.
 „ 14. "Lafonia" for San Carlos & Hill Cove.
 Pass:—Miss Walker, Mr. Pecker.
 „ 18. R. M. S. "Orita" for Punta Arenas.
 Pass:—Miss N. Dettleff, Mr. V. Lell-
 man, Messrs. Coffria & Suarez.
 „ 20. "Gwendolin" for Speedwell Island &
 Fox Bay. Pass:—Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Buckworth, Nurse & child, Miss H.
 Packe, Miss E. Smith, Messrs. Stewart,
 W. Durbridge & T. Smith.
 „ 20. "Margaret" for Salvador, etc.
 „ 26. "Malvina" for Darwin, Walker Creek
 & North Arm. (Pass:—Mr. J. Marron.)

A Blessing to Shepherds

And others working in the camps has arrived by the last Steamer in the shape of the "BONSA" TOOL SETS. These sets comprise, a saw, chisel, screwdriver, hammer, &c. &c, can be carried in the pocket with comfort and are put up in a strong leather case, being offered at the extremely low price of 10/6 each.

A large assortment of American furniture, comprising the following:—
Maple Chairs. Rocker Chairs. Oak Tables. Carriage Chairs.
These latter are very comfortable and only need to be seen when they will commend themselves. Reed Chairs. Sofas and Tables, all of the above are being offered at reasonable prices, and are just the article required for those about to be married.

Clothes Lines. Dutch Hoes. Digging Forks. Zig Zag Cigarette Papers.
School Slates. Boxes of Note Paper & Envelopes. Chest Locks.
Hand Lamps. Suspension Lamps. White & Coloured Blankets.
Mens' Socks, heather mixture. Mens' Pants. White Matt Shirts.
Coloured Silk Mufflers. Taffetta Gloves for evening wear.

Hearth Rugs. Leather Slippers. Patent Leather Shoes. Wall Papers.
"Challenge" Graphophone, Double Faced 10" records, also single, &c. &c.

CHIVERS CARPET SOAP is the best and simplest Carpet Cleaner in the world. It removes, ink, grease and all dirt from carpets and woollen fabrics. A damp cloth, a little of Chivers Soap. A CARPET LIKE NEW, without taking it up, unless dusty, try it at once and be convinced for ever

WHY do men in the Camp send to England for their clothing when they can buy a good serviceable and suitable article at the "Globe Store" at the following prices:—

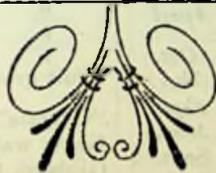
Tweed Suits 38/- Suits Underclothing 7/- Heather Mixture Socks 1/9 pr.
Shirts, Army Grey Flannel 5/- each, other qualities at 4/8 each.
Boots 15/- to 18/ per pair.

Articles of clothing to the value of £3. forwarded freight free,

BANANA FLOUR, this flour makes delicious cakes.

Globe Store.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS
MAGAZINE
AND
CHURCH PAPER, 1908.



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